

A
DICTIONARY

OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE :

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
EXPLAINED IN THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

AUTHORISED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS IN WHOSE
WORKS THEY ARE FOUND.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE FOLIO EDITION,

BY THE AUTHOR,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS OMITTED BY DR. JOHNSON,
AND SUCH AS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED BY GOOD WRITERS SINCE HIS TIME ;
WITH THEIR ETYMOLOGIES, DEFINITIONS AND AUTHORITIES.

CHIEFLY EXTRACTED FROM MASON'S SUPPLEMENT.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AND

THE PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

THE WHOLE IMPROVED

BY THE

STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION;

ESTABLISHED IN THE

CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF

JOHN WALKER,

AUTHOR OF ELEMENTS OF ELOCUTION, RHYMING DICTIONARY, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA :

PUBLISHED BY JOHNSON & WARNER, No. 147, MARKET STREET.

.....
1813.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit :

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Seventeenth day of December in the Twenty-ninth year of Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1804. Jacob Johnson of the said District deposited in this Office the Title of a Book the right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the words following to wit :

“ A Dictionary of the English Language: in which the words are deduced from their original, explained in their different meanings, and authorised by the names of the writers in whose works they are found. Abstracted from the Folio Edition, by the author Samuel Johnson, A. M. To which are prefixed, a Grammar of the English Language, and the Preface to the Folio Edition. The whole improved by the Standard of Pronunciation, established in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of John Walker, author of Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c.”

In conformity to an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “ An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.” And also to the Act entitled “ An Act supplementary to an Act entitled “ An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,” and extending the benefit thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District
of Pennsylvania

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE improved Edition of Johnson's Dictionary which is now offered to the Publick, has some advantages over every other that has heretofore appeared ; which, the Editors hope, will ensure it a just and general preference.

An union of certain rules of pronunciation with Johnson's ample definitions and authorities, is a form in which the Octavo Edition has never appeared ; and is sufficient, the Editors presume, to found their pretensions to originality and improvement.

In noting the Pronunciation, Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary has been the general guide ; but where words occurred not to be found in that (of which the instances were numerous) other sources have been investigated, particularly Marchbank's Quarto Edition of 1798, and the pronunciation of those words carefully regulated by Walker's direction.

In point of correctness, the Editors consider themselves justified, from the unremitting attention bestowed upon the work, to claim for it a preeminence over every Edition which has come within their notice. In the course of the work, different Editions of Johnson's Dictionary were often consulted ; and, that the derivations might be as correct as possible, frequent recurrence was had to the most approved Dictionaries of the foreign languages, in which the original words are found, especially the Greek, Latin, French and German.

That it is entirely faultless is not to be expected ; but it is certainly free from many inaccuracies which appear in the various Editions with which it was compared.

A TABLE

OF THE SIMPLE AND DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS,

Referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.

ENGLISH SOUNDS.	FRENCH SOUNDS.
1. \acute{a} . The long slender English <i>a</i> , as in <i>fá</i> te, <i>pá</i> -per, &c.	} <i>é</i> in <i>fée</i> , <i>é</i> hée. } <i>a</i> in <i>fable</i> , <i>rable</i> . } <i>â</i> in <i>â</i> ge, <i>Châlons</i> . } <i>a</i> in <i>fat</i> , <i>matin</i> .
2. \grave{a} . The long Italian <i>a</i> , as in <i>fâ</i> r, <i>fâ</i> -ther, <i>pa</i> -pâ, <i>mam</i> -mâ.	
3. \grave{a} . The broad German <i>a</i> , as in <i>fâ</i> ll, <i>wâ</i> ll, <i>wâ</i> -ter.	
4. \grave{a} . The short sound of the Italian <i>a</i> , as in <i>fâ</i> t, <i>mâ</i> t, <i>mâr</i> -ry.	
1. \acute{e} . The long <i>e</i> , as in <i>mê</i> , <i>hê</i> re, <i>mê</i> -tre, <i>mê</i> -di um,	} <i>i</i> in <i>mitre</i> , <i>é</i> pitre. } <i>e</i> in <i>mette</i> , <i>nette</i> .
2. \acute{e} . The short <i>e</i> , as in <i>mêt</i> , <i>lêt</i> , <i>gêt</i> .	
1. \acute{i} . The long diphthongal <i>i</i> , as in <i>pine</i> , <i>title</i> .	} <i>ai</i> in <i>laïque</i> , <i>daif</i> . } <i>i</i> in <i>inné</i> , <i>titré</i> .
2. \acute{i} . The short simple <i>i</i> , as in <i>pîn</i> , <i>tît</i> -tle.	
1. \acute{o} . The long open <i>o</i> , as in <i>nô</i> , <i>nôte</i> , <i>nô</i> -tice.	} <i>o</i> in <i>globe</i> , <i>lobc</i> . } <i>ou</i> in <i>mouvoir</i> , <i>pouvoir</i> . } <i>o</i> in <i>or</i> , <i>for</i> , <i>encor</i> . } <i>o</i> in <i>hotte</i> , <i>cotte</i> .
2. \acute{o} . The long close <i>o</i> , as in <i>mô</i> ve, <i>prô</i> ve.	
3. \acute{o} . The long broad <i>o</i> , as in <i>nôr</i> , <i>fôr</i> , <i>ôr</i> ; like the broad \acute{a} .	
4. \acute{o} . The short broad <i>o</i> , as in <i>nôt</i> , <i>hôt</i> , <i>ôt</i> .	
1. \acute{u} . The long diphthongal <i>u</i> , as in <i>tû</i> be, <i>cû</i> -pid.	} <i>iou</i> in <i>Cioutat</i> , <i>chiourme</i> . } <i>eu</i> in <i>neuf</i> , <i>veuf</i> . } <i>ou</i> in <i>boule</i> , <i>foule</i> , <i>houle</i> .
2. \acute{u} . The short simple <i>u</i> , as in <i>tû</i> b, <i>cû</i> p, <i>sû</i> p.	
3. \acute{u} . The middle or obtuse <i>u</i> , as in <i>bû</i> ll, <i>fû</i> ll, <i>pûll.</i>	
$\acute{ô}$. The long broad <i>ô</i> , and the short <i>l</i> , as in <i>ô</i> il.	} <i>oi</i> in <i>cyclôide</i> , <i>heroïque</i> } <i>aoû</i> in <i>Aoûte</i> .
$\acute{ô}$. The long broad <i>ô</i> , and the middle obtuse \acute{u} , as in <i>thô</i> û, <i>pô</i> und.	

Th. The acute sharp *th*, as in *think*, *thin*.

TH. The grave or flat **TH**, as in **THis**, **THat**.

When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get*, *gone*, &c. as *go*, *give*, *geese*, &c. ; when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *J*, as *giánt*, *ginger*, *ji-ant*, *jin-ger*. The same may be observed of *S*: the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin*, *sun*, &c. as *so*, *sit*, *sense*, &c. ; its soft sound is spelled by *z*, as *rose*, *raise*, &c. *roze*, *raze*, &c.

THE
PREFACE.

HAVING been long employed in the study and cultivation of the English language, I lately published a Dictionary like those compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the use of such as aspire to exactness of criticism, or elegance of style.

But it has been since considered that works of that kind are by no means necessary to the greater number of readers, who, seldom intending to write or presuming to judge, turn over books only to amuse their leisure, and to gain degrees of knowledge suitable to lower characters, or necessary to the common business of life: these know not any other use of a dictionary than that of adjusting orthography, and explaining terms of science or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For these purposes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of skill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the lowest expectations could be satisfied. Some of their authors wanted industry, and others literature: some knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to supply them.

For this reason a small dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and, as I may, without arrogance, claim to myself a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I shall hope to be considered as having more experience at least than most of my predecessors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily use. I therefore offer to the Publick an Abstract or *Summary* of my former Work.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the same kind, it will be found to have several advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phrases by which other dictionaries may vitiate the style, are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly spelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by observation of the practice of the best authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more distinctly noted.

V. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, such as Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inserted; so that this book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different senses of each word, are subjoined from the large dictionary the names of those writers by whom they have been used; so that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unusual, and what are recommended by the best authority.

The words of this Dictionary, as opposed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately spelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically ascertained. Of an abstract it is not necessary to say more: and I hope it will not be found that truth requires me to say less.

PREFACE

TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure without hope of praise; to be disgraced by misadventure, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries, whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but as the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach; and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected, suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion, and exposed to the corruption of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules; wherever I turned my view; there was perplexity to be disentangled and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time, the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish these irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which though inconvenient, and in themselves unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased; and ascertained, that they may not be confounded; but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise, in a great part, the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first book of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy and produces anomalous formations, which, when once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *broad* from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *hight*; *Quid te exempta jucat spinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every month, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarism impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away; these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore returned them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incarnation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire*, is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin*, *integer*, but from the *French*, *entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestic use, which are not *French*; which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *stoney*, and *inveigh*, *deed* and *recept*,

fancy and phantom; sometimes the Derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *reject* and *rejection*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *cluck, choke; soup, sofas, swack, fuel*, and many others, which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance sufferings, and judge between us; but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *feasibleness*, for *feasibility*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words such as *dependent, dependant; dependance, dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or other language is prevalent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without control, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been perhaps, employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be known, is of more importance than to be right. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and a lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous; I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect, circumvent, circumstance, delude, concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *loveliness* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical general exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance in examining the fabric of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonic* dialects are very frequent, and though familiar to those who have always used them; interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonic* range the *Saxon, German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonic* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remote dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison: but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *mean*, from *μενος, mones*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be alone.*

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare*, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium, agere, G. banir. It. bandire. bandeggiare. H. bindir. B. bannen. Axi medi scriptores bannire dicebant. V. Splem. in Bannum & in Bannlage. Quoniam vero regionum urbiumque limites arcibus plerumque montibus, altis fluminibus, longis de. *Σταθ. Σηκωσθη; αυγυσις* in arum anfractuibus

includebantur, fieri protest id genus limites ban dici ab eo quod *Βανυτται & Βανυλαροι* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur, αὐτοῖσι καὶ ἐν ἴδιον ἔως ἐδοτ, « oblique ac minime in rectum tendentia res ves.» Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βανυς*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ἐν στραγγυλλί, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *σπῆς*, taculus, inanis. A. S. *Æmptig*.

PREFACE.

Our knowledge of the Northern dialect is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language, and I have therefore inserted, *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners, when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professionally delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty; the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fruitless and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skillful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arcan*, *Sozinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion, or lust of innovation, I have registered as they have occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid* and *viscidly*, *viscous* and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus, *luglagan*, *man*, *woodman*, and *horsecarrier*, require an explanation; but of *thufike* or *coachdriver*, no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*, substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, were less diligently sought, and many sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; for that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *cattle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *duching*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless by signifying rather quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of *proceeds*; a *acing* horse, a horse that can pace; these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the characteristics of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inscribing great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *affix*, *fer*, *new*, *nigh*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many verbs by a participle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *hear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual labour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind of which some appear widely irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the student of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable, and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Atsworth*, *Phillips*, or the contracted *Diet*, for *Dictionaries*, subjoined: of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I have never read them; and many I have inserted, because they perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice; they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or

Nescio an sint ab ἄμειν vel ἄμειτα. Vomo, evomo vomiti evomio. Videtur interim etymologium hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusi. Matt. xij. 22. ubi antiqui scriptum invenimus γενομεθεο, ἢ εναιτιε. "Inveni eam vacanteo."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*, A. S. hýll. Quod videri potest abscissum ex *κολωνη* vel *κολωνες*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔσθ' αὖ τις προφραρεθε πολυρ αιπειν κολωνη. Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum κολωνη expr. τοπος εἰς ἄψος ἀπικων γεωλοφος ἔξοχη.

NAP, to take a nap, *Dormire*, *condormiscere* Syn. heppan. A. S. hneppan. Quod postreum videri potest desumptum ex *νηφας*, obscuritas tenebre nihil enim aque solet conciliare somnum, quam caliginosa profunde noctis obscuritas.

STAMM, *FER*, Ballus, bleusus. Goth. STAMMS. A. S. ꝥamep, ꝥamur. D. stam. ꝥ, stameler. Sin. stamuna. Isl. stamm. Sunt a *εαμυλλειν* vel *εαμυλλειν*, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedit loquentes libentissime garrire solent; vel quod aliis nimii seopop videantur (tam parcissime loquentes,

know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered: they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations, and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by English grammarians.

The part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation: nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be found in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the English language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze or variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any word, of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bar, break, come, cast, fill, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations supplied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in English than in other languages, I have laboured them with diligence. I hope with success: such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession; for when *Tully* owes himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables means a funeral song, or mourning garment; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *cupæ*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a mule, or muleter, I may freely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate; names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense, it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express their dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those who have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *florant*, in English, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in a greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness; things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, when there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of

the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind*, the female of the stag; *stag*, the male of the hind: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*: for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy.

But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join *Teutonic* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden* or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The situation of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I first collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philosophy.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty truncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what places, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of any living authors that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as the wells of *English* undefiled, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a *Gaelick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recel it by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies; such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily without native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Baron*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*, and the diction of common life from *Shakspeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of example; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will shew it elegant from a modern; a doubtful authority corroborated by one of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the license or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structure, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of

Diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trust'd more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purpos'd to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolv'd to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleas'd myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original words, I resolv'd to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution; and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book refer'd to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be inform'd; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reach'd the hill where he seem'd to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contract'd my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produc'd more incumbence than assistance: by this I obtain'd at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Dependancy has never so far prevail'd as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinc'd of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and impartant by men vers'd in the school of philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compil'd, or skilfully examin'd.

Some senses however there are, which though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto express'd their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages select'd with propriety, and preserv'd with exactness; some, shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable. I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies call'd *la Fiera* or *the Fair*, was profess'dly written by *Buonrotti*; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are form'd for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffer'd to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been insert'd with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

This it happens that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be perform'd with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polish'd like the diamond of a ring.

OF the extent of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years, and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublimity nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to restrain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of *Amelot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccaccio*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare; but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation and invisible in their progress, are perhaps, as much superior to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it improves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few; men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas, and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words: delected from their original sense; the geomatrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatic delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense; pronunciation will be varied by levity and ignorance, and the pen must at length couplet with the tongue; illiterate writers will at one time or other, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who not knowing the original import of words will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasing by unfamiliarity.

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste, and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exoticick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and even reprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrics of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependence multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour with all their influence, to stop the licence of translators, whose ill-sense and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce in silence as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors; whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressure of disease; much has been trilled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages gain access to the repositories of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Baron*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will con-

sider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient: that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied critics of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its œconomy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please, have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR which is the *art of using words properly*, comprises four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shewn this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use

the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the *art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words*. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	<i>A a</i>	Ꝁ a	a
B b	<i>B b</i>	Ꝁ b	bc
C c	<i>C c</i>	Ꝁ c	see
D d	<i>D d</i>	Ꝁ d	dec
E e	<i>E e</i>	Ꝁ e	e
F f	<i>F f</i>	Ꝁ f	eff
G g	<i>G g</i>	Ꝁ g	jee
H h	<i>H h</i>	Ꝁ h	aitch
I i	<i>I i</i>	Ꝁ i	i (or ja)
J j	<i>J j</i>	Ꝁ j	j consonant
K k	<i>K k</i>	Ꝁ k	ka
L l	<i>L l</i>	Ꝁ l	el
M m	<i>M m</i>	Ꝁ m	em
N n	<i>N n</i>	Ꝁ n	en
O o	<i>O o</i>	Ꝁ o	o
P p	<i>P p</i>	Ꝁ p	pec
Q q	<i>Q q</i>	Ꝁ q	cue
R r	<i>R r</i>	Ꝁ r	ar
S s	<i>S s</i>	Ꝁ s	ess
T t	<i>T t</i>	Ꝁ t	tee
U u	<i>U u</i>	Ꝁ u	u (or va)
V v	<i>V v</i>	Ꝁ v	v consonant
W w	<i>W w</i>	Ꝁ w	double u
X x	<i>X x</i>	Ꝁ x	ex
Y y	<i>Y y</i>	Ꝁ y	uy
Z z	<i>Z z</i>	Ꝁ z	zed, <small>more commonly izard or uzzard, that is, s hard.</small>

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as *fi, ff, fl, fl, fl, and &c.* or *and per se, and, fi, ff, fl, fl, &c.*

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters which had always different powers; have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

Vowels are five; *a, e, i, o, u.*

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*; before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify, beautifying*; in the words *says, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *v*, as *system, συστημα; sympathy, συμπαθεια.*

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw, grew, view, vew, flowing, lowness.*

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations; as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language, and consequently able to pronounce the letters of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

OF VOWELS.

A

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, salvation, generation.*

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum o mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pair*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glass.*

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call.*

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, mault*; and we still say *fault, vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass.*

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze, fame.*

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain, wain, gay, clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane, wane.*

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw, naughty.*

Ae is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong, and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar, Eneas.*

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar, separate, celebrate, men, then.*

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *vex, perplexity, relent, medlar, reptile, serpent, cellar, cessation, blessing, fell, felling, debt.*

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since, once, hedge, oblige*, or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *ban, bane; can, cane; pin, pine; tun, tune; rob, robe; pop, pope; fir, fire; cur, cure; tub, tube.*

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year, yeare; wildness, wildnesse*, which *e* probably had the force of the French *e*

feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus *clear-ve, fel-le, knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glôve, live, give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open, shapen, shotten, thistle, participle, metre, lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*, or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign, receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new, flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*: or like *ee*, as *dear, clear, near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize, perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, a, u, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree, sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound long as *fine*: and short as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thîn, thîne*.

I is often sounded before *r*, as a short *u*; as *firt, first, shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field, shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*, except *friend*, which is sounded as *frënd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *ône, obedient, cörroding*; or short as *blöck, knöck, öblique, löll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son, come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *maan, groan, approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from the Greek, as *economy*; but *æ* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil, soil, mail, noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot, hoot, cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our, power, flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul, bowl, sow, grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations as *bow* an instrument for shooting; *bow* a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*, sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough, tough*, which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour, labour, favour*, from *honor, labor, favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u* without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honeur, faveur*.

U.

U is long in *üse, confüsion*; or short, as *üs, concüsson*.

It coalesces with, *a, e, i, o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff, quest, quit, quite, languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a, e, i, y*, as *guard, guest, guise, buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *pro-rogue, synagogue, plague, vague, harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we

might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i* as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy* *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayed*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable before two consonants is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *stag*, *frog*.

Many is pronounced as if it were written *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *siccidity*; before *a*, *o*; and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a sound which is analysed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *cittu*, *cerro*.

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *cholera*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sound like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaise*.

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick*, *block*, which were originally *sticke*, *blocke*. In such words *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *cross*.

D.

D is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *dross*; and *w* as *dwell*.

F.

F, though, having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is com- modiously sounded before a liquid, as *fisk*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spok- en nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *ga*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*. At the end of a word it is always hard, as *ring*, *swig*, *song*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geese*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash*, *sign*, *fo- reign*.

G before *i* is hard as *give*, except in *gi- ant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gillflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *sought*, spok- en *tho'*, *rite*, *soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *sough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pro- nounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syl- lable; in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *hair*, *herb*, *holster*, *honour*, *humble*, *honest*, *honour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *block- head*: or derived from the Latin, as *com- prehended*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jest-er, jocund, juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept, king, skirts, skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never double; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cockle, pickle*.

L.

L has in the English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill, will, full*. These words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*, and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf, a loaf, or bread; hlaford, a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table, shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur, monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble, manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damm, condemn, hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm* and between *m* and *t*, as *ptemp*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher, philanthropy, Philip*.

Q.

Q as in other languages is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *ep, cw*, as *quadrant, queen, equestrian, quilt, inquiry, quire, quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer, liquor, risque, chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough, snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, catturhous, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, sepulchre*.

S.

S has a lissing sound, as *sibilation, sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, bushes, distresses*; the pronouns *this, his, ours, yours, us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*, the close being always either in *se* as *house, horse*, or in *ss*, as *grass, dress, bliss, less*, anciently *grasse, dresse*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*, except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion* if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words *bosom, desire, wisdom, prison, prisoner, present, present, damsel, casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s* that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z* in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z*, a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sue potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages: *Σπέρνυμι, scatter, sdegno, sdrucchiolo, sfavellare, σφριξ, sgombrare, sgranare, shake, slumber, smell*,

snipe, space, splendour, spring, squeeze, shrew, step, strength, stramen, stripe, sventura, swell.

S is mute in *isle, island, demesne, viscount.*

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take, temptation.*

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty, mightier.*

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds, and in *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, those, them, though, thus*; and in all words between two vowels as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added; as *breath, breathe, cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets; and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *where* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or diphthong, it is a consonant, as *ye, young*. It is thought by some to be in

all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu, ut; do, odd*; but in *wed, dew*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound as its name *izzard* or *s hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthöpy*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of the English as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers, who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncert in, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model

or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless; or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration.

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd
name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the
shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous
age,
And drove those holy vandals off the
stage.

At lengs Erasmus, sat grët inzurd nam,
The glori of se prësthüd and se zäm,
Stemmd se wild torrent of a barb'rous
âg
And drove gös höli Vandals öff se stag.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the
meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou
dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous de-
spight,

To blot her honour and her heavenly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then
die.

Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her that from deatnes
door

Me brought? ah! far be such reproach
from me.

What can I less do, than her love there-
fore,

Sith I her due reward cannot restore?

Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve and living her adore.

Thy life she gave, thy life she doth de-
serve:

Die, rather die, than ever from her ser-
vice swerve.

Vnthankful wræ, said hj, iz s's se mjd,
With wiö her sovrain märsi you dust qujt!

Dj ljf rj savæd bj her grasius djd;

But you dost wen with vilanus dispjt.

Tu blot her honor, and her hevnlj liht.

Di, räser dj, sän so disloialj.

Djm of her hiä dezert, or sjm so liht.

Fair deth it iz to run mäer rzäm; sän dj.

Dj, räser dj, sän ever luv disloialj.

But if tu luv disloialj it bj,

Sal I sän hat her sät from dæsez dæz

Mj brouht? ah! far bj suö reproö from mj.

Wat kan I les du sän her luv sersær,

Sih I her du reward kanot restær?

Dj, räser dj, and dj do her serv,

Djiz her serv, and livig her adær.

Dj ljf rj gav, s'j lif rj duh dæzerv:

Dj, räser dj, sän ivær from her servis swærj.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme: which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safe-guard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and

forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day.

But pensoëver you hav' occasion to trubble zeir patienc' or to *coom* among ðem beeing troubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentleness. For ðe saf^g-gard of your fac', Pio ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood mad' of coarse boulder, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pie for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined' against s' eminent parts wit' *woolen* clot. First cut a peec' about an ino and a half broad, and half a yard long, to read round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; Pio beeing sowed in his plac' join unto it two fort peeces of the sam breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe e'checks, and then set an oðer peec' about ðe breadt of a shilling against the top of ðe nose. At oðer tim's, Pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about ðem, may serve ðowg it be in ðe heat of ðe day. *Butler on the nature and Properties of Bees.* 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears among other books in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

— All the erth

Shall then be Paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus;

Yer Fádher háitsh art in héven, halloed
bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhyi
sill bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their coun-

try, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the pretertense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane*, for *explain*, or *declame*, for *declaim*. Of these, it may be said, that as they have done no good they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language, has properly no dialects; the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words or of their flexions and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; *I love*, *I loved*.

OF THE ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an*, or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off' before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as, *an herb, an honest man*; but otherwise *a*: as, *A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.*

Shakspeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural in the noun without an article, as, *I want a pen, I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *some* as *I want some pens*.

THE has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world.

Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit, and this world in which we live. So, He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man; that is, for those beings that are cattle, and his use that is man.*

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran.

Dryden.

Many words are used without articles;
as

1. Proper names, as, *John, Alexander, Longinus, Aristarchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London.* God is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, hatred, anger, goodnature, kindness.*

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*: This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relation of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom. Magister, a *Master, the Master.*

Gen. Magistri, *of a Master, of the Master, or Masters, the Masters.*

Dat. Magistro, *to a Master, to the Master.*

Acc. Magistrum, a *Master, the Master.*

Voc. Magister, *Master, O Master.*

Abl. Magistro, *from a Master, from the Master.*

Plural.

Nom. Magistri, *Masters, the Masters.*

Gen. Magistrorum, *of Masters, of the Masters.*

Dat. Magistris, *to Masters, to the Masters.*

Acc. Magistros, *Masters, the Masters.*

Voc. Magistri, *Masters, O Masters.*

Abl. Magistris, *from Masters, from the Masters.*

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master, Gen. Master's. Plur. Masters.

Scholar, Gen. Scholar's. Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's, scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as the *soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the sagacious *Wallis*, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Troje oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith*, a *smith*; Gen. *smithes*, *of a smith*; Plur. *smithes*, or, *smithas*, *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a farther confirmation of this opinion that in the old poets both the genitive and plural, were longer by a syllable than the original word *kneits*, for *knights's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus Temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables*; *fly, flies*; *sister, sisters*: *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch, s, sh, x, z*; after

c sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f*, commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roofs*, *proof*, *reliefs*, *mischiefs*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchiefs*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth*, from *tooth*, *lice*, from *louse*, *mice*, from *mouse*, *geese*, from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lord's house* may be said for *the house of Lord's*, but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be the *house of Lords* or the *house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lords' house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes; as *prince*, *princess*; *actor*, *actress*; *lion*, *lioness*; *hero*, *heroine*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress*, *poetess*, *chautress*, *duchess*, *tigress*, *goerness*, *tutorress*, *peeress*, *authoress*, *trayress*, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want, for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher*, an *astronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a *botanist*, a *student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*, a *horse*, a *mare*; *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*, *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *lovely*, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*; *low*, *lower*, *lowest*; *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *many*, (for *moe*), *more*, (for *moer*), *most*, (for *moest*); *late*, *later*, *latest*, or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether*, *nethermost*; *outer*, *outermost*; *under*, *undermost*; *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost*, *southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*, *fairer*, or *more fair*, *fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Dyssyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *uin*,

as certain; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*; except *lucky*; in *ny*, as *roomy*; in *ry*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected to so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady*, is compared by *Milton*.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note.

Parad. Lost.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do.
Seems wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest,
best.

Parad. Lost.

So *trifling* by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by *Milton*.

I shall be named among the *famousest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by *Ascham*.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece.

Wotton's Architecture.

Wretched, by *Jonson*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps: such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.

B. Jonson.

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight

What heaven's great king hath pow'r-fullest to send.

Against us from about his throne.

Par. Lost.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison,

by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with to their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, *the same*, *some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	I	We
<i>Accus. and other oblique cases.</i>	Me	Us
<i>Nom.</i>	Thou	Ye
<i>Oblique.</i>	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

Singular. Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
<i>Oblique.</i>	Him	Them	
<i>Nom.</i>	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
<i>Oblique.</i>	Her	Them	
<i>Nom.</i>	It	They	} Applied to neuters or things.
<i>Oblique.</i>	Its	Them	

For it the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *she*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural, *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantives preceding is separated by a verb, as, *These are our books*. *These books are ours*. *Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours*. *These books are ours*.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry; they are used as *ours*, and *yours*, when they are referred to a substantive preceding, as, *thy house* is larger than *mine*, but *my garden* is more spacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs*, are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

	Singular and plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	Who	Who
<i>Gen.</i>	Whose	Whose
Other Oblique Cases	Whom	Whom
<i>Nom.</i>	Which	Which
<i>Gen.</i>	Of which, or whose	Of which, or whose
Other Oblique Cases	Which	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton*.

Whether is only used in the nominative, and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of these is left I know not, Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

In all Cases	}	Singular	Plural.
		This	These
		That	Those
		Other	Others
		Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is preferred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same-horses but others.*

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *here-*

after, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand*, *our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house. This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help, or not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, are supposed by *Wallis* to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves*; so that *self*, is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

OF THE VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as, *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, *I am in love*; *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and the simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.
Present Tense.

Sing. *I have, thou hast, he hath or has;*
Plur. *We have, ye have, they have.*

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had, thou hadst, he had;
Plur. We had, ye had, they had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. I have had, thou hast had, he has or hath had;
Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. I had had, thou hadst had, he had had;
Plur. We had had, ye had had, they had had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, thou shalt have, he shall have;
Plur. We shall have, ye shall have, they shall have.

Second future.

Sing. I will have, thou wilt have, he will have;
Plur. We will have, ye will have, they will have.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have or have thou, let him have;
Plur. Let us have, have or have ye, let them have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have, thou have, he have;
Plur. We have, ye have, they have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. I have had, thou have had, he have had;
Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had, thou shalt have had, he shall have had.
Plur. We shall have had, ye shall have had, they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present: and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have, thou mayest have, he may have.
Plur. We may have, ye may have, they may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have, thou mightest have, he might have;
Plur. We might have, ye might have, they might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have, thou canst have, he can have;
Plur. We can have, ye can have, they can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have, thou couldst have, he could have;
Plur. We could have, ye could have, they could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

Sing. I should have had, thou shouldst have had, he should have had;
Plur. We should have had, ye should have had, they should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might have had*; *I could have had*, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have.
Preterite. To have had.
Participle present. Having.
Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. To love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I love, thou lovest, he loveth or loves;
Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved, thou lovedst, he loved;
Plur. We loved, ye loved, they loved.
Preterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love thou, let him love;

Plur. Let us love, love or love ye, let them love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love, thou love, he love;

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Preterite. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double Pret. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Preterite. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle past. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am, thou art, he is;

Plur. We are or be, ye are or be, they are or be.

The plural *be* is now in little use.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, thou wast or wert, he was;

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou: let him be;

Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be, thou beest, he be;

Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were, thou wert, he were;

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Preterite. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle preterite. Having been.

Passive voice. Indicative mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c.

If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved.

Preterite. To have been loved.

Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflexions, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To do.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I do, thou dost, he doth;

Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

Preterite.

Sing. I did, thou didst, he did;

Plur. We did, ye did, they did.

Preterite, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.

Future. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do thou, let him do;

Plur. Let us do, do ye, let them do;

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I do, thou do, he do.

Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle present. Doing.

Participle preter. Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, I do love, I did love; simply for *I*

love, or *I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as, *I do love thee, and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again.* Shakspeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but love her not.*

The imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, *do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; *Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die.*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.

I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur.*

The tempest is raging, *furit procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor.* So the other tenses, as, *We were walking, εὐχχανομεν περιπατοῦντες. I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification: as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The brass is forging, *ara excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing. The brass is a forging; a being properly at, and printing and forging verbal*

nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times after *if, though, ere, before, till, or until, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed, in our monosyllables, Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent: but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction; the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, fish't, wak't, dwell't, smel't*; for *plac'd, snatch'd, fish'd, wak'd, dwell'd, smel'd*.

Those words which terminate in *l*, or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vert*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs, to *keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t* in this contracted form coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d*, or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be

more easily pronounced; as, *read, led, spread, shed, shred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, slid, rid*, from the verbs to *read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to shred, to hide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride*. And thus, *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, heat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, hit, met, shot*; from the verbs, to *cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to heat, to sweat, to sit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to shoot*. And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs, to *lend, to send, to rent, to gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en* instead of *ed*; as, *been, taken, given, slain, known*, from the verbs, to *be, to take, to give, to slay, to know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beuten, hidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, hid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to hide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, shown, hewn, mown, loaden, luden*, as well as *sow'd, show'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *sow, to show, to hew, to mow, to load or lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps intitled to trample on grammarians. There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite, imperfect, and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, ran, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, strucken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make*

fought, taught, rought, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *teached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stund, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took, shook, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shov, swore, wore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed*.

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterite, *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*: from *go, went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

OF DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Mullis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced is commonly either the present of the verb, as to love, *love*, to fright, *a fright*; to fight, *a fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as to strike, *I strick or strook, a stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, frightening, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs; in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened: as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting something, or *in some degree*; as delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless, helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the participle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unuseful*, and many more.

The original English primitive is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious, impious, indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from

which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unassisting, unaided, undelighted, unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present to mark a forbearance of action, as *unsighing*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertility, imperfection*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in*, or *im*, as *infertility, imperfection; uncivil, incivility; inactive, inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the participle prefixed, as *indecent, inelegant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative participle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, *to grace, to dishonour, to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance, mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; as *distinguish, distinguish detract, detrach; defame, defamo; detain, detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement; being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner; with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish*, added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, a *hillock*; a cock, a *cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination; a goose, a *gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, a *lambkin*; a chick, a *chicken*; a man, a *manakin*; a pipe, a *pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thonkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels, as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sop*, *sippet*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *βεβαια*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *great*, *little* pronounced long *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhood*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowness*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, *weal*, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tith*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *nowth*; commonly spoken and written after *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; iue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *frighth*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *fighth*, *frighth*, only that custom will not suffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *spight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *sey* or *foy*, *spry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *say*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship* imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*, whence *worshipful*, and *to worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *baillwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by the meaning and derivation: as, *to beat*, a *bat*, a *battoon*, a *battle*, a *beetle*, a *battle-door*, to *batter*, *batter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *butuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*, all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tungo*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twices*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nes* and the English *nose*; and *nesse*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denotes *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *sneeze* *snore*, *snort*, *sneer*, *snicker*, *snut*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snuffe*, *snarl*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*,

as *sneak, sneak, snail, snare*; so likewise *snap and snatch, snib, snub*.

B imply a blast; as, *blow, blast, to blast, to blight*, and metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *bleat, bleak, a bleak place*, to look *bleak*, or weather beaten, *bleak, blay, bleach, bluster, blurt, blister, blab, bladder, bleb, blubber-lip't, blubber-cheek'd, bloted, blote herrings, blast, blaze, to blow*, that is, *blossom, bloom*; and perhaps *blood and blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *σπέρμα*, or *strenuus*, as *strong, strength, strew, strike, streak, stroke, stripe, strive, strife, struggle, strout, strut, stretch, strait, strict, straight*, that is, narrow, *distrain, stress, distress, string, strap, stream, streamer, strand, strip, stray, struggle, strange, stride, straddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*: for example, *stand, stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff, stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop, to stuff, stifle, to stay*; that is, to stop; a *stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick, stut, stutter, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock, stem, sting, to sting, stink, stitch, stud, stanchion, stub, stubble, to stub up, stump*, whence *stumble, stalk, to stalk, step, to stamp*, with the feet, whence to *stamp*, that is to make an impression and a stamp; *stow, to stow, to bestow, steward, or stow-ard, stead, steady, steadfast, stable, a stable, a stall, to stall, stool, still, stallage, stage, still, adjective, and still, adv. stule, stout, sturdy, stead, stout, stallion, stiff, stark-dead, to starve with hunger or cold; stone, steel, stern, stunch, to stunch blood, to stare, steep, steeple, stair, standard, a stated measure, stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion; as *throw, thrust, throng, throbb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as, *wry, to wreath, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, winch, wrench, wrangle,*

wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wrack, wretch, wrist, wrap.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as, *sway, swag, to sway, swagger, swerve, sweat, sweep, swell, swim, swing, swift, sweet, switch, sringe*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smooth, smug, smle, smirk, smite*, which signifies the same-as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small, smell, smack, smother, smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke, as, with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clam-ber, clammy, clasp, to clasp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, close, to close, a clod, a clot, a clot of blood, clouted cream, a clutter, a cluster*.

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *separo*: for example, *spread, spring, sprig, sprout, sprinkle, split, splinter, spill, spit, sputter, spatter*.

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime, slide, slip, slipper, sly, sleight, slit, slow, slack, slight, sling, slap*.

And so likewise *ash*, in *crash, rash, gash, flash, clash, lush, slash, plash, trash*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush, rush, gush, flush, blush, brush, hush, push*, imply something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *fling, sling, ding, swing, cling, sing, wring, sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremour, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, sink, chink, chink, think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, twinkle*, there is applied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jungle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, daugle*; as also in *mumble; grumble; jumble; tumble; stumble; rumble; crumble; fumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mb*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as

in *ramble, scamble, scramble wamble, amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless in may imply the subtlety of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, brawl, wraul, yaul, spaul, creek, shriek, shrill, sharp, shrivel, wrinkle, crack, crush, clash, gnash, plash, crush, hush, hisse, hsse, whist, soft, jar, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, bustle, spindle, dwindle, twine, twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified; and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with our's. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin, but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble*.

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed, *spend, expend, expendo; conduce, conduco; despise, dispicio; approve, approbo; conceive, concipio*.

From the supines, *supplicate, supplico; demonstrate, demonstro; dispose, dispono; expatiate, expatio; suppress, supprimo; exempt, eximo*.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these, which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive, approve, expose, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, plead, from the French, jardin, quartier, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider*; though, indeed, even of these part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the

Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, *wine, vinum; wind, ventus; went, veni; way, via; wall, vallum; wallow, volvo; wool, vellus; will, vblo; worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wasp, vespa; day, dies; draw, traho; tame, domo, δαμνα; yoke, jugum, ζυγος; over, upper, super, υπερ; am, sum, εμει; break, frango; fly, volo; blow, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, nickle, mingle, moon, sear, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, whole, from αξινη, μετα, σφοδριος. Συγατηρ, μεγαλος, μεγυια, μνην, ξηρος, γραφαι, ελος*. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?*

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in *expendo, spend; exemplum, sample; excipio, scape; extraneus, strange; extractum, stretch'd; excrucio, to screw; excorior, to scour; excorior, to scourge; excortico, to scratch; and others beginning with ex: as also, emendo, to mend; episcopus, bishop; in Danish, bisp; epistola, epistle; hospitale, spittle; Hispania, Spain; historia, story.*

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sauler, Elisabetha, Betty, apis, bee; aper, bar; p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*, and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle;

but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *boar*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *stane*, *stone*, *aprugna*, *brown*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pignus*, *parus*; *lege*, *law*; *αρονή*, *fox*, cutting off the beginning and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis*, *a fell*; *pullus*, *a foal*; *pater*, *father*; *pavor*, *fear*; *polio*, *file*; *pleo*, *impleo*, *fill*; *thru*; *piscis*, *fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex*, *a piece*; *peak*, *pike*; *zophorus*, *freeze*; *mustum*, *stum*; *defensio*, *fence*; *dispensator*, *spencer*; *asculto*, *escouter*, Fr. *scout*; *exscalpo*, *scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*; and hence *scrap*, *scrable*, *scrawl*; *exculpo*, *scoop*; *exterritus*, *start*; *extonitus*, *attonitus*, *ston'd*; *stomachus*, *marv*; *offendo*, *fined*; *obstipo*, *stop*; *audere*, *dare*; *cavere*, *ware*, whence, *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant was formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of *φ*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*; *ulcus*, *ulcere*, *ulcer*, *sore*; and hence, *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; *ingenium*, *engine*, *gin*; *scalenus*, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from *κλῆμα*, whence *inclino*; *infundibulum*, *funnel*; *gagates*, *jett*; *projectum*, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; *cucullus*, *a coverl*.

There are synchpes somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *fœmina*, *nomine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *ποτήριον*, *pot*; *κατήλα*, *cup*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tentorium*, *tent*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *specular*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *reply*; *complico*, *comply*; *sedes episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as *amita*, *aunt*; *spiritus*, *spright*; *debitum*, *debt*, *dubito*, *doubt*; *comes*, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quietus*, *quit*, *quite*; *acquieto*, *to acquit*; *separo*, *to spare*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabulum*, *stable*; *pallacium*, *paluce*, *place*; *rabula*, *rail*, *ravel*, *rawal*, *bravol*, *ruble*, *brable*; *quæsitio*, *quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable, *rotundus*, *round*; *fragilis*, *frail*; *securus*, *sure*; *regula*, *rule*; *tegula*, *tile*; *subtilis*, *subtle*; *nomen*, *noun*; *decanus*, *dean*; *computo*, *count*; *subitanus*, *sudden*, *soou*; *superare*, *to soar*; *periculum*, *peril*; *mirabile*, *marvel*; as *magnus*, *main*; *dignor*, *deign*; *tingo*, *stain*; *unctum*, *taint*; *pingo*, *paint*; *prædari*, *reach*.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *επίσκοπος*, *kyrk*, *church*, *presbyter*, *priest*; *sacristanus*, *sexton*; *frango*, *fregi*, *break*, *breach*; *fagus*, *ῥῆξ*, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a kin; *frigesco*, *freeze*, *frigesco*, *fresh*, *sc* into *sh*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, so in *scapha*, *skiff*, *skip*, and *refrigesco*, *refresh*; but *viresco*, *fresh*; *phlebotomus*, *stom*; *bovina*, *beef*; *vitulina*, *veal*; *scutifer*, *squire*; *pœnitentia*, *penance*; *sanctuarium*, *sanctuary*, *sen-try*; *quæsitio*, *chase*; *perquisitio*, *purchase*; *anguilla*, *eel*; *insula*, *isle*, *ile*, *island*, *iland*; *insuletta*, *islet*, *isle*, *eyght*, and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owney*, *Ruley*, *Eley*; *examinare*, *to scan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, write *csamen*, or *scamen*, is contracted into *scan*; as from *dominus*, *don*; *nomine*, *noun*; *abomino*, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *sciame*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r*, to denote the murmuring; the *saurus*, *store*; *sedile*, *sool*; *ῥῆξις*, *wet*; *sudo*, *sweat*; *gaudium*, *gay*; *jocus*, *joy*; *succus*, *juice*; *catena*, *chain*; *caliga*, *calga*, *chause*, *chause*, Fr. *hose*; *extinguo*, *stanch*, *squench*, *quench*, *flint*; *foras*, *forth*; *species*, *spice*; *recito*, *reul*; *adjuvo*, *aid*; *ævar*, *ævm*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; *foccus*, *lock*; *excerpo*, *scrape*, *scrable*, *scrawl*; *extravagus*, *stray*, *straggle*; *collectum*, *clot*, *clutch*; *colligo*, *coil*; *recolligo*, *recoil*; *severo*, *swear*; *stridulus*, *shrill*; *procurator*, *proxy*; *pulso*, *to push*; *calanus*, *a quill*; *impetere*, *to impeuch*; *augeo*, *auxi*, *wax*; and *vanesco*, *vanui*, *wane*; *syllabare*, *to spell*; *puteus*, *pit*; *granum*, *corn*; *comprimo*, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body, as, *Alexander*, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; *Elizabetha*, *Elizabeth*, *Elisabeth*, *Betty*, *Bess*; *Margareta*, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; *Maria*, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Marwin*, *Maroke*; *Matthæus*, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; *Martha*, *Matt*, *Pat*; *Guilielmus*, *Wilhelmus*, *Giro-lamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus *cariophyllus*, *flos*; *gerofilo*, Ital. *giriflœ*, *gulofer*, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroselinum*, *parsley*; *portulaca*, *parslain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quidney*; *persicum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *eruke*, which they corrupt to ear-

wig, as if it took its name from the ear; *annulus geminus*, a *gemmal*, or *gimbal-ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; *quelques choses*, *kickshaws*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one, if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonic languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, come from *pario*; and *a bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise to *perch*. To *spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel*, *goodspell*, or *godspell*. Thus *freese*, or *freeze*, from *frigesco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freese*, for *cloth*, from *Frizia*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one: as, from *scrip* and *roll*, comes *scroll*; from *prond* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay* or *stand*, and *out*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout*, in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more

distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k* the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exultation. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastic force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *sprig*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference; *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *sprig*, of a slender sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout*, and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *troll*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle*. Thus *gruff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That *Wallis's* derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other,

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and there-

fore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. *Wallis*, therefore, has totally neglected it; and *Jonson*, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fliest from good; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory; The sun's heat.*

Verbs transitive require an oblique case: as, *He love's me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case: *He gave this to me; He took this from me; He says this of me; He came with me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Desmarais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonson*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRO NUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables, formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish, kingdom, áctest, ácted, tóilsome, lover, scóffer, fairer, foremost, zéalous, fúlness, góddy, meékly, ártist.*

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét, to bescéin, to bestów.*

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descánt, a descánt; to cement, a cément, to contráct, a contráct.*

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight, perfume.*

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *willow, wallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *bátte, bíble*; in *ish*, as *bánish*; in *ck*, as *cámbríck, cásock*; in *ter*, as *to báttér*; in *age*, as *cóvrage*; in *en*, as *fásten*; in *et*, as *quíet*; accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker, bíttér*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise, escápe*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase, revéal*; or ending in two consonants, as *atténd*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *appláuse*, except words in *ain, cértain, móuntain.*

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of a radical word; as, *loveliness, ténderness, contémner, wággoner, phys'ical, bespáttér, cómmenting, cóm-ménding, assúvrance.*

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *grá-cious, árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce, ent, and ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóunte-nance, árrament, ímmíent, élegant, própogate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *comtrvance, acqúaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate.*

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity, spécify, líberty, víctory, síbsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible, théâtre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple, epístle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *credítour*, or having the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*, or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*, accent the middle syllable.

15 Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce, repartée, magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature, overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables; or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating, continency, incontinently, commendable, communicableness*. We should therefore say *disputable, indisputable*, rather than *disputable, indisputable*, and *advertisement*, rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation, perturbation, concoction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious, voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity, activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alóft, créate*; or trochaick, as *hóly, lófty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses Of four syllables.

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost

Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, comes short. *Drayton.*

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of six,
This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Or shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Exposed to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in siver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths.
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T' asswage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholesome is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage.
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there
stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound
Whence all things, though remote, are
view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating
sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of
pow'r,

Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide

Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;

Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.

'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;

Where echoes in repeated echoes play;
A mart forever full; and open night and day.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;

Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar

Of tides, receding from th'insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder heard from far,

When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.

The courts are filled with a tumultuous din,

Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in,

A thorough-fare of news; where some devise

Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies;

The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,

Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not to the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables;

Here we may

Think and pray,

Before death

Stops our breath:

Other joys

Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five.

In the days of old,

Stories plainly told,

Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of seven.

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,

Urge not thus your haughty birth.

Waller

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high.

And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye.

Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowd,

The nearest that are said to kiss the wandering clouds,

Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,

That she of all the rest neglected was so long;

Alleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,

The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side

Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve

Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.

And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by night)

Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,

A constant maiden still she only did remain,

The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.

And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things,

So only is she rich, in mountains, meres, and springs;

And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,

As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,

And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone

His purpos'd journey is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught
to join
The varying verse, the full resounding
line,
The long majestick march, and ener-
gy divine. *Pope.*

The pause in the Alexandrine must be
at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now
broken into a soft lyric measure of ver-
ses, consisting alternately of eight syl-
lables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space. *Penton.*

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.

When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives
below,

Has been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

We have another measure very quick
and lively, and therefore much used in
songs, which may be called the *anapest-
ick*, in which the accent rests upon eve-
ry third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute
sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears
away. *Dr. Pope.*

In this measure a syllable is often re-
trenched from the first foot, as
Diógenes surly and proud. *Dr. Pope.*

When present, we love, and when ab-
sent agree,
I think not of Iris, nor Iris of me.

Dryden.

These measures are varied by many
combinations, and sometimes by double

endings, either with or without rhyme,
as in the heroick measure.

'Tis the divinity that stirs *within us*,
'Tis heaven itself that points out an
hereafter,

And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*
So in that of eight syllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

Priori.

In that of seven,
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone. *Glover.*

In that of six,
'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapestick,
When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

Ballad.

To these measures, and their laws, may
be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licenses,
except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in *the*
before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more
rarely of *o* in *to*, as *v'accept*; and a *syncre-
sis*, by which two short vowels coalesce
in to one syllable, as *question, special*; or
a word is contracted by the expulsion of
a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*,
temprance.

Thus have I collected rules and exam-
ples, by which the English language may
be learned, if the reader be already ac-
quainted with grammatical terms, or
taught by a master to those that are
more ignorant. To have written a gram-
mar for such as are not yet initiated in
the schools, would have been tedious,
and perhaps at last ineffectual.

THE SAXON AND ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	q	q
D	D	d	d	R	R	r	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	s	s
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
G	G	g	g	V	V	v	v
H	H	h	h	U	U	u	u
I	I	i	i	W	W	w	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	y	y
M	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, S, þ, That Anj

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A.

ABA

ABB

Ab, áb, fáb, fáit, mé, méç;—pine, píu;—nó, móve, nóv, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll,—póánd—thiu, THís.

A, Has in the English language, three different sounds. The broad sound, as, *all, wall*. The open, *father, rather*. The slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language. Of this sound we have examples, in *place, face, waste*.—2. **A**, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an ox*.—3. **A** is sometimes a noun; as, great *A*.—4. **A** is placed before a participle, or participial noun.—*A* haunting. *Prior*.—*A* begging. *Dryd*.—5. **A** has a signification denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred a year. *Addison*.—6. **A** is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable.—For cloves and nutmegs to the line. *Dryd*.—7. **A** is sometimes put for *he*.—3. **A** in composition, seems sometimes the French *a*, and sometimes *at*, as *aside, aslope, aware, a-wenry, a-trip*. *Shak*.—9. **A** is sometimes redundant; as, *arise, arouse, awake*. *Dryd*.—10. **A** in abbreviation, stands for *artium*, or arts; as *A. M. artium magister*

ABA'CK, á-bäck', s. [from abacus, Lat. *αβαξ*, Greek.] A plain square surface. *B. Jonson's Coronation-pageant*

ABACUS, áb'á-kús, s. [Lat.]—1. A counting-table.—2. The uppermost member of a column.

ABAD'DON, á-bád'dún, s. [from a spirit so called in Heb. Revelat. chap. ix. v. 19.] Bottomless pit. *Milton*.

ABA'FT, á-báft', ad. [of *αβαρταν*, Sax.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

To **ABA'NDON**, á-bán'dún, v. a. [abandoner, Fr.]—1. To give up, resign, or quit. *Dryd*.—2. To desert. *Stidney. Shak*.—3. To forsake. *Dryd*.—4. To desert. *Stidney. Shak*.—3. To forsake. *Dryd*.—4. To desert.

ABA'NDONED, á-bán'dúnd, part. a.—1. Given up. *Shak*.—2. Forgiven.—3. Corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, á-bán'dún-mént, s. [abandonment, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, á-bár-tík-ú-lá'shún, s. [from ab, from, and articulus, a joint, Lat.] That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To **ABA'SE**, á-bá'se', v. a. [abaissier, Fr.] To cast down, to depress, to bring low. *Stidney*.

ABA'SEMENT, á-bá'se'mént, s. The state of being brought low; depression. *Ecclesiasticus*.

To **ABA'SH**, á-básh', v. a. [See *BASHFUL*.] To make ashamed. *Milton*.

To **ABA'TE**, á-bá'te', v. a. [From the French *abatre*.]—1. To lessen, to diminish. *Davies*.—2. To deject, or depress. *Dryd*.—3. To let down the price in selling.—4. [In common law.] To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overbrow it. *Covel*.

To **ABA'TE**, á-bá'te', v. n. To grow less. *Dryd*.

ABA'TEMENT, á-bá'te'mént, s. [abatement, Fr.]—1. The act of abating. *Locke*.—3. The state of being abated. *Arbuth*.—3. The sum or quantity taken away in the act of abating. *Swift*.—4. The cause of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury*.

ABA'TER, á-bá'tár, s. The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. *Arbuth*.

ABB, áb, s. The yarn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers. *Chambers*.

A'BBÁ, á'b'á, s. [Heb. אבא.] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

A'BBACY, áb'bá'sé', s. [abbatia, Lat.] The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS, áb'bèss, s. [abbatissa, Lat. abbess, Fr.] The superior of a nunnery. *Dryd*.

A'BBEY, or **ABBY**, áb'bè, s. [abbatia, Lat.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women. *Shaks*.

A'BBEY-LUBBER, áb'bè-jáb-búr, s. A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement. *Dryd*.

A'BBOT, áb'bót, s. [in the lower Lat. abbas.] The chief of a convent of men.

To **ABBREVIATE**, áb-bré-vé-á'te, v. a. [abbreviare, Lat.]—1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance. *Bacon*.—2. To shorten, to cut short. *Brown*.

ABBREVIATION, áb-bré-vé-á'shún, s.—1. The act of abbreviating.—2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words. *Swift*.

ABBREVIATOR, áb-bré-vé-á'tár, s. One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, áb-bré-vé-á'te-chúre, s. [abbreviatura, Lat.]—1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.—2. A compendium or abridgement. *Taylor*.

ABBREUVOIR, áb-bré-vóir, s. [in French, a Watering-place.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones.

A, B, C, pronounced á-bè-sè.—1. The alphabet.—2. The little books by which the elements of reading are taught.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt; pine, pîn;—

- To A'DDICATE, âb'dê-kâte, v. a. [abdicco, Lat.] To give up; to resign; applied commonly to some right, or office. *Addison*.
- ABDICA'TION, âb-dê-kâ'shûn, s. [abdicatio, Lat.] The act of abdicating; re-signation.
- A'DDICATIVE, âb'dê-kâ-tiv, a. That which causes or implies abdication.
- ABDO'MEN, âb-dô'mên, s. [Lat. from abdo, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly; it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.
- ABDO'MINAL, âb-dôm'mê-nâl, } a.
ABDO'MINOUS, âb-dôm'mê-nûs, }
- Relating to the abdomen.
- To ABDU'CE, âb-dû'sê, v. a. [abduco, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown*.
- ABDU'CENT, âb-dû'sênt, a. Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.
- ABDU'CTOR, âb-dûk'tôr, s. [Lat.] The muscle which draws back the several members. *Arbuthnot*.
- To ABEA'R, â-bâ're, v. a. [from abepan, Saxon, pân.] To deposit; to deacian. *Spr. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. st. 17.*
- ABEA'RANCE, â-bâ'rânse, s. [from abear.] Behaviour. *Blackstone*.
- ALLCEDA'RIAN, â-bê-sê-dâ'jê-ân, s. [from the names of a, b, c.] A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.
- A'BECDARY, â-bê-sê-dâ-rê, a. Belonging to the alphabet.
- ABE'D, â-bê'd, ad. [from a. for at.] In bed. *Sidney*.
- ABE'TRANCE, âb-ê'rânse, s. A deviation from the right way; an error. *Glanville*.
- ABE'TRANCY, âb-ê'rân-sê, The same with ABERRANCY. *Brown*.
- ALE'RANT, âb-ê'rânt, a. [from aberrans, Lat.] Windy from the right or known way.
- ABERRA'TION, âb-ê'r-â'shûn, s. [from aberratio, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanv.*
- ABE'RRING, âb-ê'r'ring, part. [aberro, Lat.] Going astray. *Brown*.
- To ABERU'NCATE, âb-ê-rûn'kâte, v. a. [averuncio, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.
- To ABE'T, â-bê't, v. a. [from batan, Sax.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by compliance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy Q.*
- ABE'TMENT, â-bê't'mên't, s. The act of abetting.
- ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, â-bê't'târ, s. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*
- ABEY'ANCE, â-bâ'ânse, s. The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intentment, and consideration of the law. *Coocl.*
- To ABHOR, âb-hôr, v. a. [abhorrere, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loathe. *Milton*.
- ABHO'RRENCY, âb-hôr'rênse, } s. [from abhor.]
ABHO'RRENCY, âb-hôr'rên-sê, }
- The act of abhorring, detestation. *Locke. South.*
- ABHO'RRENT, âb-hôr'rênt, a. [from abhor.]—1. Struck with abhorrence.—2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. *Dryd.*
- ABHOR'RER, âb-hôr'rêr, s. [from abhor.] A hater, detester. *Swift.*
- To ABIDE, â-bî'dê, v. n. I abide or abide. [from abidm, Sax.]—1. To dwell in a place, not to remove. *Gen.*—2. To dwell. *Shaks.*—3. To remain, not to cease, or fail. *Psal.*—4. To continue in the same state. *Stillingfl.*—5. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.
- To ABIDE, â-bî'dê, v. a.—1. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fairy Q.*—2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing. *Milt.*—3. To bear or support, without being conquered. *Woodward.*—4. To bear without aversion. *Sidney.*—5. To bear or suffer. *Pope.*
- ABIDE'R, â-bî'dêr, s. [from abide.] The person that abides or dwells in a place.
- ABID'ING, â-bî'ding, v. [from abide.] Continuance. *Fairgh.*
- AB'IGAIL, âb'î-gâ-îl, s. [a woman's name, Heb.] A lady's waiting maid. *Congreer.*
- A'BJECT, âb'jêkt, a. [abjectus, Lat.]—1. Mean or worthless. *Addison.*—2. Contemptible, or of no value. *Milt.*—3. Without hope or regard. *Swift.*—4. Destitute, me. n. and despicable. *Dryd.*
- A'BJECT', âb'jêct', s. A man without hope. *Psalms.*
- To A'BJECT', âb'jêct', v. a. [abjicio, Lat.] To throw away.
- ABJE'CTEDNESS, âb'jêct'êd-nêss, s. [from abject.] The state of an abject. *Boyle.*
- ABJE'CTION, âb'jêk'shûn, s. [from abject.] Meanness of mind; servility; baseness. *Hooker.*
- A'BJECTLY, âb'jêkt-lê, ad. [from abject.] In an abject manner, meanly.
- A'BJECTNESS, âb'jêkt-nêss, s. [from abject.] Servility, meanness. *Green.*
- ABI'LITY, â-bî-lê-tê, s. [habilité, Fr.]—1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength. *Sidney.*—2. Capacity, qualification, power. *Dan.*—3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*
- ABINTE'STATE, âb-in-tê'stâte, a. [of ab, from, and intestatus, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.
- To ABJU'RE, âb-jûrê, v. n. [abjuro, Lat.]—1. To swear not to do something. *Hale.*—2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.
- ABJURA'TION, âb-jû-râ'shûn, s. [from abjur.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.
- To ABLA'CTATE, âb-lâk'tâte, v. a. [ablactio, Lat.] To wean from the breast.
- ABLA'CTATION, âb-lâk'â'shûn, s. One of the methods of grafting.
- ABLAQUEA'TION, âb-lâ-kwê'â'shûn, s. [ablaqueatio, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*
- ABLA'TION, âb-lâ'shûn, s. [ablatio, Lat.] The act of taking away.
- A'BLATIVE, âb'lâ-tiv, a. [ablativus, Lat.]—1. That which takes away.—2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.
- A'BLE, â'bl, a. [habile, Fr. habilis, Lat.]—1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*—2. Having power sufficient. *South.*
- To A'BLE, â'bl, v. a. To make able; to enable. *Shaks.*
- A'BLE-BODIED, â'bl-bôdd'êd, a. Strong of body.
- To A'BLEGATE, âb'lê-gâte, v. a. [ablego, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.
- ABLEGA'TION, âb-lê-gâ'shûn, s. [from ablegate.] A sending abroad.
- A'BLENESS, âb'l-nêss, s. [from able.] Ability of body; vigour, force. *Sidney.*
- A'BLEPSY, âb'lêp-sê, s. [from Αβλεψία, Gr.] Want of sight. *Dict.*
- A'BLUENT, âb'lû-ênt, a. [abluens, Lat.] That which has the power of cleansing.
- ABLUTIO, âb-lû'shûn, s. [ablutio, Lat.]—1. The act of cleansing.—2. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water.—3. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.
- To A'BNEGATE, âb'nê-gâte, v. a. [from abnego, Lat.] To deny.
- ABNEGATION, âb-nê-gâ'shûn, s. [abnegatio, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Raimond.*
- ABOARD, â-bôrd', ad. [from the French *à bord*, as *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*.] In a ship. *Raleigh.*
- ABO'DE, â-bôdê', s. [from abide.]—1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence. *Waller.*—2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shaks.*—3. To make *abode*; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit. *Dryd.*
- To ABO'DE, â-bôdê', v. a. [See HODE.] To fore-loan or fore-slow; to be a prognostick, to be ominous. *Shaks.*
- ABO'DEMENT, â-bôdê'mên't, s. [from *abode*.] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shaks.*
- ABO'LISH, â-bô'lîsh, v. a. [from aboleo, Lat.]—1. To annul. *Hooker.*—2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Hayward.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—têbe, tûb, bôll;—ôll;—pôh ad;—tîn, THii.

ABOLISHABLE, â-bôl'ish-â-bl, a. [from abolish.] That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, â-bôl'ish-âr, s. [from abolish.] He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, â-bôl'ish-ôment, s. [from abolish.] The act of abolishing. *Hooker.*

ABOLITION, â-bôl'ish'ôn, s. [from abolish.] The act of abolishing. *Crew.*

ABOMINABLE, â-bôm'ê-nâ-bl, a. [abominabilis, Lat.] 1. Hateful, detestable. *Swift*.—2. Unclean. *Leviticus*.—3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure. *Shaks.*

ABOMINABLENESS, â-bôm'ê-nâ-bl-nês, s. [from abominable.] The quality of being abominable; hateful, odiousness. *Bentley.*

ABOMINABLY, â-bôm'ê-nâ-blê, ad. [from abominable.] Excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill sense. *Arbutnot.*

TO ABOMINATE, â-bôm'ê-nâte, v. a. [abominor, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINATION, â-bôm'ê-nâ'shôn, s.—1. Hatred, detestation. *Swift*.—2. The object of hatred. *Crusier*.—3. Pollution, defilement. *Shaks*.—4. The cause of pollution. *2 Kings.*

ABORTIVES, â-bô-ridge-ô-nêz, s. [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

ABORTION, â-bôr'shôn, s. [abortio, Lat.]—1. The act of bringing forth untimely.—2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbutnot.*

ABORTIVE, â-bôr'tiv, s. That which is born before the due time. *Peacham.*

ABORTIVE, â-bôr'tiv, a. [abortivus, Lat.]—1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shaks*.—2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time. *South*.—3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

ABORTIVELY, â-bôr'tiv-lê, ad. [from abortive.] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, â-bôr'tiv-nês, s. [from abortive.] The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT, â-bôr'ment, s. [from abortio, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABOVE, â-bôv', prep. [from a. and bufan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.] 1. Higher in place. *Dryd*.—2. More in quantity or number. *Exod*.—3. Higher in rank, power or excellence. *Psalm*.—4. Superior to; unattainable by. *Swift*.—5. Beyond; more than. *Locke*.—6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope*.

ABOVE, â-bôv', ad.—1. Over-head. *Bacon*.—2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope*.—3. Before. *Dryd*.—*From above*.—1. From an higher place. *Dryd*.—2. From heaven. *James*.

ABOVE ALL, â-bôv' âll. In the first place; chiefly. *Dryd*.

ABOVE BOARD, â-bôv' bôrd. In open sight; without artifice or trick. *L'E trange*.

ABOVE-CITED, â-bôv-si-têd. Cited before. *Addison*.

ABOVE-GROUND, â-bôv-grôund. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, â-bôv-mên-shônd. Mentioned before.

TO ABOVE, â-bôv', v. n. [abundo, Lat. abonder, Fr.]—1. To have in great plenty; followed by *with or in*.—2. To be in great plenty.

ABOVE, â-bôv', prep. [abutan, or abuton, Sax.]—1. Round, surrounding, encircling. *Dryd*.—2. Near to. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Locke*.—4. Engaged in, employed upon. *Taylor*.—5. Appendant to the person; as, clothes, &c. *Milton*.—6. Relating to the person; as a servant. *Sidney*.

ABOVE, â-bôv', ad.—1. Circularly. *Shaks*.—2. In circuit, *Shaks*.—3. Nearly. *Bacon*.—4. Here and there; every way. *Fa. Q.*—5. With to before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a small time of.—6. The longest way, in opposition to the short straight way. *Shaks*.—7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought*

about his purpose.—8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.—9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it. Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; venir, *à bout d'une chose*; venir *à bout de quelque un*.

A. Bp. for Archbishop.

ABRACADABRA, â-brâ-kâ-dâ-brâ. A superstitious charm against agues.

TO ABRADDE, â-brâdê', v. a. [abrado, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hale*.

ABRAHAM-MAN, â-brâ-hâm-mân, s. [formerly.] A ragged beggar pretending to be mad. *Dekker*.

ABRAHAM'S BALM, â-brâ-hâm's bâm, s. An herb.

TO ABRAID, â-brâdê', v. a. [from Abripian, Sax. dilatare.] To rouse abruptly; to awaken. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 9.*

ABRA'SION, â-brâ'shôn, s. [See ABRADDE.]—1. The act of abrading; the rubbing off.—2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

TO ABRAY, â-brâv', v. n. [from abrayon, Sax. dilatare.] To awake, *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 36.*

ABREAST, â-brêst', ad. [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line. *Shaks*.

TO ABRIDGE, â-bridjê', v. n. [abreger, Fr. abbrevo, Lat.]—1. To make shorter in time, keeping still the same substance. *2 Macr*.—2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short. *Locke*.—3. To deprive of. *Shaks*.

ABRIDGED OF, â-bridjê' ôf, p. Deprived of, debarr'd from.

ABRIDGER, â-bridjê'âr, s. [from abridere.]—1. He that abridges; a shortener.—2. A writer of compendiums or abridgements.

ABRIDGMENT, â-bridjê'ment, s. [abregement, Fr.]—1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass. *Hooker*.—2. A diminution in general. *Donne*.—3. Restraint or abridgment of liberty. *Locke*.

ABROACH, â-brôchê', ad. [See TO BROACH.]—1. In a posture to run out. *Swift*.—2. In a state of being diffused or propagated. *Shaks*.

ABROAD, â-brôwd', ad. [compounded of a and broad.]—1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton*.—2. Out of the house. *Shaks*.—3. In another country. *Hooker*.—4. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryd*.—5. Without, not within. *Hooker*.

TO ABROGATE, â-brô-gâte, v. a. [abrogo, Lat.] To take away from a law in force; to repeal, to annul. *Hooker*.

ABROGATION, â-brô-gâ'shôn, s. [abrogatio, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon*.

ABRUPT, â-brûpt', a. [abruptus, Lat.]—1. Broken, craggy. *Phonson*.—2. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton*.—3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.—4. Unconnected. *B. Jonson*.

ABRUPTION, â-brûpt'shôn, s. [abruptio, Lat.] Violent and sudden separation. *Woodward*.

ABRUPTLY, â-brûpt-lê, ad. [See ABRUPT.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney*, *Addison*.

ABRUPTNESS, â-brûpt'nês, s. [from abrupt.]—1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.—2. Unconnectedness, roughness, craginess. *Woodward*.

ABSCISS, âv'ss's, s. [abscissus, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Acquith*.

TO ABSCOND, âv'ss'nd', v. a. To cut off.

ABSCISSA, âv'ss'sâ, [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conick section intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION, âv'ss'ôn, s. [abscissio, Lat.]—1. The act of cutting off. *Wizman*.—2. The state of being cut off. *Brown*.

TO ABSCOND, âv'ss'nd', v. n. [abscondo, Lat.] To hide one's self.

ABSCONDER, âv'ss'ndê'âr, s. [from abscond.] The person that absconds.

ABSENCE, âv'sênse, s. [See ABSENT.]—1. The state of being absent, oppos'd to presence. *Shaks*.—2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense. *Addison*.—

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object. *Addison*.

A'BSENT, âb'sênt, a. [absens. Lat.]—1. Not present; used with the participle from. *Pope*.—2. Absent in mind, inattentive. *Addison*.

To **ABSENT**, âb'sênt', v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence. *Shaks*.

ABSENTEE, âb'sên-tê', s. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country. *Davies*.

ABSINTHIATED, âb-sîn'thê-â-têd, p. [from absinthium, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

To **ABSTIN**, âb-sîst', v. n. [absisto, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off.

To **ABSO'LVE**, âb-zôlv', v. a. [absolvo, Lat.]—1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense. *Shaks*.—2. To set free from an engagement or promise. *Waller*.—3. To pronounce a sin remitted in the ecclesiastical sense. *Pope*.—4. To finish, to complete. Little used.

A'BSOLUTE, âb-sô-lûte, a. [absolutus, Lat.]—1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things. *Hooker*.—2. Unconditional; as, an absolute promise. *South*.—3. Not relative; as, absolute space. *Stillingfl.*—4. Not limited; as, absolute power. *Dryden*.

A'BSOLUTELY, âb-sô-lûte-lê, ad. [from absolute.]—1. Completely, without restriction. *Sidney*.—2. Without relation. *Hooker*.—3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryd.*—4. Without condition. *Hooker*.—5. Peremptorily, positively. *Milton*.

A'BSOLUTE'NESS, âb-sô-lûte-nêss, s. [from absolute.]—1. Completeness.—2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon*.—3. Despotism. *Bacon*.

A'BSOLUTION, âb-sô-lûsh'ôn, s. [absolutio, Lat.]—1. Acquittal.—2. The remission of sins, or penance. *South*.

A'BSOLUTORY, âb-sô-lû-tûr-ê, a. [absolutorius, Lat.] That which absolves.

A'BSONANT, âb-sô-nânt, a. Contrary to reason.

A'BSONOUS, âb-sô-nûs, a. [absonus, Lat.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

To **ABSORB**, âb-sôrb', v. a. [absorbeo, Lat.] preter. absorbed; part. pret. absorbed, or absorpt'.—1. To swallow up. *Phillips*.—2. To suck up. *Harvey*.

ABSORBENT, âb-sôrb'ênt, s. [absorbens, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or draws away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy*.

ABSORPT, âb-sôrpt', p. [from absorb.] Swallowed up. *Pope*.

ABSORPTION, âb-sôrpt'sh'ôn, s. [from absorb.] The act of swallowing up. *Burnet*.

To **ABSTAIN**, âb-stâine', v. n. [abstineo, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, âb-stê'mê-ûs, a. [abstemius, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, âb-stê'mê-ûs-lê, ad. [from abstemius.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, âb-stê'mê-ûs-nêss, s. [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION, âb-stên'sh'ôn, s. [from abstineo, Lat.] The act of holding off.

To **ABSTERGE**, âb-stêrjê, v. a. [abstergo, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping.

ABSTERGENT, âb-stêrjênt, a. Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To **ABSTERSE**, âb-stêrse', [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanse, to purify. Not in use. *Brown*.

ABSTERSION, âb-stêr'sh'ôn, s. [abstersio, Lat.] The act of cleansing. *Bacon*.

ABSTERIVE, âb-stêr'iv, a. [from absterge.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing. *Bacon*.

A'BSTINENCE, âb'stê-nênce, s. [abstinentia, Lat.]—1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke*.—2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Shaks*.

A'BSTINENT, âb'stê-nênt, a. [abstinens, Lat.] That uses abstinence.

To **ABSTRA'CT**, âb-strâkt', v. a. [abstraho, Lat.]—1. To take one thing from another.—2. To sepa-

rate ideas. *Locke*.—3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts*.

A'BSTRACT, âb'strâkt, a. [abstractus, Lat.] Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract mathematics. *Wilkins*.

A'BSTRACT, âb'strâkt, s. [from the verb.]—1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shaks*.—2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts*.—3. The state of being abstracted. *Watson*.

ABSTRA'CTED, âb-strâkt'êd, p. a. [from abstract.]—1. Separated. *Milton*.—2. Retired, abstruse. *Donne*.—3. Absent of mind.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, âb-strâkt'êd-lê, ad. With abstraction, simply, separately from all continuing circumstances. *Dryden*.

ABSTRA'CTION, âb-strâkt'sh'ôn, s. [abstractio, Lat.]—1. The act of abstracting. *Watts*.—2. The state of being abstracted.—3. Absence of mind, inattention.—4. Disregard of worldly objects. *Pope*.

A'BSTRA'CTIVE, âb-strâkt'iv, a. [from abstract.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY, âb-strâkt'êd, ad. [from abstract.] In an abstract manner, absolutely. *Bentley*.

ABSTRUSE, âb-strûs', a. [astrusus, Lat. thrust out of sight.]—1. Hidden.—2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.

ABSTRUSELY, âb-strûs'êd, ad. Obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS, âb-strûs'nêss, s. [from abstruse.] Difficulty, or obscurity. *Boyle*.

ABSTRUSITY, âb-strûs'ê-tê, s.—1. Abstruseness.—2. That which is abstruse. *Brown*.

To **AB'UMBE**, âb-ûmbe', v. a. [absumo, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste. *Hale*.

ABSU'RD, âb-sûrd', a. [absurdus, Lat.]—1. Unreasonable; without judgment. *Bac*.—2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason. *So th.*

ABSU'R'DITY, âb-sûr'ê-tê, s. [from absurd.]—1. The quality of being absurd. *Locke*.—2. That which is absurd. *Addison*.

ABSU'R'DLY, âb-sûrd'êd, ad. [from absurd.] Improperly, unreasonably. *Swift*.

ABSU'R'DNESS, âb-sûrd'nêss, s. The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, â-bûn'dânse, s. [abundantia, Fr.]—1. Plenty. *Crashaw*.—2. Great numbers. *Addison*.—3. A great quantity. *Raleigh*.—4. Exuberance; more than enough. *Spenser*.

ABUNDANT, â-bûn'dânt, a. [abundans, Lat.]—1. Plentiful. *Par. Lost*.—2. Exuberant. *Arbutnot*.

ABUNDANTLY, â-bûn'dânt-lê, ad. [from abundant.] 1. In plenty. *Gen*.—2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficient. *Rogers*.

To **ABUSE**, â-ûz', v. a. [abutor, Lat. In abuse, the verb, s has the sound of z; in the noun, the common sound.]—1. To make an ill use of. *1 Cor*.—2. To deceive, to impose upon. *Bacon*.—3. To treat with rudeness. *Shaks*.

ABU'SE, â-bûse', s. [from the verb abuse.]—1. The ill use of any thing. *Hooker*.—2. A corrupt practice, bad custom. *Swift*.—3. Seducement. *Sidney*.—4. Unjust censure, rude reproach. *Milton*.

ABUSER, â-bûz'ûr, s.—1. He that makes an ill use.—2. He that deceives.—3. He that r-proaches with rudeness.—4. A ravisher, a violator.

ABU'SION, â-bûz'h'ôn, s. [French.] Delusion; fraud. *Sp. F. O. B. H. C. XI. st. 11.*

ABU'SIVE, â-bûs'iv, a. [from abuse.]—1. Practising abuse. *Pope*.—2. Containing abuse; as, an abusive lampoon. *Roscommon*.—3. Deceitful. *Bacon*.

ABU'SIVELY, â-bûs'iv-lê, ad. [from abuse.]—1. Improperly, by a wrong use. *Boyle*.—2. Reproachfully. *Herbert*.

To **ABU'T**, â-bût', v. n. obsolete. [aboutir, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABU'TMENT, â-û'mênt, s. [from abut.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

To **ABY**, â-bÿ', v. a. [from abizan, Sax. sustinere.]—1. To abide by. *Sp. F. O. B. VI. C. V. st. 19.*—2. To pay, or suffer for. *Shaks. Mids. Night's Dream*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bàu;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THis.

To **ABY**, à-bí', v. n. [from abidan, Sax. manere.] To continue. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 3.*

ABYSS, à-bízm', s. [abyssine, old Fr.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*. *Shaks.*

ABYSS, à-bis', s. [abyssus, Lat. *Ἀβυσσος*, bottomless, Gr.]—1. A depth without bottom. *Milton*.—2. A great depth, a gulph. *Dryd*.—3. That in which any thing is lost. *Locke*.—4. The body of waters at the centre of the earth. *Burnet*.—5. In the language of divines, hell. *Rosc.*

AC, AK, or AKE, àk. In the names of places, as Acton, an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak.

ACACIA, à-à-si-à, s. [Lat.]—1. A drug brought from Egypt, when being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes. *Savary*.—2. A tree commonly so called here.

ACADEMICAL, àk-à-dém-àl, a. [from academy.] Relating to an academy.

ACADEMICIAN, àk-à-dém-à-n, s. [from academy.] A scholar of an academy or university. *Wood.*

ACADEMICAL, à-à-dém-àl, a. academicus, Lat.] Belonging to a university. *Wotton.*

ACADEMICK, àk-à-dém-ik, s. [from academy.] A student of a university. *Watts.*

ACADEMICK, àk-à-dém-ik, a. [academicus, Lat.] Relating to an university. *Dunniad.*

ACADEMICIAN, àk-à-dém-à-n, s. [academicus, Fr.] The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, àk-à-dém-ist, or àk-à-dém-ist, s. [from academy.] The member of an academy. *Ray.*

ACADEMY, àk-à-dém-é, s. [academia, Lat.]—1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Shaks*.—2. The place where sciences are taught. *Dryd*.—3. An university.—4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

ACANTHUS, à-k-à-thús, s. [Lat.] The herb bear's breech. *Milton.*

ACATALECTIC, à-k-à-à-lèk-tik, s. [*ἄκτακτικὸς*, Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

To **ACCEDE**, à-à-cède', v. n. [accedo, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

To **ACCELERATE**, àk-à-sèl-à-té, v. a. [accelero, Lat.] To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion. *Bacon.*

ACCELERATIVE, àk-à-sèl-à-tiv, a. [used by Sir Isaac Newton to express one kind of quantity of a centripetal force.] Increasing the velocity of progression. *Reid.*

ACCELERATION, àk-à-sèl-à-ti-ò-n, s. [acceleratio, Lat.]—1. The act of quickening motion.—2. The state of the body accelerated. *Hale.*

To **ACCELD**, àk-à-sèl', v. a. [accelo, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire. *Decay f Party.*

ACCESSION, àk-à-sèsh-ò-n, s. [accessio, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled. *Woodward.*

ACCENT, àk-à-sènt, s. [accentus, Lat.]—The manner of speaking or pronouncing. *Shaks*.—2. The sound of a syllable.—3. The marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder*.—4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments. *Prior.*

To **ACCENT**, àk-à-sènt', v. a. [from accentus, Lat.]—1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or tones. *Locke*.—2. In po. try, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton*.—3. To write or note the accents.

ACCENTUAL, àk-à-sènt-ù-àl, a. [from accent.] Relating to accents.

To **ACCENTUATE**, àk-à-sènt-ù-à-té, v. a. [accentuare, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION, àk-à-sènt-ù-à-ti-ò-n, s. [from accentuare.] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

To **ACCEPTE**, àk-à-sèpt', v. a. [accipio, Lat. accepter, Fr.]—1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly. *Dryd*.—2. In the language of the Bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard. *Job.*

ACCEPTABILITY, àk-à-sèp-t-à-bil-ité, s. The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*

ACCEPTABLE, àk-à-sèp-t-à-bl, a. [acceptable, Fr.] Grateful; pleasing.

ACCEPTABLENESS, àk-à-sèp-t-à-bl-nèss, s. [from acceptable.] The quality of being acceptable. *Greiv.*

ACCEPTABLY, àk-à-sèp-t-à-bl-é, ad. [from acceptable.] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCEPTANCE, àk-à-sèp-t-à-nss, s. [acceptance, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenser.*

ACCEPTATION, àk-à-sèp-t-à-ti-ò-n, s. [from accept.]—1. Reception, whether good or bad.—2. Good reception, acceptance.—3. The state of being acceptable, regard.—4. Acceptance in the juridical sense.—5. The meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, àk-à-sèp-t-à-n, s. [from accept.] The person that accpts.

ACCEPTILATION, àk-à-sèp-t-à-l-à-ti-ò-n, s. [acceptilatio, Lat.] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCEPTION, àk-à-sèp-ti-ò-n, s. [acceptio, Fr. from acceptio, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCESS, àk-à-sèss', s. [accessus, Lat. access, Fr.]—1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond*.—2. The means, or liberty of approaching either to things or men. *Milton*.—3. Increase, enlargement, addition. *Bacon*.—4. The return or fits of a distemper.

ACCESSARINESS, àk-à-sèss-à-rè-nèss, s. [from accessory.] The state of being accessory.

ACCESSARY, àk-à-sèss-à-rè, s. He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarendon.*

ACCESSIBLE, àk-à-sèss-è-bl, a. [accessibilis, Lat.] accessible, Fr.] That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, àk-à-sèsh-ò-n, s. [accessio, Lat. accession, Fr.]—1. Increase by something added; enlargement, augmentation.—2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, accession to a confederacy.—3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, àk-à-sèss-ò-rè-lé, ad. [from accessory.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, àk-à-sèss-ò-rè, a. [joined to another thing, so as to increase it; a]lter.]

ACCESSORY, àk-à-sèss-ò-rè, s. [accessorius, Lat. accessoir, Fr.]—1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, but not principal, but by participation.—2. That which does access unto some principal fact or thing in law.

ACCIDENT, àk-à-sèd-è-nss, s. [a corruption of accidents, from accidentia, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENTAL, àk-à-sèd-è-n-àl, s. [accidens, Lat.]—1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Davis*.—2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Hold*.—3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDENTAL, àk-à-sèd-è-n-àl, s. [accidental, Fr.] A property non-essential.

ACCIDENTAL, àk-à-sèd-è-n-àl, a. [from accident.]—1. Having the quality of an accident, non-essential.—2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, àk-à-sèd-è-n-à-l-é, ad. [from accidental.]—1. Non-essentially.—2. Casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, àk-à-sèd-è-n-à-l-nèss, s. [from accidental.] The quality of being accidental.

ACCIDENT, àk-à-sèd-è-n-àl, s. [accipiens, Lat.] A receiver.

To **ACCITE**, àk-à-sitè', v. a. [accito, Lat.] To call; to summon. *Shaks.*

ACCLAMATION, àk-à-k-l-à-m-à-ti-ò-n, s. [acclamatio, Lat.] shout of praise; acclamation; poetical. *Milt.*

ACCLAMATION, àk-à-k-l-à-m-à-ti-ò-n, s. [acclamatio, Lat.] Shouts of applause. *South.*

ACCLIVITY, àk-à-k-l-é-té, s. [from acclivus, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu.—

horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.
Ray.

ACCLIVOUS, âk-kîl'vûs, a. [acclivus, Lat.] Risin; with a slope.

To **ACCLIVY**, âk-kîlôv', v. a. [See CLOY.]—1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stud full. *Fairy Q.*—2. To fill to satiety. *Ray.*

To **ACCOIL**, âk-kôil', v. n. [See COIL.] To crowd; to keep a coil about, to bustle; to be in a hurry. *Fairy Q.*

ACCOLÉNT, âk-kô-lènt, s. [accolens, Lat.] A border.

ACCOMMODABLE, âk-kôm'mô-dâ-bl, a. [accommodabilis, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

To **ACCOMMODATE**, âk-kôm'mô-dâ-te, v. a. [accommodo, Lat.] To supply with conveniences of any kind. *Shaks.*

ACCOMMODATE, âk-kôm'mô-dâ-te, a. [accommodatus, Lat.] Suitable fit.

ACCOMMODATELY, âk-kôm'mô-dâ-tè-lè, ad. [from accommodate.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION, âk-kôm'mô-dâ-shûn, s. [from accommodate.]—1. Provision of conveniences.—2. In the plural; conveniences; things requisite to ease or refreshment. *Claren.*—3. Adaptation, fitness. *Hale.*—4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE, âk-kôm'pâ-nâ-bl, a. [from accompany.] Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER, âk-kôm'pâ-nâ-îr, s. [from accompany.] The person that makes part of the company; companion.

ACCOMPANIMENT, âk-kôm'pâ-nî-mènt, s. [from accompany.] What accompanies some other thing as its principal, and makes an addition to it; [A musical term occasionally extended to other things.] *Gray.*

To **ACCOMPANY**, âk-kôm'pâ-nè, v. a. [accompagner, Fr.]—1. To be with another as a companion.—2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCOMPLICE, âk-kôm'plîs, s. [complice, Fr. from complere, Lat.]—1. An associate, a partaker, usually, in an ill sense. *Swift.*—2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addison.*

To **ACCOMPLISH**, âk-kôm'plîsh, v. a. [accomplir, Fr. from complere, Lat.]—1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design. *Ezekiel.*—2. To complete a period of time. *Dan.*—3. To fulfil; as a prophecy. *Addison.*—4. To gain, to obtain. *Shaks.*—5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. *Shaks.*

ACCOMPLISHED, âk-kôm'plîsh-èd, p. a.—1. Complete in some qualification. *Locke.*—2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments. *Milton.*

ACCOMPLISHER, âk-kôm'plîsh-âr, s. [from accomplish.] The person that accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, âk-kôm'plîsh-mènt, s. [accomplissement, Fr.]—1. Completion, full performance, perfection. *Hayward.*—2. Completion; as of a prophecy. *Atter.*—3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body. *Addison.*—4. The act of obtaining any thing. *South.*

ACCOMPT, âk-kôunt', s. [compte, Fr.] An account, a reckoning. *Hooker.*

ACCOMPTANT, âk-kôunt'ânt, s. [accountant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

To **ACCORD**, âk-kôrd', v. a. [derived, by some, from chorda, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from corda, hearts.] To make agree; to adjust one thing to another. *Pope.*

To **ACCORD**, âk-kôrd', v. n. To agree, to suit one with another. *Tillotson.*

ACCORD, âk-kôrd', s. [accord, Fr.]—1. A compact, an agreement. *Dryd.*—2. Concurrence, union of mind. *Spenser.*—3. Harmony, symmetry. *Dryd.*—4. Musical note. *Bacon.*—5. Own accord, voluntary motion. *Spem.*

ACCORDANCE, âk-kôrd'ânse, s. [from accord.]—1. Agreement with a person. *Fairfax.*—2. Conformity to something. *Hanmond.*

ACCORDANT, âk-kôrd'ânt, a. [accordant, Fr.] Willing, in a good humour. *Shaks.*

ACCORDING, âk-kôrd'îng, p. [from accord.]—1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to.—

2. In proportion. *Hooker.*—3. With regard to. *Hol.*

ACCORDINGLY, âk-kôrd'îng-lè, ad. [from accord.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably. *Shaks.*

To **ACCOUST**, âk-kôst', v. a. [accoster, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute. *Milton.*

ACCOUSTABLE, âk-kôst'â-bl, a. [from accost.] Easy of access; familiar. *Watson.*

ACCOUNT, âk-kôunt', s. [from the old French account.]—1. A computation of debts or expenses. *Shaks.*—2. The state or result of a computation.—

3. Value or estimation.—2 *Mar.*—4. Distinction, dignity, rank. *Pope.*—5. Regard, consideration, sake. *Locke.*—6. A narrative, relation.—7. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.*—8. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority. *Shaks.*—9. Explanation; assignment of causes. *Locke.*—10. An opinion concerning things previously established. *Eacon.*—11. The reasons of any thing col-ect-d. *Addison.*—12. [In law.] A writ or action brought against a man. *Cowell.*

To **ACCOUNT**, âk-kôunt', v. a. [See ACCOUNT.]

—1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion. *Deut.*

—2. To reckon, to compute. *Holder.*—3. To give an account, to assign the causes. *Swift.*—4. To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices. *Dryden.*—5. To assign to. *Clarendon.*—6. To hold in esteem. *Chren.*

ACCOUNTABLE, âk-kôunt'â-bl, a. [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for. *Oldham.*

ACCOUNTABLENESS, âk-kôunt'â-bl-nèss, s. [from accountable.] The state of being accountable. *Duncan's Logic.*

ACCOUNTANT, âk-kôunt'ânt, a. [from account.] Accountable for; responsible for. *Shaks.*

ACCOUNTANT, âk-kôunt'ânt, s. [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCOUNT-BOOK, âk-kôunt'büök, s. A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

To **ACCOUPLE**, âk-kôup'pl, v. a. [accoupler, Fr.] To join, to link together. *Bacon.*

To **ACCOUR**, âk-kôrt', v. a. To entertain with courtship, or courtesy. *Fairy Queen.*

To **ACCOÛTRE**, âk-kôd'tûr, v. a. [accoutrer, Fr.] To dress; to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCOÛTREMENT, âk-kôd'tûr-mènt, s. [accoutrement, Fr.] Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments. *Shaks.*

ACCREDITED, âk-krèd'it-èd, particip. a. [from accredo, Lat.]—1. Of allowed reputation. *Chesterfield.*—2. Confidential. *Burke.*

ACCREDITION, âk-krè-shûn, s. [accretio, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it. *Bacon.*

ACCRETIVE, âk-krè'tiv, a. [from accretion.] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv.*

To **ACCREW**, âk-krû', v. a. [from accresco, Lat.]—1. To increase. *Spencer's Ruins of Time.*—2. To coalesce. *S's. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 18.*

To **ACCRUCH**, âk-krûch', v. a. [accrocher, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

To **ACCRÛE**, âk-krû', v. n. [from the participle accrû, Fr.]—1. To accede to, to be added to. *Hooker.*—2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*—3. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as profits. *Addison.*

ACCUBATION, âk-kû-hâ-shûn, s. [from accubo, to lie down, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

To **ACCUMB**, âk-kûmb', v. a. [accumbo, Lat.]—To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Diet.*

To **ACCUMULATE**, âk-kû'mû-lâ-te, v. a. [from accumulo, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together. *Shaks.*

ACCUMULATION, âk-kû'mû-lâ-shûn, s. [from accumulo.]—1. The act of accumulating.—2. The state of being accumulated. *Arbuth.*

ACCUMULATIVE, âk-kû'mû-lâ-tiv, a. [from accumulo.]—1. That which accumulates.—2. That which is accumulated. *Go. of the Tongue.*

ACCUMULATOR, âk-kû'mû-lâ-tûr, s. [from accumulo.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll—ôl; pôând;—thin, THIN.

ACCURACY, âk-kû-râ-sê, s. [accuratio, Lat.] Exactness, nicety. *Delany. Arbuth.*

ACCURATE, âk-kû-râ-te, a. [accuratus, Lat.]—1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance.—2. Exact, without defect or failure. *Colson.*

ACCURATELY, âk-kû-râ-te-ly ad. [from accurate.] Exactly, without error, nicely. *Newton.*

ACCURATENESS, âk-kû-râ-ti-nêss, s. [from accurate.] Exactness, nicety. *Newton.*

ACCURSE, âk-kû-rsê, v. a. [See CURSE.] To do down to misery. *Hooker.*

ACCURSED, âk-kû-rsêd, part. a.—1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery. *Denham.*—2. Execrable; hateful; detestable. *Shaks.*

ACCUSABLE, âk-kû-zâ-bl, a. [from the verb accuse.] That which may be censured; blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCUSATION, âk-kû-zâ-shûn, s. [from accuse.]—1. The act of accusing. *Milton.*—2. The charge brought against any one. *Shaks.*

ACCUSATIVE, âk-kû-zâ-tiv, a. [accusativus, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. The 4th case of a noun.

ACCUSATORY, âk-kû-zâ-tô-rê, a. [from accuse.] That which produceth or containeth an accusation. *Ayliffe.*

TO ACCUSE, âk-kû-zê, v. a. [accuso, Lat.]—1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*—2. To blame or censure. *Romans.*

ACCUSE, âk-kû-zê, s. [from the verb.] Accusation. *Shaks. Henry VI. P. II.*

ACCUSEMENT, âk-kû-zê-mênt, s. [old F.] Accusation. *Sp. F. O. B. V. C. IX. st. 47.*

ACCUSEL, âk-kû-zêl, s. [from accuse.] He that brings a charge against another. *Ayliffe.*

TO ACCUSTOM, âk-kû-zâ-tûm, v. a. [accoutumer, Fr.] To habituate, to endure. *Milton.*

ACCUSTOMABLE, âk-kû-zâ-tûm-â-bl, a. [from accustom.] Of long custom or habit. *Hale.*

ACCUSTOMABLY, âk-kû-zâ-tûm-â-blê, ad. According to custom. *Leaon.*

ACCUSTOMANCE, âk-kû-zâ-tûm-ânse, s. [accoutumance, Fr.] Custom, habit, use. *Boyle.*

ACCUSTOMARILY, âk-kû-zâ-tûm-â-rê-ly, ad. In a customary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, âk-kû-zâ-tûm-â-rê, a. [from accustom.] Usual, long practised.

ACCUSTOMED, âk-kû-zâ-tûm-êd, a. [from accustom.] According to custom; frequent; usual. *Shaks.*

ACE, âce, s. [as, Lat.] *Arbuthnot.*—1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *South.*—2. A small quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ACELDAMMA, â-sêl-â-mâ, s. [Heb.] A field of blood. *Vindication of Natural Liberty.*

ACEPHALOUS, â-sêl-â-lûs, a. [ἀκεφαλον, Gr.] Wanting a head. *Diet.*

TO ACERBATE, â-sêr-bâ-te, v. a. [from acers.] To make sour. *Ash's Diet.*

ACERBITY, â-sêr-bê-tê, s. [acerbitas, Lat.]—1. A rough sour taste.—2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper. *Pope.*

TO ACERVATE, â-sêr-vâ-te, v. a. [acervo, Lat.] To heap up. *Diet.*

ACERVATION, â-sêr-vâ-shûn, s. [from acervate.] Heaping together.

ACESCENCY, âs-sê-sên-sên, s. [from acescent.] Sourness; acidity. *Gregory's Comparative View.*

ACESCENT, âs-sê-sên-t, a. [acescens, Lat.] That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

ACETOSE, âs-ê-tôsê, a. That which has in it acids. *Diet.*

ACETOSITY, âs-ê-tôs-ê-tê, s. [from acetose.] The state of being acetose. *Diet.*

ACETOUS, âs-ê-tûs, a. [from acetum, vinegar, Lat.] Sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE, âke, s. [ace, Saxon; ἄχος, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shaks.*

TO ACHIE, âke, v. n. [See ACHE.] To be in pain. *Clans.*

TO ACHIEVE, ât-tshêv, v. a. [achever, Fr.]—1. To perform, to finish. *Dryden.*—2. To gain, to obtain. *Milton.*

An ACHIEVER, ât-tshêv-êr, s. He that performs what he endeavours. *Shaks.*

An ACHIEVEMENT, ât-tshêv-mênt, s. [achievement, Fr.]—1. The performance of an action. *Fa. Qu.*—2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial. *Dryden.*

ACHOR, â-kôr, s. [ἄχος, Gr.] A species of the herpes.

ACID, âs-îd, s. [from the adjective.] An acid substance. *Beilmeur on the Teeth.*

A'CID, âs-îd, a. [acidus, Latin, acide, Fr.] Sour, sharp. *Bacon, Quincy.*

ACIDITY, âs-îd-î-tê, s. [from acid.] Sharpness; sourness. *Arbuth. Ray.*

A'CIDNESS, âs-îd-nêss, s. [from acid.] The quality of being acid.

ACTDULABLE, âs-îd-û-â-bl, s. [that is, aque acidulæ.] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*

TO ACTDULATE, âs-îd-û-â-ble, v. a. To tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbuthnot.*

ACID'ULOUS, âs-îd-û-lûs, a. [Lat.] Sourish. *Barke.*

TO ACKNOWLEDGE, âk-nôl-êd-je, v. a.—1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character. *Davies.*—2. To confess; as, a fault. *Palms.*—3. To own, as, a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNOWLEDGING, âk-nôl-êd-je-îng, a. [from acknowledge.] Grateful. *D. yden.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, âk-nôl-êd-je-mênt, s. [from acknowledge.]—1. Admission of any character in another. *Hale.*—2. Concession of the truth of any position.—*Hooker.*—3. Confession of a fault.—4. Confession of a benefit received. *Dryden.*—5. Act of attestation to any concessions; such as homage. *Spenser.*

ACKNOWLEDG, âk-nôn, part. a. Acknowledged. *Shaks. Othello.*

A'CMET, âk-mê, s. [ἄκμη, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper. *Quincy.*

ACCOLITHIST, â-kôl-îth-îst, s. [ἀκλουθία, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Russian church. *Ayliffe.*

A'CONITE, âk-kô-nî-te, s. [aconitum, Lat.] The herb wolf'sbane. In poetical language, poison in general. *Dryden.*

ACONITUM, âk-kô-nî-tûm, s. [Lat.] Poisonous aconite. *Shaks.*

A'CORN, âk-kôr-n, s. [Æceorn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and corn, corn.] The seed or fruit borne by the oak. *Dryden.*

ACQUAINTANCE, âk-kwânt-âns, s. [acquaintance, Fr.]—1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.—2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

TO ACQUAINT, âk-kwânt, v. a. [acquaint, Fr.]—1. To make familiar with. *Davies.*—2. To inform. *Shaks.*

ACQUAINTANCE, âk-kwânt-âns, s. [acquaintance, Fr.]—1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. *Dryden, Aterb.*—2. Familiar knowledge. *South.*—3. A slight on initial knowledge, short of friendship. *Swift.*—4. The person with whom we are acquainted; without the intimacy of Friendship. *Fairy Queen.*

ACQUAINTED, âk-kwânt-êd, a. Familiar, well known. *Shaks.*

ACQUEST, âk-kwêst, s. [acquiescit, Fr.] acquisition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*

TO ACQUIESCE, âk-kwê-êss, v. n. [acquiescit, Fr.] To rest in, or remain satisfied. *South.*

ACQUIESCENCE, âk-kwê-êss-ênse, s. [from acquiescit.]—1. A silent appearance of content. *Clarend.*—2. Satisfaction, rest, content. *Acid.*—3. Submission. *South.*

ACQUET, âk-kwê-t, v. a. To make quiet. *Sir A. Sherley's Travels.*

ACQUIRABLE, âk-kwê-râ-bl, a. [from acquire.] Attainable. *Beilley.*

TO ACQUIRE, âk-kwê-rê, v. a. [acquirere, Fr. acquiro, Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power. *Shaks.*

ACQUIRED, âk-kwê-rêd, particip. a. [from acquire.] Gained by one's self. *Locke.*

Fâc, fâs, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plin;—

An **ACQUIRER**, âk-kwî'fâs, s. [from acquire.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

An **ACQUIREMENT**, âk-kwî'fâ'ment, s. [from acquire.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Hayward.*

ACQUISITION, âk-kwê-zîsh'shûn, s. [acquisitio, Lat.]—1. The act of acquiring. *South*.—2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Deidam.*

ACQUISITIVE, âk-kwî'zê-îv, a. [acquisitivus, Lat.] That which is acquisitive. *Watson.*

ACQUISITIVELY, âk-kwî'zê-îv-lê, ad. [A grammatical term from acquisitive.] All manner of verbs put acquisitively; that is to say, with the tokens to and for after them, will have a dative case. *Lilly's Grammar.*

ACQUIST, âk-kwî'st, s. [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment. *Milton.*

To **ACQUIT**, âk-kwî't, v. a. [acquitter, Fr.]—1. To set free. *Spenser*.—2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve. *Dryden*.—3. To clear from any obligation. *Dryden*.—4. The man hath acquitted himself well; he discharged his duty.

ACQUITTMENT, âk-kwî't'ment, s. [from acquit.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUITTAL, âk-kwî'tâl, s. Is a deliverance from an offence. *Cowell.*

To **ACQUITTANCE**, âk-kwî'tânse, v. n. To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shaks.*

ACQUITTANCE, âk-kwî'tânse, s. [from acquit.]—1. The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton*.—2. A writing, testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shaks.*

A'CRE, â'kâr, s. [Æpe, Sax.] A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards; *Dit.*

A'CRID, âk'rid, a. [acer, Lat.] Having a hot biting taste. *Arbuthnot.*

ACRIMONIOUS, âk-krê-mô-nê-ûs, a. Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *Ha veg.*

ACRIMONIOUSNESS, âk-krê-mô-nê-ûs-nêss, s. [from acrimonious.] Sharpness; pungency; monclancy; cor osiveness.

A'CRIMONY, âk'krê-mô-nê-ûs, s. [acrimonia, Lat.]—1. Sharpness, corrosiveness. *Bacon*.—2. Sharpness of temper, severity. *South.*

A'CRITUDE, âk-krê-tîde, s. [from acrid.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palat. *G. ev.*

ACROAMATICAL, âk-krô-â-mât'î-tê-â-â, a. [ακροματις, Gr.] of or pertaining to deep learning. *Dict.*

ACRONYCAL, âk-krô-nê-kâl, a. [from ἀκρος, summit, and νύξ, nox; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the stars, of which the rising and setting is called *acronyca*, when they either appear above, or sink below the horizon at sun-set.

ACRONYCALLY, âk-krô-nê-kâl-lê, ad. [from acronyca.] At the acronyca time. *Dryd.*

A'CROSPHIRE, âk'krô-sphîr, s. [from ἀκρος and σφαιρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of a rods. *Mortimer.*

A'CROSPHISED, âk'k'ô-spi-rêd, part. a. Having sprouts. *Mortimer.*

ACROSS, â-ô' ad Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.*

AN **ACROSTICK**, âk-krô'stîk, s. [from ἀκρος and στιχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROTTERS, âk'krô-ûrs, or } [In architecture; *ACROTERIA*, âk-krô-ê-tê-â, } from ἀκρος, Gr.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments. *Dict.*

To **ACT**, âkt, v. n. [ago, actum, Lat.]—1. To be in action, not to rest. *Pope*.—2. To perform the proper functions. *South*.—3. To practise the arts or duties of life, to conduct one's self. *Dryden.*

To **ACT**, âkt, v. a.—1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage player. *Pope*.—2. To counterfeit; to

feign by action. *Dryden*.—3. To produce effects in some passive subject. *Arbuth*.—4. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT, âkt, s. [actum, Lat.]—1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.—2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shaks*.—3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryden*.—4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a measure executed. *Shaks*.—5. A state of action. *Hooker*.—6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Ros*.—7. A decree of a court of justice. *Shaks*.—8. Record of things juridically done.

ACT'ING, âk'tîng, s. [from the verb act.]—1. Action. *Shaks. Measure for Measure*.—2. Performing a dramattick part. *Churchill's Rensard.*

ACTION, âk'shûn, s. [actio, Fr. actio, Lat.]—1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest. *Shaks*.—2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shaks*.—3. Agency, operation. *Bentley*.—4. The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison*.—5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Addison*.—6. [In law.] Action personal belongs to a man against another. Action real is given to any man against another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it. *Co-well*.—7. In France, the same as *stocks* in England.

ACTIONABLE, âk'shû-â-bl, a. [from action.] That which admits an action in law; punishable. *Howell.*

ACTION-TAKING, âk'shûn-tâ'kîng, a. Litigious. *Shaks.*

A'CTIVE, âk'tîv, a. [activus, Lat.]—1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton*.—2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*. *Donne*.—3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*. *Denham*.—4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker*.—5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden*.—6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action; as, *I teach*. *Clarke.*

A'CTIVELY, âk'tîv-lê, ad. [from active.] Busily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS, âk'tîv-nêss, s. [from active.] Quickness; nimbleness. *Wilkins.*

A'CTIVITY, âk'tîv-î-tê, s. [from active.] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*

A'CTOR, âk'tôr, s. [actor, Lat.]—1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon*.—2. He that personates a character; a stage-player. *Ben Jonson.*

A'CTRESS, âk'trêss, s. [actrice, Fr.]—1. She that performs any thing. *Addison*.—2. A woman that plays on the stage. *Dryden.*

A'CTUAL, âk'tshû-â-â, a. [actual, Fr.]—1. That which comprises action. *Shaks*.—2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Milton*.—3. In act; not purely in speculation. *Dryden.*

A'CTUALITY, âk'tshû-â-î-tê, s. [from actual.] The state of being actual. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY, âk'tshû-â-î-lê, ad. [from actual.] In act; in effect; really. *South.*

A'CTUALNESS, âk'tshû-â-î-nêss, s. [from actual.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY, âk'tshû-â-rê, s. [actuarium, Lat.] The register, or officer, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe.*

To **A'CTUATE**, âk'tshû-â-te, v. a. [from ago, actum, Lat.] To put into action. *Addison.*

A'CTUATE, âk'tshû-â-te, a. [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*

A'CTUOSE, âk'tshû-â-ôse, a. [from act.] That which hath strong powers. *Dict.*

A'CTUOSE, âk'tshû-â-ôse, a. [from actuate.] Having the power of action. *Ash.*

To **A'CUATE**, âk'k'ô-â-te, v. a. [acuo, Lat.] To sharpen.

ACULEATE, â-k'k'ô-â-te, a. [aculeatus, Lat.] Prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN, â-k'k'ô-nên, s. [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*

ACUMINATED, â-k'k'ô-nê-nâ-têd, particip. a. Ending in a point; sharp-pointed. *Wiseman.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, hùll;—òil;—pòand;—thín, TIIIs.

ACUMINATION, ãk-kù-mè-ná'shùn, s. [from acuminate.] A sharp point. *Pearson*.
 ACUTE, ã-kùt', a. [acutus, Lat.]—1. Sharp, opposed to blunt. *Locke*.—2. Ingenious, opposed to stupid. *Locke*.—3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke*.—4. Acute disease; any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy*.—5. Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.
 ACUTELY, ã-kùt'èl', ad. [from acute.] After an acute manner; sharply. *Locke*.
 ACUTENESS, ãkùt'nèss, s. [from acute.]—1. Sharpness.—2. Force of intellects. *Locke*.—3. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Brown*.—4. Sharpness of sound. *Boyle*.
 ADACTED, ã-dák'téd, part. a. [adactus, Lat.] Driven by force. *Diet*.
 ADAGE, ãd'áj, s. [adagium, Lat.] A maxim; a proverb. *Glanville*.
 ADAGIAL, ã-dá'jí-ál, a. [from adage.] Proverbial. *A's Diet*.
 ADAGIO, ã-dá'jí-ò, s. [Ital. signifying at leisure.] A term used by musicians to mark a slow time.
 ADAMITE, ãd'ám-íte, s. [from Adam.] One of a religious sect, that used to perform worship naked. *Jovial Credo*.
 ADAMANT, ãd'ám-ánt, s. [adamas, Lat.]—1. A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Shaks*.—2. The diamond. *Ray*.—3. The loadstone. *Eacon*.
 ADAMANTEAN, ãd'ám-ánt'è-án, a. [from adamant.] Hard as adamant. *Milton*.
 ADAMANTINE, ãd'ám-ánt'in, a. [adamantinus, Lat.]—1. Made of adamant. *Dryd*.—2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility. *Deviés*.
 ADAM'S-APPLE, ãd'ámz-áp'pl, s. [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.
 TO ADAPT, ã-dápt', v. a. [adapto, Lat.] To fit; to suit; to proportion. *Swift*.
 ADAPTATION, ãd-áp-tá'shùn, s. [from adapt.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another. *Boyle*.
 ADAPTION, ã-dápt'shùn, s. [from adapt.] The act of fitting. *Ch'yne*.
 TO ADAW, ã-dáw', v. a. [from adwman, Saxon, extinguere.] To keep under; to overawe. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 35*.
 TO ADAW', ã-dáw', v. n. [from adwman, Saxon, vawere.] To subside. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 26*.
 TO ADD, ãd, v. a. [addo, Lat.]—1. To join something to that which was before.—2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke*.
 TO ADD'ECIMATE, ãd-dès'sè-máte, v. a. [addecimo, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Diet*.
 TO ADD'EM, ãd-dèem', v. a. [from decem.] To esteem; to account. *Daniel*.
 ADDER, ãd'dúr, s. [Ætæpæ, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile. *Taylor*.
 ADDER'S GRASS, ãd'dúrz gráss, s. A plant.
 ADDER'S TONGUE, ãd'dúrz tóng, s. An herb. *Miller*.
 ADDER'S WORT, ãd'dúrz wúrt, s. An herb.
 ADDIBLE, ãd'dè-bl, a. [from add.] Possible to be added. *Locke*.
 ADDIBLY, ãd-dè-bí'l'è-tè, s. [from addible.] The possibility of being added. *Locke*.
 ADDICE, ãdz. [corruptly adz; adwpe. Sax.] A kind of ax. *Maxon*.
 TO ADDICT, ãd-áler', v. a. [addico, Lat.]—1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cor*.—2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, he addicted himself to vice.
 ADDICTEDNESS, ãd-díkt'éd-nèss, s. [from addicted.] The state of being addicted. *Boyle*.
 ADDICTION, ãd-díkt'shùn, s. [addico, Lat.]—1. The act of devoting.—2. The state of being devoted. *Shaks*.
 An ADDITAMENT, ãd-dí'tá-mènt, s. Addition; thing added. *Hale*.
 ADDITION, ãd-dísh'shùn, s. [from add.]—1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley*.—2. Addition, or the thing added. *Ham*.—3. [In arithmetic.] Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum

or total. *Cock*.—4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname. *Concell. Shaks. Clarend*.
 ADDITION, ãd-dísh'shùn-ál, a. [from addition.] That which is added. *Addison*.
 ADDITIONALLY, ãd-dísh'shùn-ál-èl', ad. [from additional.] In addition to. *Bryant*.
 ADDITORY, ãd'dè-tò-rè, a. [from add.] That which has the power of adding. *Arbutnot*.
 ADDLE, ãd'dl, a. [from adel, a disease, Sax.] originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burt*.
 TO ADDLE, ãd'dl, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make idle; to make barren. *Brown*.
 ADDLE-PATED, ãd'dl-pá'téd, a. Having barren brains. *Dryden*.
 TO ADDOON, ãd-dòòm, v. a. [from ad, Lat. and doon.] To adjudge. *Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 56*.
 TO ADDRESS, ãd-drèss', v. n. [addresser, Fr.]—1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Shaks*.—2. To get ready.—3. To apply to another by words.
 ADDRESS, ãd-drèss', s. [adresse, Fr.]—1. Verbal application to any one. *Prior*.—2. Courtship. *Add*.—3. Manner of accosting another; as, a man of a pleasing address.—4. Skill, dexterity. *Swift*.—5. Manner of directing a letter.
 ADDRESSER, ãd-drèss'súr, s. [from address.] The person that addresss.
 TO ADDUCE, ãd-dússè, v. a. [from adduco, Lat.] To bring forwards. *Brid*.
 ADDUCENT, ãd-dú'sènt, a. [adducens, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy*.
 TO ADDUCE, ãd-dú'sè, v. a. [adducere, Fr. dulcis, Lat.] To sweeten. *Diet*.
 ADELANTADO, ãd-è-lán-tá'dò, s. [Spanish.] A lieutenant governor. *Robertson*.
 ADENOGRAPHY, ãd-dè-nòg-gráf-fè, s. [from ad, vey and γραφω, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.
 ADEPTION, ã-dè-m'shùn, s. [ademptum, Lat.] Privation.
 ADEPT, ã-dèpt', s. [adepus, Lat.] He that is completely skilled in the secrets of his art. *Pope*.
 ADEPT, ã-dèpt', a. Skillful; thoroughly versed. *Boyle*.
 ADEQUATE, ãd'è-kwáte, . [adequatus, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South*.
 ADEQUATELY, ãd'è-kwáte-lè, ad. [from adequate.] In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion. *South*.
 ADEQUATENESS, ãd'è-kwáte-nèss, s. [from adequate.] The state of being adequate; exactness of proportion.
 TO ADHERE, ãd-hèrè, v. a. [adherco, Lat.]—1. To stick to.—2. To be consistent; to hold together. *Shak*.—3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shaks. Boyle*.
 ADHERENCE, ãd-hè'rènsè, s. [from adhere.]—1. The quality of adhering; tenacity.—2. Fixedness of mind; attachment; steadiness. *Swift*.
 ADHERENCY, ãd-hè'rèns-è, s. The same with adherence. *Decay of Piety*.
 ADHERENT, ãd-hè'rènt, a. [from adhere.]—1. Sticking to. *Pope*.—2. United with. *Watts*.
 ADHERENT, ãd-hè'rènt, s. [from adhere.] A follower; a partisan. *Raleigh*.
 ADHERER, ãd-hè'rér, s. [from adhere.] He that adheres. *Swift*.
 ADHESION, ãd-hè'shùn, s. [adhesio, Lat.] The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle*.
 ADHESIVE, ãd-hè'sív, a. [from adhesion.] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson*.
 TO ADHIBIT, ãd-hí'bít, v. a. [adhibeo, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.
 ADHIBITION, ãd-hí'b-bísh'shùn, s. [from adhibet.] Application; use. *Diet*.
 ADJACENCY, ãd-já'sèns-è, s. [from adjaceo, Lat.]—1. The state of lying close to another thing.—2. That which is adjacent. *Brown*.
 ADJACENT, ãd-já'sènt, a. [adjacens, Lat.] Lying close; bordering upon something. *Bac*.

Fâc, fân, tâil, fât;—nâ, mêt;—pîne, plin;—

ADJACENT, ăd-jă'sent, s. That which lies next another. *Locke*.

ADIA'PHOROUS, ă-dê-ăf'ô-râs, a. [*adia-phoros*, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle*.

ADIA'PHORY, ă-dê-ăf'ô-rê, s. [*adia-phoria*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT, ăd-jêkt, v. a. [*ad-jicio*, *ad-jectum*, Lat.] To add; to put to.

ADJE'CTION, ăd-jêkt'shûn, s. [*ad-jectio*, Lat.]—1. The act of adjecting, or adding.—2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown*.

ADJE'CTIVIOUS, ăd-jêkt-iv'îsh'us, a. [from ad-jec-tion.] Added; thrown in.

A'DJECTIVE, ăd-jêkt-iv, s. [*ad-jectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad. *Clarke*.

A'DJECTIVELY, ăd-jêkt-iv-lê, ad. [from adjective.] After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU', ă-dê, ad. [from à Dieu.] Farewell. *Prior*.

To ADJO'IN, ăd-jôin, v. a. [*ad-jungere*, Fr. *ad-jungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Wall*.

To ADJO'IN, ăd-jôin, v. n. To be contiguous to. *Dryden*.

To ADJO'URN, ăd-jûrn, v. a. [*ajournur*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon*.

ADJO'URNMENT, ăd-jûrn'ment, s. [*ajournement*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Es-trange*.

A'DIPOUS, ăd-dê-pûs, a. [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT, ăd'it, s. [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage under ground for miners. *Ray*.

ADI'TION, ăd-dîsh'shûn, s. [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going from one place to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE, ăd-jûjê, v. a. [*ad-judico*, Lat.]—1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke*.—2. To sentence to a punishment. *Shaks*.—3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles*.

ADJU'DICAT'ION, ăd-jû-dê-kă'shûn, s. [*ad-judicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting something to a litigant.

To ADJU'DICATE, ăd-jû-dê-kâte, v. a. [*ad-judico*, Lat.] To adjudge.

To ADJU'GATE, ăd-jû-gâte, v. a. [*ad-jungo*, Lat.] To yoke to. *Dict.*

ADJU'GMENT, ăd-jû-mênt, s. [*ad-jumentum*, Lat.] Help.

ADJUN'CT, ăd-jûnkt, s. [*ad-junctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift*.

ADJUN'CT, ăd-jûnkt, a. Immediately consequent. *Shaks*.

ADJUN'CTION, ăd-jûnkt'shûn, s. [*ad-junctio*, Lat.]—1. The act of adjoining.—2. The thing joined.

ADJUN'CTIVE, ăd-jûnkt-iv, s. [*ad-junctivus*, Lat.]—1. He that joins.—2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION, ăd-jû-ră'shûn, s. [*adjuratio*, Lat.]—1. The act of proposing an oath to another.—2. The form of an oath proposed to another. *Addison*.

To ADJURE, ăd-jûr, v. a. [*ad-juro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form. *Milton*.

To ADJU'ST, ăd-jûst, v. a. [*ajuster*, Fr.]—1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift*.—2. To make accurate. *Locke*.—3. To make comfortable. *Addison*.

ADJU'STMENT, ăd-jûst'ment, s. [*adjustment*, Fr.]—1. Regulation; the act of putting in method. *Woodward*.—2. The state of being put in method. *Watts*.

ADJU'TANCY, ăd-jû-tăns-ê, s. [from *ad-jutant*.]—1. The military office of an adjutant.—2. Skillful arrangement. *Barke*.

A'DJUTANT, ăd-jû-tănt, s. A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJE'UTE, ăd-jû-tê, v. a. [*ad-juto*, *ad-jutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. *Johnson*.

ADJU'TOR, ăd-jû-tôr, s. [*ad-jutor*, Lat.] A helper.

A'DJUTORY, ăd-jû-tôr-ê, a. That which helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT, ăd-jû-ănt, a. [*ad-juvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

To ADJU'VATE, ăd-jû-vâte, v. a. [*ad-juvo*, Lat.] To help; to further. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT, ăd-mê-zê-ûre-mênt, s. [See

MEASURE.] The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon*.

ADME'NSURAT'ION, ăd-mên-shû-ră'shûn, s. [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMİNICLE, ăd-mîn-ikl, s. [*ad-miniculum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

ADMİNICULAR, ăd-mê-nik'ul-ăr, a. [from *ad-miniculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMİNISTER, ăd-mîn-îs-tîr, v. n. [*ad-mis-trare*, Lat.]—1. To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips*.—2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. *Pope*.—3. To administer or distribute justice.—4. To administer or dispense the sacraments. *Hooker*.—5. To administer or tender an oath. *Shaks*.—6. To administer physick.—7. To contribute; to bring supplies. *Speet*.—8. To perform the office of administrator.

To ADMİNISTRATE, ăd-mîn-îs-trâte, v. a. [*ad-mis-trare*, Lat.] To give as physick. *Woodward*.

ADMİNISTRAT'ION, ăd-mîn-îs-tră'shûn, s. [*ad-mis-tratio*, Lat.]—1. The act of administering or conducting an employment. *Shaks*.—2. The active or executive part of government. *Swift*.—3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.—4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hooker*.

ADMİNISTRATIVE, ăd-mîn-îs-tră-tiv, a. [from administrator.] That which administers.

ADMİNISTRATOR, ăd-mîn-îs-tră-tôr, s. [*ad-mis-trator*, Lat.]—1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same. *Covell*, *Bacon*.—2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts*.—3. He that conducts the government. *Swift*.

ADMİNISTRATRIX, ăd-mîn-îs-tră-tîks, s. [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMİNISTRATORSHIP, ăd-mîn-îs-tră-tôrshîp, [from administrator.] s. The office of administrator.

ADMİRABLE, ăd-mê-ră-bl, a. [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; to power to excite wonder. *Sidney*.

ADMİRABLENESS, ăd-mê-ră-bl-nêss, or }
ADMİRABILITY, ăd-mê-ră-bl-î-tê, }
[*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMİRABLY, ăd-mê-ră-blê, ad. [from admirable.] In an admirable manner. *Addison*.

ADMIRAL, ăd-mê-răl, s. [*amiral*, Fr.]—1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Covell*.—2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles*.—3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Knolles*.

ADMIRALSHIP, ăd-mê-rălshîp, s. [from admiral.] The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ăd-mê-răl-tê, s. [*amiralte*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMİRANCE, ăd-mî-răns, s. Admirance. *Sp. F. O. B. V. C. X. st. 29.*

ADMİRAT'ION, ăd-mê-ră'shûn, s. [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Mil-l*.

To ADMİRE, ăd-mîrê, v. a. [*ad-mirare*, Lat.]—1. To regard with wonder.—2. To regard with love.

To ADMİRE, ăd-mîrê, v. n. To wonder.

An ADMİRER, ăd-mî-rêr, s. [from *ad-mirare*.]—1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.—2. A lover.

ADMİRINGLY, ăd-mî-rîng-lê, ad. [from *ad-mirare*.] With admiration. *Shaks*.

ADMİSSEBLE, ăd-mîs-sê-bl, a. [*ad-mitto*, *ad-missum*, Lat.] Which may be admitted. *Hale*.

ADMİSSİON, ăd-mîs-shûn, s. [*ad-missio*, Lat.]—1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bac*.—2. The state of being admitted. *Dryd*.—3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodward*.—4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMİT, ăd-mît, v. a. [*ad-mitto*, Lat.]—1. To suffer to enter. *Pope*.—2. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon*.—3. To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax*.—4. To allow or grant in general.

ADMİTTABLE, ăd-mî-tă-bl, a. [from *ad-mit*.] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe*.

ADMİTTANCE, ăd-mî-tăns, s. [from *ad-mit*.]—1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.—2. The

nò, m'òve, nòr. nòt;—t'ùb, t'ùb, b'ùll;—òll;—p'ònd;—éim, THIS.

power or right of entering.—3. Custom.—4. Concession of a position. *Bacon*.

To ADMIX, ãd-miks', v. a. [admisceo, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXION, ãd-miks'tsh'ùn, s. [from admix.] The union of one body with another. *Bacon*.

ADMIXTURE, ãd-miks'tsh'ùr, s. [from admix.] The body mingled with another. *Woodward*.

To ADMONISH, ãd-mò-nish', v. a. [admoneo, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Decay of Piety. Dryden*.

ADMONISHER, ãd-mò-nish'-àr, s. [from admonish.] The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryd.*

ADMONISHMENT, ãd-mò-nish'mènt, s. [from admonish.] Admonition; notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ãd-mò-nish'ùn, s. [from admonitio, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof. *Hooker*.

ADMONITIONER, ãd-mò-nish'ùn-àr, s. [from admonition.] A general adviser. A ludicrous term. *Hooker*.

ADMONITOR, ãd-mò-n-ì-t'ùr, s. [Lat.] Admonisher. *Shenstone*.

ADMONITORY, ãd-mò-n'è-t'ùr-è, a. [admonitorius, Lat.] That which admonishes. *Hooker*.

ADMURMURATION, ãd-mùr-mù-r'ù-sh'ùn, s. [admurmuro, Lat.] The act of murmuring to another.

To ADMOVE, ãd-mò-òv', v. a. [admoveo, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown*.

ADNASCENT, ãd-nà'sènt, part. a. [adnascent, Lat.] Growing on something else. *Evenyn*.

ADO, ã-dò, s. [from the verb to do, with a before it, as the French.]—1. Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney*.—2. Bustle; tumult; business. *Locke*.—3. More tumult and slow of business than the affair is worth. *L'Esrange*.

ADOLESCENCE, ãd-ò-l'è'sèns', s. }

ADOLESCENCY, ãd-ò-l'è'sèns-è, }

[adolescentia, Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. *Brown. Bentley*.

To ADOPT, ã-dòpt', v. a. [adopto, Lat.]—1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not by birth.—2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else. *Locke*.

ADOPTEDLY, ã-dòpt'èd-ly, ad. [from adopted.] After the manner of something adopted. *Shaks*.

ADOPTEE, ã-dòp't'ùr, s. [from adopt.] He that gives some by choice the right of a son.

ADoption, ã-dòp'sh'ùn, s. [adoptio, Lat.]—1. The act of adopting. *Shaks*.—2. The state of being adopted. *Rogers*.

ADOPTIVE, ã-dòp'tiv', a. [adoptivus, Lat.]—1. He that is adopted by another. *Bacon*.—2. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe*.

ADORABLE, ã-dò-rà-bl', a. [adorabile, Fr.] That which ought to be adored. *Cheyne*.

ADORABLENESS, ã-dò-rà-bl'ness, s. [from adorable.] Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, ã-dò-rà-bl-ly, ad. [from adorable.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ã-dò-rà'sh'ùn, s. [adoratio, Lat.]—1. The external homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker*.—2. Homage paid to persons in high places or esteem. *Shaks*.

To ADORILE, ã-dòrè', v. a. [adoro, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryd*.

ADORER, ã-dò'r'ùr, s. [from adore.] He that adores, a worshipper. *Frier*.

To ADORN, ã-dòrn', v. a. [adorno, Lat.]—1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments. *Coroley*.—2. To set out any place or thing with decorations. *Coroley*.—3. To embellish with oratory. *Sprat*.

ADORNMENT, ã-dòrn'mènt, s. [from adorn.] Ornament; embellishment. *Raleigh*.

ADOWN, ã-dòun', ad. [from a and down.] Down; on the ground. *Fairy Queen*.

ADOWN, ã-dòun', prep. Down towards the ground. *Dryd*.

ADREAD, ã-drèd', ad. [from a and dread.] In a state of fear. *Sidney*.

ADRIFT, ã-drìft', ad. [from a and drift.] Floating at random.

ADROIT, ã-dròit', a. [Fr.] Dexterous; active; skillful. *Jervas*.

ADROITLY, ã-dròit'è, ad. [from adroit.] Dexterously. *Chesterfield*.

ADROITNESS, ã-dròit'ness, s. [from adroit.] Dexterity; readiness; activity.

ADRY, ã-drì', ad. [from a and dry.] Athirst; thirsty. *Spect*.

ADSCITIOUS, ãd-sè-tish'ùs, a. [adscitius, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete something else.

ADSTRICTION, ãd-strìk'tsh'ùn, s. [adstrictio, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, ãd-vàns', v. a. [avance, Fr.]—1. To bring forward, in the local sense. *Paradise Lost*.—2. To raise to pre-eminence; to aggrandize. *Esther*.—3. To improve. *Tillotson*.—4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to. *South*.—5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon*.—6. To propose; to offer to the publick. *Dryd*.

To ADVANCE, ãd-vàns', v. n.—1. To come forward, to gain ground. *Par*.—2. To make improvement. *Locke*.

ADVANCE, ãd-vàns', s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of coming forward. *Claren*.—2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover. *Walsh*.—3. Progression; rise from one point to another. *Atterbury*.—4. Improvement; progress towards perfection. *Hale*.

ADVANCEMENT, ãd-vàns'mènt, s. [avancement, Fr.]—1. The act of coming forward. *Swift*.—2. The state of being advanced; preferment. *Shak*.—3. Improvement. *Brown*.

ADVANCER, ãd-vàn's'ùr, s. [from advance.] A promoter; forwarder. *Bacon*.

ADVANTAGE, ãd-vàn'tàjje, s. [avantage, Fr.]—1. Superiority. *Sprat*.—2. Superiority gained by stratagem. *Spen*.—3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shaks*.—4. Favourable circumstances. *Waller*.—5. Gain; profit. *Job*.—6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shak*.—7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, ãd-vàn'tàdje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To benefit. *Locke*.—2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville*.

ADVANTAGED, ãd-vàn'tàj-èd, a. [from the verb.] Possessed of advantages. *Glanville*.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ãd-vàn'tàjje-gròund, s. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon*.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ãd-vàn'tàjje-s, a. [avantageux, Fr.] Profitable; useful; opportune. *Hammond*.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ãd-vàn'tàjje-s-ly, ad. [from advantageous.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbuth*.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ãd-vàn'tàjje-sness, s. [from advantageous.] Profitableness; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle*.

To ADVENTURE, ãd-vènt', v. n. [adventio, Lat.] To accede to something; to be superadded. *Ayliffe*.

ADVENTURE, ãd-vènt'ènt, a. [adventicus, Lat.] Adventuring; superadded. *Glanville*.

ADVENT, ãd-vènt, s. [from adventus, Lat.] The name of one of the holy seasons signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subj. of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ãd-vènt'ìn, a. [from adventio, adventum, Lat.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added. Not in use. *Bacon*.

ADVENTITIOUS, ãd-vènt'ish'ùs, a. [adventitious, Lat.] That which advances; accidental; superadded; extrinsically added. *Boyle. Dryd*.

ADVENTIVE, ãd-vènt'iv', s. [from adventio, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without. Not in use. *Bacon*.

ADVENTIVE, ãd-vènt'iv', n. [from adventio, Lat.] Adventitious. *Bacon*.

ADVENTUAL, ãd-vènt'sh'ùl, a. [from adventio.] Relating to the season of advent. *Bishop Sandar*.

ADVENTURE, ãd-vènt'sh'ùr, s. [French.]—1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward*.—2. An enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryd*.

To ADVENTURE, ãd-vènt'sh'ùr, v. n. [aventurier, Fr.]—1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shak*.—2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance.

ADVENTURER, ãd-vènt'sh'ùr-r, s. [aventurier,

Fâte, fân, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself into the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*
ADVENTUROUS, âd-vên'tshû-rûs, a. [aventureux, Fr.]—1. He that is inclined to adventure; daring, courageous. *Dryd.*—2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addison.*
ADVENTUROUSLY, âd-vên'tshû-rûs-lê, ad. [from adventurous.] Boldly; daringly. *Shak.*
ADVENTURESOME, âd-vên'tshû-sûm, a. [from adventure.] The same with *adventurous*.
ADVENTURESOMENESS, âd-vên'tshû-sûm-nêss, s. [from adventuresome.] The quality of being adventuresome.
ADVERB, âd'vêrb, s. [adverbium, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification. *Clarke.*
ADVERBIAL, âd-vêr'bê-âl, a. [adverbialis, Lat.] That which has the quality or stature of an adverb.
ADVERBIALLY, âd-vêr'bê-âl-lê, ad. [adverbialiter, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addison.*
ADVERSABLE, âd-vêr'sâ-bl, a. [from adverse.] Contrary to. Not in use.
ADVERSARIA, âd-vêr'sâ-rê-â, s. [Lat.] A common place. *Bull.*
ADVERSARY, âd'vêr'sâ-rê, s. [adversarius, Fr. adversarius, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Shaks.*
ADVERSATIVE, âd-vêr'sâ-tîv, a. [adversativus, Lat.] A word which makes some opposition or variety.
ADVERSE, âd'vêrsê, a. [adversus, Lat.]—1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*—2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Opposed to *prosperous*. *Roscommon.*—3. Personally opponent. *Sedney.*
ADVERSITY, âd-vêr'sê-tê, s. [adversitas, Fr.]—1. Affliction; calamity.—2. The cause of our sorrow; misfortune. *Shaks.*—3. The state of unhappiness; misery. *Shaks.*
ADVERSKLY, âd'vêr'sk-lê, a. [from adverse.] Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shaks.*
TO ADVERT, âd-vêr't, v. n. [advertô, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe. *Ray.*
ADVERTENCE, âd-vêr'têns, s. [from advert.] Attention to; regard to. *Devoy of Piety.*
ADVERTENCY, âd-vêr'tên-sê, s. [from advert.] The same with *advertence*.
TO ADVERTISE, âd-vêr'tîz', v. a. [avertir, Fr.]—1. To inform another; to give intelligence.—2. To give notice of any thing in the publick prints.
ADVERTISEMËNT, âd-vêr'tîz'mênt, or âd-vêr'tîz'mênt, s. [avertissement, Fr.]—1. Instruction; admonition.—2. Intelligence; information.—3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.
ADVERTISER, âd-vêr'tîz'ûr, s. [avertisseur, Fr.]—1. He that gives intelligence or information.—2. That paper in which advertisements are published.
ADVERTISING, âd-vêr'tîz'îng, a. [from advertise.] Active in giving intelligence; iniquity. *Shaks.*
TO ADVERSERATE, âd-vêr'spê-râte, v. n. [adverserpe, Lat.] To draw towards evening.
ADVISE, âd-vîz', s. [avis, advis, Fr.]—1. Counsel; instruction.—2. Reflection; prudent consideration.—3. Consultation, deliberation.—4. Intelligence.
ADVISE-BOAT, âd-vîz'ê-ôte, s. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.
ADVISABLE, âd-vîz'â-bl, a. [from advise.] Prudent; fit to be advised. *South.*
ADVISABLENESS, âd-vîz'â-bl-nêss, s. [from advisable.] The quality of being advisable; fitness; propriety.
TO ADVISE, âd-vîz', v. a. [avisor, Fr.]—1. To counsel. *Shaks.*—2. To inform; to make acquainted.
TO ADVISE, âd-vîz', v. n.—1. To consult; as, he advised with his companions.—2. To consider; to deliberate. *Milton.*
ADVISED, âd-vîz'êd, particip. a. [from advise.]—1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. *Bacon.*—2. Performed with deliberation; acted with design. *Hobker.*
ADVISEDLY, âd-vîz'êd-lê, ad. [from advised.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. *Suckling.*

ADVISEDNESS, âd-vîz'êd-nêss, s. [from advised.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Scudderston.*
ADVISEMENT, âd-vîz'êmênt, s. [avisement, Fr.]—1. Counsel; information. *Spenser.*—2. Prudence; circumspection.
ADVISER, âd-vîz'ûr, s. [from advise.] The person that advises; a counsellor. *Waller.*
ADULATION, âd-jû-â'shûn, s. [adulation, Fr. adulation, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Clarendon.*
ADULATOR, âd-jû-â-tûr, s. [calculator, Lat.] A flatterer.
ADULATORY, âd'jû-â-tû-rê, a. [adulatorius, Lat.] Flattering.
ADULT, â-dûlt', a. [adultus, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*
ADULT, â dûlt', s. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength. *Sharrp.*
ADULTNESS, â-dûlt'nêss, s. [from adult.] The state of being adult.
TO ADULTER, â-dûl'tûr, v. a. [adulterer, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Jonson.*
ADULTERANT, â-dûl'tû-ânt, s. [adulterans, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.
TO ADULTERATE, â-dûl'tû-râte, v. a. [adulterer, Fr.]—1. To commit adultery. *Shaks.*—2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture. *Boyle.*
ADULTERATE, â dûl'tû-râte, a. [from the verb.]—1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Shaks.*—2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Sweet.*
ADULTERATENESS, â-dûl'tû-râte-nêss, s. [from adulterate.] The quality or state of being adulterate.
ADULTERATION, â-dûl'tû-râ'shûn, s. [from adulterate.]—1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture. *Bacon.*—2. The state of being contaminated. *Felton.*
ADULTERER, â-dûl'tû-râr, s. [adulter, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*
ADULTERESS, â-dûl'tû-rêss, s. [from adulterer.] A woman that commits adultery.
ADULTERINE, â dûl'tû-rê-nê, s. [adulterine, Fr.] A child born of an adulteress.
ADULTEROUS, â-dûl'tû-rûs, a. [adulterinus, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*
ADULTERY, â-dûl'tû-rê, s. [adulterium, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person. *Dryden.*
ADUMBRANT, â-dûm-brânt, a. [from adumbrate.] That which gives a slight resemblance.
TO ADUMBRATE, â-dûm-brâte', v. a. [adumbrare, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. *Devoy of Piety.*
ADUMBRATION, â-dûm-brâ'shûn, s. [from adumbrate.]—1. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon.*—2. A faint sketch.
ADUNATION, âd-û-nâ'shûn, s. [from ad and unus, Lat.] The state of being united; union. *Boyle.*
ADUNICITY, âd-ûn'sê-tê, s. [adunicitas, Lat.] Crookedness; hookedness. *Arbutnot.*
ADUNQUE, â-dûnk', a. [adunus, Lat.] Crooked. No in use. *Bacon.*
ADVOCACY, âd-vô-kâ-sê, s. [from advocate.] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*
ADVOCATE, âd-vô-kâte, s. [advocatus, Lat.]—1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. *Agl. Dryd.*—2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shaks.*—3. In the sacred sense, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*
TO ADVOCATE, âd'vô-kâte, v. a. [from the noun.] To plead.
ADVOCATION, âd-vô-kâ'shûn, s. [from advocate.] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shaks.*
ADVOLUTION, âd-vô-â'shûn, s. [advolutio, advolutio, Lat.] The act of lying to something.
ADVOLUTION, âd-vô-lû'shûn, s. [advolutio, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.
ADVOURISS, âd-vô-ûr'êss, s. [from advoutry.] An adulteress. *Bacon.*
ADVOURTRY, âd-vô-û-trê, s. [advoutry, Fr.] Adultery. *Bacon.*
ADVOWEE, âd-vô-û-ê, s. He that has the right of advowson.

-ad, mōve, nōr, nōt; -tūbe, tūb, bāll; -ōll; -pōūd; -tain, THIS.

ADVO'WSON, ἀδ-δού'σῶν, s. A right to prescrite to a benefice. *Cowell*.
To ADURE, ἀδ-δύρε', v. n. [aduro, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon*.
ADU'ST, ἀδ-δύστ', a. [adustus, Lat.]—1. Burned up; scorched. *Bacon*.—2. It is generally now applied to the humours of the body. *Pope*.
ADU'STED, ἀδ-δύστ'ῆδ, a. [See ADUST.] Burnt; dried with fire. *Parvise Lost*.
ADU'STIBLE, ἀδ-δύστ'ῆ-βλ, a. [from adust.] That which may be adusted, or burnt up.
ADU'STION, ἀδ-δύστ'ῆσιῶν, s. [from adust.] The act of burning up, or drying. *Harvey*.
Æ, or **Æ**, Æ. A dipthong of the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; therefore for *Cæsar*, we write *Cesar*.
ÆGLOPS, ἔγ'λόπς, s. [αἰγῶνα], Gr.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose. *Quin y*.
ÆGYPTIACUM, ἔγ'π'τ'ῆ-ἀ-εῦμ, s. An ointment consisting of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. — *Quincy*.
ÆL, or **EAL**, or **AL**, Æl. In compound names, *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælred*, *altogether reverend*; *Ælfred*, *altogether peaceful*. *Gibson*.
ÆLF, Æl. Implies assistance. So *Ælfrwin* is *victorious*. *Gibson*.
ÆRIAL, ἄ-ἔ-ρ'ῆ-ἀλ, a. [ærius, Lat.]—1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it. *Prior*. *Newton*.—2. Produced by the air. *Dryden*.—3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton*.—4. Placed in the air. *Pope*.—5. High, elevated in situation. *Phil*.
ÆRIE, ἔ-ῆ, s. [air, Fr.] A nest of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowell*.
ÆRIFORM, ἄ-ἔ-ῆ-ῖ-δ'ῶν, a. [Philosophical term.] Having the form of air. *Adams*.
AERO'LOGY, ἀ-ἄ-ῖ-δ'ῖ-λόγῆ, s. [αἰρ and λογος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.
ÆROMANCY, ἀ-ἄ-ῖ-δ'ῖ-μάν-σῆ, s. [αἰρ and μαντος, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.
ÆROMETRY, ἀ-ἄ-ῖ-δ'ῖ-μῆ-τῆ-ρῆ, s. [αἰρ and μετρία, Gr.] The art of measuring the air.
ÆROMAUT, ἀ-ἄ-ῖ-δ'ῖ-μᾶ-υτ, s. [from αἰρ and μαυτα, Lat.] One who sniffs through the air. *Burke*.
ÆRO'SCOPIY, ἀ-ἄ-ῖ-δ'ῖ-σκό-πῆ, s. [αἰρ and σκοπια, Gr.] The observation of the air.
ÆROSTATION, ἀ-ἄ-ῖ-δ'ῖ-στάσιῶν, s. [from αἰρ and στασις, Gr, but it does not seem tightly formed in its termination.] The science of weighing air. *Adams*.
ÆRY-LIGHT, ἄ-ἔ-ῆ-λη, a. Light as air. *Milton*.
ÆTHIOPS MINERAL, ἔθ'ῆ-ῖ-δ'ῖ-μῖ-ν'ῖ-ἄ-ῖ-ἀλ, s. A medicine so called from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy*.
ÆTYMIES, ἔ-ῖ-ῖ-ῆ-ῖ-ῆ, s. [αἰτιος, an eagle.] Eaglestone. *Quincy*.
ÆTAT, ἄ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, a. [from a for at, and far.] 1. At a great distance. *Bacon*.—2. To a great distance. *Dryden*.—3. From afar; from a distant place. *Adison*.—4. Afar off; remotely distant. *Hiccard*.
ÆFE'ARD, ἄ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, participial a. [from a for at, and far, with a redundant.] Frightened; terrified; afraid. *Fairy Queen*. *Ben Jonson*.
ÆFER, ἄ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [Lat.] The south west wind. *Milton*.
AFFABILITY, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [affabilitas, Fr. affabilitas, Lat.] Easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. *Clarendon*.
AFFABLE, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, a. [affabilis, Fr. affabilis, Lat.] 1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous; complaisant. *Bacon*.—2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild.
AFFABLENESS, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [from affable.] Courtesy; affability.
AFFABLY, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, [from affable.] Courteously; civilly.
AFFABROUS, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, a. [affabre, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete. Not in use.
AFFAIR, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. *Pope*.

To AFFE'AR, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, v. n. [from affier, Fr.] to confirm; to establish. *Shakspeare*.
To AFFE'AR, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, v. a. [from affaren Sax. terere.] To frighten. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. st. 20*.
AFFE'CI, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [from the verb affect.]—1. Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon*.—2. Quality; circumstance. *Wiseman*.
To AFFE'CI, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, v. a. [afficere, Fr. afficio, afficere, Lat.]—1. To act upon; to produce effect in any other thing. *Milton*.—2. To move the passions. *Addison*.—3. To aim at; to aspire to. *Dryden*.—4. To tend to; to endeavour after. *Newton*.—5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love. *Huyker*.—6. To study the appearance of any thing with some degree of hypocrisy. *Prior*.—7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner. *Ben Jonson*.
AFFECTATION, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [affectatio, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Spectator*.
AFFE'CTED, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, participial a. [from affect.]—1. Moved; touched with affection. *Claren*.—2. Studied with over-much care. *Shakspeare*.—3. In a personal sense; full of affectation; as, an *affected lady*.
AFFE'CTEDLY, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, ad. [from affected.] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown*.
AFFE'CTEDNESS, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [from affected.] The state of being affected.
AFFE'CTION, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [affectio, Fr. affectio, Lat.]—1. The state of being affected by any cause or agent. *Shakspeare*.—2. Passion of any kind. *Sidney*.—3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person. *Pope*.—4. Zeal. *Bacon*.—5. State of the mind, in general. *Shakspeare*.—6. Quality; property. *Holds*.—7. State of the body. *Wiseman*.—8. Lively representation in painting. *Wotton*.
AFFE'CTIONATE, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, a. [affectio, Fr. full of affection;]—1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprau*.—2. Fond; tender. *Sidney*.—3. Benevolent. *Rogers*.
AFFE'CTIONATELY, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, ad. [from affectionate.] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.
AFFE'CTIONATENESS, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [from affectionate.] Fondness; tenderness; good-will.
AFFE'CTIONED, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, a. [from affection.]—1. Affected; conceited. *Shakspeare*.—2. Inclined; mentally disposed. *Rom*.
AFFE'CTIONOUSLY, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, ad. [from affect.] In an affecting manner.
AFFE'CTIVE, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, a. [from affect.] That which affects; which strongly touches. *Rogers*.
AFFE'CTUOSITY, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [from affectuous.] Passionateness. *Dirt*.
AFFE'CTUOUS, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, a. [from affect.] Full of passion.
AFFIANCE, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [affiance, from affier, Fr.] 1. A marriage-contract. *Fairy Queen*.—2. Trust in general; confidence. *Shakspeare*.—3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. *Common Prayer*.
To AFFIANCE, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, v. a. [from the noun affiance.]—1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage. *Fairy Queen*.—2. To give confidence. *Pope*.
AFFIANCER, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [from affiance.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.
AFFIDATION, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. }
AFFIDATURE, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. }
= [from affido, Lat. See AFFIDED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.
AFFIDAVIT, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [affidavit signifies, in the language of the common law, he made oath.] A declaration upon oath.
AFFI'DED, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, participial a. [from the verb affy, derived from affido.] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakspeare*.
AFFILIATION, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, [from ad and filius, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers*.
AFFINAGE, ἀφ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ-ῖ, s. [affinage, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Diet*.

Pâte, (âr, tâ), fât;—mê, mêt;—p ne, pin;—

AFFINED, âf-fî-néd, a. [from affinis, Lat.] Related to another. *Shaks.*

AFFINITY, âf-fîn-é-té, s. [affinité, Fr. from affinis, Lat.]—1. Relation by marriage.—2. Relation to connexion with; in chymistry, the tendency of the body to unite itself to another.

To **AFFIRM**, âf-fîr'm, v. a. [affirmo, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to the word *deny*.

AFFIRM, âf-fîr'm, v. a. To ratify or approve a former law or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE, âf-fîr'm-â-bl, a. [from affirm.] That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, â-fîr'm-â-nse, s. [from affirm.] Confirmation; opposed to *repeal*. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT, âf-fîr'm-ânt, s. [from affirm.] The person that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, âf-fîr'm-â-tîv, s. [affirmatio, Lat.]—1. The act of affirming or declaring; opposed to *negation*. *Shaks.*—2. The position affirmed. *Hammond.*—3. Confirmation; opposed to *repeal*. *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE, âf-fîr'm-â-tîv, a. [from affirm.]—1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*.—2. That which can or may be affirmed, *Newton.*—3. Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY, âf-fîr'm-â-tîv-lé, ad. [from affirmative.] On the opposite side; not negatively. *Brown.*

AFFIRMER, âf-fîr'm-ér, s. [from affirm.] The person that affirms. *Watts.*

To **AFFIX**, âf-fîks', v. a. [affigo, affixum, Lat.] To unite to the end; to subjoin. *Rogers.*

AFFIX, âf-fîks', s. [affixum, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*

AFFIXION, âf-fîks'shûn, s. [from affix.]—1. The act of affixing.—2. The state of being affixed.

AFFLATION, âf-flâ'shûn, s. [affilo, afflatum, Lat.] Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, âf-flâ'tûs, s. [Lat.] Communication of some supernatural power.

To **AFFLICT**, âf-flîkt', v. a. [afflicto, afflictum, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLICTEDNESS, âf-flîkt'éd-nèss, s. [from afflict-ed.] Sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER, âf-flîkt'ér, s. [from afflict.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, âf-flîkt'shûn, s. [afflictio, Lat.]—1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*—2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery. *Addison.*

AFFLICTIVE, âf-flîkt'îv, a. [from afflict.] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

AFFLUENCE, âf-flû-ênse, s. [affluence, Fr. affluencia, Lat.]—1. The act of flowing to any place; concurrence. *Wotton.*—2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

AFFLUENCY, âf-flû-ên-sé, s. the same with affluence.

AFFLUENT, âf-flû-ên-t, a. [affluens, Lat.]—1. Flowing to any part.—2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS, âf-flû-ên-nèss, s. [from affluent.] The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, âf-flûks, s. [affluxus, Lat.]—1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.—2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLUXION, âf-flûks'shûn, s. [affluxio, Lat.]—1. The act of flowing to a particular place.—2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To **AFFORD**, âf-fôrd', v. a. [affourer, affourager, Fr.]—1. To yield or produce.—2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Fairy Queen.*—3. To be able to sell. *Addison.*—4. To be able to bear expenses. *Swift.*

To **AFFOREST**, âf-fôr-ést, v. a. [afforestare, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. *Davies.*

To **AFFRANCHISE**, âf-frân'tshîz, v. a. [affranche, Fr.] To make free.

To **AFFRAP**, âf-frâp', v. a. [from affraper, French.] To strike. *Sp. F. O. B. III. C. II. t. 6.*

To **AFFRAY**, âf-frâ', v. a. [elliaer, Fr.] To fight to terrify.

AFFRAY, âf-frâ', s. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRET, a. [from fraitte, old French brechie.] An attack, an onset. *Sp. F. Q.*

AFFRICTION, âf-frîk'shûn, s. [affriccio, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFRIEN'DED, âf-frî-énd'éd, part. a. Made friends. *Sp. F. O. B. IV. C. III.*

To **AFFRIGH'T**, âf-frî-é', v. a. [See FRIGHT.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRIGH'T, âf-frî-é', s. [from the verb.]—1. Terror; fear. *Dryden.*—2. The cause of fear; a terrible object. *Ben Jonson.*

AFFRIGH'TFUL, âf-frî-é'-fûl, a. Full of affright or terror; terrible. *Dixon of Piety.*

AFFRIGH'TMENT, âf-frî-é'm-ént, s. [from affright.]—1. The impression of fear; terror. *Locke.*—2. The state of fearfulness. *Hammond.*

To **AFFRONT**, âf-frûnt', v. a. [affronter, Fr.]—1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shaks.*—2. To meet in an hostile manner, from to front. *Milton.*—3. To provoke by an open insult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRONT, âf-frûnt', s. [from the verb.]—1. Open opposition; encounter. *Milton.*—2. Insult offered to the face. *Dryden.*—3. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*—4. Disgrace; shame. *Arbuthnot.*

AFFRONT'ER, âf-frûnt'ér, s. [from affront.] The person that affronts.

AFFRONT'ING, âf-frûnt'îng, part. a. [from affront.] That which has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*

AFFRONT'IVE, âf-frûnt'îv, a. Affronting. *Collier on the Stage.*

To **AFFUSE**, âf-fûze', v. a. [affundo, affusum, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFUSION, âf-fû-zhûn, s. [affusio, Lat.] The act of affusing. *Greav.*

To **AFFY**, âf-fî', v. a. [affier, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shaks.*

To **AFFY**, âf-fî', v. n. To put confidence in; to put trust in. Not used. *Shaks.*

AFFELD, âf-féld', ad. [from a and field.] To the field. *Gay.*

AFLAT, âf-flâ't, ad. [from a and flat.] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLOAT, âf-flô-t, ad. [from a and float.] Floating. *Addison.*

AFOOT, âf-fû't, ad. from a and foot.]—1. On foot; not on horse-back. *Shaks.*—2. In action; as, a design is on foot. *Shaks.*—3. In motion. *Shaks.*

AFORE, âf-fôr', prep. [from a and fore.]—1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.—2. Sooner in time. *Shaks.*

AFORE, âf-fôr', ad.—1. In time foregone or past. *Shaks.*—2. First in the way. *Shaks.*—3. In front; in the fore-part. *Spenser.*

AFOREGOING, âf-fôr'-gô-îng, part. a. [from afore and going.] Going before.

AFOREHAND, âf-fôr'-hând, ad. [from afore and hand.]—1. By a previous provision. *Gov. of Tongue.*—2. In a state; provided; prepared; previously fitted. *Bacon.*

AFOREMENTIONED, âf-fôr'-mên-shûnd, a. [from afore and mentioned.] Mentioned before. *Addison.*

AFORENAMED, âf-fôr'-nâm-éd, a. [from afore and named.] Named before. *Peacham.*

AFORESAID, âf-fôr'-sâde, a. [from afore and said.] Said before. *Bacon.*

AFORETIME, âf-fôr'-tîme, ad. [from afore and time.] In time past. *Susanna.*

AFRAID, âf-frâ-é', particip. a. [from the verb affray.] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Palms. Dryden.*

AFRESH, âf-frésh', ad. [from a and fresh.] Anew; again. *Watts.*

AFRICAN, âf-rîk-ân', s. [Caltha Africana.] African Marygold. *Tate's Cowley.*

AFFRONT, âf-frûnt', ad. [from a and front.] In front, in direct opposition. *Shaks.*

AFTER, âf-tér, prep. [απτερ Sax.]—1. Following in place. *Shaks.*—2. In pursuit of. *Samuel.*—3. Behind. *Newton.*—4. Posterior in time. *Dryden.*—5. According to. *Bacon.*—6. In imitation of. *Addison.*

AFTER, âf-tér, ad.—1. In succeeding time. *Bacon.*—2. Following another. *Shaks.*

AFTER is compounded with many words.

AFTERAGES, âf-tér-â-jéz, s. [from after and ages.] Successive times; posterity. *Raleigh.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—âll;—pôund;—thin, TIIIS

AFTERALL, â'f'âr-âll, ad. At last; in fine; in conclusion. *Atherbury.*
AFTERBAND, â'f'âr-bând, s. A band in future. *Milton.*
AFTERBIRTH, â'f'âr-bârth, s. [from after and birth.] The secundine. *Wiseman.*
AFTERCLAP, â'f'âr-klâp, s. [from after and clap.] Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *S. euser.*
AFTERCOST, â'f'âr-kôst, s. The expense incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mort.*
AFTERCROP, â'f'âr-krôp, s. Second harvest. *Mort.*
To AFTEREYE, â'f'âr-î, v. a. To follow in view. *Shaks.*
AFTERGAME, â'f'âr-gâm, s. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. *Wotton.*
AFTERLIFE, â'f'âr-lîfe, a. A life after this. *Butler's Remains.*
AFTERMATH, â'f'âr-mâth, s. [after and math, from now.] Second crop of grass mown in autumn.
AFTERMOST, â'f'âr-môst, a. [As this word is in no vocabulary, it may be only nautical.] Hindmost. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*
AFTERNOON, â'f'âr-nôôn, s. The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*
AFTERPAINS, â'f'âr-pânes, s. Pains after birth.
AFTERSUPPER, â'f'âr-sûp'p'r, s. The time between supper and going to bed. *Shaks. Mid. N. Dreams.*
AFTERTASTE, â'f'âr-tâste, s. Taste remaining upon the tongue after draught.
AFTERTHOUGHT, â'f'âr-thâwt, s. Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryden.*
AFTERTIMES, â'f'âr-tîmes, s. Succeeding times. *Dryden.*
AFTERWARD, â'f'âr-wârd, ad. In succeeding time. *Hooker.*
AFTERTWISE, â'f'âr-wîse, a. Wise too late. *Addison.*
AFTERWIT, â'f'âr-wît, s. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. *L' Etrange.*
AGAIN, â-gên', ad. [agen, Saxon.]—1. A second time; once again. *Bacon.*—2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*—3. On another part. *Dryden.*—4. In return. —5. Back; in restitution; he gave it, and asked it again. *Shaks.*—6. In recompense; he payeth again. *Prior.*—7. In order of rank or succession. *Bacon.*—8. Besides; in any other time or place; there is not any such ordinary again. *Bacon.*—9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated; as much wit again. *Pope.*—10. Again and again; with frequent repetition. *Locke.*—11. In opposition; thou answerest again. *Romans.*—12. Back. *Deut.*
AGAINST, â-gên's', prep. [ægen, Saxon.]—1. In opposition to any person; all are against him. *Genesis.*—2. Contrarily to, in opposition to; it is against his will. *Dryden.*—3. In contradiction to any opinion; tracts against popery. *Swift.*—4. With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action; against the stream. *Shaks.*—5. Contrary to rule; against law. *Milton.*—6. Opposition to, in place; against the river's mouth. *Dryden.*—7. To the hurt of another; the accident is against me.—8. In expectation of; provide against the time. *Dryden.*
GAPE, â-gâpe, ad. [a and gape.] Starting with eagerness. *Spectator.*
GAULICK, â-gâ-rîk, s. [agaricum, Latin.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.
GA'UST, â-gâ'st, a. [from agaze.] Struck with terror; starting with amazement. *Milton.*
GATE, â-gât, s. [apate, Fr. achatus, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Woodward.*
GATY, â-gâ-tê, a. [from agate.] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*
To GAZE, â-gâze, v. a. [from a and gaze.] To strike with amazement. *Fairy Queen.*
AGE, â-je, s. [age, Fr.]—1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shaks.*—2. A succession or generation of

men. *Ros.*—3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the age of heroes.—4. The space of an hundred years.—5. The latter part of life; old age. *Prior.*—6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life. *Dryden.*—7. [In law.] In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*
AGED, â-jêl, a. [from age.]—1. Old; stricken in years. *Prior.*—2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*
AGEDLY, â-jêd-lê, ad. [from aged.] After the manner of an aged person.
AGE'N, â-gên', ad. [âgen, Sax.] Again, in return; in recompense. *Dryden.*
AGENCY, â-jên-sê, s. [from agent.]—1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action. *Woodward.*—2. Business performed by an agent. *Swift.*
AGENT, â-jênt, a. [agens, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon.*
AGENT, â-jênt, s.—1. A substitute; a deputy, a factor. *Dryden.*—2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*
AGGENERATION, âg-jên-nûr-â'shûn, s. [from ad and generatio, Lat.] The state of growing to another body.—*Brown.*
To AGGERATE, âg-jû-râte, v. a. [from aggero, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*
To AGGLOMERATE, âg-glô-mê-râte, v. a. [agglomerato, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.
AGGLUTINANT, âg-glû-tî-nânt, a. [from agglutinate.] Uniting parts together. *Gray's Letters.*
AGGLUTINANTS, âg-glû-tê-nânts, s. [from agglutinate.] Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.
To AGGLUTINATE, âg-glû-tê-nâte, v. n. [from ad and gluten, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*
AGGLUTINATION, âg-glû-tê-nâ'shûn, s. [from agglutinate.] Union; cohesion. *Wiseman.*
AGGLUTINATIVE, âg-glû-tê-nâ-tîv, a. [from agglutinate.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiseman.*
To AGGRANDIZE, âg-grân-dîze, v. a. [aggrandizer, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*
AGGRANDIZEMENT, âg-grân-dîze-nênt, s. [aggrandissement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized.
AGGRANDIZER, âg-grân-dî-zûr, s. [from aggrandize.] The person that makes great another.
To AGGRAVATE, âg-gâ-vâte, v. a. [aggravo, Lat.]—1. To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation. *Milton.*—2. To make any thing worse. *Bacon.*
AGGRAVATION, âg-grâ-vâ'shûn, s. [from aggravate.]—1. The act of aggravating.—2. The extrin-sical circumstances, which increase guilt, or calamity. *Hammond.*
AGGREGATE, âg-grê-gâte, a. [aggregatus, Lat.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass. *Ray.*
AGGREGATE, âg-grê-gâte, s. The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Clavelle.*
To AGGREGATE, âg-grê-gâte, v. a. [aggrego, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass. *Milton.*
AGGREGATELY, âg-grê-gâte-lê, ad. [from aggregate, a.] Collectively. *Chesterfield.*
AGGREGATION, âg-grê-gâ'shûn, s. [from aggregate.]—1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*—2. The whole composed by the coaction of many particulars.—3. State of being collected. *Brown.*
AGGREGATIVE, âg-grê-gâ-tîv, a. [from aggregate.] Taken together. *Speelman.*
To AGGRESS, âg-grêss', v. a. [aggressor, aggressus, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior.*
AGGRESSION, âg-grêss'shûn, s. [aggressio, Lat.] Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. *L'Etrange.*
AGGRESSOR, âg-grêss'sûr, s. [from aggress.] The assaulter or invader; opposed to the defendant. *Pope.*
AGGRIEVANCE, âg-grê-vânsê, s. Injury; wrong.

Fâte, fâr, r'âl, fât;—inè, mèt;—pine, pin;—

To AGGRAVE, àg-grèèv', v. a. [from gravis, Lat.] —1. To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser*.—2. To hurt in one's right. *Graville*.

To AGGROU'P, àg-gròòp', v. a. [aggregare, Italian.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden*.

AGHA'ST, à-gâst', a. [from a and àστ, a ghost.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. *Addison*.

A'GIBLE, à'jè-bl, a. [agibilis, Barb. Lat.] Possible to be done. *Sir A. Shirley's Travels*.

A'GILE, à'jil, a. [agilis, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior*.

A'GILENESS, à'jil-nèss, s. [from agile.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity.

AGILITY, à-gil'è-tè, s. [agilitas, Lat.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity. *Watts*.

A'GIO, à'jè-ò, s. [Italian.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank note, and the current money. *Chambers*.

To AGIST, à'jist', v. a. [giste, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money; law term.—*Blount*.

AGYSTMENT, à-jist'mènt, s. A *modus*, composition, or mean rate.

A'GITABLE, àd'jè-tâ-bl, s. [agitabilis, Latin.] That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, àd'jè-tâ-tè, v. a. [agito, Latin.] 1. To put in motion.—2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore*.—3. To affect with perturbation.—4. To bandy; to discuss; to controvert. *Boyle*.

AGITA'TION, àd'jè-tâ'shûn, s. [agitatio, Latin.]—1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon*.—2. The state of being moved.—3. Discussion; controversial examination. *L'Estrange*.—4. Perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts. *Father*.—5. Deliberation; the state of being consulted upon. *Swift*.

AGITATOR, àd'jè-tâ-tûr, s. [from agitate.] He who manages affairs.

A'GLET, àg'lèt, s. [aiguette, French.]—1. A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal. *Hayward*. *Shakespeare*.—2. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AG'MINAL, àg'mè-nâl, a. [from agmen, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dick*.

A'GNAIL, àg'nâle, s. [from ang, grieved, and nail, a nail.] A whitlow.

AGNA'TICK, àg-nâr'ik, a. of agnati. [Lat.] or kindred by descent from the same male ancestor. *Blackstone*.

AGNA'TION, àg-nâ'shûn, s. [from agnatus, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.

AGNI'TION, àg-nîsh'ûn, s. [from agnitio, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE, àg-nîze', v. a. [from agnosco, Latin.] To acknowledge; to own. *Shakespeare*.

AGNOMINA'TION, àg-nòm-mè-nâ'shûn, s. [agnominatio, Lat.] Allusion of one to another. *Candden*.

A'GNUS CASTUS, àg'nûs câs'tûs, s. [Latin.] The chaste tree. *Dryden*.

AGO', à-gò', ad. [Luzan, Sax.] Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since. *Addison*.

AGO'G', à-gòg', ad. In a state of desire. *South*.

AGO'ING, à-gò'ing, ad. [a and going.] In action. *Tatler*.

AGO'NE, à-gò-nè, ad. [agan, Saxon.] Ago; past. *Ben Jonson*.

A'GONISM, à'gò-nîz-m, s. [ἀγωνισμος, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dick*.

AGONISTES, à-gò-nîs'tîs, s. [ἀγωνιστες, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one who contends at a public solemnity for a prize. *Milton*.

To A'GONIZE, à'gò-nîze, v. n. [agoniser, Fr.] To be in excessive pain. *Pope*.

A'GONY, à'gò-nè, s. [ἀγων, Gr. agonie, Fr.]—1. The pang of death. *Roscommon*.—2. Any violent pain of body or mind.—*Milton*.—3. It is particularly used in devotion for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker*.

AGO'OD, à-gòòd', ad. [a and good.] In earnest. *Shakespeare*.

AGO'UTY, à-gòòt'è, s. An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit: when chased, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux*.

To AGRA'CE, à-grâse', v. a. [from a and grace.] To grant favours to. *Fairy Queen*.

AGRA'RIAN, à-grâ-rè-ân, a. [agrarius, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGRE'ASE, à-grèze', v. n. [from a and grease.] To daub; to grease. *Fairy Queen*.

To AGRE'E, à-grè', v. n. [agrèer, Fr.] 1. To be in concord. *Pope*.—2. To yield to. *Burnet*.—3. To settle terms by stipulation. *Matthw*.—4. To settle a price between buyer and seller. *Matthw*.—5. To be of the same mind or opinion. *Clarendon*.—6. To be consistent. *Mark*.—7. To suit with. *Locke*.—8. To cause no disturbance in the body. *Arbutnot*.

To AGRE'E, à-grè', v. a.—1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenser*.—2. To reconcile. *Roscommon*.

AGRE'EABLE, à-grè-â-bl, a. [agrèable, Fr.]—1. Suitable to; consistent with. *Temple*.—2. Pleasing. *Addison*.

AGRE'EABLENESS, à-grè-â-bl-nèss, s. [from agreeable.]—1. Consistency with; suitability to. *Locke*.—2. The quality of pleasing. *Collier*.—3. Resemblance; likeness. *Greer*.

AGRE'EABLY, à-grè-â-blè, ad. [from agreeable.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. *Swift*.

AGRE'ED, à-grèèd', particip. a. Settled by consent. *Locke*.

AGRE'EINGNESS, à-grè'ing-nèss, s. [from agree.] Consistency; suitability.

AGRE'EMENT, à-grè'mènt, s. [agrément, French.] 1. Concord. *Eccles*.—2. Resemblance of one thing to another. *Locke*.—3. Compact; bargain. *Arbutnot*.

A'GRICULTURE, à'grè-kûl-tshûr, s. [agricultura, Latin.] Tillage, husbandry. *Pope*.

A'GRIMONY, à'grè-môn-nè, s. [agrimonia, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller*.

AGRO'UND, à-gròònd', ad. [from a and ground.]—1. Stunned; hindered by the ground from passing farther. *Raleigh*.—2. Hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGUCA'TA, àg-n-kâ'tâ, s. Some exotic plant.

A'GUE, à'gù, s. [aigu, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Den*.

A'GUED, à'gù-èd, a. [from ague.] Struck with an ague; shivering. *Shakespeare*.

A'GUE-FIT, à'gù-ft, s. [from ague and fit.] The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakespeare*.

A'GUE-TREE, à'gù-trè, s. [from ague and tree.] *Sassafras*. *Dick*.

A'GUISH, à'gù-îsh, a. [from ague.] Having the qualities of an ague. *Clanville*.

A'GUISHNESS, à'gù-îsh-nèss, s. [from aguish.] The quality of resembling an ague.

AH, àh, interjection.—1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure. *Isaiah*.—2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Ps*.—3. Most frequently compassion and complaint. *Prior*.

AHA! AHA! à-hâ', interject. A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Psalms*.

AHE'AD, à-hè'd', ad. [from a and head.]—1. Further onward than another. *Dryden*.—2. Headlong; precipitant.

AHE'IGHT, à-hlè't', ad. [from a and height.] Aloft; on high. *Shakespeare*.

AH'GUA', à-hòò-â', s. The name of a plant. *Miller*.

To AID, àde, v. a. [aider, Fr.] To help; to support; to succour. *Walter*.

AID, àde, s. [from the verb.]—1. Help; support. *Pope*.—2. The person who gives help; a helper. *Tatler*.—3. In law. A subsidy; money granted. *Cowell*.

AIDANCE, àde'ânse, s. [from aid.] Help; support. *Shakespeare*.

AIDANT, àde'ânt, a. [aidant, Fr.] Helping; helpful. *Shakespeare*.

—nò, mòve, uòr, nòt;—tâke, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pòând;—tân, Tîlis.

AIDE-DE-CAMP, âde-dê-câng, s. [A French word naturalized.] A military officer whose business it is to attend upon the commander of an army, and convey his orders to the inferior officers. *Chesterfield*.

AIDER, âde'âr, s. [from aid.] A helper; an ally. *Bacon*.

AIDLESS, âde'lêss, a. [from aid.] Helpless; unsupported. *Milton*.

AIGUILLT, âg'jêl, s. [aiguilet, Fr.] A point with tues. *Fairy Queen*.

To **AII**, âie, v. a. [eqlan, Saxon.]—1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Genesis*.—2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden*.

AII, âie, s. [from the verb.] A disease. *Pope*.

AILMENT, âie'mênt, s. [from ail.] Pain; disease. *Granville*.

AILING, âi'ing, particip. a. Sickly.

To **AIM**, âime, v. a. [esmèr, Fr.]—1. To direct a missive weapon, as to a mark. *Pope*.—2. To point the view, or direct the steps, towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotson*.

To **AIM**, âime, v. n. To guess.

AIM, âime, s. [from the verb.]—1. The direction of a missive weapon. *Dryd.*—2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shaks.*—3. An intention; a design. *Pope*.—4. The object of a design. *Locke.*—5. Conjecture; guess. *Shaks.*

AIR, âir, s. [air, Fr. aër, Lat.]—1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe. *Watts*.—2. The state of the air with regard to health. *Bacon*.—3. A small gentle wind. *Milton*.—4. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shaks.*—5. The open weather. *Dryden*.—6. Vent; emission into the air. *Dryden*.—7. Publication; exposure to the publick. *Pope*.—8. Poetry; a song. *Milton*.—9. Musick, whether light or serious. *Pope*.—10. The mien, or manner of the person. *Addison*.—11. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; affectation. *Swift*.—12. Appearance. *Pope*.

To **AIR**, âre, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To expose or open to the air. *Dryden*.—2. To give enjoyment of the air. *Addison*.

AIR-BALLOON, âre-bâl'lòôn, [air and ballon, Fr. nêl.] A machine that ascends into the air.

AIR-BLADDER, âre-blâd'dûr, s. [from air and bladder.]—1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbuthnot*.—2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which they rise or fall. *Cudworth*.

AIR-BRAVING, âre-brâ'ving, particip. a. Defying the winds. *Shaks.*

AIR-BUILT, âre'bûilt, a. [from air and built.] Built in their air. *Pope*.

AIR-DRAWN, âre'drâwn, a. Painted in air. *Shaks.*

AIRER, âre'âr, s. [from To air.] He that exposes to the air.

AIR-GUN, âre'g'ûn, s. A gun so contrived as to be charged with air instead of powder. *Ash's Dict.*

AIR-HOLE, âre'hòle, s. [from air and hole.] A hole to admit air.

AIRLESS, âre'lêss, s. [from airy.]—1. Exposure to the air.—2. Lightness; gaiety; levity. *Felton*.

AIRING, âre'ing, s. [from air.] A short journey to take the air. *Addison*.

AIRLESS, âre'lêss, a. [from air.] Without communication with the free air. *Shaks.*

AIRLING, âre'ing, s. [from air.] A young gay person. *Ben Jonson*.

AIR-PUMP, âre'pûmp, s. [from air and pump.] A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers*.

AIR-SHAFT, âre'shâft, s. [from air and shaft.] A passage for the air into mines. *Ray*.

AIRY, âre'ie, a. [from air; aëreus, Lat.]—1. Composed of air. *Bacon*.—2. Relating to air. *Boyle*.—3. High in air. *Addison*.—4. Light as air; unsubstantial. *Shaks.*—5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple*.—6. Flutt'ring; loose; full of light. *Dryd.*—7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor*.

AISLE, îe, s. The walk in a church. *Addison*.

AIT, âie, s. A small island in a river.

To **AKE**, âke, v. n. [from αχέ, Gr.] To feel a lasting pain. *Locke*.

AK'N, â-kîn', s. [from a and kin.]—1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney*.—2. Allied to by nature. *L'Strange*.

ALABASTER, â'lâ-bâs-tûr, s. [αλαβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; the white is most common. *Shaks.*

ALABASTER, â'lâ-bâs-tûr, a. Made of alabaster. *Add.*

ALACK! â-lâk', interje t. Alas! an expression of sorrow. *Shaks*

ALACKADAY! â-lâk'â-dâ', interje t. A word denoting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACROUSLY, â-lâk'krê-ûs-lê, ad. Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

ALACRITY, â-lâk'krê-lê, s. [alacritas, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gaiety. *Dryden*.

ALAMODE, â-lâ-mòde, ad. [à la mode, Fr.] According to the fashion.

ALAND, â-lând', ad. [from a for at, and land.] At land; landed. *Dryden*.

ALAR'M, â-lâr'm', s. [from the French, à l'arme, to arms.]—1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms. *Pope*.—2. Notice of any danger approaching; sudden terrour.—3. Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope*.

To **ALAR'M**, â-lâr'm', v. a.—1. To call to arms. *Addison*.—2. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger. *Tieckel*.—3. To disturb. *Dryden*.

ALARMBELL, â-lâr'm'bêl, s. [from alaru and bell.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden*.

ALARMING, â-lâr'm'ing, particip. a. [from alarm.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising.

ALARMPOST, â-lâr'm'pòst, s. [from alarm and post.] The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAR'UM, â-lâr'ûm, s. See **ALARM**. *Prior*.

To **ALAR'UM**, â-lâr'ûm, v. a. See **ALARM**. *Shaks.*

ALAS! â-lâs', interje t. [Inclat, French.]—1. A word expressing lamentation. *Pope*.—2. A word of pity. *Shaks.*

ALATE, â-lâte', ad. [from a and late.] Lately.

ALATERNUS, â-lâ-têr'nûs, s. [in Botany.] An evergreen. *Evelyn*.

ALB, âlb, s. [albus, Lat.] A surplice.

ALBATROS, â'lâ-tròs, s. A south sea bird. *Hawkesworth's Voyages*.

ALBETIT, âl-bê'tit, ad. Although; notwithstanding. *South*.

ALBUGINEOUS, âl-bûj'ine-ûs, a. [albugo, Lat.] Resembling an albugo.

ALBUGO, âl-bû'gò, s. [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

ALCAHEST, â'l-kâ-hêst, s. An universal solvent.

ALCA'IC, âl-kâ'ik, a. [from Alexus the Greek poet.] Denoting the measure of verse used by Alexus. *Mason's Life of Gray*.

ALCA'ID, âl-kâ'ide', s.—1. The government of a castle. *Dryden*.—2. In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange*.

ALCA'INNA, âl-kâ'in'na, s. An Egyptian plant used in dying. *Brown*.

ALCHYMICAL, âl-kî'm'îe-kâl, a. [from alchymy.] Relating to alchymy. *Camden*.

ALCHYMICALLY, âl-kî'm'îe-kâl-lê, ad. [from alchymical.] In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden*.

ALCHYMIST, âl-kî'm'îst, s. [from alchymy.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. *Greut*.

ALCHYMISTICAL, âl-kî'm'îst-ê-kâl, a. [from alchymist.] Practising alchymy. *Burke*.

ALCHYMY, âl-kî'm-ê, s. [of al. Arab. and χημεία, Gr.]—1. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. *Donne*.—2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons. *Bacon's Miscell.*

Fâte, fâr tâl, fât; -né a-êts; -pluc, plus;—

A'LCOHOL, â'kô-hôl, s. A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine. *Boyle*.

ALCOHOLIZATION, âl-kô-hôl-ê-zâ'shôn. s. [from ale-holize.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To A'LCOHOLIZE, âl-kô-hôl-ize, v. a. [from alcohol.] To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

A'LCORAN, âl'kô-rân, s. [al and koran, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda. *Saunderson*.

A'LCOVE, âl'kôve, s. [alcova, Spau.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed or state. *Trev*.

A'LDER, âl'dâr, s. [alnus, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. *Pope*.

ALDERLIV'VEST, âl-dâr-liv'êst, a. Most beloved. *Shaks*.

A'LDERMAN, âl'dâr-mân, s. [from ald, old, and man.] The same as scutator, a governor or magistrate. *Pope*.

A'LDERMANLY, âl'dâr-mân-ly, ad. [from alderman.] Like an alderman. *Swift*.

A'LDERN, âl'dâr-n, a. [from alder.] Made of alder. *Mary*.

ALE, âle, s. [eale, Saxon.]—1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shaks*.—2. A merry meeting used in country places. *Ben Jonson*.

A'LEBERRY, âl'êb'êr-ê, s. [from ale and berry.] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

A'LEBREWERY, âl'êbr'ê-ûr, s. [from ale and brewer.] One that professes to brew ale. *Mortimer*.

A'LECONNER, âl'êkôn-ûr, s. [from ale and con.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.

A'LECOST, âl'êkôst, s. The name of an herb. *Di t*.

A'LEGAR, âl'êgâr, s. [from ale and aigre, Fr. sour.] Sour ale.

A'LEHOOF, âl'êhôf, s. [from ale and hoof, head.] Groundivy; once used for hoys. *Temple*.

A'LEHOUSE, âl'êhôus, s. [from ale and house.] A tipping-house. *South*.

A'LEHOUSEKEEPER, âl'êhôus-keep-ûr, s. [from alehouse and keeper.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

A'LEKNIGHT, âl'ênite, s. [from ale and knight.] A pot companion; a tippler. *Obsolete. Cam*.

A'LEMBICK, âl'êmb'ik, a. A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes comes out in drops. *Boyle*.

A'LENGTH, âl'êngth, ad. [from a for at, and length.] At full length.

A'LE'RT, âl'êrt, a. [aleerte, Fr.]—1. Watchful; vigilant.—2. Brisk; pert; petulant. *Addison*.

A'LE'RTNESS, âl'êrt'nês, s. [from alert.] The quality of being alert; pertness. *Addison*.

A'LEWASHED, âl'êwôshd, a. [from ale and wash.] Soaked in ale. *Shaks*.

A'LEWIFE, âl'êwit, s. [from ale and wife.] A woman that keeps an alehouse. *Swift*.

A'LEXANDERS, âl'êgz-ân-dârs, s. [Smyrnum, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millev*.

A'LEXANDER'S FOOT, âl'êgz-ân-dârs-ût, s. The name of an herb.

A'LEXANDRINE, âl'êgz-ân-ûcîn, s. A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. This verse consists of twelve syllables. *Pope*.

ALEXIPH'ARMICK, âl'êks-êf-ârm'ik, a. [from alexi and Pharmakon.] That which drives away poison; antidotal. *Brown*.

ALEXIT'ERICAL, âl'êks-ê-têr'ê-kâl, or }
ALEXIT'ERICK, âl'êks-ê-têr'ê-rik, } a.
That which drives away poison.

ALFRIDA'RIA, âl-frî-dâ-rî-â, s. [A term of astrological jargon.] The supposed power of a planet over a man's life. *Abunazar*.

ALGATES, âl'gâtes, ad. [all and gate.] On any terms. *Obsolete. Fairfax*.

A'LGEBRA, âl'jê-brâ, s. [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known.

ALGEBRA'ICAL, âl'jê-brâ-ê-kâl, }
ALGEBRA'ICK, âl'jê-brâ'ik, } a.
Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST, âl'jê-brâ'ist, s. [from algebra.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra. *Grant*.

A'LGID, âl'jid, a. [algidus, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Diet*.

ALGIDITY, âl'jid'ê-tê, s. Chiliness; cold. *Diet*.

ALG'IFIC, âl'jif'ik, a. [from algor, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Diet*.

A'LGOR, âl'gôr, s. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chiliness. *Diet*.

A'LGORISM, âl'gôr-iz'm, }
A'LGORITHM, âl'gôr-ith'm, } s.
Arabick words, used to imply the science of numbers. *Diet*.

A'LIAS, âl'ê-âs, ad. A Latin word, signifying otherwise; as, Mallet, alias Malloch; that is, otherwise Malloch.

A'LIAS, âl'ê-âs, s. [In law.] A writ of *capias* issued a second time. *Blackstone*.

A'LIBLE, âl'ê-bl, a. [alibilis, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing. *Diet*.

A'LI'CAN'T, âl'ê-kânt, s. [from the town in Spain.] A kind of Spanish wine. *Dekker's Honest Whore*.

A'LIEN, âl'ê-yên, s. [alienus, Latin.]—1. Foreign or not of the same family or land. *Dryden*.—2. Estranged from; not allied to. *Rogers*.

A'LIEN, âl'ê-yên, s. [alienus, Latin.]—1. A foreigner; not a denizen; a stranger. *Davies. Addison*.—2. [In law.] One born in a strange country, and never franchised. *Coveal*.

To A'LIEN, âl'ê-yên, v. a. [alicuer, Fr. alieno, Lat.]—1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale*.—2. To estrange; to turn away the mind or affection. *Clarendon*.

A'LIENABLE, âl'ê-yên-â-bl, a. [from To alienate.] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis*.

To A'LIENATE, âl'ê-yên-âte, v. a. [alieno, Fr. alieno, Latin.]—1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon*.—2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Tillotson*.

A'LIENATE, âl'ê-yên-âte, a. [alienatus, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to. *Swift*.

ALIENATION, âl'ê-yên-â'shôn, s. [alienatio, Lat.]—1. The act of transferring property. *Atterb*.—2. The state of being alienated.—3. Change of affection. *Bacon*.—4. Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker*.

To ALV'GH, âl'vê, v. a. [alhthan, Saxon.]—1. To come down. *Dryden*.—2. To fall down. *Dryden*.

AL'VE, âl'vê, ad. [from a and lve.] With resemblance; in the same manner. *Pope*.

A'LIMENT, âl'ê-mên't, s. [alimentum, Lat.] Nourishment; nutriment; food. *Arbutnot*.

ALIMENTAL, âl'ê-mên'tâl, a. [from aliment.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes. *Brown*.

ALIMENTARINESS, âl'ê-mên'târ-ê-nês, s. [from alimentary.] The quality of being alimentary. *Diet*.

ALIMENTARY, âl'ê-mên'târ-ê, a. [from aliment.]—1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbutnot*.—2. That which has the power of nourishing. *Arbutnot*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tô'ô, rûb, hûl;—ôll;—pôôd;—ô'm, T.H.H.

ALIMENTATION, ãl-lê-nên-tâ'shûn, s. [from aliment.] The quality of nourishing. *Bacon*.
 ALIMONIOUS, ãl-lê-nô'ndê-s, a. [from alimony.] That which nourishes. *Harvey*.
 ALIMONY, ãl-lê-nô-ndê, s. [alimonia, Lat.] Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation. *Hudibras*.
 ALIQUANT, ãl-lê-kwânt, a. [aliquantus, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.
 ALIQUOT, ãl-lê-kwôt, a. [aliquot, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
 ALISH, ãl'ê-lsh, a. [from ale.] Resembling ale. *Mortimer*.
 ALIVE, ãl-êv', a. [from a and live.]—1. In the state of life; not dead. *Dryden*.—2. Extinguished; undestroyed; active. *Hooker*.—3. Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa*.—4. It is used to add an emphasis; as, the best man alive. *Cleveland*.
 ALKALINE, ãl-kâ-lê-nê, s. An universal solvent; a liquor.
 ALKALINESCENT, ãl-kâ-lê-s'ênt, a. [from alkali.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbutnot*.
 ALKALINE, ãl-kâ-lê, s. [The word *alkali* comes from an Arab, called by the Egyptians *kali*, by us *glasswort*.] Any substance, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.
 ALKALINE, ãl-kâ-lê-nê, a. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Arabianot*.
 To ALKALIZATE, ãl-kâ-lê-zâ-tê, v. a. [from alkali.] To make alkaline.
 ALKALIZATE, ãl-kâ-lê-zâ-tê, a. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Newton*.
 ALKALIZATION, ãl-kâ-lê-zâ'shûn, s. [from alkali.] The act of alkalinizing.
 ALKANE, ãl-kâ-nê, s. [anchusa, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Môler*.
 ALKEKE'NGI, ãl-kê-kên'jê, s. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter cherry*. *Chambers*.
 ALKER'NES, ãl-kê'r-nêz, s. A confection, whereof the kermes berries are the basis. *Chamb*.
 ALL, ãl, a. [Æll, Saxon.]—1. The whole number; every one. *Tillot*.—2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke*.
 ALL, ãl, s.—1. The whole. *Prior*.—2. Every thing. *Shaks*.
 ALL, ãl, ad. [See ALL, a.]—1. Quite; completely. *Locke*.—2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden*.—All is much used in composition.
 ALLACCOMPLISHED, ãl-ãk-kôm-plish, part. a. Thoroughly accomplished. *Chesterfield*.
 ALLATONING, ãl-ã-tô'ning, part. a. Atoning for all. *Burke*.
 ALLBEARING, ãl-bâ'ring, a. [from all and bear.] Omniparous. *Pope*.
 ALLBEAUTEOUS, ãl-bê-ô-tê-ô-s, a. Perfectly beautiful. *Pope*.
 ALLBOUNTEOUS, ãl-bô-dn'tê-ô-s, a. Full of benevolence. *Milton*.
 ALLBOUNTIFUL, ãl-bô-dn'tê-ô-l, a. Of infinite bounty. *Blackstone*.
 ALLCHEERING, ãl-chê-ê'ring, a. [from all and cheer.] That which gives gaiety to all. *Shaks*.
 ALLCONQUERING, ãl-kôn-kwâr'ing, a. That which subdues every thing. *Milton*.
 ALLCONCEALING, ãl-kôn-sê-ê'ring, part. a. That conceals all. *Spenser's Halbard*.
 ALLCONSCIOUS, ãl-kôn'shûs, a. Conscious of all crimes. *Pope*.
 ALLDEPENDING, ãl-dê-pên-d'ing, part. a. Depending on all. *Thomson*.
 ALLDEVOURING, ãl-dê-vô-ô'ring, a. [from all and devour.] That which eats up every thing.

ALL-EFFICIENT, ãl-ê-ê-ê'fîsh'ênt, a. O' unbounded efficiency. *Boysce*.
 ALL-ELOQUENT, ãl-ê-lô-kwênt, a. Having all the conviction of eloquence. *Pope's Epim*.
 ALLFOURS, ãl-tô'z, s. [from all and four.] A Law game at cards, played by two.
 ALL-HAIL, ãl-hâ-ô-l, s. [from all and hail, for health.] All health. *Hudibras*.
 ALL-HALLOW, ãl-hâ-ô-l'ûn, s. [from all and hallow.] The time about All- Saints day. *Shaks*.
 ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, ãl-hâ-ô-l'û-tê, s. [See ALL-HALLOW.] The term near All- Saints, or the first of November. *Bacon*.
 ALL-HEAL, ãl-hê-ê-lê, s. [panax, Lat.] A species of *opopanax*.
 ALL-JUDGING, ãl-jû-d'ing, a. [from all and judge.] That which has the sovereign right of judgment. *Rome*.
 ALL-KNOWING, ãl-nô'ing, a. [from all and know.] Omniscient; all wise. *Atterbury*.
 ALL-SEEING, ãl-sê-ê'ing, a. [from all and see.] That beholds every thing. *Dryden*.
 ALL-SOULS DAY, ãl-sô-ô-z-dâ, s. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November. *Shaks*.
 ALL-SUFFICIENT, ãl-sû-ê-ê-ê'fîsh'ênt, s. [from all and sufficient.] Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker*.
 ALL-WISE, ãl-wîzê, a. [from all and wise.] Dearest of infinite wisdom. *Prior*.
 ALLANTOIS, ãl-ãn-tô'z, s. The tunick placed between the amigon and chorion. *Quincy*.
 To ALLAY, ãl-ã-lâ, v. a. [from alloy, Fr.]—1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors write *alloy*. See ALLOY.—2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities. *South*.—3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. *Shaks*.
 ALLAY, ãl-ã-lâ, s. [alloy, Fr.]—1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. *Hudibras*.—2. Any thing, which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton*.
 ALLAYER, ãl-ã-ô-r, s. [from allay.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying. *Harvey*.
 ALLAYMENT, ãl-ã-n'mênt, s. [from allay.] That which has the power of allaying. *Shaks*.
 ALLEGATION, ãl-lê-gâ'shûn, s. [from allego.] 1. Affirmation; declaration.—2. The thing alleged or affirmed. *Shaks*.—3. An excuse; a plea. *Pope*.
 To ALLEGE, ãl-lê-jê, v. a. [allego, Latin.]—1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.—2. To plead as an excuse, or argument. *Locke*.
 ALLEGABLE, ãl-lê-jê-â-bl, a. [from allego.] That which may be alleged. *Brown*.
 ALLEGEMENT, ãl-lê-jê-mênt, s. [from allego.] The same with *allegation*.
 ALLEGER, ãl-lê-jê-ô-r, s. [from allego.] He that alleges. *Boyle*.
 ALLEGIANCE, ãl-lê-jê-ã-nse, s. [allegiance, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government. *Clarendon*.
 ALLEGIANT, ãl-lê-jê-ãnt, s. [from allego.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*. *Shaks*.
 ALLEGORICK, ãl-lê-gô-rîk, a. [from allegory.] Not real; not literal. *Milton*.
 ALLEGORICAL, ãl-lê-gô-rîk-ê-ê-l, a. [from allegory.] In the form of an allegory; not literal. *Pope*.
 ALLEGORICALLY, ãl-lê-gô-rîk-ê-ê-l-ê, ad. [from allegory.] After an allegorical manner. *Pope*.
 To ALLEGORIZE, ãl-lê-gô-rîzê, v. a. [from allegory.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory. *Locke*.
 ALLEGORY, ãl-lê-gô-rî, s. [αλληγορία] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonson*.
 ALLEGRO, ãl-lê-grô, s. A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, plu;—

ALL-FLESHY, âl-lê'flesh-yâ, s. A word of spiritual exultation; *Praise God, Gov. of Tongue.*
To ALLEVIATE, âl-lê've-â-te. v. a. [allevio, Lat.] To make light; to ease; to soften. *Bentley.*
ALLEVIATION, âl-lê've-â'sh'ân, s. [from allevio.]—1. The act of making light. *South.*—2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*
ALLEY, âl-lê, s. [allée, Fr.] 1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*—2. A passage in towns narrower than a street. *Shaks.*
ALLIANCE, âl-lî'ânse, s. [alliance, Fr.]—1. The state of connexion with another by confederacy; a league.—2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*—3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shaks.*—4. The persons allied to each other. *Addis.*—5. Similarity of qualities; natural tendency to conjunction or co-operation.
ALLIANCE, âl-lîsh'ên-sê, s. [allicio, Lat.] The power of attracting. *Clayville.*
To ALLIGATE, âl-lê-gâ-te, v. a. [alligo, Lat.] To tie one thing to another.
ALLIGATION, âl-lê-gâ'sh'ân, s. [from alligato.]—1. The act of tying together.—2. The arithmetical rule, that teaches to adjust the price of compounds formed of several ingredients of different value.
ALLIGATOR, âl-lê-gâ'tûr, s. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America. *Gartl.*
ALL-GIVER, âl-gîv'ûr, s. The giver of all things. *Milton's Comus.*
ALL-GOOD, âl-gôd'ô'y, a. Infinitely good. *Conybeare.*
ALL-GRACIOUS, âl-grâ'sh'ûs, a. Infinitely gracious. *Congreve.*
ALL-HAPPY, âl-hâp'pê, a. Happy beyond measure. *Conybeare.*
ALLISION, âl-lîsh'ân, s. [allido, allisum, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodward.*
ALL-IUST, âl-lî'st, a. Of consummate justice. *Bryant.*
ALL-KIND, âl-lî-yân'd, a. Most benevolent. *Conybeare.*
ALL-MERCIFUL, âl-mêr'sî-ful, a. Of infinite mercy. *Conybeare.*
ALLOCATION, âl-lô-kâ'sh'ân, s. [alloco, Lat.]—1. The act of putting one thing to another.—2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
ALLOCATION, âl-lô-kê'sh'ân, s. [allocutio, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.
ALLODIAL, âl-lô-dê-âl, a. [from allodium, Lat.] Not feudal; independent.
ALLODIUM, âl-lô-dê-ûm, s. A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment to a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.
ALLONGE, âl-lông'e, s. [allonge, Fr.]—1. A pass or thrust with a rapier.—2. A long rein in which a horse is exercised.
To ALLOO, âl-lôo', v. a. To set on; to incite. *Philos.*
ALLOQUY, âl-lô-â-ky, s. [alloquium, Lat.] The act of speaking to another. *Diet.*
To ALLOT, âl-lô't, v. a. [from lot.]—1. To distribute by lot.—2. To grant. *Dryden.*—3. To distribute; to give each his share. *Talor.*
ALLOTMENT, âl-lô't'mênt, s. [from allot.] The part; the share. *Age s.*
ALLOTTERY, âl-lô't'êr-ê, s. [from allot.] That which is granted to any in a distribution. *Shaks.*
To ALLOW, âl-lôw, v. a. [alloo, Fr.]—1. To admit, not to contradict. *Locke.*—2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*—3. To permit. *Shaks.*—4. To authorize. *Shaks.*—5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*—6. To make abatement, or provision. *Addison.*—7. To praise; to commend. *Obsolete.*
ALLOWABLE, âl-lôw'â-bl, a. [from allow.]—1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*—2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*
ALLOWABLENESS, âl-lôw'â-bl-nêss, s. [from

allowable.] Lawfulness; exemption from prohibition. *South.*
ALLOVANCE, âl-lôv'ânse, s. [from allow.]—1. Admission without contradiction. *Locke.*—2. Sanction; license. *Hooker.*—3. Permission. *Locke.*—4. An appointment for any use. *Bacon.*—5. Abatement from the strict rigour. *Swift.*—6. Established Character. *S'ais.*
ALLOY, âl-lô, s. [See ALLAY.]—1. Baser metal mixed in colour. *Locke.*—2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*
To ALLOY, âl-lô, v. a. [from the noun.] To lower by mixing a baser metal.
ALL-PERFECT, âl-pêr'fêkt, a. Perfect in every thing. *Balingroke to Pope.*
ALL-POW'ENT, âl-pô'tênt, a. All powerful, omnipotent.
ALL-RULING, âl-rûl'ing, a. Ruling all things. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
ALL-SAGACIOUS, âl-sâ-gâ'sh'ûs, a. Of extreme sagacity. *Shenstone.*
ALL-SUFFICIENCY, âl-sûf'ish'ên-sê, Infinite ability. *Whol' Duty of Man.*
ALLSPICE, âl'spîs, s. A kind of clove. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*
ALL-TRIUMPHING, âl-trî-ûm-f'ing, a. Every where triumphant. *B. Jonson.*
To ALLUDE, âl-lûd'e, v. n. [alludo, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burnet.*
ALLUMINOR, âl-lû'mê-nûr, s. [allumer, Fr.] To light. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowel.*
To ALLURE, âl-lûr'e, v. a. [leure, Fr.] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*
ALLURE, âl-lûr'e, s. [from the verb.] Something set up to entice birds. *Hayward.*
ALLUREMENT, âl-lûr'mênt, s. [from allure.] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*
ALLURER, âl-lûr'êr, s. [from allure.] Enticer; inveigler.
ALLURINGLY, âl-lû-rîng-lê, ad. [from allure.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.
ALLURINGNESS, âl-lû-rîng-nêss, s. [from alluring.] Enticement; temptation by proposing pleasure.
ALLUSION, âl-lû'sh'ân, s. [allusio, Lat.] A hint; an implication. *Burnet.*
ALLUSIVE, âl-lû'sîv, a. [alludo, allusum, Latin.] Hinting at something. *Rogers.*
ALLUSIVELY, âl-lû'sîv-lê, ad. [from allusive.] In an allusive manner. *Hannond.*
ALLUSIVENESS, âl-lû'sîv-nêss, s. [from allusive.] The quality of being allusive.
ALLUVION, âl-lû'v'ôn, s. [alluvio, Lat.]—1. The carriage of any thing to something else by water.—2. The thing carried by water.—
ALL-WORSHIP, âl-wûr'shîp, part a. Worshipt by all. *Milton's Comus.*
ALL-WORTHY, âl-wûr-thê, a. Most respectable. *Shaks.*
To ALLY, âl-lî, v. a. [allier, Fr.]—1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy. *Pope.*—2. To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*
ALLY, âl-lî, s. [allie, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion. *Temple.*
ALMOCANTER, âl-mô-kân'tûr, s. A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.
ALMACANTER'S STAFF, âl-mô-kân'tûr's stâf, s. An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting. *Chambers.*
ALMANACK, âl-mâ-nâk, s. [from al, Avabic, and man, a month.] A calendar. *Dryden.*
ALMANACK-MAKER, âl-mâ-nâk-mâ-kûr, s. A maker of almanacks. *Bishop's Characters.*
ALMANDINE, âl-mân-dîne, s. [Fr. almandina, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental. *Diet.*
ALMIGHTINESS, âl-mî'tê-nêss, s. [from almighty.] Omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Taylor.*
ALMIGHTY, âl-mî'tê, a. [from all and mighty.]

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tób, báll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

Being of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Genesis Shaks.*
A'LMOND, á'mánd, s. [amande, Fr.] The nut of the almond-tree. *Locke.*
A'LMONDS, á'mánds, of the throat, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. *Wiseman.*
A'LMOND-FURNACE, á'mánd-fúr-nís, s. A peculiar kind of furnace in refining. *Chambers.*
A'LMONER, á'mò-núr, s. eleemosynarius, Lat.] The officer employed in the distribution of charity. *Dryden.*
A'LMONRY, á'mún-ré, s. [from almoner.] The place where alms are distributed.
A'LMOND-WILLOW, á-mánd-wíl-lò', s. A willow whose leaves are of a light green on both sides. *Shenstone.*
ALMOST, á-l-mòst', ad. [from all and most.] Nearly; well high. *Bentley.*
ALMS, ánz, s. [eleemosyna, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*
A'LMSBASKET, ánz'bás-két, s. [from alms and basket.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away. *L'Estrange.*
A'LMISDEED, ánz'dééd, s. [from alms and deed.] A charitable gift. *Shaks.*
ALMS-DRINK, ánz-drínk, s. A phrase amongst good fellows, to signify that liquor of another's share, which his companion drinks to ease him. *Arr. and Cleop. W'arburton's notes.*
A'LMSGIVER, ánz'gívr-úr, s. [from alms and giver.] He that supports others by his charity. *Bacon.*
ALMS-GIVING, ánz-gívr-íng, s. Gift of alms. *Combeave.*
A'LMSHOUSE, ánz'hòuse, s. [from alms and house.] An hospital for the poor. *Pope.*
A'LMSMAN, ánz'mán, s. [from alms and man.] A man who 'iv s upon alms. *Shaks.*
ALMS-PEOPLE, ánz-pé-ól, s. Members of an almshouse. *Wever.*
A'LMUG-TREE, á'l-múg-tré, s. A tree mentioned in scripture.
A'LNAGAR, á'l'nágar, s. A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the size of woollen cloth. *Diet.*
A'LNAGE, á'l'nádjé, s. [from aulnage, Fr.] Eilmsure. *Di.*
A'LNIGHT, á'l'níte, s. *Abnight* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst. *Baron.*
A'LOES, á'lòze, s. [aloe]—1. A precious wood used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold. *Servary.*—2. A tree which grows in hot countries. *Miller.*—3. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes-tree*, by cutting the leaves and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun.
A'LOE'FICAL, á-lò-éi'è-kál, a. [from aloes.] Consisting chiefly of aloes. *Asseman.*
A'LOFT, á-lòft', ad. [loft, to lift up, Dan.] On high, in the air. *Suckling.*
A'LOFF, á-lòft', prep.—Above. *Milton.*
A'LOGY, á'lò-jé, s. [αλογία] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Di.*
A'LO'NE, á-lòne', a. [alleen, Dutch.]—1. Without another; single. *Bentley.*—2. Without company; solitary. *Stevy.*
A'LO'NELY, á-lòne'-lè, ad. [from alone.] Singly. *Fairfax.*
A'LO'NG, á-lòng', ad. [au longue, Fr.]—1. At length. *Dryden.*—2. Through any space measured lengthwise. *Bacon.*—3. Forward; onward.
A'LO'NGST, á-lòngst', ad. Through the length. *Knolles.*
A'LO'OF, á-lòóf', ad. [all off, that is, quite off.] At a distance; remotely. *Dryden.*
A'LO'UD, á-lòúd', ad. [from a and loud.] Loudly; with a great noise. *Waller.*
A'LO'W, á-lò', ad. [from a and low.] In a low place; not aloft. *Dryden.*

ALP, álp, s. [the singular of Alps.] Any very high mountain. *Milton.*
A'LPINE, á'plín, a. [from Alp.]—1. Excessively lofty. *Congreve.*—2. Denoting a particular kind of strawberry. *Mawe.*
A'LP'HA, á'l'fá, s. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first. *Revelation.*
A'LP'HABET, á'l'fá-hét, s. [from αλφα, alpha, and βετα, beta, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The letters or elements of speech. *Dryden.*
ALPHABETICAL, á-lá-bét'è-kál, a. [from alphabet.] According to the series of letters. *Swift.*
ALPHABETICALITY, á-lá-bét'è-kál-è, ad. [from alphabetical.] According to the order of the letters. *Holler.*
ALRE'ADY, á-l-réd'dé, ad. [from all and ready.] At this present time. *Pope.*
ALS, áls, ad. [als, Dutch.] Also. *Spenser.*
A'LSO, á'l'sò, ad. [from all and so.] In the same manner, likewise. *Burnet.*
A'LTAR, á'l'tár, s. [altare, Lat.]—1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*—2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered. *Shaks.*
A'LTARAGE, á'l'tár-áje, s. [altaragium, Lat.] An enclumment from oblations. *Ayliff.*
A'LTAR-CLOTH, á'l'tár-klòth, s. [from altar and cloth.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham.*
To A'LT'ER, á'l'túr, v. a. [alterer, French.]—1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *Stillingfleet.*—2. To take off from a persuasion or sect. *Dryden.*
To A'LT'ER, á'l'túr, v. n. To become otherwise than it was; to be changed; to suffer change.
A'LT'ERABLE, á'l'túr-á-bl, a. [from alter; alterable, French.] That which may be altered or changed. *Swift.*
A'LT'ERABLENESS, á'l'túr-á-bl-néss, s. [from alterable.] The quality of being alterable.
A'LT'ERABLY, á'l'túr-á-bl-ly, ad. [from alterable.] In such a manner as may be altered.
A'LT'ERANT, á'l'túr-ánt, a. [alterant, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*
A'LT'ERATION, á'l'túr-á-shún, s. [from alter; alteration, Fr.]—1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*—2. The change made. *Hooker.*
A'LT'ERATIVE, á'l'túr-á-tív, a. [from alter.] Medicines called *alterative* are such as have an immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution. *Gov. of Tongue.*
ALTERCATION, á-l'túr-ká'shún, s. [altercation, French] Debate; controversy. *Hakewell.*
ALTERN, á-l'túr, a. [alternus, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*
ALTERNACE, á-l'túr-á-sé, s. [from alternate.] Action performed by turns.
ALTERNATE, á-l'túr-náte, a. [alternus, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South.*
ALTERNATE, á-l'túr-náte, s. [from alternate, a.] Vicissitude. Not generally used. *Prior.*
To A'LT'ERNATE, á-l'túr-náte, v. a. [alternus, Lat.]—1. To perform by turns. *Milton.*—2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Crew.*
ALTERNATELY, á-l'túr-náte-ly, ad. [from alternate.] In reciprocal succession; by turns. *Newton.*
ALTERNATENESS, á-l'túr-náte-néss, s. [from alternate.] The quality of being alternate. *Di.*
ALTERNATION, á-l'túr-náshún, s. [from alternate.] The reciprocal succession of things. *Brown.*
ALTERNATIVE, á-l'túr-ná-tív, s. [alternativ, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken. *Young.*
ALTERNATIVELY, á-l'túr-ná-tív-ly, ad. [from alternative.] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliff.*
ALTERNATIVENESS, á-l'túr-ná-tív-néss, s. [from alternative.] The quality or state of being alternative. *Di.*
ALTERNITY, á-l'túr-né-té, s. [from altern.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude. *Brown.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâ;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

ALTHEA. *â-lê-â*, s. A flowery shrub; of which the common word is a marsh-mallow: but the *althæa frutex* is a species of *Hibiscus*. *Anon.*
ALTHOUGH. *âl-thô'*, conj. [from all and though.] Notwithstanding; how ever. *Swift.*
ALTILOQUENCE. *âl-tî-lô-kwêuse*, s. [altus and loquor, Lat.] Pomsous language. *Dict.*
ALTIMETRY. *âl-tî-mê-rê-s*, [altimetria, Lat.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.
ALTISSONANT. *âl-tî-sô-nânt*, a. [altissimus, Lat.] High sounding; pompous in sound. *Dict.*
ALTITUDE. *âl-tê-tûde*, s. [altitudo, Latin.]—1. Height of place; space measured upward. *Dryden.*—2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*—3. Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*—4. Hight of excellence. *Swift.*—5. Highest point. *Shaks.*
ALTOGETHER. *âl-to-gêth-ûr*, ad. [from all and together.] Completely; without restriction, without exception. *Swift.*
ALUDEL. *âl-lû-dêl*, s. [from al and lutum.]—*Aludels* are subliming pots used in chymistry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*
ALUM. *âl-lûm*, s. [alumen, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. *Boyle.*
ALUM-STONE. *âl-lûm-stône*, s. A stone or ealy used in surgery, made by burning alum. *Wiseman.*
ALUMINOUS. *âl-lû-mê-nûs*, a. [from alum.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum. *Wiseman.*
ALVEOLARY. *âl-vê-lâr-ê*, [from alveolus, Lat.] Belonging to the cavity of the jaw-bone. *Berdmare on the Teeth.*
ALWAYS. *âl-wâze*, ad. [callebæza, Saxon.]—1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*—2. Constantly, without variation. *Dryden.*
A. M. *â-êm*, artium magister, or master of arts.
AM. *âm*, The first person of the verb to be. See TO BE. *Prior.*
AMABILTY. *âm-â-bî-lî-tê*, s. [from amabilis, Latin.] Loveliness. *Taylor.*
AMADETTO. *âm-â-dê-tô*, s. A sort of pear.
AMADO'T. *âm-â-dô'*, s. A sort of pear.
AMAIN. *âm-â-ne'*, ad. [from maini, or marne, old Fr.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*
AMALGAM. *âm-âl-gâm*, } s.
AMALGAMA. *âm-âl-gâm-inâ*, } s.
 The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. *Boyle.*
TO AMALGAMATE. *âm-âl-gâm-âte*, v. n. [properly to marry together.] To unite metals with quicksilver.
AMALGAMATION. *âm-âl-gâm-â-shûn*, s. [from amalgamare.] The act, or practice, of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*
AMANDATION. *âm-ân-dâ-shûn*, s. [from amando, Lat.] The act of sending on a message.
AMANUENSIS. *âm-ân-û-ên-sîs*, s. [Latin.] A person who writes what another dictates.
AMARANTH. *âm-â-rân-th*, s. [amaranthus, Latin.]—1. The name of a plant.—2. In poetry, an imaginary flower, unfading. *Milton.*
AMARA'NTHINE. *âm-â-rân'thîn*, a. [amaranthinus, Lat.] Consisting of amarantus. *Pope.*
AMARITUDE. *âm-â-rê-tûde*, s. [amaritudo, Lat.] Bitterness. *Hart y.*
AMASSMENT. *âm-mâss'ment*, s. [from amass.] A heap; an accumulation. *Clanville.*
TO AMASS. *âm-mâss'*, v. a. [amasser, French.]—1. To collect together into one heap or mass. *Atterbury.*—2. To add one thing to another. *Pope.*
TO AMA'ZE. *âm-â-zê*, v. a. [from a and mæze.] To terrify; to strike with horror. Old word.
AMATEUR. *âm-â-tûr*, [French.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system, not a professor. *Burke.*
AMATORIAL. *âm-â-tô-rê-âl*, a. [Amatorius, Lat.] Concerning love. *T. Warton.*
AMATORY. *âm-â-tô-rê*, a. [amatorius, Lat.] Relating to love. Little used. *Brambal.*
AMAURO'SIS. *âm-mâ-w-rô-sîs*, s. [*αμαυροσς*, Gr.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye; but from some distemperature of the inner

parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*
TO AMAZE. *âm-â-zê*, v. a. [from a and mæze, perplexity.]—1. To confuse with terror. *Ezekiel.*—2. To put into confusion with wonder. *Smith.*—3. To put into perplexity. *Shaks.*
AMAZE. *âm-â-zê*, s. [from the verb amaze.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton. Dryden.*
AMAZEDLY. *âm-â-zê-dê-lê*, ad. [from amazed.] Confusedly; with amazement. *Macbeth.*
AMAZEDNESS. *âm-â-zê-dê-nêss*, s. [from amazed.] The state of being amazed; wonder; confusion. *Shaks.*
AMAZEMENT. *âm-â-zê'ment*, s. [from amaze.]—1. Confused apprehension; extreme fear; horror. *Shaks.*—2. Extreme dejection. *Milton.*—3. Height of admiration. *Waller.*—4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *Act.*
AMAZING. *âm-â-zîng*, participle a. [from amaze.] Wonderful; astonishing. *Addison.*
AMAZINGLY. *âm-â-zîng-lê*, ad. [from amazing.] To a degree that may excite astonishment. *Watts.*
AMAZON. *âm-â-zûn*, s. [*α and μαζο*, Gr.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; so called from their cutting off their breasts. A virgin. *Shaks.*
AMAZONIAN. *âm-â-zûn-nê-ân*, a. [from amazon.] Of, or like to, Amazons. *Shaks.*
AMBA'GES. *âm-bâ-jêz*, . [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*
AMBASSADE. *âm-bâss-âde'*, s. Embassy. Not in use. *Shaks.*
AMBA'SSADOUR. *âm-bâss-â-lâr*, s. [ambassadeur, Fr.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another. The person of an ambassador is inviolable. *Dryden.*
AMBA'SSADRESS. *âm-bâss-â-drêz*, s. [ambassadrice, Fr.]—1. The lady of an ambassador.—2. A woman sent on a message. *Rover.*
AMBASSAGE. *âm-bâss-â-jê*, s. [from ambassadeur.] An embassy. *Bacon.*
AMBER. *âm-bûr*, s. [from ambar, Arab.] A yellow transparent substance, of a gummy or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea. *Addison.*
AMBER. *âm-bûr*, a. Consisting of amber. *Shaks.*
AMBER-DRINK. *âm-bûr-drînk*, s. Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*
AMBERGRIS. *âm-bûr-grêz*, s. [from amber and gris, or grey.] A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the sea coasts of several warm countries, and on the western coasts of Ireland. *Waller.*
AMBER-SEED. *âm-bûr-sêed*, resembles millet. *Chambers.*
AMBER-REE. *âm-bûr-trêê*, s. A shrub, whose beauty is in its small ever-green leaves. *Miller.*
AMBIDE'XTUR. *âm-bî-dêks'tûr*, s. [Latin.]—1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands. *Brown.*—2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.
AMBIDEXTE RITY. *âm-bî-dêks-tê'r-rê-tê*, s. [from ambidexter.] 1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.—2. Double dealing.
AMBIDEXTROUS. *âm-bî-dêks'trûs*, a. [from ambidexter, Latin.]—1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand. *Vulgar Errors.*—2. Double dealing; practising on both sides. *L'Estrange.*
AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. *âm-bî-dêks'trûs-nêss*, s. [from ambidextrous.] The quality of being ambidextrous.
AMBIENT. *âm-bê-ênt*, a. [ambiens, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Newton.*
AMBIGU. *âm-bê-gêl*, s. [French.] An entertainment, consisting of a multitude of dishes. *King.*
AMBIGUITY. *âm-bê-gê-dê-tê*, s. [from ambiguous.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification. *South.*
AMBIGUOUS. *âm-bê-gê-ûs*, a. [ambiguous, Lat.]—1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarendon.*—2. Using doubtful expressions. *Dryden.*

—nó, móve, nór, nóis;—tábe, táh, báll;—éll;—póánni;—táin, THis.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ám-bílg'ú-ús-lé, ad. [from ambiguous.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ám-bílg'ú-ús-néss, s. [from ambiguous.] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ám-bílg'ú-ús-lé, s. [amho, Lat. and λογος, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous signification. *Diet.*

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ám-bílg'ú-ús-néss, s. [from amho and loquor, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions. *Diet.*

AMBILOQUY, ám-bíl-ló'kwéss, s. Ambiguity of expression. *Ash.*

AMBIT, ám'bít, s. [ambitos, Latin.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Grece.*

AMBITION, ám-ísl'ú'n, s. [ambitio, Latin.]—1. The desire of pre-eminence or hon. ur. *Sidney*.—2. The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*

AMBITIOUS, ám-bísh'ús, a. [ambitiosus, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

AMBITIOUSLY, ám-bísh'ús-lé, ad. [from ambitious.] With eagerness of advancement or preference. *Dryden.*

AMBITIOUSNESS, ám-bísh'ús-néss, s. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ám-bé-túde', s. [ambio, Latin.] Compass; circuit.

To **AMBLE**, ám'bl, v. n. [ambler, French, ambulo, Latin.]—1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryden*.—2. To move easily. *Shaks*.—3. To move with submission. *Rozze*.—4. To walk daintily. *Shaks.*

AMBLE, ám'bl, s. [from the verb.] A pace or movement in which the horse moves both his legs on one side; an easy pace.

AMBLER, ám'blér, s. [from to amble.] A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, ám'blíng-lé, ad. [from ambling.] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSI, ám-bró'zhé-á, s. [αμβροσια.] 1. The imaginary food of the gods.—2. The name of a plant.

AMBROSIAC, ám-bró'zhé-ák, a. [from ambrosia.] Ambrosial. *B. Jonson.*

AMBROSIAL, ám-bró'zhé-ál, a. [from ambrosia.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious. *Pope.*

AMBRY, ám'bré, s. [corrupted from almonry.] 1. The place where alms are distributed.—2. The place where plate, and utensils for house-keeping, are kept.

AMBUACE, ámez'áse, s. [from ambo, Lat. and ace.] A double ace. *Bromb.*

AMBULATION, ám-bú-lá'shún, s. [ambulatio, Lat.] The act of walki. g. *Brown.*

AMBULATORY, ám'bú-lá-tú-ré, a. [ambulo, Lat.] 1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins*.—2. That which happens during a passage or walk. *Wotton*.—3. Moveable; shifting place.

AMBURY, ám'bú-ré, s. A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, ám-bús-káde', s. [embuscade, Fr.] A private station, in which men lie to surprise others. *Addison.*

AMBUSCADING, ám-bús-ká'díng, a. [from ambuscade.] Lying in ambush. *Cowley.*

AMBUSCA DO, ám-bús-ká'dó, s. [emboscada, Spa.] A private post in order to surprise. *Shaks.*

AMBUSH, ám'búsh, s. [embusche, Fr.] 1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden*.—2. The act of surprising another by lying in wait. *Milton*.—3. The state of lying in wait. *Hayward*.—4. The persons placed in private stations. *Shaks.*

AMBUSHED, ám'búshit, a. [from ambush.] Placed in ambush. *Dryden.*

AMBUSHMENT, ám'búsh-mént, s. [from ambush.] Ambush; surprise. *Spenser.*

AMBUSTION, ám-bús'thún, s. [ambustio, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

AMEL, ám'él, s. [email, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamel'd. *Boyle.*

AMEN, á-mén, a. [Hebrew.] A term used in de-

votions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of a creed so it is. *Shaks.*

AMENABLE, á-mén-á-bl, a. [amenable, Fr.] Responsive; subject so as to be liable to account. *Boyle.*

To **AMENAGE**, ám-én-ádjé, v. n. [from admenare Barb. Latin; percutere.] To secure by force. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. st. 10. 11.*

AMENANCE, á-mén-á-nse, a. [from amener, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To **AMEND**, á-ménd', v. a. [amender, French.] 1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.—2. To reform the life. *Jeremiah*.—3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have d. praved.

To **AMEND**, á-ménd', v. n. To grow better. *Sidney.*

AMENDÉ, á-ménd' s. [French.] A fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault.

AMENDMENT, á-ménd'mént, s. [amendement, Fr.]—1. A change from bad for the better. *Roy*.—2. R. formation of life. *Hooker*.—3. Recovery of health. *Shaks*.—4. [In law.] the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDER, á-ménd'ár, s. [from amend.] The person that amends any thing.

AMENDS, á-ménds', s. [amende, Fr.] Recompense; compensation. *Raleigh.*

AMENITY, á-mén'é-té, s. [amenité, Fr. aménitas, Lat.] Agreeableness of situation. *Brown.*

To **AMERCE**, á-mérse', v. á. [amercer, Fr.] To punish with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*

AMERCE, á-mérs'ár, s. [from amerce.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

AMERCEMENT, á-mérs'mént, s. [from amerce.] The pre-inary punishment of an offender. *Spencer.*

AMESACE, ámez'áse, s. [ambs ace.] Two ace on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMETHODICAL, ám-mé-thó'dí-kál, a. [from a and method.] Out of method; irregular.

AMETHYST, ám'é-thíst, s. [αμεθυστος, Gr.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. Supposed to hinder drunkenness: The oriental amethyst is the most valuable. *Savary.*

AMETHYSTINE, ám'é-thís-tín, a. [from amethyst.] Resembling an amethyst.

AMIABLE, á-mé-á-bl, a. [amiable, French.]—1. Lovely; pleasing; worthy to be loved. *Hooker*.—2. Pretending love; shewing love. *Shaks.*

AMIABLENESS, á-mé-á-bl-néss, s. [from amiable.] Loveliness; power of raising love. *Addison.*

AMIABLY, á-mé-á-blé, ad. [from amiable.] In such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, á-mé-ká-bl, a. [amicabilis, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

AMICABLENESS, á-mé-ká-bl-néss, s. [from amicable.] Friendliness; goodwill.

AMICABLY, á-mé-ká-blé, ad. [from amicable.] In a friendly way. *Prior.*

AMICE, ám'íms, s. [amiet, Fr.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradise Reg.*

AMID, á-míd', } prep.
AMIDST, á-mídst', }

[from a. and mid.] 1. In the midst; middle. *Paradise Lost*.—2. Mingled with; surrounded by. *Dryden*.—3. Amongst. *Addison.*

AMISS, á-míss', ad. [a and miss.]—1. Faultily; criminally. *Addison*.—2. In all ill sense. *Fairfax*.—3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden*.—4. Impaired in health.

AMISSION, á-mísh'ún, s. [amissio, Latin.] Loss.

To **AMIT**, á-mít', v. a. [amitto, Lat.] To lose. *Brown.*

AMITY, á-mé-té, s. [amitié, Fr.] Friendship. *Denham.*

AMMONIAC, ám-mó'né-ák, a. A gum; a salt.

GUM AMMONIAC, gúm-ám-mó'né-ák, is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC, sál-ám-mó'né-ák, is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generated in mines where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge, who tra-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, niêg;—plne, plu;—

velling upon camels, urining in the stables, out of this urine arose a kind of salt, denominated *Ammoniac*. The modern sal *ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt, with soot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymists imitate the Egyptian sal *ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine, with which some mix that quantity of soot.

AMMONIACAL, âm-mô-nê-â-kal, a. [from ammoniac.] Having the properties of ammoniac gum or salt.

AMMUNITION, âm-mô-nîsh'ûn, s. [munition, Fr.] Military stores. *Clarendon*.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, âm mô-nîsh'ûn-bred, s. Bread for the supply of the armies.

AMNESTY, âm'nês-tê, s. [αμνηστια.] An act of oblivion. *Swift*.

AMNION, âm'nê-ôn, } [Lat.]

AMNIOS, âm'nê-ôs, }
The innermost membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMEBE'AN, âm-ê-bê-ân, a. [from αμειβανος, Gr.] Verses alternately responsive. *Jos. Warton's Pope*.

AMOMUM, âm-mô-mûm, s. [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

AMONG, âm-mung, } prep.

AMONGST, âm-mangst, }
[among, Saxon].—1. Mingled with. *Paradise Lost*.

—2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. *Addison*.

AMORIST, âm-ô-rîst, s. [from amour.] An innamorato; a gallant. *Boyle*.

AMOROUS, âm-ô-rûs, a.—1. Enamoured. *Shaks*.—2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior*.—3. Belonging to love. *Waller*.

AMOROUSLY, âm-ô-rûs-lê, ad. [from amorous.] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne*.

AMOROUSNESS, âm-ô-rûs-nêss, s. [from amorous.] Fondness; lovingness. *Boyle*.

AMOURT, âm-môrt, a. [à la mort, Fr.] Depressed, spiritless. *Shaks*.

AMORTIZATION, âm-môrt-î-zâ'shûn, } s.

AMORTIZEMENT, âm-mô-'tîz-mênt, }
[amortissement, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe*.

To **AMORTIZE**, âm-môrt'îz, v. a. [amortir, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount*.

To **AMOVE**, âm-môv', v. a. [amoveo, Lat.]—1. To remove from a post or station.—2. To remove; to move; to alter. *F. Queen*.

To **AMOUNT**, âm-môunt', v. n. [monter, French.] To rise in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet*.

AMOUNT, âm-môunt', s. 'The sum total. *Thoms*.

AMOUR, âm-môor', s. [amour, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South*.

AMPHIBIOUS, âm-fîv'bi-ê-s, a. [αμφι and βίβη, Gr.] That which can live in two elements. *Ar*.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, âm-fîv'bi-ê-s-nêss, s. [from amphibious.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, âm-fîv-ô-lôd'jê-kâl, a. [from Amphibology.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, âm-fîv-ô-lôd'jê-kâl-lê, ad. [from amphibological.] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBOLOGY, âm-fîv-ô-lôj-ê, s. [αμφιβολογια, Gr.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Clanville*.

AMPHIBOLOUS, âm-fîv-ô-lô-s, a. [αμφι and βελλω,] Tossed from one to another. *Havel*.

AMPHIBOLY, âm-fîv-ô-lê, s. [αμφιβολια, Gr.] Ambiguity of meaning. *Speelman*.

AMPHISBAE'NA, âm-fîs-bê-nâ, s. [Lat. αμφισβαινη, Gr.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton*.

AMPHISCII, âm-fîs'chî, s. [Lat. αμφισχιος, Gr.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHEATRE, âm-fê-thê-â-têr, s. of [αμφιθεατρον, Gr.] A building in a circular or oval form; having its area encompassed with rows of seats, one above another. *Dryden*.

AMPHITHEATRICAL, âm-fê-thê-â-têr-kâl, a. Used to be exhibited in an amphitheatre. *Shaftebury*.

AMPLE, âm'pl, a. [amplus, Lat.]—1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomson*.—2. Great in bulk. *Shaks*.—3. Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden*.—4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker*.—5. Large; splendid. *Clarendon*.—6. Diffused; not contracted.

AMPLENESS, âm'pl-nêss, s. [from ample.] Largeness; splendour. *South*.

To **AMPLIATE**, âm'plê-âte, v. a. To enlarge; to extend. *Brown*.

AMPLIATION, âm-plê-â'shûn, s. [from ampliater.]—1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe*.—2. Diffuseness. *Bolder*.

To **AMPLIFICATE**, âm-plê-tê-kâte, v. a. [amplifico, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, âm-plê-lê-kâ'shûn, s. [amplificatio, Fr.]—1. Enlargement; extension.—2. Exaggerated representation. *Pope*.

AMPLIFIER, âm'plê-fî-êr, s. [from To amplify.] One that exaggerates. *Saunders*.

To **AMPLIFY**, âm'plê-fî, v. a. [amplifier, Fr.]—1. To enlarge. *Bacon*.—2. To exaggerate any thing. *Davies*.—3. To improve by new additions. *Watts*.

To **AMPLIFY**, âm'plê-fî, v. n.—1. To lay one's self out in diffusion. *Watts*.—2. To form pompous representations. *Pope*.

AMPLITUDE, âm'plê-tûde, s. [amplitude, Fr.]—1. Extent. *Clanville*.—2. Largeness; greatness. *Bacon*.—3. Capacity. *Paradise Regained*.—4. Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon*.—5. Copiousness; abundance. *Watts*.—6. Amplitude, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.

AMPLY, âm'plê, ad. [ample, Lat.]—1. Largely; liberally. *Alter ury*.—2. At large; without reserve. *Paradise Lost*.—3. Copiously; with a diffusive detail. *Dryden*.

To **AMPUTATE**, âm-pû-tâte, v. a. [amputo, Latin.] To cut off a limb. *Wiseman*.

AMPUTATION, âm-pû-tâ'shûn, s. [amputatio, Latin.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown*.

AMULET, âm'û-lê-t, s. [amulette, Fr.] An appended remedy; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing. *Brown*.

To **AMUSE**, âm-mûze', v. a. [amuser, Fr.]—1. To entertain with tranquillity. *Walsh*.—2. To draw on from time to time.

AMUSEMENT, âm-mûzê'mênt, s. [amusement, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment. *Rogers*.

AMUSER, âm-mûzêr', s. [amuseur, Fr.] He that amuses.

AMUSIVE, âm-mûzîv', a. [from amuse.] That which has the power of amusing. *Thomson*.

AMYGDALATE, âm-îg'â-lâte, a. [amygdala, Latin.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, âm-îg'â-lâ-lîne, a. [amygdala, Lat.] Resembling almonds.

AN, ân, article, [ane, Saxon.]—1. One, but with less emphasis; as an ox. *Locke*.—2. Any, or some. *Locke*.

ANA, ân-â, s. [ana.] A word used in the prescriptions of physic, importing the like quantity. *Cow*.

ANA, ân-â, s. Books so called from the last syllable of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*.

ANABAPTISM, ân-â-bâp-tîz-m, s. The doctrine of anabaptists. *Asli's Dict.*

ANABAPTIST, ân-â-bâp-tîst, s. [from ana and βαπτισμα, Gr.] One of that sect of Christians who opposes the baptism of infants. *Hooker*.

ANACAMP'TICK, ân-â-kâmp'tîk, a. [ανακαμπτα.] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMP'TICKS, ân-â-kâmp'tîks, s. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptics.

ANACATHARTICK, ân-â-kâ-thâr'tîk, s. Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACHORETE, ân-âk-ô-rête, }
ANACHORITE, ân-âk-ô-rîte, }

[αναχρηστικος.] A monk, who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

—*no*, *mōve*, *nōr*, *nōt*; —*tābe*, *tāb*, *bāll*; —*ōti*; —*pōdant*; —*tlān*, *Tllis*.

ANA'CHRONISM, *ān-āk'krō-nizm*, *s.* [from *ανα* and *χρονος*] An error in computing time. *Dryden*.

ANACLA'TICKS, *ān-āk-lā'tiks*, *s.* [*ανα* and *κλαω*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptries.

ANACREON'TIQUE, *ān-āk-kre-ō's'tik*, *s.* A poem in Anacreon's manner. *Title to Cowley's Imitation of Anacreon*.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *ān-ā-dē-plō'sis*, *s.* [*αναδιπλασις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric.

ANADEM, *ān-ā-dēm*, [*αναδημα*] Greek. A chapter. *W. Browne*.

ANAGOG'E'TICAL, *ān-ā-gō-jēt'ē-kāl*, *a.* [*αναγωγη*.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation. *Diel*.

A'NAGRAM, *ān-ā-grām*, *s.* [*αναγμα* and *γραμμα*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed, as this, of *W, i, l, l, r, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man. *I mayl in law. Howell*.

ANAGRAMMA'TICAL, *ān-ā-grām-mā't'ē-kāl*, *a.* Making an anagram. *Camden's Remains*.

ANAGRAMMATISM, *ān-ā-grām-mā-tizm*, *s.* [from anagram.] The art or practice of making anagrams. *Camden*.

ANAGRAMMATIST, *ān-ā-grām-mā-tist*, *s.* [from anagram.] A maker of anagrams.

To **ANAGRAMMATIZE**, *ān-ā-grām-mā-īze*, *v. n.* [anagrammatise, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK, *ān-ā-lēp'tik*, *a.* [*αναληπτικος*.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy*.

ANALO'GICAL, *ān-ā-lōd'j'ē-kāl*, *a.* [from analogy.] Used by way of analogy. *Watts*.

ANALO'GICALLY, *ān-ā-lōd'j'ē-kāl-ē*, *ad.* [from analogical.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne*.

ANALO'GICALNESS, *ān-ā-lōd'j'ē-kāl-nēs*, *s.* [from analogical.] The quality of being analogical.

To **ANALOGIZE**, *ān-ā-lōd'j'ē*, *v. a.* [from analogy.] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne*.

ANALOGOUS, *ān-ā-lō-gūs*, *a.* [*ανα* and *λογος*.] Having analogy; having something parallel. *Arbutnot*.

ANALOGY, *ān-ā-lōd'j'ē*, *s.* [*αναλογία*.]—1. R. resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or eff. etc. *South*.—2. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, *love, loved, hate, hated*.

ANALYSIS, *ān-ā-lī's-īs*, *s.* [*αναλυσις*.]—1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts. *Arbutnot*.—2. A consideration of any thing in parts. *Newton*.—3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements. *Glauville*.

ANALYTICAL, *ān-ā-līt'ē-kāl*, *a.* [from analysis.]—1. That which resolves any thing into first principles. *Boyle*.—2. That which proceeds by analysis. *Glauville*.

ANALYTICALLY, *ān-ā-līt'ē-kāl-ē*, *ad.* [from analytical.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts. *Hudibras*.

To **ANALYZE**, *ān-ā-līze*, *v. a.* [*αναλυω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Boyle*.

ANALYZER, *ān-ā-lī-zēr*, *s.* [from To analyze.] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle*.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, *ān-ā-mōr-fō's-īs*, *s.* [*αναμορφωσις*.] Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.

ANANAS, *ān-ā-nās*, *s.* The pine apple. *Thomson*.

A'NAPÆST, *ān-ā-pæst*, *s.* [*αναπæστις*, Gr.] A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiry*.

A'NAPÆSTICK, *ān-ā-pæst'ik*, [from the noun.] Belonging to anapest, consisting of anapests.

ANAPHORA, *ān-ā-fō-rā*, *s.* [*αναφορα*] A figure,

when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

A'NARCHI, *ān-ār-k*, *s.* An author of confusion. *Milton*.

ANARCHICAL, *ān-ār'hē-kāl*, *a.* [from anarchy.] Confused; without rule. *Cheyne*.

ANARCHIC, *ān-ār'hik*, *a.* Anarchical. *Burke*.

A'NARCHY, *ān-ār-kē*, *s.* [*αναρχια*.] Want of government; a state without magistracy. *Swift*.

ANASARCA, *ān-ās-sār-kā*, *s.* [from *ανα* and *σαρξ*.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy*.

ANASTOMO'SIS, *ān-ās-tō-mō's-īs*, *s.* [from *ανα* and *συνα*.] The inoculation of vessels.

ANASTROPHE, *ān-ās'trō-d'ē*. [*αναστροφή*.] A figure, whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA, *ān-nā't'hē-mā*, *s.* [*αναθεμα*.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. *South*.

ANATHEMA'TICAL, *ān-nā't'hē-mā't'ē-kāl*, *a.* [from anathema.] That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, *ān-nā't'hē-mā't'ē-kāl-ē*, *ad.* [from anathematical.] In an anathematical manner.

To **ANATHEMATISE**, *ān-nā't'hē-mā-tīze*, *v. a.* [from anathema.] To pronounce incurred by ecclesiastical authority. *Hammond*.

ANATYPEROUS, *ān-ā-tīp'ē-rūs*, *a.* [from *anas* and *τερο*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown*.

ANATOCISM, *ān-ā-tō-sizm*, *s.* [anotocismus, Latin, *ανατοκισμος*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, *ān-ā-tōm'ē-kāl*, *a.* [from anatomy.]—1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts*.—2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift*.

ANATOMICALLY, *ān-ā-tōm'ē-kāl-ē*, *ad.* [from anatomical.] In an anatomical manner. *Brown*.

ANATOMIST, *ān-nā'tō-mīst*, *s.* [*ανατομικος*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection. *Prior*.

To **ANATOMISE**, *ān-nā'tō-mīze*, *v. a.* [*ανατομω*.]—1. To dissect an animal. *Hooker*.—2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. *Shaks*.

ANATOMY, *ān-nā'tō-mē*, *s.* [*ανατομια*.]—1. The art of dissecting the body. *Pope*.—2. The doctrine of the structure of the body. *Dryden*.—3. The act of dividing any thing. *Beacon*.—4. A skeleton. *Shaks*.—5. A thin magre person. *Shaks*.

A'NCES'TOR, *ān'sēs-tōr*, *s.* [ancestor, Fr.] One from whom a person descends. *Dryden*.

A'NCESTREL, *ān'sēs-trēl*, *a.* [from ancestor.] Claimed from ancestors. *Hale*.

A'NCESTRY, *ān'sēs-trē* *s.* [from ancestor.]—1. Lineage; a series of ancestors. *Pope*.—2. The honour of descent birth. *Addison*.

A'NCIENTRY, *ān'shēn-trē*, *s.* [from ancient.] Antiquity of a family; properly *ancientry*. *Shaks*.

A'NCHOR, *ān'kūr*, *s.* [anchora, Lat.]—1. A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden*.—2. Any thing which confers stability. *Hevelius*.

To **A'NCHOR**, *ān'kūr*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]—1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope*.—2. To stop; to rest on. *Shaks*.

A'NCHOR, *ān'kūr*, *s.* *Anchoret*, an abstemious recluse. Not used. *Shaks*.

A'NCHOR-HOLD, *ān'kūr-hōld*, *s.* [from anchor and hold.]—1. The hold or fastness of the anchor. *Watson*.—2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship. *Shaks*.

A'NCHORED, *ān'kūr-ēd*, participle, *a.* [from To anchor.] Held by the anchor. *Waller*.

A'NCHORET, *ān'kō-rēt*, *s.*

A'NCHORITE, *ān'kō-rīte*, *s.*

[contracted from *anchoret*, *αναχρηστης*.] A recluse; a hermit. *Spratt*.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fâg—mê, mêt; plue, plu;—

ANC'HORESS, ân'k'ô-rêss, s. A female anchovert. *Waver.*
 ANCHO'VV, ân-tshô'vê, s. [from anchova, Span.] A little sea fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning. *Floyer.*
 ANCIEN'T, ân'e'tshênt, a. [ancien, Fr.]—1. Old; not modern.—2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Raleigh.*—3. Past; former. *Shaks.*
 ANCIEN'T, ân'e'tshênt, s. The flag or streamer of a ship.
 ANCIEN'T, ân'e'tshênt, s. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*; now *Ensign*. *Shaks.*
 ANCIEN'TLY, ân'e'tshênt-lê, ad. [from ancient.] In old times. *Sidney.*
 ANCIEN'TNESS, ân'e'tshênt-nêss, s. [from ancient.] Antiquity. *Dryden.*
 ANCIEN'TRY, ân'e'tshênt-rê, s. [from ancient.] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shaks.*
 ANCIEN'TS, ân'e'tshêntz, s. Those that lived in old times, opposed to the moderns.
 ANCILLARY, ân'shî-lâr-ê, a. [from ancilla, Latin.] Subservient as a handmaid. *Blackstone.*
 AN'COME, ân'kôm, s. An uterous swelling. *Eastward.* *Hove.*
 AN'CONY, ân'k'ô-nê, s. A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*
 AND, ân'd, conjunction. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.
 AN'DIRON, ân'd'îrôn, s. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *Bacon.*
 ANDRO'GYNAL, ân-drô'dj'ê-nâl, a. [from *ανδρ* and *γυναικ*] Hermaphroditical.
 ANDRO'GYNALLY, ân-drô'dj'ê-nâl-lê, ad. [from androgynal.] With two sexes.
 ANDRO'GYNUS, ân-drô'dj'ê-nûs, s. [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite.
 ANDRO'GINOUS, ân-drô'dj'ê-nûs, s. An hermaphrodite. *Ash.*
 ANDRO'PHAGUS, ân-drô'df'â-gûs, s. A cannibal. *Plural* *Androphagi.*
 ANECDOTE, ân'êk-dôte, s. [*ανηκδοτων*.] Something yet unpublished; secret history. *Prior.*
 ANECDOTICAL, ân'êk-dôte'kâl, a. Relating to anecdotes. *Bolingbroke* to *Pope.*
 ANEMO'GRAPHY, ân-ê-mô'g'râf'ê, s. [*ανημος* and *γραφω*.] The description of the winds.
 ANEMO'METER, ân-ê-mô'm'ê-t'r, s. [*ανημος* and *μετρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure the wind.
 ANEMONE, ân-nêm'ô-nê, s. [*ανημωνη*.] The wind flower. *Miller.*
 ANEMOSCOPE, ân-nêm-ô-s-kôpe, s. [*ανημος* and *σκοπος*.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*
 ANE'NST, ân-nêust', prep. [onzean, Sax. *adversûs*; omitting the Saxon *s*, as the modern word omits the *n*.] Against. *B. Jonson's Epigrams.*
 ANE'NT, ân-nênt', prep. [Scotch.]—1. Concerning; about.—2. Over against; opposite to. *Diet.*
 ANES, ân'es, s. The spires or beads of corn. *Diet.*
 ANEURISM, ân'nê-rîzm, s. [*ανευρυσμα*.] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharb.*
 ANE'W, ân-nû', a. [from a and new.]—1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*—2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*
 ANFRA'CTUOUS, ân-frâk'tshû-ûs, a. [anfractus, Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages. *Ray.*
 ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS, ân-frâk'tshû-ûs-nêss, s. [from anfractus.] Fullness of windings and turnings.
 AN'GEL, ân'jêl. [*Αγγελος*.]—1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*—2. Angel is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *Angels of darkness*, *Revelations*.—3. An *el*, in scripture, sometime means *man of God*.—4. In the style of love, a beautiful person. *Shaks.*—5. A

piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings. *Eaton.*
 AN'GEL, ân'jêl, a. Resembling angels. *Pope.*
 AN'GELLET, ân-jê-lêtt, s. An old gold coin, being half an angel, equal to three shillings and four pence. *Leake.*
 ANGE'LICA, ân-jê'lê-kâ, s. [Lat. ab *angelica* virtute.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
 ANGE'LICAL, ân-jê'lê-kâl, a. [angelicus, Lat.]—1. Resembling angels. *Raleigh.*—2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*—3. Belonging to angels. *Watkins.*
 ANGE'LICALNESS, ân-jê'lê-kâl-nêss, s. [from angelical.] Excellence more than human.
 ANGE'LICK, ân-jê'lîk, a. [angelicus, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*
 AN'GELOT, ân-jê-lôt, s. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Diet.*
 AN'GELOT, ân-jê-lôt, s. A gold coin of Paris, while subject to the English. *Leake.*
 AN'GELSHOT, ân-jê'l-shôt, s. [from angel and shot.] Chain-shot. *Diet.*
 AN'GEL-WINGED, ân-jê'l-wîngd, a. Having the wings of an angel, swift as an angel. *Thomson.*
 AN'GER, ân'gûr, s. [anger, Saxon.]—1. Anger is uneasiness upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*—2. Smart of a sore. *Temple.*
 To AN'GER, ân'gûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To provoke to enrage. *Clarendon.*
 AN'GERLY, ân'gûr-lê, ad. In any angry manner. *Shaks.*
 ANGIO'GRAPHY, ân-jê-ô'g'râf'ê, s. [from *αγγειον* and *γραφω*.] A description of vessels in the human body.
 ANGIOMONOSP'ERMIOUS, ân-jê-ô-mô-nô-s-pêr'mûs, a. [from *αγγειον*, *μονος*, and *σπερμα*.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.
 AN'GLE, ân'gl, s. [angle, Fr.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other. *Sionce.*
 AN'GLE, ân'gl, s. [angel, German.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*
 To AN'GLE, ân'gl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.*—2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices. *Shaks.*
 AN'GLE ROD, ân'gl-rôd, s. [angel roede, Dutch.] The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung. *Addison.*
 AN'GLER, ân'gl'r, s. [from angle.] He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*
 ANGLICISM, ân'gl'ê-îz-m, s. [from *Anglus*, Latin.] An English idiom.
 AN'GLING, ân'glîng, s. [from to angle.] Fishing with a rod and line. *Shaks.*
 ANGOBER, ân'gô-bûr, s. A kind of pear.
 AN'GRILY, ân'grê-lê, ad. [from angry.] In an angry manner. *Shaks.*
 AN'GRY, ân'grê, a. [from anger.]—1. Touched with anger. *Genes.*—2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.*—3. Painful; inflamed. *Wiseman.*
 AN'GUISH, ân'gûish, s. [from *anguis*, Fr.]—Excessive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*
 AN'GUISHED, ân'gûish-êd, a. [from anguish.] Excessively pained. *Donne.*
 AN'GULAR, ân'gû-lâr, a. [from angle.] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*
 ANGULA'RITY, ân-gû-lâr'ê-tê, s. [from angular.] The quality of being angular.
 AN'GULARLY, ân'gû-lâr-lê, ad. [from angular.] With angles. *Boyc.*
 AN'GULARNESS, ân'gû-lâr-nêss, s. [from angular.] The quality of being angular.
 AN'GULATED, ân'gû-lâ-têd, a. [from angle.] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*
 ANGULO'SITY, ân-gû-lô's-ê-tê, s. [from *angulosus*.] Angularity. *Diet.*
 AN'GULOUS, ân'gû-lûs, a. [from angle.] Hooked; angular. *Clanville.*
 ANGU'ST, ân-gûst', a. [angustus, Latin.] Narrow; strait. *Diet.*
 ANGU'STATION, ân-gûst'â'shôn, s. [from angus-

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; —tûb, tâb, hûll —ôll; pônin; —tûn, Tûis.

tus, Lat.] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. *Wiseman*.

ANHELATION, ân-hê-lâ'shûn, s. [anhelo, Latin.] The act of panting.

ANHELOUS, ân-hê-lô'se, a. [anhelus, Latin.] Out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIENTED, ân-ê-ên-têd. a. [annientir, Fr.] Frustrated. Not in use.

ANIGHTS, ân-îl-ê's, ad. [from a for at, and night.] In the night time. *Shaks.*

ANIL, ân'il, s. The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANPLENESS, ân-îl-ê'nêss, }
ANPLITY, ân-îl-ê-tê, } s.

[anitas, Lat.] The old age of women.

ANIMABLE, ân-îe-nâ-bl, a. [from animare.] That which may be put into life. *Dict.*

ANIMADVERSION, ân-îe-nâd-vêr'shûn, s. [animadversio, Lat.]—1. Reproof; severe censure. *Carrendon*.—2. Punishments. *Swift*.

ANIMADVERSIVE, ân-îe-nâd-vêr'sîv, a. [from animadvert.] That has the power of judging. *Clayville*.

To ANIMADVERT, ân-îe-nâd-vêrt, v. n. [animadverto, Latin.]—1. To pass censures upon. *Dryden*.—2. To inflict punishments. *Greav*.

ANIMADVERTER, ân-îe-nâd-vêrt'âr, s. [from animadvert.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments. *South*.

ANIMAL, ân-îe-nâ-l, s. [animal, Latin.]—1. A living creature, corporeal. *Ray*.—2. By way of contempt, we say a stupid man is a *stupid animal*.

ANIMAL, ân-îe-nâ-l, a. [animalis, Latin.]—1. That which belongs or relates to animals. *Watts*.—2. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual*.

ANIMALCULE, ân-îe-nâ'kûl, s. [animalculum, Latin.] A small animal. *Ray*.

ANIMALITY, ân-îe-nâ-l-ê-tê, s. [from animal.] The state of animal existence. *Watts*.

To ANIMATE, ân-îe-nâ-tê, v. a. [animare, Latin.]—1. To quicken; to make alive.—2. To give powers to. *Dryden*.—3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolers*.

ANIMATE, ân-îe-nâ-tê, a. [from to animate.] Alive; possessing animal life. *Bentley*.

ANIMATED, ân-îe-nâ-têd, particip. a. [from animate.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope*.

ANIMATION, ân-îe-nâ'shûn, s. [from animate.]—1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Baron*.—2. That which animates. *Brooks*.—3. The state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, ân-îe-nâ-tîv, a. [from animate.] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, ân-îe-nâ-târ, s. [from animate.] That which gives life. *Brown*.

ANIMOSÉ, ân-îe-nô'se, a. [animosus, Latin.] Full of spirit; hot. *Dict.*

ANIMOSITY, ân-îe-nô's-ê-tê, a. [animositas, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Swift*.

ANISE, ân'îs, s. [anisum, Latin.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. *Diller*.

ANKER, ân'kâr, s. [aneker, Dutch.] A liquid measure, the fourth part of the awn, and contains two stekans; each stekan consists of sixteen mingles; the mingle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers*.

ANKLE, ân'kl, s. [ancepoc, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior*.

ANKLE BONE, ân'kl-bô-ne, s. [from ankle and bone.] The bone of the ankle. *Pearham*.

ANNALIST, ân'nâl-îst, s. [from annals.] A writer of annals. *Asterbury*.

ANNALS, ân'nâls, s. [annales, Latin.] Histories digested in the exact order of time. *Rogers*.

ANNATS, ân'nâts, s. [annates, Lat.] First fruits. *Covel*.

To ANNEAL, ân-îe-l, v. n. [rehan, Saxon.]—1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may be fixed. *Dryden*.—2. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEAL, ân-îe-l, v. a. [anneo, annexum,

Latin.]—1. To unite to the end.—2. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. *Raleigh*.

ANNEAL, ân-îe-l, s. [from To annex.] The thing annexed. *Brown*.

ANNEALATION, ân-îe-lâ'shûn, s. [from annex.]—1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammoult*.—2. Union; coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe*.

ANNEALION, ân-îe-lâ'shûn, s. [from annex.] The act of annexing. *Rogers*.

ANNEALMENT, ân-îe-lâ'mênt, s. [from annex.]—1. The act of annexing.—2. The thing annexed. *Shaks*.

ANNIHILABLE, ân-îl'hê-lâ-bl, a. [from annihilare.] That which may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE, ân-îl'hê-lâ-tê, v. a. [ad nihilum, Latin.]—1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon*.—2. To destroy. *Raleigh*.—3. To annul. *Hooker*.

ANNIHILATION, ân-îl'hê-lâ'shûn, s. [from annihilare.] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden*.

ANNIVERSARY, ân-îe-vêr'sâ-rê, s. [anniversarius, Lat.]—1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. *Stillingfleet*.—2. The act of celebration of the anniversary. *Dryden*.

ANNIVERSARY, ân-îe-vêr'sâ-rê, a. [anniversarius, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray*.

ANNO DOMINI, ân'nô dôm'ê-nê, [Latin.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seven-and-hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOLIS, ân'nô-lîs, s. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOMINATION, ân-nôn-î-nâ'shûn, s. [enominatio, Barb. Lat.] Alliteration. *Tryphost on Chauver*.

ANNOTATION, ân-nô-tâ'shûn, s. [annotatio, Lat.] Explanation; note. *Boyle*.

ANNOTATOR, ân-nô-tâ'târ, s. [Latin.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton*.

To ANNOUCE, ân-nô-û'se, v. a. [annouere, Fr.]—1. To publish; to proclaim. *Milton*.—2. To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior*.

ANNOUNCEMENT, ân-nô-û'se-mênt, s. [from the verb.] The act of announcing.

To ANNOY, ân-nô-ê, v. a. [annoyer, Fr.] To importune; to vex. *Sidney*.

ANNOY, ân-nô-ê, s. [from the verb.] Injury; molestation. *Dryden*.

ANNOYANCE, ân-nô-ê-âns, s. [from annoy.]—1. That which annoys. *Shelton*.—2. The act of annoying. *South*.

ANNOYER, ân-nô-ê'âr, s. [from To annoy.] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL, ân'nû-âl, a. [annuel, French.]—1. That which comes yearly. *Pope*.—2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Shaks*.—3. That which lasts only a year. *Ray*.

ANNUALLY, ân'nû-âl-lê, ad. [from annual.] Yearly; every year. *Brown*.

ANNUITANT, ân-nû-ê-tânt, s. [from annuity.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, ân-nû-ê-tê, s. [annuité, Fr.]—1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Covel*.—2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon*.

To ANNU'L, ân-nû'l, v. a. [from nullus, Latin.]—1. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers*.—2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton*.

ANNULAR, ân'nû-âr, a. [from annulus, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne*.

ANNULARY, ân'nû-âr-ê, a. [from annulus, Lat.] Having the form of rings. *Roy*.

ANNULET, ân'nû-ê-lê, s. [from annulus, Lat.]—1. A little ring.—2. [In architecture.] The small square numbers in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.

To ANNUMERATE, ân-nû-îe-râ-tê, v. a. [annumerare, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ân-nû-îe-râ'shûn, s. [annumeratio, Latin.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ân-nû-n'shê-â-tê, v. a. [annuncio, Lat.] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ân-nû-n'shê-â'shûn-dâ, s.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin—

[from annunciate.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin; solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March. *Taylor*.

A'NODYNE, ân'ô-dî-ne, a. [from α and $\delta\upsilon\nu\eta$, Greek.] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden*.

To **A'NOÛT**, ân-nô'ûnt', v. a. [enôtre, enoindre, part. oint, enoint, French.]—1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shaks*.—2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden*.—3. To consecrate by unction. *Shaks*.

A'NOÛTEREÛ, ân-nô'ûnt'êr, s. [from anoint.] The person that anoints.

A'NO'MALISM, ân-nôm'â-lîzm, s. [from anomaly.] Anomaly; irregularity. *Dict*.

ANOMALISTICAL, ân-nôm'â-lîs'tîk-âl, a. [from anomaly.] Irregular; term of astronomy.

A'NO'MALOUS, ân-nôm'â-lûs, a. [α priv. and $\alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$.] Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke*.

A'NO'MALOUSLY, ân-nôm'â-lûs-lê, ad. [from anomalous.] Irregularly.

A'NO'MALY, ân-nôm'â-lê, s. [anomalie, Fr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule. *South*.

A'NOMY, ân'ô-mê, s. [α priv. and $\nu\omicron\mu\omega\varsigma$.] Breach of law. *Branthill*.

ANON, ân-nôn, ad.—1. Quickly; soon. *Waller*.—2. Now and then. *Milton*.

ANO'NYMOUS, ân-nôn'niê-mûs, a. [α priv. and $\alpha\alpha\nu\mu\omega\varsigma$.] Wanting a name. *Ray*.

ANO'NYMOUSLY, ân-nôn'niê-mûs-lê, ad. [from anonymous.] Without a name. *Swift*.

ANORE'XY, ân-nô-rêk'sê, s. [$\alpha\nu\omicron\rho\eta\zeta\mu\alpha$.] Inappetency. *Orievy*.

ANOT'HER, ân-ô'th'êr, a. [from an and other. 1. Not the same. *Locke*.—2. Not one. *Shaks*.—3. Any other. *Samuel*.—4. One more self. *South*.—5. Widely different. *South*.

ANOT'HER-GAINES, ân-ô'th'êr-gânes, a. Of another kind. Obsolete. *Sidney*.

ANOT'HER-GUESS, ân-ô'th'êr-gûêss, a. Of another kind. A low word. *Arbutnot*.

ANSATED, ân'â-têd, a. [ansatus, Latin.] Having handles.

To **A'NSWER**, ân'sêr, v. n. [andŷpawan, Saxon.]—1. To speak in return to a question. *Dryden*.—2. To speak in opposition. *Mathias*. *Boyle*.—3. To be accountable for. *Byron*.—4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of. *Swift*.—5. To give an account. *Tentile*.—6. To correspond to; to suit with. *Pro*.—7. To be equivalent to. *Ereleansticus*.—8. To satisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh*.—9. To act reciprocally upon. *Dryden*.—10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else. *Taylor*.—11. To bear proportion to. *Swift*.—12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury*.—13. To comply with. *Shaks*.—14. To succeed; to produce the wished event. *Bacon*.—15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons. *Shaks*.—16. To be over-against any thing. *Shaks*.

A'NSWER, ân'sêr, s. [from the verb.]—1. That which is said in return to a question, or position. *Atterbury*.—2. Confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe*.

A'NSWER-JOBBER, ân'sêr'jôb-bêr, s. He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift*.

A'NSWERABLE, ân'sêr'â-bl, a. [from answer.]—1. That to which a reply may be made.—2. Obligated to give an account. *Swift*.—3. Correspondent. *Sidney*.—4. Proportionate. *Milton*.—5. Suitable; suited. *Milton*.—6. Equal. *Raleigh*.—7. Relative; correlative. *Hooker*.

A'NSWERABLY, ân'sêr'â-blê, ad. [from answerable.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably. *Brevintool*.

A'NSWERABLENESS, ân'sêr'â-bl-nêss, s. [from answerable.] The quality of being answerable. *Dict*.

A'NSWERER, ân'sêr'êr, s. [from answer.]—1. He that answers.—2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first. *Swift*.

ANT, ânt, s. [æmett, Saxon.] An emmet; a pismire. *Pope*.

ANT, ânte, A contraction for *and it*; or *and if it*.

ANTA'GONIST, ân-tâg'gô-nîst, s. [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$.]—1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton*.—2. Contrary. *Addison*.—3. [In anatomy.] The antagonist is that muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbutnot*.

To **ANTA'GONISE**, ân-tâg'gô-nîze, v. n. [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$.] To contend against another. *Dict*.

ANTA'LGICK, ân-tâl'jîk, a. [from $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\omega\varsigma$, pain.] That which softens pain.

ANTA'NACLESIS, ân-tâ-nâ-klês'is, s. [from $\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\nu\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$.]—1. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification.—2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. *Smith*.

ANTAPHRODIT'ICK, ân-tâ-frô-dî'tîk, a. [from $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\phi\rho\delta\iota\tau\eta$.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ân-tâp-pô-plêk'tîk, a. [from $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\pi\omega\lambda\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ân-târk'tîk, a. [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\rho\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$.] Relating to the southern pole. *Waller*.

ANTARTHETICK, ân-târ-thê'tîk, a. [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\rho\theta\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ân-tâst-mât'tîk, s. [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\sigma\theta\mu\alpha$.] Good against the asthma.

A'NTBEAR, ân'tbêr, s. [from ant and bear.] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray*.

A'NTE, ân'tê, A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *ante* in composition signifies *before*, as *antediluvian*; *anti* signifies *against*, as *antifebrile*, good against fevers.

A'NTEACT, ân'tê-âkt, s. [from ante and act.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION, ân-tê-âm-bû-lâ'shôn, s. [from ante and ambulo, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict*.

To **ANTECEDE**, ân-tê-sê-de, v. n. [from ante, before, and cede, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale*.

ANTECE'DENCE, ân-tê-sê-dêns, s. [from ante-cede.] The act or stat. of going before. *Hale*.

ANTECEDENT, ân-tê-sê-dênt, a. [antedecens, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *South*.

ANTECEDENT, ân-tê-sê-dênt, s. [antedecedens, Latin.]—1. That which goes before. *South*.—2. [In grammar.] The noun to which the relative is subjoined.—3. [In logic.] The first proposition of an enthymeme. *Watts*.

ANTECEDENTLY, ân-tê-sê-dênt-lê, ad. [from antecedent.] Previously. *South*.

ANTECE'SSOR, ân-tê-sê'sôr, s. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict*.

ANTE'CHAMBER, ân-tê-tshâm'bêr, s. [from ante, before, and chamber.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addison*.

To **A'NTEDATE**, ân'tê-dâ-te, v. a. [from ante and dato, Latin.]—1. To date earlier than the real time. *Donne*.—2. To date something before the proper time. *Pope*.

ANT'EDILUVIAN, ân-tê-dê-lû'vî-ân, a. [from ante, before, and diluvium, a deluge.]—1. Existing before the deluge. *Woodward*.—2. Relating to things existing before the deluge. *Brown*.

ANTELOPE, ân'tê-lô-pe, s. A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenser*.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ân-tê-mê-rî-dê-ân, a. [ante and meridian.] Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ân-tê-mê'tîk, a. [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\mu\epsilon\tau\omega$.] That which has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

—*ud, ndve, ndr, 'ndt;—tshc, tshb, bll;—ll;—pddnd;—thin, THis.*

ANTEMUNDANE, *an-tè-mân'dâne*, a. [*ante* and *mundus*, Lat.] That which was before the world.
ANTEPAST, *an-tè-pást*, s. [*ante* and *pastum*, Lat.] A fore-taste. *Decay of Piety.*
ANTEPENULT, *an-tè-pè-núlt*, s. [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two.
ANTEPILEPTICK, *an-tè-pè-lèp'tík*, a. [*αντι* and *επιληψις*.] A medicine against convulsions. *Brown.*
TO ANTEPONE, *an-tè-pòne*, v. a. [*antepono*, Lat.] To prefer. *Dict.*
ANTEPREDICAMENT, *an-tè-prè-dík-á-mènt*, s. [*antepredicamentum*, Latin.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.
ANTERIORITY, *an-tè-rè-dè-rètè*, s. [*from anterior*.] Priority; the state of being before.
ANTERIOR, *an-tè-rè-dè-rè*, a. [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*
ANTES, *an-téz*, s. [*Latin*.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANTESTOMACH, *an-tè-stóm-ák*, s. [*from ante* and *stomach*.] A cavity that leads into the stomach.
ANTHELMINTHICK, *an-tshèl-mín'thík*, a. [*αντι* and *ελμινθ*.] That which kills worms. *Arbuth.*
ANTHEM, *an-thém*, s. [*ανθουμν*.] A holy song. *Addison.*
ANTHEMIS, *an-thè-mís*, s. [*Lat.*] The Chamomile. *Tate's Cowley.*
ANTHILL, *an'thíl*, s. [*from ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests. *Addison.*
ANTHOLOGY, *an-thò-lò-jé*, s. [*ανθολογια*.]—1. A collection of flowers.—2. A collection of devotions.—3. A collection of poems.
ANTHONY'S FIRE, *an-tò-níz-fíre*, s. A kind of erysip las.
ANTHRAX, *an'thráks*, s. [*ανθραξ*.] A scab or blotch which burns the skin; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*
ANTHROPOLOGY, *an-thró-pò-lò-jé*, s. [*ανθρωπος* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of the structure or nature of men.
ANTHROPOMORPHITE, *an-thró-pò-mòr'fíte*, s. [*ανθρωπομορφος*.] One who believes a human form in the Deity. *Locke.*
ANTHROPOPATHY, *an-thró-pòr'pá-thè*, s. [*ανθρωπος* and *παθος*.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.
ANTHROPOPHAGY, *an-thró-pòr'pá-jí*, s. [*ανθρωπος* and *φαγω*.] Man eaters; cannibals. *Shaks.*
ANTHROPOPHAG'NIAN, *an-thró-pòr'pá-jín'ni-án*, s. A ludicrous word formed by *Shakspeare* from *anthropophagi*. *Shaks.*
ANTHROPOPHAGY, *an-thró-pòr'pá-jé*, s. [*ανθρωπος* and *φαγω*.] The quality of eating human flesh. *Brown.*
ANTHROPOSOPHY, *an-thró-pòs'ò-fé*, s. [*ανθρωπος* and *σοφια*.] The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANTHPNO'TICK, *an-tshp-nò'ík*, a. [*αντι* and *πνους*.] That which has the power of preventing sleep.
ANTI, *an-tè*, [*αντι*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek; it signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchial*, opposite to monarchy.
ANTIA'CID, *an-tè-ás'shí*, a. [*from αντι* and *accedus sour*.] Contrary to sourness; alkali. *Arbutnot.*
ANTICHAMBER, *an-tè-tshám'bér*, s. Corruptly written for *antechamber*.
ANTICHRISTIAN, *an-tè-krí'stshán*, a. [*from αντι* and *χριστιανος*.] Opposite to christianity. *South.*
ANTICHRISTIANISM, *an-tè-krí'stshán-íz-m*, s. [*from antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY, *an-tè-krí'stshè-án'nè-tè*, s. [*from antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.
TO ANTICIPATE, *an-tí'sè-páte*, v. a. [*αντιπιπο*, Latin.]—1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him. *Hammond*.—2. To take up before the time. *Dryden*.—3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something which is not yet, as if it really was. *Denham*.—4. To preclude. *Shaks.*
ANTICIPATION, *an-tí'sè-pá'shán*, s. [*from anticipate*.]—1. The act of taking up something before its time. *Holder*.—2. Foretaste. *L'Estrange*.—3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. *Derham*.
ANTY'CHRIST, *an-tè-kríst*, [*αντι*, Greek, and *Christ*.] The grand adversary to Christianity. *Walton*.
ANTICK, *an'tík*, a. [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. *Dryden*.
ANTICK, *an'tík*, s.—1. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon. *Shaks*.—2. Odd appearance. *Spenser*.
TO AN'TICK, *an'tík*, v. a. [*from antick*.] To make anticks. *Shaks*.
ANTICKLY, *an'tík-lè*, ad. [*from antick*.] With odd postures. *Shaks*.
ANTICK-MASQUE, *an-tík-másk*, s. A masque of anticks. *B. Jonson*.
ANTICLYMAX, *an-tè-klí'máks*, s. [*from αντι* and *κλιμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first. *Addison*.
ANTICONVULSIVE, *an-tè-kón-vòl'síve*, a. [*from αντι* and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions. *Floyer*.
ANTICOR, *an-tè-kòr*, s. [*αντι* and *cor*.] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*
ANTI-COSMETIC, *an-tè-òs-mè't'ík*, a. [*from αντι* and *κοσμητικος*, Greek.] Destructive of beauty. *Littleton*.
ANTICOURTIER, *an-tè-kòrè'tshíer*, s. [*from αντι* and *courtier*.] One who opposes the court.
ANTIDOTAL, *an-tè-dò'tál*, a. [*from antidote*.] That which has the quality of counteracting poison. *Brown*.
ANTIDOTE, *an-tè-dòte*, s. [*αντιδοτος*.] A medicine given to expel poison. *Dryden*.
ANTI-ENTHUSIASTIC, *an-tè-èntshú-zhè-ás'tík*, a. Opposing enthusiasm. *Shesbursury*.
ANTIFEBRILE, *an-tè-fèbr'il*, a. [*αντι* and *febris*.] Good against fevers. *Floyer*.
ANTILOGARITHM, *an-tè-lòg'á-ríthm*, s. [*from αντι*, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant, or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers*.
ANTI-GUGGLER, *an-tè-gúg'í-lòr*, s. [*αντι*, Gr. and *guggle*.] A tube of metal so bent as to be easily introduced into the neck of most bottles. *Adams*.
ANTI-HYSTERICKS, *an-tè-hí'stè'ríks*, s. Medicines good against hystericks. *Battle on Madness*.
ANTI-MANVACAL, *an-tè-mán'vá-kál*, a. [*αντι* and *μανια*, Greek.] Good against madmen. *Battle on Madness*.
ANTI-MINISTERIAL, *an-tè-mín-ní'stè-rí-ál*, a. Against the ministry. *Gray's Letters*.
ANTIMONARCHIAL, *an-tè-mò-ná'r'kè-ál*, a. [*αντι* and *μοναρχια*.] Against government by a single person. *Addison*.
ANTIMONIAL, *an-tè-mò'nè-ál*, a. [*from antimony*.] Made of antimony. *Blackmore*.
ANTIMONY, *an-tè-món-íe*, s. *Antimony* is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature. Mines of metals afford it. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold. *Chambers*.

Êtê, Êr, Êll, Êt;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

ANTINEPHRITICK, ân-tê-nê-trî'fîk, a. [*αντι* and *νεφριτις*.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY, ân-tê-nô-mê, s. [*αντι* and *νομος*.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTI-PAPIS'TICAL, ân-tê-pâ-pî'stê-kâl, [from *αντι*, Greek; and *papa*, Lat.] Averse to Popery. *Jorten on Milton's Lysidas*.

ANTI-PARALY'TICK, ân-tê-pâr-â-lî'fîk, a. [*αντι* and *παρλυσις*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTI-PATHE'TICAL, ân-tê-pâ-thê'tê-kâl, a. [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Hovel*.

ANTI-PATHY, ân-tî-pâ-thê, s. [from *αντι* and *παθος*; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; opposed to *sympathy*. *Locke*.

ANTI-PERISTASIS, ân-tê-pê-rî'stâ-sîs, s. [from *αντι* and *περιστασις*.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley*.

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, ân-tê-pê'stê-lên'tshâl, a. [*αντι* and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey*.

ANTI-PHLOGI'STICK, ân-tê-flô-gî'stîk, a. [Greek.] Good against inflammations. *Beattie*.

ANTI-PHON, ân-tê-fôn, s. [*αντι* and *φωνη*.] Alternate singing. *Ficinus Troes*.

ANTI-PHONY, ân-tê-pô-nê, s. [*αντι* and *φωνη*, Gr.] An echo. *Shafesbury*.

ANTI-PHRA'SIS, ân-tî-frâ'sîs, s. [*αντι* and *φρασις*.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South*.

ANTIPODAL, ân-tî-pô-dâl, a. [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown*.

ANTIPODES, ân-tî-pô-dêz, s. [*αντι* and *ποδες*.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Waller*.

ANTIPOPE, ân-tê-pô-pe, s. [from *αντι* and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom. *Addison*.

ANTIPTO'SIS, ân-tî-ptô'sîs, s. [*αντιπρωστις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUA'RIAN, ân-tê-kwâ-rî-ân, s. [from *Antiquary*.] Relative to antiquities. [It is also used as a substantive by *Shenstone*, *Blackstone*, *Walpole*, *Burke*, *Reid* and *Chesterfield*, but ought to be avoided as an irregularity.] *Mason's Life of Gray*.

ANTIQUARY, ân-tê-kwâ-rê, s. [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity. *Poë*.

ANTIQUARY, ân-tê-kwâ-rê, a. Old; antique. *Shaks*. To ANTIQUATE, ân-tê-kwâ-rê, v. a. [*antiquo*, Lat.] To make obsolete. *Addison*.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ân-tê-kwâ-rê-d-nêss, s. [from *antiquated*.] The state of being obsolete.

ANTI'QUE, ân-têk', a. [*antique*, Fr.]—1. Ancient; not modern. *Shaks*.—2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior*.—3. Of old fashion. *Smith*.—4. Odd; wild; antique. *Donne*.

ANTI'QUE, ân-têk', s. [from *antique*, a.] An antiquity; a reman of ancient times. *Swift*.

ANTI'QUENESS, ân-têk'nêss, s. [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique. *Addison*.

ANTIQUITY, ân-tîk'kwê-tê, s. [*antiquitas*, Lat.]—1. Old times; *Addison*.—2. The ancients. *Raleigh*.—3. Remains of old times. *Bacon*.—4. Old age. *Shaks*.

ANTI'REVOLU'TIONARY, ân-tê-rêv-ô-lû'shân-â-rê, a. Hostile to revolution in government. *Burke*.

ANTI'SEPTICK, ân-tê-sêp-tîk, s. [from *αντι* and *σπασ* Greek.] Good against putrefaction. *Battle on Madness*.

ANTI'SCII, ân-tî'shê, s. [*αντισκια*.] The people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. The people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; one projecting shadows at noon toward the north, the other toward the south. *Chambers*.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, ân-tê-skor-bû'tê-kâl, a. [*αντι* and *scorbutum*.] Good against the scurvy. *Arbuthnot*.

ANTI'SEPTICK, ân-tê-sêp-tîk, s. [from the adjective.] An Antiseptic medicine. *Berdmore on the Teeth*.

ANTI'SPASIS, ân-tî-spâ-sîs, s. [*αντισπασια*.] The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DICK, ân-tê-spâz-mô'dîk, a. [*αντισπασμος*.] That which has a power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK, ân-tê-spâ'stîk, a. [*αντισπασμος*.] Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLE'NETICK, ân-tê-splê'nê'tîk, a. [*αντι* and *splenetic*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Flager*.

ANTI'STROPHY, ân-tî'strô-tê, s. [*αντιστροφή*.] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK, ân-tê-strû-mâ'tîk, a. [*αντι* and *struma*.] Good against the king's evil. *Wise-man*.

ANTI'THESIS, ân-tî-thê-sîs, s. In the plural antitheses. [*αντιθεσις*.] Opposition; contrast. *Poë*.

ANTI'TYPE, ân-tê-tî-pe, s. [*αντιτυπος*.] That which is resemble or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Biarnet*.

ANTI'TYPICAL, ân-tê-tî-pê-kâl, a. [from *antitype*.] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL, ân-tê-vênê'rê-âl, a. [*αντι* and *venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease. *Wise-man*.

A'NTIER, ân'tî-êr, s. [*andouillier*, Fr.] Branch of a stag's horns. *Prior*.

ANTO'ECI, ân-tê-ê-ê, s. [from *αντι* and *οικειω*.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. *Chambers*.

ANTONOMA'TIA, ân-tô-nô-mâ'shê-â, s. [from *αντι* and *ονομα*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator, for Cicero. *Smith*.

A'NTRE, ân'têr, [antre, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Shaks*.

A'NVIL, ân'vîl, s. [enpille, Saxon.]—1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden*.—2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shaks*.

ANXI'ETY, ânk-zî-ê-tê, s. [*anxietas*, Latin.]—1. Trouble of mind about some future event; solicitude. *Tillotson*.—2. Depression; lowness of spirits. *Arb*.

A'NXIOUS, ânk'shûs, a. [*anxius*, Latin.]—1. Disturbed about some certain event. *Poë*.—2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden*.

A'NXIOUSLY, ânk'shûs-lê, ad. [from *anxious*.] Solicitously; unequally. *South*.

A'NXIOUSNESS, ânk'shûs-nêss, s. [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious.

A'NY, ên'nê, a. [*amgenig* Saxon.]—1. Every; whoever; whatever. *Poë*.—2. It is used in opposition to *non*. *Deut*.

A'NYWISE, ên'nê-wîze, ad. [from *any* and *wise*, ad.] In any way. *Shafesbury*.

AO'NIAN, â-ô-nê-ân, a. [from *Aonia*, the old name of *Bœotia*.] Of the muses. *Milton*.

A'ORIST, â-ô-rîst, s. [*αοριστος*.] Indefinite.

AO'RTA, â-ô-r'tâ, s. [*αορτη*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy*.

AP'ACE, â-pâ-se, ad. [from *a* and *pacc*.]—1. Quick; speedily. *Tillotson*.—2. Hastily. *Aterbury*.

APAGO'GICAL, â-pâ-gô-gî-ê-kâl, a. [from *απαγωγη*.] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the absurdity which arises from denying it. *Chambers*.

APA'RT, â-pâ-r't, ad. [*apart*, Fr.]—1. Separately from the rest in place. *Clar*.—2. In a state of distinction. *Dryden*.—3. At a distance; retired from the other company. *Shaks*.

APARTMENT, à-pàrt'mènt, s. [apartement, Fr.] A room; a set of rooms. *Addison.*
 APATHE'TIC, à-p-à-thè't-ik, a. [from apathy.] Void of passions. *Harris in J. Warton's notes on Pope.*
 A'PATHY, à-p-à-thè, s. [a and παθος.] Exemption from passion. *South.*
 APE, àpe, s. [ape, Icelandic.] —1. A kind of monkey. *Glanville.* —2. An imitator. *Shaks.*
 To APE, àpe, v. a. [from ape.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addison.*
 APE'AK, à-pèèk', ad. [à pique, Fr.] In a posture to pierce, pointedly.
 A'PEPSY, à-p'pèp-sè, s. [απεψία.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*
 APERIENT, à-pèr'è-ènt, a. [aperio, Lat.] Gently purgative. *Arbuthnot.*
 APERITIVE, à-pèr'è-tiv, a. [from aperio, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*
 A'PERT, à-pèrt', a. [aperit, Lat.] Open.
 A'PERTION, à-pèr'shùn, s. [from apertus, Lat.] —1. An opening; a passage; a gap. *Wotton.* —2. The act of opening. *Wiseman.*
 A'PERTLY, à-pèrt-lè, ad. [apertè, Latin.] Openly.
 A'PERTNESS, à-pèrt-nèss, s. [from apert.] Openness. *Holder.*
 A'PERTURE, à-pèr-tshùre, s. [from apertus, open.] —1. The act of opening. *Holder.* —2. An open place. *Glanville.*
 APE'TALOUS, à-pè't-à-lòs, a. [of a and ἀστάλου, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.
 A'PEX, à-pèks, s. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*
 APHAE'RESIS, à-lèr'è-sis, s. [αφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
 APHE'LION, à-tè'lè-òn, s. aphelia, plur. [απολλιον.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne.*
 APHILA'N'THROPY, à-tè-làn'thròp-è, s. [αφιλανθρωπία.] Want of love to mankind.
 A'PHORISM, à-fò-riz-m, s. [αφορισμός.] A maxim; an unconnected position. *Rogers.*
 APHORISTICAL, à-fò-ris'tè-kál, a. [from aphorism.] Written in separate unconnected sentences.
 APHORISTICALLY, à-fò-ris'tè-kál-lè, ad. [from aphoristical.] In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*
 APIHRODIS'ACAL, à-frò-tè-zl-à-kál, } a.
 APIHRODIS'ACK, à-frò-tè-zè-àk, } a.
 [απιδροστιν.] Relating to the venereal disease.
 A'PIARY, à-pè-à-rè, s. [from apis, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*
 A'PICES of a flower, à-pè-sès. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
 A'PIECE, à-pèèc', ad. [a and piece.] To the part or share of each. *Hooker. Swift.*
 A'PISH, à'plsh, a. [from ape.] —1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shaks.* —2. Foppish; affected. *Shaks.* —3. Silly; affecting. *Glan.* —4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*
 A'PISHLY, à'plsh-lè, ad. [from apish.] In an apish manner.
 A'PISHNESS, à'plsh-nèss, s. [from apish.] Mimiery; foppery.
 A'PI'PAT, à-pl'pát, a. [a word formed from the motion.] With a quick palpitation. *Congreve.*
 APLU'STRE, à-pl'á-tùr, s. [Latin.] The ensign in sea-vessels. *Addison.*
 APOCALYPSE, à-pòk-à-l-ips, s. [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; a word used only of the sacred writings. *Milton.*
 APOCALYPTICAL, à-pòk-à-l-ìp'tè-kál, a. [from apocalypse.] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*
 APOCOPE, à-pòk-òp-è, s. [αποκοπή.] A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRU'STICK, à-p-òkr-à-t'ik, a. [αποκριμα.] Repelling and astringent. *Chambers.*
 APO'CRYPHA, à-pòk-rè-fà-s, s. [from ἀποκρυπτα.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*
 APO'CRYPHAL, à-pòk-rè-fál, a. [from apocrypha.] —1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.* —2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.*
 APO'CRYPHALLY, à-pòk-rè-fál-lè, ad. [from apocryphal.] Uncertainly.
 APO'CRYPHALNESS, à-pòk-rè-fál-nèss, s. [from apocryphal.] Uncertainty.
 APODYCTICAL, à-pò-àll'tè-kál, a. [from ἀποδυξις.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*
 APODI'XIS, à-pò-dìk'sis, s. [αποδυξις.] Demonstration. *Dict.*
 APOGAE'ON, à-pò-jè'òn, } s.
 A'POGEE, à-pò-jèè, }
 APOCEUM, à-pò-jè-àm, }
 [απογειον] A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*
 APOLONA'RIAN, à-pò-lò-nà-rè-àn, s. [from the name of their founder.] One of a sect, who held particular notions about the nature of Christ. *Hooker.*
 APOLOGE'TICAL, à-pò-lò-jè't-è-kál, } a.
 APOLOGE'TICK, à-pò-lò-jè't'ik, } a.
 That which is said in defence of anything. *Boyle.*
 APOLOGE'TICALLY, à-pò-lò-jè't-è-kál-lè, ad. [from apologetical.] In the way of defence or excuse.
 APOLOGIST, à-pò-lò-gìst, s. He that makes an apology. *C. Hall's Sermon on Gospel Credulity.*
 To APOLOGIZE, à-pò-lò-gìz-è, v. n. [from apology.] To plead in favour. *Pope.*
 A'POLOGUE, à-pò-lò-g', s. [απολογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. *Locke.*
 APO'LOGY, à-pò-lò-g-è, s. [apologia, Lat. απολογία.] Defence; excuse. *Tillotson.*
 APOMECOM'ETRY, à-pò-mè-kòm'mè-trè, s. [from απομακρως, and μετροω.] The art of measuring things at a distance.
 APONEURO'SIS, à-pòn-nù-rò'sis, s. [from απο and νευρω.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*
 APO PHASIS, à-pò-fà-sis, s. [Lat. apophasis.] A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*
 APOPHLEGMATICK, à-pò-fleg'mà-t'ik, a. [απο and φλεγμα.] Drawing away phlegm.
 APOPHLEGMATISM, à-pò-fleg'mà-t'ism, s. [απο and φλεγμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*
 A'POPHTHEGM, à-pò-thè-m, s. [αποφθεγμα.] A remarkable saying. *Prior.*
 APO'PHYGE, à-pò-fè-jè, s. [αποφυγη, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column. *Chambers.*
 APO'PHYSIS, à-pò-l'è-sis, s. [αποφυσις.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. *Wiseman.*
 APOPLEC'TICAL, à-pò-plèk'tè-kál, } a.
 APOPLEC'TICK, à-pò-plèk't'ik, } a.
 [from ἀπopleξια.] Relating to an apoplexy. *Derham. Wiseman.*
 A'POPLEXY, à-pò-plèks-è, s. [αποπληξια.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation by a disease. *Arbuthnot.*
 APO'RIA, à-pò-rè-à, s. [απορία.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*
 APORRHU'OLA, à-pò-rhè-à, s. [απορρηυω.] Effluviuum; emanation. *Glanville.*
 APOSIPOE'SIS, à-pò-z-è-òp-è'sis, s. [αποσιποησις.]

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech, *Smith*.

APOSTASY, â-pôs'tâ-sè, s. [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed; it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat*.

APOSTATE, â-pôs'tâte, s. [apostata, Latin, ἀποστατης.] One that has forsaken his religion. *Rogers*.

APOSTATICAL, â-pôs'tât'è-kâl, a. [from apostate.] After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys*.

To **APOSTATIZE**, â-pôs'tâ'tize, v. n. [from apostate.] To forsake one's religion. *Bentley*.

To **APOSTEMATE**, â-pôs'tè-mâte, v. n. [from apostema.] To swell and corrupt into matter. *Wiseman*.

APOSTEMAT'ION, â-pôs-tè-mâ'shûn, s. [from apostemate.] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Greiv*.

APOSTEME, â-pôs-tème, }
APOSTUME, â-pôs-stûme, }
[ἀποσμη.] A hollow swelling; an abscess. *Wiseman*.

APOSTLE, â-pôs'tl, s. [apostolus, Lat. ἀποστόλος.] A person sent with mandates; particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. *Locke*.

APOSTLESHIP, â-pôs'tl-shîp, s. [from apostle.] The office or dignity of an apostle. *Locke*.

APOSTOLICAL, â-pôs-tô'l'è-kâl, a. [from apostolick.] Delivered by the apostles. *Hooker*.

APOSTOLICALLY, â-pôs-tô'l'è-kâl-lî, ad. [from apostolick.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICK, â-pôs-tô'l'îk, a. [from apostle.] Taught by the apostles. *Dryden*.

APOSTROPHE, â-pôs'trôfè, s. [ἀποστροφή.]—1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require. *Smith*.—2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'* for *though*. *Swift*.

To **APOSTROPHIZE**, â-pôs'trôfize, v. a. [from apostrophe.] To address by an apostrophe. *Pope*.

APOSTROPHUS, â-pôs'trô-fûs, s. [ἀποστροφος, Gr.] *Apostrophus* is the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word. *B. Jonson's Grammar*.

APOSTUME, â-pôs-tûme, s. A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Hurvey*.

APOTHECARY, â-pôth'è-kâr-èr, s. [apotheca, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale. *South*.

APOTHEGM, â-pô'thè-m, s. [properly apophthegm.] A remarkable saying. *Watts*.

APOTHEOSIS, â-pô-thè-ô-sîs, s. [from ἀποθεωσις.] Deification. *Garth*.

APO-TOME, â-pô-tô-mè, s. [from ἀποτομή, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. *Chambers*.

APOZEM, â-pô-zèm, s. [ἀποζω, from, and ζω, to boil.] A decoction. *Wiseman*.

To **APPAL**, âp-pâl, v. a. [appallir, Fr.] To fright; to depress. *Clarendon*.

APPALMENT, âp-pâl'mènt, s. [from appal.] Depression; impression of fear. *Bacon*.

APPANAGE, âp-pâ-nâjè, s. [appanagium, low Lat.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift*.

APPARATUS, âp-pâ-râ'tûs, s. [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; show. *Pope*.

APPAREL, âp-pâ-rèl, s. [appareil, French.]—1. Dress; vesture. *Shaks*.—2. External habiliments. *Tatler*.

To **APPAREL**, âp-pâ-rèl, v. n. [from appare], the noun.—1. To dress; to clothe. *Sanncl*.—2. To cover or deck. *Bentley*.

APPARENT, âp-pâ'ènt, a. [apparent, Fr.]—1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker*.—2. Seeming; not real.

Hale.—3. Visible. *Atterbury*.—4. Open; discoverable. *Shaks*.—5. Certain; not presumptive. *Shaks*.

APPARENTLY, âp-pâ'rènt-lî, ad. [from apparent.] Evidently; openly. *Tillotson*.

APPARITION, âp-pâ-rîsh'ûn, s. [from appareo, Lat.]—1. Appearance; visibility. *Milton*.—2. A visible object. *Tatler*.—3. A spectre; a walking spirit. *Locke*.—4. Something only apparent, not real. *Denham*.—5. The visibility of some luminary. *Brown*.

APPARITOR, âp-pâ-r'è-tôr, s. [from appareo, Latin.] The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner. *Ayliffe*.

To **APPAY**, âp-pâ', v. a. [appayer, old French.] To satisfy; well *appayed*, is pleased; ill *appayed*, is uneasy. *Milton*.

To **APPEACH**, âp-pèetsh', v. a.—1. To accuse. [*Bacon*.—2. To censure; to reproach. *Dryden*.]

APPEACHMENT, âp-pèetsh'mènt, s. [from appeach.] Charge exhibited against any man. *Watton*.

To **APPEAL**, âp-pèl', v. n. [appello, Latin.]—1. To transfer a cause from one to another. *Stepney*.—2. To call another as witness. *Locke*.—3. To charge with a crime. *Shaks*.

APPEAL, âp-pèl', s. [from the verb.]—1. A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge. *Dryden*.—2. In the common law an accusation. *Convel*.—3. A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden*.—4. A call upon any as witness. *Bacon*.

APPEALANT, âp-pèl'ânt, s. [from appeal.] He that appeals. *Shaks*.

To **APPEAR**, âp-pèer', v. n. [appareo, Latin.]—1. To be in sight; to be visible. *Prior*.—2. To become visible as a spirit. *Acts*.—3. To stand in the presence of some superior. *Psalms*.—4. To be the object of observation. *Psalms*.—5. To exhibit one's self before a court. *Shaks*.—6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser*.—7. To seem; in opposition to reality. *Sidney*.—8. To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbutnot*.

APPEARANCE, âp-pèer'ânse, s. [from To appear.]—1. The act of coming into sight.—2. The thing seen.—3. Phenomenon; any thing visible. *Clarendon*.—4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden*.—5. Outside show. *Rogers*.—6. Entry into a place of company. *Addison*.—7. Apparition; supernatural visibility. *Addison*.—8. Exhibition of the person to a court. *Shaks*.—9. Open circumstances of a case. *Swift*.—10. Presence; mien. *Addison*.—11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon*.

APPEARER, âp-pèer'èr, s. [from To appear.] The person that appears. *Brown*.

APPEASABLE, âp-pèez'â-bl, a. [from appease.] Reconcilable.

APPEASABLENESS, âp-pèez'â-bl-nèss, s. [from appease.] Reconcilableness.

To **APPEASE**, âp-pèez', v. a. [appaiser, Fr.]—1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace. *Davies*.—2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton*.

APPEASEMENT, âp-pèez'mènt, s. [from appease.] A state of peace. *Hayward*.

APPEASER, âp-pèez'èr, s. [from appease.] He that pacifies; he that quiets disturbances.

APPELLANT, âp-pèl'ânt, s. [appello, Lat. to call.]—1. A challenger. *Shaks*.—2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe*.

APPELLATE, âp-pèl'âte, s. [appellatus, Lat.] The person appealed against. *Ayliffe*.

APPELLATION, âp-pèl'â'shûn, s. [appellatio, Latin.] Name. *Brown*.

APPELLATIVE, âp-pèl'â-tîv, s. [appellativum, Lat.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives*. *Watts*.

APPELLATIVELY, âp-pèl'â-tîv-lî, ad. [from appellative.] According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATOR, âp-pèl'â-tôr, a. [from appeal.] That which contains an appeal.

APPELLÉE, âp-pèl'èè, s. One who is accused. *Diét*.

To **APPEND**, âp-pènd, v. n. [appendo, Latin.]—1. To hang any thing upon another.—2. To add to something as an accessory.

—*nó, n'ève, nói, nói;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—p'óánd;—óin, Thís.*

APPENDAGE, áp-pénd'ídjé, s. [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. *Taylor.*

APPENDANT, áp-pénd'ánt, n. [French.]—1. Hanging to something else.—2. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers*.—3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principalis*. *Cowell.*

APPENDANT, áp-pénd'ánt, n. An accidental or adventitious part. *Cicero.*

APPENDENCY, áp-pénd'én-sé, s. [from *appendant*.] A right of property annexed to the possession of some other property. *Sylvan.*

To **APPENDICATE**, áp-pénd'ik-áté, v. a. [appendo, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*

APPENDICATION, áp-pénd'ik-á-shún, s. [from *appendicate*.] Annexation. *Hale.*

APPENDIX, áp-pénd'iks, s. [appendices, plur. Lat.]—1. Something appended or added. *Stillingfleet*.—2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

To **APPERTAIN**, áp-pér'táin, v. n. [apperteneri, Fr.]—1. To belong to as of right. *Raleigh*.—2. To belong to by nature. *Levon.*

APPERTAINMENT, áp-pér'táin'mént, s. [from *appertainer*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shaks.*

APPERTENANCE, áp-púr'tén-ánsé, s. [appertenances, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*

APPERTINENT, áp-pár'tén-ént, a. [from To *appertainer*.] Belonging; relating. *Shaks.*

APPETENCE, áp-pét-én-sé, s. [appetentia, Lat.] **APPETENCY**, áp-pét-én-sé, s. Carnal desire. *Milton.*

APPETIBILITY, áp-pét-é-bí-lí-té, s. [from *appetibile*.] The quality of being desirable. *Bramhall.*

APPETIBLE, áp-pét-é-bl, a. [appetibilis, Lat.] Desirable. *Bramhall.*

APPETITE, áp-pét-íte, s. [appetitus, Lat.]—1. The natural desire of good. *Hooker*.—2. The desire of sensual pleasure. *Dryden*.—3. Violent longing. *Clarendon*.—4. Keenness of stomach; hunger. *Brown.*

APPETITION, áp-pét-ísh'ún, s. [appetitio, Lat.] Desire. *Hammond.*

APPETITIVE, áp-pét-é-tív, a. That which desires. *Hale.*

To **APPLAUD**, áp-pláwd, v. a. [applaudo, Lat.]—1. To praise by clapping the hands.—2. To praise in general. *Pope.*

APPLAUDER, áp-pláwd'úr, s. [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends. *Glanville.*

APPLAUSE, áp-pláwsé, s. [applausus, Lat.] Applauding loudly expressed. *Dryden.*

APPLAUSIVE, áp-pláws'ív, a. [from *applause*.] Applauding. *Jonson's Masques.*

APPLE, áp'pl, s. [appel, Saxon.]—1. The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope*.—2. The pupil of the eye. *Hale.*

APPLE-SQUIRE, áp-pl-skwr, s. [formerly a cant term for] A pimp. *B. Jonson's Every man in his humour.*

APPLEWOMAN, áp-pl-wóm'án, s. [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that sells apples. *Arbutnot.*

APPLIABLE, áp-pl'á-bl, n. [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *South.*

APPLIANCE, áp-pl'ánsé, s. [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shaks.*

APPLICABILITY, áp-pl'ik-á-bí-lí-té, s. [from *applicabile*.] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*

APPLICABLE, áp-pl'ik-á-bl, a. [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

APPLICABLENESS, áp-pl'ik-á-bl-nés, s. [from *applicabile*.] Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*

APPLICARLY, áp-pl'ik-á-blé, ad. [from *applicabile*.] In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, áp-pl'ik-áté, s. [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. *Chambers.*

APPLICATION, áp-pl'ik-á-shún, s. [from *apply*.]—1. The act of applying any thing to another.—2.

The thing applied.—3. The act of applying to any person as a petitioner. *Swift*.—4. The employment of any means for a certain end. *Locke*.—5. Intensity of thought; close study. *Locke*.—6. Attention to some particular affair. *Addison*.

APPLICATIVE, áp-pl'ik-á-tív, a. [from *apply*.] That which applies. *Bramhall.*

APPLICATORY, áp-pl'ik-á-tú-ré, a. That which applies. *Taylor.*

To **APPLY**, áp-pl'í, v. a. [applico, Lat.]—1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden*.—2. To lay meditations upon a wound. *Addison*.—3. To make use of, as relative or suitable. *Dryden*.—4. To put to a certain use. *Clarendon*.—5. To use as means to an end. *Rogers*.—6. To fix the mind upon; to study. *Watts*.—7. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. *Swift*.—8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers*.—9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*

To **APPOINT**, áp-póint, v. a. [appointer, French.]—1. To fix any thing. *Galatians*.—2. To settle any thing by compact. *Judges*.—3. To establish any thing by decree. *Manasse's Prayer*.—4. To furnish in all points; to equip. *Hayward.*

APPOINTMENT, áp-póint'mént, s. [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, áp-póint'mént, s. [appointement, Fr.]—1. Stipulation. *Job*.—2. Decree; establishment. *Hooker*.—3. Direction; order. *Shaks*.—4. Equipment; furniture. *Shaks*.—5. An allowance paid to any man.

To **APPORTION**, áp-póre'shún, v. n. [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions. *Col.*

APPORTIONMENT, áp-póre'shún'mént, s. [from *apportion*.] A dividing into portions.

To **APPOSE**, áp-póse, v. a. [appono, Lat.] To put questions to. *Bacon.*

APPOSITE, áp-pó-zít, a. [appositus, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Watson Aterbury.*

APPOSITELY, áp-pó-zít-é, ad. [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably. *South.*

APPOSITENESS, áp-pó-zít-nés, s. [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitability. *Hale.*

APPOSITION, áp-pó-zísh'ún, s. [appositio, Lat.]—1. The addition of new matter. *Arbutnot*.—2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

To **APPRAISE**, áp-práze, v. a. [apprecier, French.] To set a price upon any thing.

APPRAISEMENT, áp-práze'mént, s. [from *appraise*.] A valuation. *Blackstone.*

APPRAISER, áp-prá-zér, s. [from *appraise*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To **APPRECIATE**, áp-pré'sh'é-áte, v. a. [apprecior, Fr.] To appraise, to value, to declare the just value of any thing.

APPRECIABLE, áp-pré'sh'é-á-bl, a. [from *appreciate*.] Capable of being estimated.

To **APPRECIATE**, áp-pré'sh'é-áte, v. a. [from *apprecio*, Barb. Lat.] To set a value on. *Smith.*

To **APPREHEND**, áp-pré'hénd, v. a. [apprehendo, Lat.]—1. To lay hold on. *Taylor*.—2. To seize, in order for trial or punishment. *Clarendon*.—3. To conceive by the mind. *Stillingfleet*.—4. To think on with terror; to fear. *Temple.*

APPREHENDER, áp-pré'hénd'úr, s. [from *apprehend*.] One that thinks. *Glanville.*

APPREHENSIBLE, áp-pré'héns-é-bl, a. [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Bacon.*

APPREHENSION, áp-pré'hén'shún, s. [apprehensio, Lat.]—1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts*.—2. Opinion; sentiment; conception. *South*.—3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton*.—4. Fear. *Addis*.—5. Suspicion of something. *Shaks*.—6. Scurvy. *Shaks.*

APPREHENSIVE, áp-pré'héns'ív, a. [from *apprehend*.]—1. Quick to understand. *South*.—2. Fearful. *Tillotson.*

APPREHENSIVELY, áp-pré'héns'ív-é, ad. [from *apprehensive*.] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, áp-pré'héns'ív-nés, s.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêg;—pine, pin,—

[from apprehensive.] The quality of being apprehensive. *Holder.*
APPRENTICE, âp-prên'tîs, s. [apprenti, Fr.] One that is bound, by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. *Dryden.*
To APPRENTICE, âp-prên'tîs, v. a. [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice. *Pope.*
APPRENTICEHOOD, âp-prên'tîs'hôôd, s. [from apprentice.] The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shaks.*
APPRENTICESHIP, âp-prên'tîs-shîp, s. [from apprentice.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. *Digby.*
To APPRIZE, âp-prîze', v. a. [appris, Fr.] To inform. *Cheyne.*
To APPROACH, âp-prôch', v. n. [approcher, Fr.]—1. To draw near locally. *Shaks.*—2. To draw near, as time. *Guy.*—3. To make a progress towards, mentally. *Locke.*—4. To have a natural affinity; to be near in natural qualities.
To APPROACH, âp-prôch', v. a.—1. To bring near to. *Dryden.*—2. To come near to.
APPROACH, âp-prôch', s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*—2. Access. *Bacon.*—3. Hostile advance. *Shaks.*—4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*
APPROACHER, âp-prôch'ûr, s. [from approach.] The person that approaches. *Shaks.*
APPROACHMENT, âp-prôch'ment, s. [from approach.] The act of coming near. *Brown.*
APPROBATION, âp-prô-bâ'shôn, s. [approbatio, Lat.]—1. The act of approving or expressing himself pleased. *Shaks.*—2. The liking of any thing. *South.*—3. Attestation; support. *Shaks.*
To APPROPRIATE, âp-prô-pte, v. a. [from ad and promptus, Lat.] To give quickness to. *Bacon on Learning.*
APPROOF, âp-prôôf', s. [from approve.] Commendation. *Obsolete. Shaks.*
To APPROPRIQUE, âp-prô-pînk', v. n. [approproquo, Lat.] To draw near to. Not in use. *Hudibras.*
APPROPRIABLE, âp-prô-prê-â-bl, a. [from appropriatus.] That which may be appropriated. *Brown.*
To APPROPRIATE, âp-prô-prê-â-te, v. a. [appropriare, French.]—1. To consign to some particular use or person. *Roscommon.*—2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right. *Milton.*—3. To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*—4. [In law.] To alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
APPROPRIATE, âp-prô-prê-â-te, a. [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular. *Sillius flect.*
APPROPRIATION, âp-prô-prê-â'shôn, s. [from appropriate.]—1. The application of something to a particular purpose. *Locke.*—2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shaks.*—3. The fixing a particular signification to a word. *Locke.*—4. [In law.] A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and chapter, bishoprick or college. *Cowell.*
APPROPRIATOR, âp-prô-prê-â'tûr, s. [from appropriate.] He that is possessed of an appropriate benefice. *Ayliffe.*
APPROPRIETARY, âp-prô-prî-ê-târ-ê, s. [from ad, Lat. and propriarius.] A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Speelman.*
APPROVABLE, âp-prôôv-â-bl, a. That which merits approbation. *Brown.*
APPROVAL, âp-prôôv-â-l, s. [from approve.] Approbation. *Femble.*
APPROVANCE, âp-prôôv-â-nse, s. [from approve.] Approbation. Not in use. *Thomson.*
To APPROVE, âp-prôôve', v. n. [approover, French.]—1. To like; to be pleased with. *Hooker.* *Divines.*—2. To express liking. *Locke.*—3. To prove; to show. *Tillotson.*—4. To experience. *Shaks.*—5. To make or show to be worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*
APPROVEMENT, âp-prôôve'ment, s. [from approve.] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

APPROVEIT, âp-prôôv'ûr, s. [from approve.]—1. He that approves.—2. He that makes trials. *Shaks.*—3. [In law.] One that, confessing felony of himself, accuseth another. *Cowell.*
APPROXIMATE, âp-prôks-ê-mâ-te, a. [from ad and proximus, Latin.] Near to. *Brown.*
To APPROXIMATE, âp-prôks-ê-mâ-te, v. a. [from the adjective.] To bring near. *Burke.*
To APPROXIMATE, âp-prôks-ê-mâ-te, v. n. To become near. *Guthrie.*
APPROXIMATION, âp-prôks-ê-mâ-shôn, s. [from approximate.]—1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*—2. Continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.
APPULE, âp-pûl's, s. [appulus, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Holder.*
APPURTENANCE, âp-pûr-tê-nâ-nse, s. [from appartenain.] Adjunct. *Shaks. Hamlet.*
APPURTENANT, âp-pûr-tê-nâ-nce, a. [a law term.] Common appurtenant is, where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally commonable; as, hogs, goats, and the like, which neither plough, nor manure the ground. *Blackstone.*
APRICOT, or **APRICOCK**, âp-prê-kôt, s. A kind of wall fruit.
APRIL, âp-prîl, v. [Aprilis, Lat. Avril, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. *Peachment.*
APRON, âp-prûn, or âp-pûrn, s.—1. A cloth hung before to keep the other dress clean. *Addison.*—2. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.
APRONMAN, âp-pûrn-mân, s. [from apron and man.] A workman, an artificer. *Shaks.*
APRONED, âp-pûrn-d, a. [from apron.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*
APSIDIS, âp'sîs, s. *apsides*, plural, [αψιδες.] The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.
APT, âpt, a. [aptus, Latin.]—1. Fit. *Hooker.*—2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*—3. Inclined; led to. *Bentley.*—4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit. *Shaks.*—5. Qualified for. *2 Kings.*
To APT, âpt, v. a. [apto, Latin.]—1. To suit; to adopt. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To fit; to qualify. *Demb.*
To APTATE, âp'tâ-te, v. a. [aptatum, Latin.] To make fit.
APTITUDE, âp'tê-tû-de, s. [French.]—1. Fitness. *Decay of Piety.*—2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*—3. Disposition. *Locke.*
APPLY, âp'tlê, ad. [from apt.]—1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*—2. Justly; pertinently. *Addison.*—3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very apply.
APPTNESS, âp'tnêss, s. [from apt.]—1. Fitness; suitability. *Norris.*—2. Disposition to any thing. *Shaks.*—3. Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.*—4. Tendency. *Addison.*
APTOTE, âp'tôte, s. [απτε and απτω]. A noun which is not declined with cases.
AQUA, âkwâ, s. [Latin.] Water.
AQUAFORTIS, âkwâ-fôr'tîs, s. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat; the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre, or aqua fortis.
AQUA MARINA, âkwâ-mâr-rê-nâ, s. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodes.*
AQUARIUS, âkwâ-rê-ûs, s. [Lat. for water-bearer.] The eleventh sign in the Zodiac. *Butler's Characters.*
AQUAVITAE, âkwâ-â-vê-tê, [Latin.] Brandy.
AQUATICAL, âkwâ-tê-kâl, a. Aquatick. *Everlyn.*
AQUATICK, âkwâ-tîk, a. [aquatilis, Latin.]—1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*—2. That which grows in the water. *Mortimer.*
AQUATILE, âkwâ-tîl, a. [aquatilis, Latin.] That which inhabits the water.
AQUEDUCT, âkwê-dûkt, s. [aqueductus, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addison.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôll;—pound;—thin, T.H.S.

A'QUOUS, â'kwô-ûs, n. [from aqua, water, Latin.] Watery. *Roy.*
 A'QUEOUSNESS, â'kwô-ûs-nêss, s. [aquisitas, Lat.] Wateriness.
 A'QUILINE, â'kwô-lîn, a. [aquilinus, Lat.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked. *Dryden.*
 A'QUILON, â'kwîl-ûn, s. [Lat.] The north wind. *Shaks. Troit and Cress.*
 AQUOSE, â'kwô-sê, a. [from aqua, Lat.] Watery.
 AQUOSITY, â'kwô-sê-tê, s. [from aqueose] Wateriness.
 A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign.
 A'RABICK, â'râ-bîk, a. Of Arabia; written in its language. *Robertson.*
 A'RABIC, â'râ-bîk, s. [the adjective, by ellipsis.] The Arabic language. *Harris's Philosophical Transactions.*
 A'RABLE, â'râ-bl, a. [from aru, Latin.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
 ARACHNIDÆS, â'râk-nô-îdêz, s. [from ἀράχνη, a spider, and ἰός, form.] One of the ticks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. *DeCrom.*
 ARAGNEE, â'rânc-ê-ê, s. A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
 ARANEOUS, â'râ-nê-ûs, a. [from aranea, Lat.] A cobweb. Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
 A'RATION, â'râ-shûn, s. [aratio, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing. *Cowley.*
 A'RATORY, â'râ-ûr-rê, a. [from aru, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage.
 A'RBALEST, â'râ-lêst, s. [arcus and balista.] A cross-bow. *Cauden.*
 A'RBITER, â'r-bê-târ, s. [Latin.]—1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit. *Bacon.—2.* A judge. *Temple.*
 A'RBITRABLE, â'r-bê-trâ-bl, a. [from arbitrator, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
 A'RBITRAMENT, â'r-bî'trâ-mênt, s. [from arbitrator, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
 A'RBITRARILY, â'r-bê-trâ-rê-lê, ad. [from arbitrary.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely. *Dryden.*
 A'RBITRARINESS, â'r-bê-trâ-rê-nêss, s. The being arbitrary. *Staffesbury.*
 A'RBITRARIOUS, â'r-bê-trâ-rê-ûs, a. [from arbitrarius, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
 A'RBITRARIOUSLY, â'r-bê-trâ-rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from arbitrarius.] According to mere will and pleasure. *Glanville.*
 A'RBITRARY, â'r-bî'trâ-rê, a. [arbitrarius, Latin.]—1. Despotick; absolute. *Prior.—2.* Depending on no rule; capricious. *Bacon.*
 To A'RBITRATE, â'r-bê-trâ-tê, v. a. [arbitror, Lat.]—1. To decide; to determine. *Shaks.—2.* To judge of. *Milton.*
 To A'RBITRATE, â'r-bê-trâ-tê, v. n. To give judgment. *South.*
 A'RBITRARINESS, â'r-bî'trâ-rê-nêss, s. [from arbitrary.] Despoticalness. *Temple.*
 A'RBITRATION, â'r-bê-trâ-lûn, s. [from arbitrator, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the party s.
 A'RBITRATOR, â'r-bê-trâ-tôr, s. [from arbitratec.]—1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowell.—2.* A governor; a president. *Par. Lost.—3.* He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Add.—4.* The determiner. *Shaks.*
 A'RBITRÈMENT, â'r-bî'trê-mênt, s. [from arbitrator, Latin.]—1. Decision; determination. *Hayward.—2.* Compromise. *Bacon.*
 A'RBITRESS, â'r-bê-trêss, s. A female arbiter. *Milton.*
 A'RBORARY, â'r-bô-râr-rê, a. Of or belonging to a tree. *Dryden.*
 A'RBORATOR, â'r-bô-râr-târ, s. [from arbor, Lat.] A pruner of trees. *Evelyn.*
 ARBORESCENT, â'r-bô-rê-sênt, a. [arborescens, Lat.] Growing like a tree. *Evelyn.*

ARHO'REOUS, â'r-bô-rê-ûs, a. [arbores, Latin.] Belonging to a tree. *Brown.*
 A'RBORET, â'r-bô-rê-t, s. [arbor, Latin, a tree.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton.*
 A'RBORIST, â'r-bô-rîst, s. [arboriste, Fr.] A naturalist who makes trees his study. *Howel.*
 A'REOROUS, â'r-bô-rûs, a. [from arbor, Latin.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
 A'RBOUR, â'r-bûr, s. [from arbor, Latin.] A tree; a bowser. *Dryden.*
 A'RBUSCLE, â'r-bûs-sl, s. [arbuscula, Lat.] Any little shrub.
 A'RIBUTE, â'r-bû-tê, s. [arbutus, Latin.] Strawberry tree. *May.*
 ARC, ârk, s. [arcus, Latin.]—1. A segment; a part of a circle. *Newton.—2.* An arch. *Pope.*
 A'RCADE, â'r-kâ-dê, s. [French.] A continued arch. *Pope.*
 ARCADIAN, â'r-kâ-dê-ân, a. [from Arcadia.] Pleasant to the view. *Armstrong.*
 A'RCA'NUM, â'r-kâ-ûn, s. in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A secret.
 ARCH, ârtsh, s. [arcus, Latin.]—1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.—2.* A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges. *Dryden.—3.* Vault of heaven. *Shaks.—4.* A chief. *Shaks.*
 To ARCH, ârtsh, v. a. [arcus, Latin.]—1. To build arches. *Pope.—2.* To cover with arches. *Howel.*
 ARCH, ârtsh, a. [from ἀρχή, chief.]—1. Chief; of the first class. *Shaks.—2.* Waggish; mirthful. *Swift.*
 ARCH, ârtsh, in composition, chief of the first class.
 A'RCHANGEL, ârtsh-ân-jêl, s. [archangelus, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels. *Norris.*
 A'RCHANGEL, ârtsh-ân-jêl, s. A plant. *Dead Nettle.*
 A'RCHANGE'LUCK, ârtsh-ân-jêl'lik, a. [from archangel.] Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*
 A'RCHB'E'ACON, ârtsh-bê-êkn, s. [from arch and beac.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal. *Carew.*
 A'RCHBISHOP, ârtsh-bîsh-ûp, s. [arch and bishop.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans. *Clarendon.*
 A'RCHBISHOP'ICK, ârtsh-bîsh-ûp-îk, s. [from archbishop.] The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*
 A'RCHB'ISTER, ârtsh-îsh-ân-târ, s. [from arch and elanor.] The chief elanor.
 A'RCHC'HYMERICK, ârtsh-êh-mê'k, a. Of supreme chymick power. *Milton.*
 A'RCH-D'A'PIFER, ârtsh-dâ-pê-târ, s. An eminent title in the German empire. *Definition of Camden's Remains.*
 A'RCHD'E'ACON, ârtsh-dê-êkn, s. [archidiaconus, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*
 A'RCHD'E'ACONRY, ârtsh-dê-êkn-rê, archidiaconatus, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*
 A'RCHD'E'ACONSHIP, ârtsh-dê-êkn-shîp, s. [from archdeacon.] The office of an archdeacon.
 A'RCH-DU'CAL, ârtsh-dû-kâl, a. Of an arch-duke. *Guthrie.*
 A'RCHDUKE, ârtsh-dû-ê, s. [archidux, Lat.] A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany. *Carew.*
 A'RCH-DU'KEDOM, ârtsh-dû-ê-dûm, s. The territory of an arch-duke. *Guthrie.*
 A'RCHDUCHESS, ârtsh-dû-tshêz, s. [from arch and duchess.] The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.
 A'RCH-ENEMY, ârtsh-ên-nê-mê, s. Principal enemy. *Milton.*
 A'RCH-FE'LON, ârtsh-fê-lûn, s. Chief felon. *Milt.*
 A'RCH-FI'END, ârtsh-fê-ênf, s. Principal fiend. *Milt.*
 A'RCH-FI'A'T'ERER, ârtsh-flâ-tê-rê-r, s. Chief flatterer. *Bacon.*
 A'RCH-FO'E, ârtsh-fô-s, s. Chief foe. *Milton.*
 A'RCH-HER'ESY, ârtsh-hê-rê-sê, s. The greatest heresy. *Butler's Claric'ers.*
 A'RCH-HER'ETICK, ârtsh-hê-rê-tîk, s. Grand heretic. *Shaks. King John.*

Fâre, râr, râll, tât;—mê, mêt;—phue; 'plie;—

ARCH-MOCK, ărsh-môk', s. Chief mockery. *Shaks. Othello.*
 ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ărsh-fê-lô-sô-fâr, s. [from arch and philosopher.] Chief philosopher. *Hooker.*
 ARCH-POLITICIAN, ărsh-pôl-î-tîsh-ân, s. Transcendent politician. *Bacon.*
 ARCH-PONTIFF, ărsh-pôn'tîf, s. Supreme pontiff. *Burke.*
 ARCHPRIEST, ărsh-prê'pî-âte, s. [arch and prelate.] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*
 ARCHPREBYTER, ărsh-prês'bê-târ, s. [arch and presbyter.] Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe.*
 ARCHAIOLOGY, ăr-kâ-ô'fî-ô-jê, [ἀρχαίολογία and λογία.] A discourse on antiquity.
 ARCHAIOLOGICK, ăr-kâ-ô'fî-ô-jîk, a. [from archaioLOGY.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
 ARCHAISM, ăr-kâ-îsm, s. [ἀρχαϊσμός.] An ancient phrase. *Watts.*
 ARCHED, ăr'tshêd, particip. a. [To arch.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shaks.*
 ARCHER, ăr'tî-er, s. Archer, Fr. from arcus. Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow. *Prior.*
 ARCHERY, ăr'tshê-rê, s. [from archer.]—1. The use of the bow. *Camden.*—2. The act of shooting with the bow. *Shaks.*—3. The art of an archer. *Crashaw.*
 ARCHES COURT, ăr'tshêz-cô-ôrte, s. [from arches and court.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built arehwise. *Cowell.*
 ARCHETYPE, ăr-kê-tî-pe, s. [archetypum, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. *Watts.*
 ARCHETYPE, ăr-kê-tî-pe, a. [archetypus, Lat.] Original. *Norris.*
 ARCHEUS, ăr-kê-ûs, s. [from ἀρχή.] A power that presides over the animal œconomy.
 ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr-kê-dî-âk-ô-nâl, a. [from archidiaconus, Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.
 ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr-kê-ê-pîs-cô-pâl, a. [from archiepiscopus, Lat.] Belonging to an archbishop.
 ARCHITECT, ăr-kê-têkt, s. [architectus, Lat.]—1. A professor of the art of building. *Watson.*—2. A builder. *Milton.*—3. The contriver of any thing. *Shaks.*
 ARCHITECTIVE, ăr-kê-têk'tîv, a. [from architect.] That performs the work of architecture. *Denham.*
 ARCHITECTONICK, ăr-kê-têk-tôn'îk, a. [from ἀρχός, chief, and τεκτων.] That which has the power and skill of an architect. *Boyle.*
 ARCHITECTURE, ăr-kê-têk-tshûre, s. [architectura, Lat.]—1. The art or science of building. *Blackin.*—2. The effect or performance of the science of building. *Burnet.*
 ARCHITRAVE, ăr-kê-trâve, s. [from ἀρχή chief, and trabs, Lat.] That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. *Wotton.*
 ARCH-TREASURER, ărsh-trêz'hû-rûr, s. High treasurer. *Guthrie.*
 ARCH-TREASURESHP, ărsh-trêz'hû-rê'shîp, s. Office of arch-treasurer. *Collins's Pezage.*
 ARCHIVES, ăr'kîves, s. without a singular, [archiva, Lat.] The place where records of ancient writings are kept. *Woodward.*
 ARCH-VILLAIN, ărsh-vîll'ân, s. Great rogue. *Shaks.*
 ARCHLY, ărsh-lê, ad. [From arch, adjective.] Jocosely. *Thyler's Notice to Butler.*
 ARCHWISE, ărsh'wîse, s. [arch and wisc.] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*
 ARCTATION, ăr-kê-tâ'shûn, s. [from arcto, Lat.] Confinement.
 ARCTICK, ăr'kîk, s. [from ἀρκτικός.] Northern. *Philips.*
 ARCUATE, ăr-kê-û-âte, a. [arcuatus, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon.*
 ARCUATION, ăr-kê-û-â'shûn, s. [from arcuate.]—

1. The act of bending any thing, incurvation.—2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.—3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, bending down to the ground the branches, which spring from the offsets.
 ARCUBALISTER, ăr-kê-û-nâ'fî-târ, s. [from arcus, a bow, and balista.] A cross-bowman. *Cam.*
 ARD, ăr. Signifies natural disposition; as, *Godliard* is a divine. *Gibson on Ottonen.*
 ARDENCY, ăr'ô-en-sê, s. [from ardent.] Ardour; eagerness. *Boyle.*
 ARDENT, ăr'dênt, a. [ardens, Lat. burning.]—1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.*—2. Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*—3. Passionate; affectionate. *Prior.*
 ARDENTLY, ăr'dênt-lê, ad. [from ardent.] Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprad.*
 ARDOUR, ăr-dôr, s. [ardor, Lat. heat.]—1. Heat.—2. Heat of affection, as love, desire, courage. *South.*—3. The person ardent or bright. *Milton.*
 ARDUITY, ăr-dû-ê-tê, s. [from arduous.] Height; difficulty. *Diet.*
 ARDUOUS, ăr'djû-ûs, a. [arduis, Lat.]—1. Louty; hard to climb. *Pope.*—2. Difficult. *South.*
 ARDUOUSNESS, ăr'djû-ûs-nês, s. [from arduous.] Height; difficulty.
 ARE, ăr. The plural of the present tense of the verb to be.
 AREA, ăr-ê-â, s. [Lat.]—1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*—2. Any open surlact. *Wotton.*
 To AREAD, ăr-ê-êd, v. a. To advise to direct. Little used. *Paradise Lost.*
 ARECA, ăr-rê-kâ, s. The name of a tree in India. *Martin's Edition of Millev.*
 AREE'K, ăr-ê-êk. In a reeking condition. *Swift.*
 AREFACTION, ăr-rê-fâk'shûn, s. [arefacio, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon.*
 To AREFY, ăr-rê-fî, v. a. [arefacio, Lat. to dry.] To dry. *Bacon.*
 ARENA'CEOUS, ăr-rê-nâ'hûs, a. [arena, Latin sand.] Sandy. *Woodward.*
 ARENÔSE, ăr-rê-nôz-ê, a. [from arenula, Lat.] Sandy.
 ARENULOUS, ăr-rê-nû-lûs, a. [from arenula, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.
 AREOTICK, ăr-rê-ô'tîk, a. [ἀραιωτικά.] Such medicines as open the pores.
 ARGENT, ăr'jênt, a. [from argentum, Lat. silver.]—1. Having the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen.—2. Silver; bright with silver.
 ARGENT-VIVE, ăr-jênt-vîve'. [French.] Quick-silver. *B. Jonson.*
 ARGILL, ăr'jîl, s. [argilla, Lat.] Potters' clay.
 ARGILLACEOUS, ăr-jîl-lâ'shê-ûs, a. [from argil.] Clayey; consisting of argil, or potters' clay.
 ARGILLOUS, ăr-jîllûs, a. [from argil.] Consisting of clay; clayish. *Brown.*
 ARGOSY, ăr-gô-sê, s. [from Argos, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carvack. *Shaks.*
 To ARGUE, ăr-gê-û, v. n. [arguo, Lat.]—1. To reason; to offer reasons. *Locke.*—2. To persuade by argument. *Congreve.*—3. To dispute. *Locke.*
 To ARGUE, ăr-gê-û, v. a.—1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*—2. To debate any question.—3. To prove as an argument. *Par. Lost. Newton.*—4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*
 ARGUER, ăr-rê-ûr, s. [from argue.] A reasoner; a disputer. *Deay of Piety.*
 ARGUMENT, ăr-gê-û-mênt, s. [argumentum, Lat.]—1. A reason alleged for or against any thing. *Locke.*—2. The subject of any discourse or writing. *Milton. Sprad.*—3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. *Dryden.*—4. Controversy. *Locke.*
 ARGUMENTAL, ăr-gê-û-mên'tâl, a. [from argument.] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*
 ARGUMENTATION, ăr-gê-û-mên-tâ'shûn, s. [from argument.] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.
 ARGUMENTATIVE, ăr-gê-û-mên-tâ-tîv, a. [from argument.] Consisting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*

—*nó, móve, nóv, nóv;—tábe, táb, háll;—óll;—páand;—thín, THIs.*

ARGUTE, *árgút, a.* [arguto, Ital. argutus, Lat.]
—1. Subtle; witty; sharp.—2. Shril.
ARIAN, *á're-án, s.* [from Arius.] One of his sect.
Hooker.
ARIANISM, *á're-án-íz-m, s.* [from Arius.] The
doctrines of Arius with regard to Christ. *Bolting-
broke on Pope.*
ARID, *á'rid, a.* [aridus, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched
up. *Arbutnot.*
ARIDITY, *á-rid-é-té, s.* [from arid.]—1. Dryness;
society. *Arbutnot.*—2. A kind of insensibility in
devotion. *Norris.*
ARIES, *á're-éz, s.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve
signs of the zodiac. *Thomson.*
TO ARVETATE, *á-ré-é-tá-té, v. n.* [ariveto, Lat.] To
butt like a ram. To strike in imitation of the
blows which rams give with their heads.
ARIE'ATION, *á-ré-é-tá-shún, s.* [from ariveto.]
—1. The act of butting like a ram.—2. The act of
battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*—3.
The act of striking or confounding in general. *Glan-
ville.*
ARIE'TTA, *á-ré-é-tá, s.* [Ital. in music.] A short
air, song, or tune.
ARIGHT, *á-ri-é, ad.* [from a and right.]—1. Right-
ly; without error. *Dryden.*—2. Rightly; without
crime. *Psalm.*—3. Rightly; without failing of the
end designed. *Dryden.*
ARIOLA'TION, *á-ré-ó-lá-shún, s.* [ariolus, Lat.]
Soothsaying. *Brown.*
TO ARISE, *á-rí-zé, v. n. pret. arose, particip. arisen.*
—1. To mount upwards as the sun. *Dryden.*—2.
To get up as from sleep, or from rest. *Proverbs.*—3.
To come into view, or from obscurity. *Matthew.*—
4. To revive from death. *Isaiah*—*as* To proceed, or
have its original. *Dryden.*—6. To *arise* or upon a new
station. *Cowley.*—7. To commence hostility. 1
Samuel.
ARISTOC'RACY, *á-rís-tók'krá-s-é, s.* [*αριστος* and
κρατος.] That form of government which places
the supreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*
ARISTOC'RATÉ, *á-rís-tó-krá-té, s.* [French of the
same treek root as aristocracy.] A favourite of
aristocracy. *Burke.*
ARISTOCRATICAL, *á-rís-tó-krá-té-kál, a.* [from
aristocracy.] Relating to aristocracy. *Ayliffe.*
ARISTOC'RATICALNESS, *á-rís-tó-krá-té-kál-
né-s, s.* [from aristocratical.] An aristocratical
state.
ARISTOTE'LIAN, *á-rís-tó-té-ly-án, a.* Founded
on Aristotle's opinion. *Reid.*
ARITHMANCY, *á-ríth-mán-s-é, s.* [*αριθμος* and
μαντεια.] A foretelling future events by num-
bers.
ARITHMETICAL, *á-ríth-mé-té-kál, a.* [from
arithmetick.] According to the rules or method of
arithmetick. *Newton.*
ARITHMETICALLY, *á-ríth-mé-té-kál-ly, a.*
[from arithmetical.] In an arithmetical manner.
ARITHMETICIAN, *á-ríth-mé-tísh-án, s.* [from
arithmetick.] A master of the art of numbers.
Adisson.
ARITHMETICK, *á-ríth-mé-tík, s.* [*αριθμος* and
μετρο.] The science of numbers; the art of coun-
tation. *Taylor.*
ARK, *árk, s.* [arca, Lat. a chest.]—1. A vessel to
swim upon the water, usually applied to that in
which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.
Milton.—2. The repository of the covenant
of God with the Jews.
ARM, *árm, s.* [capni, epan, Saxon.]—1. The limb
which reaches from the hand to the shoulder. *Dry-
den.*—2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*—3.
An inlet of water from the sea. *Norris.*—4. Power;
might; as, the secular arm. *Shaks.*
ARMS END, *árm-é-nd.* A due distance. A phrase
taken from boxing. *Sidney.*
TO ARM, *árm, v. a.* [armo, Lat.]—1. To furnish with
armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*—
2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.
Shaks.—3. To furnish; to fit up. *Walton.*

TO ARM, *árm, v. n.*—1. To take up arms. *Shaks.*—2.
To provide against. *Spenser.*
ARMADA, *ármá-dá, s.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An
armament for sea. *Paisjau.*
ARMADILLO, *ármá-dí-ló, s.* [Spanish.] A four-
footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a
snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like
a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales
like iron.
ARMAMENT, *ármá-mént, s.* [armamentum, Lat.]
A naval force.
ARMATURE, *ármá-tsh-úre, s.* [armatura, Latin.]
Armour. *Ray.*
ARMED Chair, *árm-é-sháre, s.* [from armed and
chair.] An elbow chair.
ARMED, *árm-éd, a.* Furnished with arms for de-
fence, weaponed.
ARME'NIAN Ede, *árm-é-né-án-hóle, s.* A fat medi-
cinal kind of earth.
ARME'NIAN Stone, *árm-é-né-án-stóné, s.* A mineral
stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green,
black and yellow.
ARME'NTAL, *árm-én-tál, s.* } a.
ARME'NTINE, *árm-én-tín, s.* }
Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.
ARME-PU'ISSANT, *árm-pú-í-s-sánt, a.* [Fr.] Power-
ful in arms. *Weyver.*
ARMGAUNT, *árm-gánt, a.* [from arm and gaunt.]
Slender as the arm; or rather slender with want.
Shaks.
ARM-HOLE, *árm-hóle, s.* [from arm and hole.] The
cavity under the shoulder. *Baron.*
ARMIGEROUS, *árm-í-d-é-r-rús, a.* [from armiger,
Lat.] Bearing arms.
ARMILLARY, *árm-í-lá-r-é, a.* [from armilla, Lat.]
Surrounded with rings.
ARMILLATED, *árm-í-lá-téd, a.* [armillatus, Lat.]
Wearing bracelets. *Dist.*
ARMINIAN, *árm-ín-ý-án, s.* One who held the
doctrine of Arminius. *Hume's Hist.*
ARMINIANISM, *árm-ín-ý-án-íz-m, s.* The tenets
of Arminius. *Hume's Hist.*
ARMINGS, *árm-íngz, s.* [in a ship.] The same with
waste-clothes.
ARMIPOTENCE, *árm-í-p-ó-té-nsé, s.* [arma and
potencia, Lat.] Power in war.
ARMIPOTENT, *árm-í-p-ó-tént, a.* [armipotent,
Lat.] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*
ARMISTICE, *árm-ís-tí-sé, s.* [armistitium, Lat.] A
short truce.
ARMLET, *árm-lét, s.* [from arm.]—1. A little arm.
—2. A piece of armour for the arm.—3. A bracelet
for the arm. *Donne.*
ARMONIA'CK, *árm-ó-né-ák, s.* [erroneously so writ-
ten for ammoniac.] The name of a salt generated
by the urine of camels that brought visitants to the
temple of Jupiter Ammon, now counterfeited by the
elymists.
ARMORER, *árm-ó-r-ár, s.* [armurier, Fr.]—1. He
that makes armour or weapons. *Pope.*—2. He that
dresses another in armour. *Shaks.*
ARMORIAL, *árm-ó-r-é-ál, a.* [armorial, Fr.] Belong-
ing to the arms or escutcheon of a family.
ARMORY, *árm-ó-r-é, s.* [from armour.]—1. The place
in which arms are deposited for use. *South.*—2. Ar-
mour; arms of defence. *Par. Lost.*—3. Ensigns ar-
morial. *Fairy Queen.*
ARMOUR, *árm-úr, s.* [armatura, Lat.] Defensive
arms. *South.*
ARMOUR BEARER, *árm-úr-há-rár, s.* [from arm-
our and bear.] He that carries the armour of
another. *Dryden.*
ARMPIE, *árm-pí, s.* [from arm and pie.] The hol-
low place under the shoulder. *Swift.*
ARMS, *ármz, s.* without the singular number, [arma,
Latin.]—1. Weapons of offence, or armour of de-
fence. *Pope.*—2. A state of hostility. *Shaks.*—3.
War in general. *Dryden.*—4. Action; the act of
taking arms. *Milton.*—5. The ensigns armorial of a
family.
ARMY, *árm-é, s.* [armée, Fr.]—1. A collection of
armed men obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*—2. A
great number. *Shaks.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, nêt;—pline, pin;—

AROMA'TICAL, âr-rô-mât'îk-âl, } a.
 AROMA'TICK, âr-rô-mât'îk, }
 [from aroma, Lat. spice.]—1. Spicy. *Dryden*.—2.
 Fragrant; strong-scented. *Pope*.
 AROMA'TICKS, âr-rô-mât'îks, s. Spices. *Ra-*
leigh.
 AROMATIZA'TION, âr-rô-mât-tê-zâ'shûn, s.
 [from aromatize.] The act of scenting with
 spices.
 TO ARO'MATIZE, âr-rô-mâ-tize, v. a. [from aro-
 ma, Latin, spice.]—1. To scent with spices; to im-
 pregnate with spices. *Bacon*.—2. To scent; to per-
 fume. *Brown*.
 AROMA'TIZER, âr-rô-mâ'tiz-zâr, s. [from aro-
 matic.] Communicator of spicy quality. *Evelyn*.
 ARO'USE, âr-rôuze'. The preterite of the verb
 arise.
 ARO'UND, âr-rôund', ad. [from a and round.]—1. In
 a circle. *Dryden*.—2. On every side.
 ARO'UND, âr-rôund', prep. About so as to encir-
 cle. *Dryden*.
 TO ARO'USE, âr-rôuze', v. a. [from a and rouse.]—
 1. To wake from sleep.—2. To raise up; to excite.
Thomson.
 ARO'W, âr-rô', ad. [from a and row.] In a row. *Sid-*
ney. *Dryden*.
 ARO'UNT, âr-rôint', ad. Be gone; away. *Shaks*.
 ARQUEBUSA'DE, âr-kuê-hûs-âde', a. [Fr.] Dis-
 tilled from particular ingredients. *Chesterfield*.
 A'RQUEBUSE, âr-kuê-hûs, a. A hand gun. *Ba-*
con.
 A'RQUEBUSIER, âr-kuê-hûs-sêér, s. [from arque-
 buser.] A soldier armed with an arquebus.
Knolles.
 ARRA'CK, âr-râk', vulgularly râk, s. A spirit pro-
 cured by distillation from a vegetable juice called
 toddy, which flows by incision out of the coco-
 nut tree.
 ARRA'CK, âr-râk', s. One of the quickest plants
 both in coming up and running to seed. *Mor-*
timer.
 TO ARRA'IGN, âr-râne', v. a. [arranger, Fr. to set
 in order.]—1. To set a thing in order, in its place.
 A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, when he is
 brought forth to his trial. *Cowell*.—2. To accuse; to
 charge with faults, in general, as in controversy, or
 in satire. *South*.
 ARRA'IGNMENT, âr-râne'mênt, s. [from arraign.]
 The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden*.
 TO ARRA'NGE, âr-rândjê', v. a. [arranger, Fr.] To put
 in the proper order for any purpose. *Fairy*
Queen.
 ARRA'NGEMENT, âr-rândjê'mênt, s. [from ar-
 range.] The act of putting in proper order; the
 state of being put in order. *Cheyne*.
 AR'RRANT, âr-rânt, a. [from errant.] Bad in a high
 degree. *Dryden*.
 AR'RRANTLY, âr-rânt-lê, ad. [from arrant.] Cor-
 ruptly; shamefully. *L'Esrange*.
 AR'RAS, âr-râs, s. [from Arras, a town in Artois.]
 Tapestry. *Denham*.
 ARRA'UGHT, âr-râwt', a. Seized by violence. Out
 of use. *Fairy Queen*.
 ARRA'Y, âr-râ', s. [array, Fr.]—1. Dress. *Dryden*.—
 2. Order of battle.—3. [In law.] The ranking or
 setting. *Cowell*.
 TO ARRA'Y, âr-râ', v. a. [arrayer, old Fr.]—1. To
 put in order.—2. To deck; to dress. *Dryden*.
 ARRA'YERS, âr-râ-zê', s. [from array.] Officers
 who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers
 duly appointed in their armour.
 ARRE'AR, âr-rêér, s. [arrire, French, behind.]
 That which remains behind unpaid, though due.
Locke.
 ARRE'ARAGE, âr-rêér-âdje, s. The remainder of
 an account. *Hovell*.
 ARRE'CT, âr-rêkt', a. [arrectus, Lat.] Earnestly at-
 tentive. *Akenside*.
 ARRENDA'TION, âr-rên-dâ'shûn, s. [from arren-
 dar, Span. to farm.] The licensing an owner of
 lands in the forest to inclose.
 ARREPT'IOUS, âr-rêpt'îsh'ûs, a. [arruptus, Lat.]
 —1. Snatched away.—2. [from adrepto, Lat.] Crept
 in privacy.

ARREST', âr-rêst', s. [from arrester, French, to
 stop.]—1. [In law.] A stop or stay. An arrest is a
 restraint of a man's person. *Cowell*.—2. Any capti-
 on. *Taylor*.
 To ARREST', âr-rêst', v. a. [arrester, Fr.]—1. To
 seize by a mandate from a court. *Shaks*.—2. To
 seize any thing by law. *Shaks*.—3. To seize; to lay
 hands on. *South*.—4. To withhold; to hinder. *Da-*
vies.—5. 't a stop motion. *Eagle*.
 ARRE'SI, âr-rêst', s. A mangy humour between
 the ham and the pastern of the hinder legs of a
 horse. *Dier*.
 To ARRIDE', âr-ride', v. a. [arrideo, Latin.]—1. To
 laugh at.—2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.
 Not used.
 ARRI'ERE, âr-yêér', s. [French.] The last body of
 an army; the rear. *Hayward*.
 ARRI'SION, âr-rîz'hûn, s. [from arrisio, Lat.] A
 smiling upon. Not used.
 ARRIV'AL, âr-rîvâl, s. [from arrive.] The act of
 coming to any place; the attainment of any pur-
 pose. *Waller*.
 ARRIV'ANCE, âr-rîvânse, s. [from arrive.] Com-
 pany coming. *Shaks*.
 To ARRIVE', âr-rive', v. n. [arriver, French.]—1.
 To come to any place by water.—2. To reach any
 place by travelling. *Sidney*.—3. To reach any point.
Locke.—4. To gain any thing. *Adisson*.—5. To
 happen. *Waller*.
 To ARRO'DE', âr-rôde', v. a. [arrodo, Latin.] To
 gnaw or nibble. *Dict*.
 AR'ROGANCE, âr-rô-gânse, } s.
 AR'ROGANCY, âr-rô-gânse, }
 [arrogantia, Latin.] The act or quality of taking
 much upon *ad's* self. *Dryden*.
 AR'ROGANT, âr-rô-gânt, a. [arrogans, Latin.]
 Haughty; proud. *Temple*.
 AR'ROGANTLY, âr-rô-gânt-lê, ad. [from arrogant.]
 In an arrogant manner. *Dryden*.
 AR'ROGANTNESS, âr-rô-gânt-nêss, s. [from ar-
 rogant.] Arrogance.
 To ARROGATE, âr-rô-gâte, v. a. [arrogo, Latin.]
 To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Ra-*
leigh.
 ARROGA'TION, âr-rô-gâ'shûn, s. [from arrogate.]
 A claim in a proud manner.
 ARRO'SION, âr-rô-zhûn, s. [from arrosio, Latin.] A
 gushing.
 A RRO'W, âr-rôw, s. [arpe, Sax.] The pointed
 weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward*.
 ARROWHEAD, âr-rôw-hêd, s. [from arrow and
 head.] A water plant.
 A RRO'WY, âr-rôw-lê, a. [from arrow.] Consisting
 of arrows. *Par. Lost*.
 ARSE, ârs, s. [arpe, Sax.] The buttocks. To hang
 an ARSE: To be tardy, sluggish.
 ARSE FOOT, ârs'fût, s. A kind of water fowl.
 ARSE-SMART, ârs'smârt, s. A plant.
 ARSE'NAL, ârs'nâl, s. [arsenal, Italian.] A repo-
 sitory of things requisite to war; a magazine. *Ad-*
dison.
 ARSE'NICAL, âr-sên'nîk-âl, a. [from arsenick.]
 Containing arsenick. *Woodward*.
 ARSE'NICK, ârs'nîk, s. [αρσενικον.] A ponderous
 mineral substance, volatile and uninflam-
 mable, which gives whiteness to metals in fusion, and
 proves a violent corrosive poison. *Woodward*.
 AR'SON, ârs'nûn, s. [ar arlandio.] Is the malicious
 or willful burning of the house or out-houses of an-
 other man. *Blackstone*.
 ART, ârt, s. [arti, Fr. ars, Lat.]—1. The power of do-
 ing something not taught by nature and instinct.
Pope.—2. A science; as, the liberal arts. *Ben Jonson*.
 —3. A trade. *Boyle*.—4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.
Shaks.—5. Cunning.—6. Speculation. *Shaks*.
 ARTE'RIAL, âr-tê-rê-âl, a. [from artery.] That
 which relates to the artery; that which is contained
 in the artery. *Blackmore*.
 ARTERIO'TOMY, âr-tê-rê-ôrt-ô-tô-mê, s. [from
 ἀρτηρία, and τομια, to cut.] The operation of
 letting blood from the artery.
 ARTE'RY, âr-tê-rê, s. [arteria, Latin.] An artery is
 a conical canal, conveying the blood from the
 heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy*.

nò, nôve, nôr, nôç;—tâbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pòând;—thîn, THis.

ARTFUL, ârt'fûl, a. [from art and full.]—1. Performed with art. *Dryden*.—2. Artificial; not natural.—3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous. *Pope*.
ARTFULLY, ârt'fûl-lé, ad. [from artful.] With art; skilfully. *Rogers*.
ARTFULNESS, ârt'fûl-nèss, s. [from artful.]—1. Skill. *Cheyne*.—2. Cunning.
ARTHRITIC, ârt'hrit'ik, s. [from arthrit'ic, s.]
ARTHRITICALLY, ârt'hrit'ik-âl, ad. [from arthrit'ic, s.]
ARTHRITICK, ârt'hrit'ik, s. [from arthrit'ic, s.]
ARTHRITIS, ârt'hrit'is, s. [αρθριτις.] The gout.
ARTICHOKE, ârt'ichòke, s. [artichault, Fr.]
 This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large sealy heads shaped like the cone of the pine-tree. *Miller*.
ARTICK, ârt'ik, a. [It should be written artick.] Northern. *Dryden*.
ARTICLE, ârt'ikl, s. [articulus, Latin.]—1. A part of speech as the *an*.—2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotson*.—3. Term; stipulation. *Shaks*.—4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon*.
ARTICLE, ârt'ikl, v. n. [from the noun article.] To stipulate; to make terms. *Donne*.
ARTICLE, ârt'ikl, v. a. To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor*.
ARTICULAR, ârt'ik'kêù-lâr, a. [articularis, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.
ARTICULATE, ârt'ik'kêù-lâte, a. [from articulus, Latin.]—1. Distinct. *Milton*.—2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon*.
ARTICULATE, ârt'ik'kêù-lâte, v. a. [from article.]—1. To form words; to speak as a man. *Glennville*.—2. To draw up in articles. *Shaks*.—3. To make terms. *Shaks*.
ARTICULATELY, ârt'ik'kêù-lâte-lé, ad. [from articulate.] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Pæty*.
ARTICULATENESS, ârt'ik'kêù-lâte-nèss, s. [from articulate.] The quality of being articulate.
ARTICULATION, ârt'ik'kêù-lâ-shûn, s. [from articulate.]—1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray*.—2. The act of forming words. *Hulder*.—3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.
ARTIFICE, ârt'ifis, s. [artificium, Lat.]—1. Trick; fraud; stratagem. *South*.—2. Art; trade.
ARTIFICER, ârt'ifit'sûr, s. [artifex, Latin.]—1. An artist; a manufacturer. *Sidney*.—2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Lost*.—3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *J. Johnson*.
ARTIFICIAL, ârt'ifish'âl, a. [artificial, Fr.]—1. Made by art; not natural. *Withins*.—2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shaks*.—3. Artful; contrived with skill. *Temple*.
ARTIFICIALITY, ârt'ifish'âl-té, s. [from artificial.] Appearance of art. *Shenstone*.
ARTIFICIALLY, ârt'ifish'âl-lé, ad. [from artificial.]—1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. *Ray*.—2. By art; not naturally. *Aldison*.
ARTIFICIALNESS, ârt'ifish'âl-nèss, s. [from artificial.] Artfulness.
ARTILISE, ârt'elize, v. a. To make things natural assume the appearance of art. *Bolingbroke to Pope*.
ARTILLERY, ârt'il'leré, s. It has no plural. [artillerie, Fr.]—1. Weapons of war. *Bible*.—2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham*.
ARTISAN, ârt'izân, s. [Fr.]—1. Artist; professor of an art. *Watson*.—2. Manufacturer; low tradesman. *Aldison*.
ARTIST, ârt'ist, s. [artiste, Fr.]—1. The professor of an art. *Newton*.—2. A skilful man; not a novice. *Locke*.
ARTLESSLY, ârt'lèss-lé, ad. [from artless.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely by *Pope*.
ARTLESS, ârt'lèss, a. [from art and less.]—1. Unskilful. *Dryden*.—2. Clear from fraud; as an artless mind.—3. Contrived without skill; as an artless tale.
ARTUATE, ârt'ub'âte, v. a. [artuatus, Lat.]—To tear flesh from limb. *Dict.*

ARUNDINA'CEOUS, â-rûn-dê-nâ'shê-ûs, a. [arundinaceus, Lat.] Of or like reeds.
ARUNDINEOUS, â-rûn-dên'ûé-ûs, a. [arundineus, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.
AS, âz, conjunct. [als, Teut.]—1. In the same manner with something else. *Shaks*.—2. In the manner that. *Dryden*.—3. That; in a consequential sense. *Wotton*.—4. In the state of another. *A. Phillips*.—5. Under a particular consideration. *Gays*.—6. Like; of the same kind with. *Watts*.—7. In the same degree with. *Blackmore*.—8. As if; in the same manner. *Dryden*.—9. According to what. *1 Cor.*—10. As it were; in some sort. *Bacon*.—11. While; at the same time that. *Aldison*.—12. Because. *Taylor*.—13. As being. *Bacon*.—14. Equally. *Dryden*.—15. How; in what manner. *Boyle*.—16. With; answering to like or same. *Shaks*.—17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*. *Bentley*.—18. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes understood. Bright as the sun. *Glennville*.—19. Answering to such. *Tillotson*.—20. Having so to answer it; in the conditional sense. *Locke*.—21. Answering to so conditionally. *Dryden*.—22. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*. *Pope*.—23. **AS FOR**; with respect to. *Dryden*.—24. **AS TO**; with respect to. *Swift*.—25. **AS WELL AS**; equally with. *Locke*.—26. **AS THOUGH**; s. *if*. *Sharp*.
ASA DULCIS, âs-sâ-dûl'is. See BENZOIN.
ASAFOETIDA, âs-sâ-fê-tê-dâ, s. A gum or resin brought from the East-Indies, of a sharp taste and a strong offensive smell.
ASARABACCÀ, âs-sâ-râ-bâk'kâ, s. [asarum, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller*.
ASBESTINE, âs-bê'stîn, a. [from asbestos.] Something incombustible.
ASBESTOS, âs-bê'stòs, s. [ασβηστος.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endowed with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.
ASCARIDES, âs-kâr-rê-dês, s. [αscarides, from ασκαρις, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy*.
ASCEND, âs-sênd, v. n. [ascendo, Lat.]—1. To mount upward. *Milton*.—2. To proceed from one degree of excellence to another. *Watts*.—3. To stand higher in genealogy. *Bronne*.
ASCEND, âs-sênd, v. a. To climb up any thing. *Delany*.
ASCENDANT, âs-sênd'ânt, s. [from ascend.]—1. The part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.—2. Height; elevation. *Temple*.—3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon*.—3. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward. *Ayliff*.
ASCENDANT, âs-sênd'ânt, a.—1. Superior; predominant; overpowering. *South*.—2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon. *Brown*.
ASCENDENCY, âs-sên'dên-sé, s. [from ascend.] Influence; power. *Watts*.
ASCENSION, âs-sên'shûn, s. [ascensio, Latin.]—1. The act of ascending or rising.—2. The visible elevation of our Saviour to Heaven. *Milton*.—3. The thing rising or mounting. *Brown*.
ASCENSION-DAY, âs-sên'shûn-dâ. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.
ASCENSIVE, âs-sên'siv, a. [from ascend.] In a state of ascent. *Brown*.
ASCENT, âs-sên't, s. [ascensus, Latin.]—1. Rise; the act of rising. *Milton*.—2. The way by which one ascends. *Bacon*.—3. An eminence, or high place. *Aldison*.
TO ASCERTAIN, âs-sêr-tâin, v. a. [ascertener, Fr.]—1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. *Locke*.—2. To make confident. *Hanmond*.
ASCERTAINER, âs-sêr-tâin'er, s. [from ascertain.] The person that proves or establishes.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plû;—

ASCERTAINMENT, âs-êr-tân'ment, s. [from ascertain.] A settled rule. *Swift*.

ASCET'ICK, âs-êr'tîk, a. [ἀσκητικός.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South*.

ASCET'ICK, âs-êr'tîk, s. He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris*.

A'SCII, âs-êi, s. It has no singular, [α and σκη.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITES, âs-sî'têz, s. [from ασκος, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCIT'ICAL, âs-sî'tê-kâl, }
ASCIT'ICK, âs-sî'tîk, } a.
[from ascites.] Dropsical; hydropical.

ASCIT'IOUS, âs-ê-tîsh'ûs, a. [ascitidus, Latin.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope*.

ASCRI'BABLE, âs-krî'bâ-bl, a. [from ascribe.] That which may be ascribed. *Boyle*.

To ASCRI'BE, âs-krî'bê, v. a. [ascribo, Latin.]—1. To attribute to as a cause. *Dryden*.—2. To attribute to as a possessor. *Tillotson*.

ASCRI'PTION, âs-krîp'shûn, s. [ascriptio, Latin.] The act of ascribing. *Diet*.

ASCRI'PTIOUS, âs-krîp-tîsh'ûs, a. [ascriptitius, Lat.] That which is ascribed.

ASH, âsh, s. [æpe, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden*.

ASH-COLOURED, âsh'kûl'ârd, a. [from ash and colour.] Coloured between brown and grey. *Woolward*.

ASHA'MED, â-shâm'd, a. [from shame.] Touched with shame. *Taylor*.

A'SHEN, âsh'ên, a. [from ash.] Made of ash wood. *Dryden*.

A'SHES, âsh'êz, s. wants the singular, [æpa, Sax.]—1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby*.—2. The remains of the body. *Pope*.

ASHWE/DNESDAY, âsh-wêd'nz-dê, or wênz'dê, s. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHLAR, âsh'lâr, s. [with masons.] Free stones, as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLRING, âsh'ldrîng, s. [with builders.] Quarters in garrets. *Builder's Diet*.

ASHO'RE, âshô're, ad. [from a and shore.]—1. On shore; on the land. *Raleigh*.—2. To the shore; to the land. *Milton*.

A'SHWEED, âsh-wêed, s. [from ash and weed.] An herb.

A'SHY, âsh'ê, a. [from ash.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish-grey. *Shaks*.

ASIDE, â-side, ad. [from a and side.]—1. To one side. *Dryden*.—2. To another part. *Bacon*.—3. From the company. *Mark*.

A'SINARY, âs-ê-nâr-ê, a. [asinarius, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

ASINE'GO, âs-în-ê-gô, s. [Portuguese, for a little ass.] A foolish fellow. *Marm. Antiquary*.

A'SININE, âs-ê-nîne, a. [from asinus, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton*.

To ASK, âsk, v. a. [αἰτέω, Saxon.]—1. To petition; to beg. *Swift*.—2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden*.—3. To inquire; to question. *Jeremiah*.—4. To require, as needful. *Addison*.

ASKA'NCK, }
ASKA'UNCE, } âs'kânse. } ad.
Side-ways; obliquely. *Milton*.

ASKA'UNT, âs-kân't, ad. Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden*.

A'SKELL, âsk'êl, s. [from ask.]—1. Petitioner. *South*.—2. Inquirer. *Digby*.

A'SKER, âsk'êr, s. A water-newt.

ASKE'W, âs-kê'w, ad. [from a and skew.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously. *Prout*.

To ASLA'KE, â-slâ'kê, v. a. [from a and slake, or slack.] To remit; to slacken. *Spenser*.

ASLA'NT, â-slân't, ad. [from a and slant.] Obliquely on one side. *Dryden*.

ASLE'EP, â-slê'ep, ad. [from a and sleep.]—1. Sleeping; at rest. *Dryden*.—2. To sleep. *Milton*.

ASLO'PE, â-slô'pê, ad. [from a and slope.] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras*.

ASP, or ASPICK, âsp, s. A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it die by sleep and lethargy. *Milton*.

ASP, âsp, s. A tree.

ASP'A LATHUS, âs-pâl'â-thûs, s.—1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem.—2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used.

ASPA'RAGUS, âs-pâr'â-gûs, s. The name of a plant.

A'SPECT, âs'pêkt, s. [aspectus, Latin.]—1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet*.—2. Countenance; look. *Pope*.—3. Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton*.—4. Direction toward any point; position. *Swift*.—5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation. *Lacke*.—6. Disposition of a planet to other planets. *Bentley*.

To ASPE'CT, âs'pêkt', v. a. [aspicio, Latin.] To behold. *Temple*.

ASPE'CTABLE, âs-pêkt'â-bl, a. [aspectabilis, Latin.] Visible. *Roy*.

ASPE'CTION, âs-pêkt'shûn, s. [from aspect.] Beholding; view. *Bacon*.

A'SPEN, âs'pên, s. [επε, Saxon.] A tree; the leaves of which always tremble. *Spenser*.

A'SPEN, âs'pên, a. [from asp or aspen.]—1. Belonging to the asp-tree. *Gay*.—2. Made of aspen wood.

A'SPER, âs'pêr, a. [Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon*.

To A'SPERATE, âs'pê-râte, v. a. [aspero, Latin.] To make rough. *Boyle*.

ASPERA'TION, âs-pê-râ-shûn, s. [from asperate.] A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, âs-pê-rê-fô-lê-ûs, a. [asper and folium, Latin.] Plants so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY, âs-pêr-rê-tê, s. [asperitas, Latin.]—1. Unevenness; roughness of surface. *Boyle*.—2. Roughness of sound.—3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper. *Rogers*.

ASPERNA'TION, âs-pâr-nâ'shûn, s. [aspernatio, Latin.] Neglect; disregard. *Diet*.

A'SPEROUS, âs-pêr-ûs, a. [asper, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle*.

To ASPE'RSE, âs-pûr'sê, v. a. [aspergo, Latin.] To bespatter with censure or calumny. *Swift*.

ASPE'RSION, âs-pûr'shûn, s. [aspersio, Latin.]—1. A sprinkling. *Shaks*.—2. Calumny; censure. *Dryden*.

ASPHAL'TIC, âs-fâl'tîk, a. [from asphaltos.] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton*.

ASPHAL'TOS, âs-fâl'tôz, s. [ασφαλτος, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHAL'TUM, âs-fâl'tûm, s. [Latin.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL, âs-fô-dêl, s. [asphodelus, Latin.] Day lily. *Pope*.

A'SPICK, âs'pîk, s. [See ASP.] The name of a serpent. *Addison*.

To A'SPIRATE, âs'pê-râte, v. a. [aspiro, Latin.] To pronounce with full breath; as *horse*, *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE, âs'pê-râte, v. n. [aspiro, Latin.] To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden*.

A'SPIRATE, âs'pê-râte, a. [aspiratus, Latin.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder*.

ASPIRA'TION, âs-pê-râ'shûn, s. [aspiratio, Latin.]—1. A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts*.—2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high. *Shaks*.—3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder*.

To ASPI'RE, âs'pîrê, v. n. [aspiro, Latin.]—1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after some-

—no, mōve, n'br, nōt;—tōbe, t'gh, b'ill;—v'ly;—v'nd;—v'lin, T'his.

thing higher. *Sidney, Davies.*—2. To rise high. *Walter.*
ASPORTATION, ă-s-pōrt-ă-shān, s. [asportatio, Lat.] A carrying away. *Dict.*
ASQUINT, ă-skwint', ad. [from a and squint.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision. *Swift.*
ASS, ăss, s. [asinus, Latin.]—1. An animal of burden. *Shaks.*—2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shaks.*
To ASSAIL, ă-săil', v. a. [assail v. French.]—1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon. *Spenser.*—2. To attack with argument or censure. *Pope.*
ASSAILABLE, ă-săil-ă-bl, a. [from assail.] That which may be attacked. *Shaks.*
ASSAILANT, ă-săil-ănt, s. [assaillant, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*
ASSAILANT, ă-săil-ănt, a. Attacking; invading. *Milton.*
ASSAILER, ă-săil-ă-ŭr, s. [from assail.] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*
ASSAPANICK, ă-să-păin'nik, s. The flying squirrel.
ASSAULT, ă-sălt', s. [assaut, French.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Covel.*
ASSASSIN, ă-să-sin, s. }
ASSASSINATE, ă-să-sē-nāte, s. }
 [assassin, French.] A murderer; one that kills by sudden violence. *Pope.*
ASSASSINATE, ă-să-sē-nāte, s. [from assassin.] The crime of an assassin; murder. *Pope.*
To ASSASSINATE, ă-să-sē-nāte, v. a. [from assassin.]—1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*—2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*
ASSASSINATION, ă-să-sē-nă-shūn, s. [from assassinat.] The act of assassinating. *Clarendon.*
ASSASSINATOR, ă-să-sē-nă-tŭr, s. [from assassinat.] Murderer; mankiller.
ASSASSINATION, ă-să-sē-nă-shūn, s. [assatus, roasted, Latin.] Roasting. *Brown.*
ASSAULT, ă-sălt', s. [assault, French.]—1. Storm; opposed to rap or siege. *Baron.*—2. Violence. *Spenser.*—3. Invasions; hostility; attack. *Clarendon.*—4. [In law.] A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. *Covel.*
To ASSAULT, ă-sălt', v. a. [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*
ASSAULTER, ă-sălt-ă-tŭr, s. [from assault.] One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*
ASSAY, ă-săi', v. [essayer, French.]—1. Examination. *Shaks.*—2. [In law.] The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Covel.*—3. The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.*—4. Attack; trouble. *Spenser.*
To ASSAY, ă-săi', v. a. [essayer, French.]—1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*—2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. *Milton.*—3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*
ASSAYER, ă-săi-ă-ŭr, s. [from assay.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Covel. Wood-ward.*
ASSECTATION, ă-sēk-ă-lă-shān, s. [assectatio, Lat.] Attendance.
ASSOCIATION, ă-sō-kē-ă-shān, s. [from associare, associatum, Lat. to obtain.] Acquisition. *Ayliff.*
ASSEMBLAGE, ă-sēm'blidj, s. [assemblage, French.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*
To ASSEMBLE, ă-sēm'bl, v. a. [assemble, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shaks.*
To ASSEMBLE, ă-sēm'bl, v. n. To meet together. *Daniel.*
ASSEMBLY, ă-sēm'blē, s. [assemblée, Fr.] company met together. *Shaks.*
ASSENT, ă-sēnt', s. [assensus, Latin.]—1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*—2. Consent; agreement. *Hooker.*
To ASSENT, ă-sēnt', v. n. [assentire, Latin.] To concede; to yield to. *Act.*
ASSENTATION, ă-sēn-ă-shān, s. [assentatio,

Latin.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *Diels.*
ASSENTION, ă-sēnt-ă-ŭr, s. One that assents. *Hall.*
ASSENTMENT, ă-sēnt'mēt, s. [from assent.] Consent. *Brown.*
To ASSERT, ă-sărt', v. a. [asserō, Latin.]—1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*—2. To affirm.—3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*
ASSERTION, ă-sărt-shūn, s. [from assert.]—1. The act of asserting. *Brown.*—2. Position advanced.
ASSERTIVE, ă-sărt-ă-iv, a. [from assert.] Positive; dogmatical. *Glavin.*
ASSERTOR, ă-sărt-ă-tŭr, s. [from assert.] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Farrar.*
To ASSESS, ă-sēs', v. a. [asservio, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Diels.*
To ASSESS, ă-sēs', v. a. [assettare, Italian.] To charge with any certain sum. *Bacon.*
ASSESSOR, ă-sēs-ă-ŭr, s. [assessio, Latin.] A sitting down by one. *Diels.*
ASSESSMENT, ă-sēs-s'mēt, s. [from assess.]—1. The sum levied on certain property.—2. The act of assessing. *Hovel.*
ASSESSOR, ă-sēs-sŭr, s. [assessor, Latin.]—1. The person that sits by the judges. *Dryden.*—2. He that sits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*—3. [From assess.] He that lays taxes.
ASSESS'G, ă-sēs't, s. without the singular. [Asses, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir. *Covel.*
To ASSEVER, ă-sēv-ă-ŭr, s. }
To ASSEVERATE, ă-sēv-ă-ŭr-ăte, s. } v. a.
 To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.
ASSEVERATION, ă-sēv-ă-ŭr-ă-shān, s. [from asseverare.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*
ASSHEAD, ă-s'hēd, s. [from ass and head.] A blockhead. *Shaks.*
ASSIDUITY, ă-sēd-ă-tē-tē, s. [assiduité, Fr.] Diligence. *Rogers.*
ASSIDUOUS, ă-sēd-ă-jŭ-ŭs, a. [assidus, Lat.] Constant in application. *Prior.*
ASSIDUOUSNESS, ă-sēd-ă-jŭ-ŭs-nēs, s. [from assiduous.] Sedulousness; closeness of application; assiduity.
ASSIDUOUSLY, ă-sēd-ă-jŭ-ŭs-lē, ad. [from assiduous.] Diligently; continually. *Benley.*
ASSIETO, ă-si-ē-tŭ, s. [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain, and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.
To ASSIGN, ă-sine', v. a. [assigner, French.]—1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*—2. To fix with regard to quality or value. *Locke.*—3. [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Covel.*
ASSIGNABLE, ă-sine'ă-bl, a. [from assign.] That which may be marked out, fixed, or made over. *South.*
ASSIGNAT, ă-sine-năi, s. [French.] The paper coin of France since its revolution. *Burke.*
ASSIGNATION, ă-sig-nă-shān, s. [assignatio, Latin.]—1. An appointment to meet; used generally at love appointments. *Swift.*—2. A making over a thing to another.
ASSIGNEE, ă-si-nē-tē, s. [assigné, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Covel.*
ASSIGNER, ă-sine'ă-ŭr, s. [from assign.] He that appoints. *Devey of Piety.*
ASSIGNMENT, ă-sine'mēt, s. [from assign.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person. *Locke.*
ASSIMILABLE, ă-sim'mē-ă-bl, a. [from assimilare.] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*
To ASSIMILATE, ă-sim'mē-ăte, v. a. [assimilare, Latin.]—1. To convert to the same nature with

another thing. *Newton*.—2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. *Swift*.

ASSIMILATENESS, âs-sim-mê-lâte-nêss, s. [from assimilate.] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILATION, âs-sim-mê-lâ-shûn, s. [from assimilate.]—1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another. *Bacon*.—2. The state of being assimilated. *Brown*.—3. The act of growing like some other being. *Decay of Piety*.

To **ASSIMULATE**, âs-sim-mê-lâte, v. a. [assimulo, Lat.] To fôign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULATION, âs-sim-mê-lâ-shûn, s. [assimulatio, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

ASSISE, âs-sîze, s. [Fr.]—1. A commission of assize, directed to the Judges, and clerk of assize, to take assizes. *Blackstone*.—2. A court of assize. See *Johnson's Assize*.—3. A particular species of jury called an assize, summoned for the trial of lauded disputes. *Blackstone*.—4. A particular species of trial by jury. *ib.*—5. A certain ordinance or statute. *ib.*—6. A particular species of rent. *ib.*—7. A particular species of writ. *ib.*

To **ASSIST**, âs-sîst, v. a. [assistere, Fr. assisto, Lat.] To help. *Romans*.

ASSISTANCE, âs-sîst-âns, s. [assistance, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stillingfleet*.

ASSISTANT, âs-sîst-ânt, a. [from assist.] Helping; lending aid. *Hale*.

ASSISTANT, âs-sîst-ânt, s. [from assist.] A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. *Bacon*.

ASSIZE, âs-sîze, s. [assise, French, a sitting.]—1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.—2. A jury.—3. An ordinance or statute.—4. The courts where the writs are taken. *Cowell*.—5. Any court of justice. *Dryden*.—6. *Assize of bread*, measure or quantity in proportion to the price.—7. Measure; rate. *Spenser*.

To **ASSIZE**, âs-sîze, v. a. [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, âs-sî-zêr, s. [from assize.] An officer that has the care of weights and measures. *Chambers*.

ASSOCIABLE, âs-sô-shê-â-bl, a. [associabilis, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To **ASSOCIATE**, âs-sô-shê-âte, v. a. [associere, Fr.]—1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shaks*.—2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryden*.—3. To accompany. *Shaks*.

ASSOCIATE, âs-sô-shê-âte, a. [from the verb.] Confederate. *Milton*.

ASSOCIATE, âs-sô-shê-âte, s. [from the verb.]—1. A partner. *Sidney*.—2. A confederate. *Hooker*.—3. A companion. *Wotton*.

ASSOCIATION, âs-sô-shê-â-shûn, s. [from associere.]—1. Union; conjunction; society. *Hooker*.—2. Confederacy. *Hooker*.—3. Partnership. *Boyle*.—4. Connection. *Whitts*.—5. Apposition; union of matter. *Newton*.

To **ASSOIL**, âs-sô-ill, v. a. [asoiler, old Fr. from absolvo, Lat.]—1. To absolve. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. st. 52*.—2. To deliver; to release. *Sp. F. Q.*—3. To put an end to. *F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 18*.—4. To denominate. *F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 38*.

ASSONANCE, âs-sô-nâns, s. [assonance, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. *Dict.*

ASSONANT, âs-sô-nânt, a. [assonant, Fr.] Resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To **ASSORT**, âs-sôrt, v. a. [assortir, Fr.] To range in classes.

To **ASSORT**, âs-sôrt, v. a. [from sot; assoter, Fr.] To intimate. *Spenser*.

To **ASSUAGE**, âs-swâdjê, v. a. [pæp, Saxon.]—1. To mitigate; to soften. *Addison*.—2. To appease; to pacify. *Clarendon*.—3. To ease.

To **ASSUAGE**, âs-swâdjê, v. n. To abate. *Gen.*

ASSUAGEMENT, âs-swâdjê-mênt, s. [from assuage.] What mitigates or softens. *Spenser*.

ASSUAGE, âs-swâdjê-âr, s. [from assuage.] One who pities or appeases.

ASSUAGIVE, âs-swâdjê-iv, a. [from assuage.] Softening; mitigating. *Pope*.

To **ASSUBJUGATE**, âs-sûb-jû-gâte, v. a. [subjugo, Lat.] To subject to. *Shaks*.

ASSUEFACITION, âs-swê-fâk-shûn, s. [assuefacio, Lat.] The state of being accustomed. *Brown*.

ASSUEFACITION, âs-swê-fâk-shûn, s. [assuefacio, Lat.] Ac-customance; custom. *Bacon*.

To **ASSUME**, âs-sûmê, v. a. [assumo, Latin.]—1. To take. *Pope*.—2. To take upon one's self. *Dryden*.—3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly. *Collier*.—4. To suppose something without proof. *Boyle*.—5. To appropriate. *Clarendon*.

ASSUMER, âs-sû-mêr, s. [from assume.] An arrogant man. *South*.

ASSUMING, âs-sû-mê-ing, participial a. [from assume.] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden*.

ASSUMPTION, âs-sûm-shûn, s. [assumo, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowell*.

ASSUMPTION, âs-sûm-shûn, s. [assumptio, Lat.]—1. The act of taking any thing to one's self. *Hannum*.—2. The supposition of any thing without farther proof. *Norris*.—3. The thing proposed; a postulate. *Dryden*.—4. The taking up any person into heaven. *Stillingfleet*.

ASSUMPTIVE, âs-sûm-p-tiv, a. [assumptivus, Lat.] That is assumed.

ASSURANCE, âs-sû-râns, s. [assurance, Fr.]—1. Certain expectation. *Tillotson*.—2. Secure confidence; trust. *Spenser*.—3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge. *South*.—4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness. *Rogers*.—5. Confidence; want of modesty. *Sidney*.—6. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden*.—7. Ground of confidence; security given. *Davies*.—8. Sanguinity; readiness to hope. *Hannum*.—9. Testimony of credit. *Tillotson*.—10. Conviction. *Tillotson*.—11. Insurance.

To **ASSURE**, âs-sû-dre, v. a. [assurere, French.]—1. To give confidence by a firm promise. *Maccabees*.—2. To secure another. *Rogers*.—3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear. *Milton*.—4. To make secure. *Spenser*.—5. To affiancé; to betroth. *Shaks*.

ASSURED, âs-sû-ârd, or âs-sû-ârd, participial a. [from assure.]—1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon*.—2. Certain; not doubting. *Shaks*.—3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, âs-sû-ârd-lê, ad. [from assured.] Certainly; indubitably. *South*.

ASSUREDNESS, âs-sû-ârd-nêss, s. [from assured.] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSURER, âs-sû-ârd, s. [from assure.]—1. He that gives assurance.—2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

ASTERISK, âs-tê-rîsk, s. A mark in printing; as *.

ASTERISM, âs-tê-rîz-m, s. [asterismus, Latin.] A constellation. *Bentley*.

ASTERIES, âs-tê-rî-têz, s. [from ἀστερες Greek.] A precious stone; a kind of opal sparkling like a star. *Ash's Dict.*

ASTHMA, âst-mâ, s. [ασθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Floyer*.

ASTHMATICAL, âst-mâ-tî-kâl, }
ASTHMATICK, âst-mâ-tîk, } a.

[from asthma.] Troubled with an asthma. *Floyer*.

ASTERN, âst-ârn, ad. [from a and stern.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship. *Dryden*.

To **ASTERT**, âst-ârt, v. a. To terrify; to startle; to fright. *Spenser*.

ASTONIED, âs-tôn-êd, participial a. A word used for *astounded*. *Luinch*.

To **ASTONISH**, âs-tôn-ish, v. a. [estonner, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addison*.

ASTONISHINGNESS, âs-tôn-ish-ing-nêss, s. [from astonish.] Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, âs-tôn-ish-mênt, s. [estonnement, Fr.] Amusement; confusion of mind. *South*.

To **ASTOUND**, âst-âund, v. a. [estonner, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton*.

ASTRADDLER, âst-râd-dl, ad. [from a and straddle.] With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

—αδ, ἠδνε, ἠδρ, ἠδτ;—ἰάβε, ἰάβ, βάλλ;—δῆλ;—ῥόδμ;—ἴμ, This.

ASTREA, Ἄσ-τρή-Ἄ, s. [Lat. for the Goddess Justice, but used by *Milton* for] Virgo, the sixth sign in the Zodiac. *Par. Lost*, B. IV. 993.

ASTRAGAL, Ἄσ-τρά-γάλ, s. [αστρογάλλοι.] A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Spect.*

ASTRAL, Ἄσ-τράλ, a. [from astrum, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars. *Dryden.*

ASTRAY, Ἄσ-τρά-ἄ, ad. [from a and stray.] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

To **ASTRICT**, Ἄσ-τρίκ-τῖ, v. a. [astringo, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbutnot.*

ASTRICTION, Ἄσ-τρίκ-σι-όν, s. [astrictio, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRICTIVE, Ἄσ-τρίκ-τίβ, a. [from astrict.] Styp-tick; binding.

ASTRICTORY, Ἄσ-τρίκ-τίβ-ῖ, a. [astrictivus, Latin.] Astringent

ASTRIDE, Ἄσ-τρίδε, ad. [from a and stride.] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRIFEROUS, Ἄσ-τρίφῆ-ῤῥῖ, a. [astrifer, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. *Diet.*

To **ASTRINGE**, Ἄσ-τρίνγε, v. a. [astringo, Lat.] To make a contraction; to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY, Ἄσ-τρίν-γι-έν-ση, s. [from astringe.] The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENT, Ἄσ-τρίν-γι-έν-τ, a. [astringens, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENT, Ἄσ-τρίν-γι-έν-τ, s. [from the adjective.] An astringent medicine. *Bertholme.*

ASTROFLEA, Ἄσ-τρίφ-λέ-ἄ, s. The name of some bitter weed. *Spenser.*

ASTROGRAPHY, Ἄσ-τρίφ-γράφ-ία, s. [from αστρο and γραφα.] The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, Ἄσ-τρίβ-ἄβε, s. [αστρολάβιον, of αστρο a star, and λαβω, to take.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ, s. [astrologus, Lat.] One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to fore-tel or discover events. *Swift.*

ASTROLOGIAN, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-ἄν, s. [from astrology.] Astrologer. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLOGICAL, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-κᾶλ, } a.
ASTROLOGICK, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-κᾶλ, } a.
 [from astrology.] Relating to astrology; professing astrology. *Wotton.*

ASTROLOGICALLY, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-κᾶλ-ῖ, ad. [from astrology.] In an astrological manner.

To **ASTROLOGIZE**, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-ζε, v. n. [from astrology.] To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ, s. [astrologia, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift.*

ASTRONOMER, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-ῤῥῖ, s. [from αστρον and νομ.] He that studies the celestial motions. *Locke.*

ASTRONOMICAL, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-ῤῥῖ-κᾶλ, } a.
ASTRONOMICK, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-ῤῥῖ-κᾶλ, } a.
 [from astronomy.] Belonging to astronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONOMICALLY, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-ῤῥῖ-κᾶλ-ῖ, ad. [from astronomical.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ, s. [from αστρονομία.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. *Cowley.*

ASTROTHEOLOGY, Ἄσ-τρίβ-λό-γι-ῖ-ῤῥῖ-ῖ, s. [astrum and theologia, Lat.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

ASUNDER, Ἄσ-ἠν-ἠῤῥῖ, ad. [asunder, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. *Davies.*

ASYLUM, Ἄσ-ἰ-ἠ-ἠ-ῤῥῖ, or Ἄσ-ἰ-ἠ-ἠ-ῤῥῖ, s. [ασυλον.] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

ASYMMETRY, Ἄσ-ἰ-ἠ-ἠ-ῤῥῖ-ῤῥῖ, s. [from ασυμμετρία.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew.*

ASYMPTOTE, Ἄσ-ἰ-ἠ-ἠ-ῤῥῖ, s. [from ασυπτότα.] A *symptote* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet. *Grew.*

ASYNDETON, Ἄσ-ἰ-ἠ-ἠ-ῤῥῖ-ῤῥῖ, s. [ασυνητόν.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, Ἄτ, prep. [ἄτ, Saxon.]—1. *At*, before a place, denotes the nearness of the place; as, a man is at the house before he is in it. *Stillingfleet*.—2. *At* before a word signifying time notes the coexistence of the time with the event; he rose at ten. *Swift*.—3. *At* before a casual word signifies nearly the same as *with*; he did it at a touch. *Dryden*.—4. *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state*; as, at most, in the state of most perfection. *Swift*.—5. *At* signifies the particular condition of the person; as, at peace. *Swift*.—6. *At* sometimes marks employment or attention; busy at his task. *Pope*.—7. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French; as, *at*, a man at arms. *Shakesp*.—8. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, he lives at Bunnet. *Pope*.—9. *At* sometimes signifies in consequence of; he swooned at the sight. *Hale*.—10. *At* marks sometimes the chief proceeding from an act; he eats at his own cost. *Dryden*.—11. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*; noting situation. *Swift*.—12. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*; he comes at such. *Dryden*.—13. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to. *Dryden*.—14. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier*.—15. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden*.—16. *At* means sometimes application. *Pope*.—17. *At* all. In any manner. *Pope*.

ATLABAL, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. A kind of labour used by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATLANTIC, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, } s.
ATLANTY, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, } s.
 Ex-emption from vexation; tranquillity. *Glanville.*

ATE, ἄτε, The pret-ri-er of eat. *South.*

ATHANOR, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. A digesting furnace to keep heat for a long time.

ATHEISM, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. [from atheist.] The disbelief of a God. *Tillotson.*

ATHEIST, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. [atheist.] One that denies the existence of God. *Bentley.*

ATHEIST, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. Atheistical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEISTICAL, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, a. [from atheist.] Given to atheism; impious. *South.*

ATHEISTICALLY, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, ad. [from atheistical.] In an atheistical manner. *South.*

ATHEISTICALNESS, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. [from atheistical.] The quality of being atheistical. *Hammond.*

ATHEISTICK, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, a. [from atheist.] Given to atheism. *Ray.*

ATHEOUS, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, a. [atheos.] Atheistick; godless. *Milton.*

ATHEROMA, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. [αθηρομα.] A species of we. *Shaks.*

ATHEROMATOUS, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, a. [from atheroma.] Having the qualities of an atheron, or curdy wen. *Weseman.*

ATHIRST, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, ad. [from a and thirst.] Thirsty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLETE, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, s. [αθλητής, Greek.] A contender for victory. *A. Smith's Theory.*

ATHLETICK, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, a. [from athleta, Latin.]—1. Belonging to wrestling.—2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust. *Dryden.*

ATHWART, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, prep. [from a and thwart.]—1. Across; transverse to any thing. *Bacon*.—2. Through. *Addison.*

ATHWART, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, ad.—1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shaks*.—2. Wrong. *Shaks.*

ATILT, Ἄτ-ἄ-ἄ-ἄ, ad. [from a and tilt.]—1. With the action of a man making a thrust. *Hudibras*.—2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

APPLAS, âp'plâs, s.—1. A collection of maps.—2. A large square folio.—3. Sometimes the supporter of a building.—4. A rich kind of silk.

ATMOSPHERE, ât'môz-sfère, s. [ατμοσφῆ and φαιετα.] The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHERICAL, ât'môz-sfêr'è-kâ-l, a. [from atmosphere.] Belonging to the atmosphere. *Boyle.*

ATOM, ât'ôm, s. [atomus, Latin.]—1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided. *Ray.*—2. Anything extremely small. *Shaks.*

ATOMICAL, ât'ôm'ikâ-l, a. [from atom.]—1. Consisting of atoms. *Brown.*—2. Relating to atoms. *Bently.*

ATOMIST, ât'ôm'ist, s. [from atom.] One that holds the atomical philosophy. *Locke.*

ATOMY, ât'ôm-ê, s. An atom. *Shaks.*

TO ATONE, â-tôn-ê, v. n. [to be at one.]—1. To agree; to accord. *Shaks.*—2. To stand as an equivalent for something. *Locke.*

TO ATONE, â-tôn-ê, v. a. To expiate. *Pope.*

ATONEMENT, â-tôn-ê'ment, s. [from atone.]—1. Agreement; concord. *Shaks.*—2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*

ATOP, â-tôp, ad. [from a and top.] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*

ATRABILARIAN, â-trâ-bê-lâ-rê-ân, a. [from atra and bilis, Lat.] Melancholy. *Arbutnot.*

ATRABILARIOUS, â-trâ-bê-lâ-rê-âs, a. Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, â-trâ-bê-lâ-rê-âs-nêss, s. [from atrabilarius.] The state of being melancholick.

ATRAMENTAL, â-trâ-mên'tâl, a. [from atramentum, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRAMENTOUS, â-trâ-mên'tûs, a. [from atramentum, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATROCIOUS, â-trô'shûs, a. [atros, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. *Ayliff.*

ATROCIOUSLY, â-trô'shûs-lê, ad. [from atrocious.] In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, â-trô'shûs-nêss, s. [from atrocious.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, â-trô'shê-tê, s. [atrocitas, Latin.] Horrible wickedness.

ATROPHY, ât'rô-fê, s. [ατροφία.] Want of nourishment; a disease. *Milton.*

TO ATTA'CH, ât-tâsh', v. a. [attacher, Fr.]—1. To arrest; to take or apprehend. *Cowley.*—2. To seize. *Shaks.*—3. To lay hold on. *Shaks.*—4. To win; to gain over; to conquer. *Milton.*—5. To fix to one's interest.—*Eggers.*

ATTACHMENT, ât-tâsh'ment, s. [attachement, Fr.] Adherence; regard. *Aldison.*

TO ATTA'CK, ât-tâk', v. n. [ataquer, Fr.]—1. To assault an enemy. *Philips.*—2. To impugn in any manner.

ATTA'CK, ât-tâk', s. [from the verb.] An assault. *Pope.*

ATTACKER, ât-tâk'ûr, s. [from attack.] The person that attacks.

TO ATTA'IN, ât-tâne', v. a. [atteindre, French.]—1. To gain; to procure. *Tillotson.*—2. To overtake. *Bacon.*—3. To come to. *Milton.*—4. To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*

TO ATTA'IN, ât-tâne', v. n.—1. To come to a certain state. *Arbutnot.*—2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN, ât-tâne', s. [from the verb.] The thing attained. Not used. *Glenville.*

ATTAINABLE, ât-tâne'-â-bl, a. [from attain.] That which may be attained; procurable. *Tillotson.*

ATTAINABLENESS, ât-tâne'-â-bl-nêss, s. from attainable.] The quality of being attainable. *Cheyne.*

ATTAINER, ât-tâne'dâr, s. [from attain.]—1. The act of attaining in law. *Bacon.*—2. Taint; soil; disgrace. *Shaks.*

ATTAINMENT, ât-tâne'ment, s. [from attain.]—1. That which is attained; acquisition. *Greav.*—2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*

TO ATTA'INT, ât-tânte', v. n. [attenter, Fr.]—1. To stand particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence. A man is *attainted*

two ways, by appearance, or by process. *Spenser.*—2. To taint; to corrupt. *Shaks.*

ATTA'INT, ât-tânte', s. [from the verb.]—1. Anything injur'ous, as illness, weariness. *Shaks.*—2. Taint; spot; taint. *Shaks.*

ATTA'INTURE, ât-tânt'shûre, s. [from attain.] Reproach; imputation. *Shaks.*

TO ATTA'MINATE, ât-tâ'm'în-â-te, v. a. [attamino, Lat.] To corrupt; not used.

ATTELLAN, ât-têl'lân, s. [from attellan, a.] A dramatick satire. *Roscomon.*

TO ATTE'MPER, ât-tê'm'pûr, v. a. [attempero, Lat.]—1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else. *Bacon.*—2. To regulate; to soften. *Bacon.*—3. To mix in just proportions. *Spenser.*—4. To fix to something else. *Pope.*

TO ATTE'MPERATE, ât-tê'm'pûr-â-te, v. a. [attempero, Lat.] To proportion to something. *Hann.*

TO ATTE'MPT, ât-tê'm'p, v. a. [attentor, Fr.]—1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*—2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccubens.*

ATTE'MPT, ât-tê'm'p, s. [from the verb.]—1. An attack. *Bacon.*—2. An essay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*

ATTE'MPTABLE, ât-tê'm'p-â-bl, a. [from attempt.] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shaks.*

ATTE'MPTER, ât-tê'm'pûr, s. [from attempt.]—1. The person that attempts. *Milton.*—2. An endeavour. *Glenville.*

TO ATTE'ND, ât-tênd', v. a. [attendre, Fr.]—1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shaks.*—2. To wait on as a servant. *Shaks.*—3. To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*—4. To be present with; upon a summons. *Clarendon.*—5. To be appendant to. *Arbutnot.*—6. To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenser.*—7. To be consequent to. *Clarendon.*—8. To remain; to await. *Locke.*—9. To wait for insidiously. *Shaks.*—10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*—11. To stay for. *Dryden.*

TO ATTE'ND, ât-tênd', v. n.—1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*—2. To stay; to delay. *Davies.*

ATTENDANCE, ât-tênd'âns, s. [attendence, Fr.]—1. The act of waiting on another. *Shaks.*—2. Service. *Shaks.*—3. The persons waiting; a train. *Mil.*—4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*—5. Expectation. Not used. *Hooker.*

ATTENDANT, ât-tênd'ânt, a. [attendant, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential. *Milton.*

ATTENDANT, ât-tênd'ânt, s.—1. One that attends. *Shaks.*—2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*—3. One that waits as a suitor or agent. *Burnet.*—4. One that is present at any thing. *Swift.*—5. A concomitant; a consequent. *Watts.*

ATTENDER, ât-tênd'âr, s. [from attend.] Companion; associate. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTENT, ât-tênt', a. [attentus, Latin.] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles, Taylor.*

ATTENTATES, ât-tênt'âtes, [attentata, Lat.] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliff.*

ATTENTION, ât-tên'shûn, s. [attention, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*

ATTENTIVE, ât-tên'shû, a. [from attent.] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*

ATTENTIVELY, ât-tên'shû-lê, ad. [from attentive.] Heedfully, carefully. *Bacon.*

ATTENTIVENESS, ât-tên'shû-nêss, s. [from attentive.] Heedfulness; attention. *Shaks.*

ATTENUATE, ât-tên-nû-â-te, a. [attenuans, Lat.] What has the power of making thin or slender. *Newton.*

ATTENUATE, ât-tên-nû-â-te, a. [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender. *Bacon.*

ATTENUATION, ât-tên-nû-â-shûn, s. [from attenuate.] The act of making any thing thin or slender. *Bacon.*

ATTER, ât'tûr, s. [atter, Saxon.] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.*

TO ATTE'ST, ât-têst', v. a. [attestor, Lat.]—1. To bear witness of; to witness. *Aldison.*—2. To call to witness. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST, ât-têst', s. [from the verb.] Testimony; attestation. *Milton.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôç;—tâbe, cûb; bûll;—ôll;—pôdull;—ôlin, THIS.

ATTESTATION, â-têst-â'shûn, s. [from attest.] Testimony; evidence. *Woodward.*

ATTIC, â-trîk, a. [from Attica.]—1. Belonging to Attica, belonging to Athens.—2. [In *Philology*.] Delicate, poignant, just, upright.—3. [In *Architecture*.] Belonging to the upper part of a building, belonging to an upper story; flat, having the roof concealed; belonging to a particular kind of base, sometimes used in the Ionic and Doric orders.

ATTIGUOUS, â-tîg'gû-ûs, a. [attiguus, Latin.] Hard by.

To **ATTINGE**, â-tîndjé', v. a. [attinger, Fr.] To touch lightly. Not used.

To **ATTIRE**, â-tîrê', v. a. [attirer, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array. *Spenser.*

ATTIRE, â-tîrê', s. [from the verb.]—1. Clothes; dress. *Davies*.—2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.—3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, â-tîrêr, s. [from attive.] One that attires another; a dresser.

ATTITUDE, â-tî-tûde, s. [attitude, Fr.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*

ATTOLLENT, â-tôl'lênt, a. [attollens, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up. *Derhams.*

ATTORNEY, â-tûr'nê, s. [attornatus, low Lat.]—1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business in their absence.—2. *Attorneys* in common law are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Shaks*.—3. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another. *Shaks*.

To **ATTORNEY**, â-tûr'nê, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To perform by proxy. *Shaks*.—2. To employ as a proxy. *Shaks*.

ATTORNEYSHIP, â-tûr'nê-shîp, s. [from attorney.] The office of an attorney. *Shaks*.

ATTOURNMENT, â-tôrn'mênt, s. [attournement, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Court.*

To **ATTRACT**, â-t'râkt', v. a. [attraho, attractum, Latin.]—1. To draw to something. *Brown*.—2. To allure; to invite. *Milton*.

ATTRACT, â-t'râkt', s. [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras*.

ATTRACTIVE, â-t'râkt'ê-kâl, a. [from attract.] Having the power to draw. *Ray*.

ATTRACTION, â-t'râkt'shûn, s. [from attract.]—1. The power of drawing any thing. *Baron Newton*.—2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shaks*.

ATTRACTIVE, â-t'râkt'îv, a. [from attract.]—1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore*.—2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton*.

ATTRACTIVE, â-t'râkt'îv, s. [from attract.] That which draws or entices. *Smith*.

ATTRACTIVELY, â-t'râkt'îv-lê, ad. [from attractive.] With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, â-t'râkt'îv-nêss, s. [from attractive.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, â-t'râkt'îr, s. [from attract.] The agent that attracts. *Brown*.

ATTRAHENT, â-t'râ-ênt, s. [attrahens, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville*.

ATTRACTATION, â-t'râkt-â'shûn, s. [attraction, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Diet*.

ATTRIBUTABLE, â-t'rîb'û-tâ-bl, a. [attribuo, Latin.] That which may be ascribed or attributed. *Hale*.

To **ATTRIBUTE**, â-t'rîb'ûte, v. a. [attribuo, Lat.]—1. To ascribe as a quality. *Tillotson*.—2. To impute, as to a cause. *Newton*.

ATTRIBUTE, â-t'rîb'ûte, s. [from the verb.]—1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh*.—2. Quality adherent. *Baron*.—3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addison*.—4. Reputation; honour. *Shaks*.

ATTRIBUTION, â-t'rîb'û-shûn, s. [from To attribute.] Qualities ascribed. *Shaks*.

ATTRITE, â-t'rît', a. [attritus, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton*.

ATTRITENESS, â-t'rît'ê-nêss, s. [from attrite.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION, â-t'rîsh'ûn, s. [attritio, Latin.]—1. The act of wearing things by rubbing. *Woodward*.—2. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To **ATTUNE**, â-tûnê', v. a. [from tune.]—1. To make any thing musical. *Milton*.—2. To tune one thing to another.

ATWETEN, â-twê'tên', ad. or prep. Betwixt; between. *Spenser*.

ATWEXT, â-twîk't', prep. In the middle of two things. *Spenser*.

To **AVAIL**, â-vâle', v. a. [from valoir, French.]—1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden*.—2. To promote, to prosper, to assist. *Pope*.

AVAIL, â-vâle', s. [from To avail.] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke*.

AVAILABLE, â-vâle-â-bl, a. [from avail.]—1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker*.—2. Powerful; having force. *Aberbury*.

AVAILABLENESS, â-vâle-â-bl-nêss, s. [from avail.] Power of promoting the end for which it is used. *Hale*.

AVAILABLY, â-vâle-â-blê, ad. [from available.] Powerfully; profitably.

AVAILMENT, â-vâle-mênt, s. [from avail.] Usefulness; advantage.

To **AVALE**, â-vâle', v. a. [avalier, Fr. to let sink.] To let fall; to depress. *Wotton*.

To **AVALE**, â-vâle', v. n. To sink. *Spenser*.

AVANT-GUARD, â-vânt'gârd, s. [avantgarde, Fr.] The van. *Hayward*.

AVARICE, â-vâ-rîs, s. [avaricie, Fr.] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Driden*.

AVARICIOUS, â-vâ-rîsh'ûs, a. [avaricieux, Fr.] Covetous. *Broom*.

AVARICIOUSLY, â-vâ-rîsh'ûs-lê, ad. [from avaricious.] Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, â-vâ-rîsh'ûs-nêss, s. [from avaricious.] The quality of being avaricious.

AVANT, â-vâwnt', interject. [avant, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Dunriald*.

To **AVAUNT**, â-vâwnt', v. n. [from vaunter, Fr.] To assume a boasting air. *Spencer's F. Q. B. 11. C. III. st. 6.*

AUBURNE, âw'hûrn, a. [from aubour, Fr.] brown; of a tan colour. *Philips*.

AUCTION, âwk'shûn, s. [auctio, Latin.]—1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another.—2. The thing sold by auction. *Pope*.

To **AUCTION**, âwk'shûn, v. a. [from the noun.] To sell by auction.

AUCTIONARY, âwk'shûn-â-rê, a. [from auction.] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden*.

AUCTIONEER, âwk'shûn-êêr, s. [from auction.] The person that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE, âwk'îv, a. [from auctus, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. Not used.

AUCUPATION, âw-kêh-pâ'shûn, s. [aucupatio, Latin.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, âw-dâ'shûs, a. [audacicus, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden*.

AUDACIOUSLY, âw-dâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from audacious.] Boldly; impudently. *Shaks*.

AUDACIOUSNESS, âw-dâ'shûs-nêss, s. [from audacious.] Impudence.

AUDACITY, âw-dâ'sê-tê, s. [from audax, Lat.] Spirit; boldness. *Tuttler*.

AUDIBLE, âw-dê-bl, a. [audibilis, Latin.]—1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Crew*.—2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon*.

AUDIBLENESS, âw-dê-bl-nêss, s. [from audible.] Capableness of being heard.

AUDIBLY, âw-dê-blê, ad. [from audible.] In such a manner as to be heard. *Milton*.

AUDIENCE, âw-djêns, or âw-dê-êns, s. [audiencia, French.]—1. The act of hearing. *Milton*.—2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker*.—3. An auditory; persons collected to hear. *Aberbury*.—4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- AUDIENCE** *Court*, âw'djense-côrte. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.
- AUDIT**, âw'dit, s. [from audit, he hears, Lat.] A final account. *Shaks.*
- To **AUDIT**, âw'dit, v. a. [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Arbutnot.*
- AUDITION**, âw-dish'ân, s. [auditio, Latin.] Hearing.
- AUDITOR**, âw'dit-ôr, s. [auditor, Latin.]—1. A hearer. *Sidney*.—2. A person employed to take an account ultimately. *Shaks*.—3. An officer, who yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Covel.*
- AUDITORY**, âw'dit-ôr-rê, a. [auditorius, Latin.] That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
- AUDITORY**, âw'dit-ôr-rê, s. [auditorium, Latin.]—1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear. *Atterbury*.—2. A place where lectures are to be heard.
- AUDITRESS**, âw'dit-rêss, s. [from auditor.] The woman that hears. *Milton.*
- To **AVEL**, â-vêl, v. a. [avello, Latin.] To pull away. *Brown.*
- AVE MARY**, âve'inâ-rê, s. A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shaks.*
- AVENAGE**, âv'ên-âdje, s. [of avena, oats, Latin.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
- To **AVENGE**, â-vêndje', v. a. [avenger, Fr.]—1. To revenge. *Isaiah*.—2. To punish. *Dryden.*
- AVENGANCE**, â-vên'jênce, s. [from avenge.] Punishment. *Phillips.*
- AVENGEMENT**, â-vêndjê'mênt, s. [from avenge.] Vengeance; revenge.
- AVENGER**, â-vên-jêr, s. [from avenge.]—1. Punisher. *Par. Lost*.—2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*
- AVENS**, âv'êns, s. Herb beetroot.
- AVENTURE**, â-vên'tshûre, s. [aventure, Fr.] A mischance; causing a man's death, without felony. *Covel.*
- AVENUE**, âv'ên-û, s. [avcnuë, French.]—1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon*.—2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.
- To **AVER**, â-vêr', v. a. [averer, Fr.] To declare positively. *Prior.*
- AVERAGE**, âv'êr-âdje, s. [averagium, Latin.]—1. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers*.—2. A medium; a mean proportion.
- AVERTMENT**, â-vêr'mênt, s. [from aver.] Establishment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*
- AVERNAT**, â-vêr'nât, s. A sort of grape.
- To **AVERRUNCATE**, âv-vêr'rûn'kâte, v. a. [averruncus, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*
- AVERSATION**, â-vêr-sâ'shûn, s. [from aversor, Lat.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*
- AVERSE**, â-vêrse', a. [aversus, Lat.]—1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden*.—2. Not pleased with; unwilling to. *Prior.*
- AVERSELY**, â-vêrse-lê, ad. [from averse.]—1. Unwillingly.—2. Backwardly. *Byron.*
- AVERSENESS**, â-vêrse'nêss, s. [from averse.] Unwillingness; backwardness. *Atterbury.*
- AVERSION**, â-vêr'shûn, s. [aversion, French.]—1. Hatred; dislike; detestation. *Milton*.—2. The cause of aversion. *Pope.*
- To **AVERT**, â-vêr't, v. a. [averto, Latin.]—1. To turn aside; to turn off. *Shaks. Dryden*.—2. To put by. *Sprat.*
- AUF**, ôf, s. [of, al, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *See OAF.*
- AUGER**, âw'gâr, s. [gigger, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes. *Maxon.*
- AUGHT**, âwt, pronoun. [auht, aphot, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addison.*
- To **AUGMENT**, âwg-mênt', v. a. [augmenter, French.] To increase; to make bigger or more. *Fairfax.*
- To **AUGMENT**, âwg-mênt', v. n. To increase; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*
- AUGMENT**, âwg'mênt, s. [augmentum, Latin.]
1. Increase. *Walton*.—2. State of increase. *Wise-man.*
- AUGMENTATION**, âwg-mên-tâ'shûn, s. [from augere.]—1. The act of increasing or making bigger. *Addison*.—2. The state of being made bigger. *Bentley*.—3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*
- AUGUR**, âw'gâr, s. [augur, Latin.] One who pretends to predict future events by the sight of birds. *Prior.*
- To **AUGUR**, âw'gâr, v. n. [from augur.] To guess; to conjecture by signs. *Dryden.*
- To **AUGURATE**, âw'gâr-âte, v. n. [auguror, Lat.] To judge by augury.
- AUGURATION**, âw-gâr-â'shûn, s. [from augur.] The practice of augury. *Brown.*
- AUGURER**, âw'gâr-âr, s. [from augur.] The same with *augur*. *Shaks.*
- AUGURIAL**, âw-gûr-âl, a. [from augury.] Relating to an omen. *Brown.*
- AUGURY**, âw'gû-rê, s. [augurium, Latin.]—1. The act of prognosticating by omens. *Swift*.—2. The rules observed by augurs. *L'Estrange*.—3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*
- AUGUST**, âw-gûst, a. [augustus, Latin.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*
- AUGUST**, âw-gûst, s. [Augustus, Latin.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Pea-cham.*
- AUGUSTNESS**, âw-gûst'nêss, s. [from august.] Elevation of look; dignity.
- AVIARY**, âv'ê-âr-rê, s. [from avis, Latin.] A place enclosed to keep birds. *Evelyn.*
- AVIDITY**, â-vîd'itê-tê, s. [aviditê, Fr.] Greediness; eagerness.
- To **AVILE**, â-vîlle, v. a. [from aviler, Fr.] To hold cheap. *B. Jonson.*
- AVILOUS**, âv'ish'ûs, a. [avitus, Latin.] Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.
- To **AVISE**, â-vîze', v. a. [aviser, Fr.]—1. To counsel. *Spenser*.—2. To bethink himself. *Spenser*.—3. To consider. *Spenser.*
- AVIZEFUL**, â-vîze'fûl, a. [from avize.] Discerning. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 26.*
- AULD**, âuld, a. [old, Saxon.] Old. *Shaks.*
- AULETICK**, âw-lê't'ik, a. [αυλιῶν, Gr.] Belonging to pipes.
- AULICK**, âw'lik, a. [aulicus, Lat.] Belonging to the court.
- AULNE**, âwn, s. [aulne, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
- To **AUMAIL**, âw'mâle, v. a. [from maille, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*
- AUNT**, ânt, s. [aunte, Fr.] A father or mother's sister. *Pope.*
- AVOCADO**, âv-ô-kâ'dô, s. A plant.
- To **AVOCATE**, âv-ô-kâte, v. a. [avoco, Lat.] To call away.
- AVOCATION**, âv-ô-kâ'shûn, s. [from avocate.]—1. The act of calling aside. *Dryden*.—2. The business that calls. *Hale.*
- To **AVOID**, â-vôid, v. a. [vuider, French.]—1. To shun; to escape. *Tillotson*.—2. To endeavour to shun; to shift off. *Shaks*.—3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon*.—4. To oppose; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*
- To **AVOID**, â-vôid', v. n.—1. To retire. 1 *Sam*.—2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*
- AVOIDABLE**, â-vôid'â-bl, a. [from avoid.] That which may be avoided or escaped. *Locke.*
- AVOIDANCE**, â-vôid'ânse, s. [from avoid.]—1. The act of avoiding. *Watts*.—2. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*
- AVOIDER**, â-vôid'âr, s. [from avoid.]—1. The person that shuns any thing.—2. The person that carries any thing away.—3. The vessel in which things are carried away.
- AVOIDLESS**, â-vôid'lêss, a. [from avoid.] Inevitable. *Dennis.*
- AVOIRDUPOIS**, âv-êr-dô-pôiz', s. [avoir du poids, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. *Arbutnot.*

no, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb, būll;—ōll;—pōnūd—(tin), TĪn.

AVOLITION, à-vò-là shūn, s. [from avolo, Latin.]

The act of flying away. *Brown.*

To AVOUCH, à-vouitsh, v. a. [avouer, French.]—1.

To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*—2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*—3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shaks.*

AVOUCH, à-vòutsh', s. [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shaks.*

AVOUCHABLE, à-vòutsh' à-bl, a. [from avouch.] That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, à-vòutsh' àr, s. [from avouch.] He that avouches.

To AVOUW, à-vòù', v. a. [avouer, Fr.] To justify; not to dissemble. *Swift.*

AVOWABLE, à-vòù' à-bl, a. [from avow.] That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL, à-vòù' àl, s. [from avow.] Justificatory declaration.

AVOWABLY, à-vòù' à-blè, ad. [from avow.] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*

AVOWEE, à-vòù' èè', s. [avoué, French.] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.

AVOWER, à-vòù' àr, s. [from avow.] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*

AVOWRY, à-vòù' rè', s. [from avow.] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his *avowry.*

AVOWSAL, à-vòù' sàl, s. [from avow.] A confession.

AVOWTRY, à-vòù' trè', s. [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

AURATE, àw' rât', s. A sort of pear.

AURELIA, àw' rè' lè-à, s. [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot, of any species of insects; the chrysalis. *Ray.*

AURICLE, àw' rè' kl, [auricula, Latin.]—1. The external ear.—2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURICULA, àw' rìk' kèù' là, s. Bear's ear; a flower.

AURICULAR, àw' rìk' kèù' làr, a. [from auricula, Lat.]—1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. *Shaks.*—2. Secret; odd in the ear.

AURICULARLY, àw' rìk' kèù' làr' lè', ad. In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS, àw' rì' fèr' às, a. [aurifer, Latin.] That which produces gold. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION, àw' rè' g' à' shūn, s. [auriga, Lat.] The act of driving carriages. Not used.

AURORA, àw' rò' rà', s. [Latin.]—1. A species of crowfoot.—2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

AURORA Borealis, àw' rò' rà' bò' rè-à' à-lis, [Latin.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM fulminans, àw' ròm' fùl' mèn-à' àns, [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Garth.*

AUSCULTATION, àws' kùl' t' à' shūn, s. [from ausculto, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.

To AUSPICATE, àw' s' p' kâte, v. n. [from auspice.] To give an auspicious turn to. *Burke.*

AUSPICE, àws' p' is, s. [from auspicius, Lat.]—1.

The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.—2. Protection; favour shewn. *B. Jonson.*—3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL, àws' p' is' àl, a. [from auspice.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS, àws' p' is' h' às, a. [from auspice.]—1.

With omens of success.—2. Prosperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*—3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shaks.*—4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. *Roscommon.*

AUSPICIOUSLY, àws' p' is' h' às' lè', ad. [from auspicious.] Happily; prosperously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, àws' p' is' h' às' nèss, s. [from auspicious.] Prosperity; happiness.

AUSTERE, àws' tère', a. [austerus, Lat.]—1. Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers.*—2. Sour of taste; harsh; astringent. *Blackmore.*

AUSTERELY, àws' tère' lè', ad. [from austere.] Severely; rigidly. *Paradise Lost.*

AUSTE'RIENESS, àws' tère' nèss, s. [from austere.]

—1. Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shaks.*—2. Roughness in taste; astringency.

AUSTE'RITY, àws' tère' r' è', s. [from austere.]—1.

Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Ben Jonson.*—2. Sourness of temper.—3. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*

A'USTRAL, àws' trál, a. [australis, Latin.] Southern.

To A'USTRALIZE, àws' trál' lize, v. n. [from auster, Latin.] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*

A'USTRINE, àws' trín, a. [from austrinus, Latin.] Southern.

AUTHE'NTICAL, àw' thèn' t' è' kál, a. Authentick. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY, àw' thèn' t' è' kál' lè', ad. [from authentic.] With circumstances requisite to procure authority. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, àw' thèn' t' è' kál' nèss, s. [from authentic.] The quality of being authentic; genuineness. *Addison.*

AUTHE'NTICITY, àw' thèn' t' è' s' è' t' è', s. [from authentic.] Authority; genuineness.

AUTHE'NTICK, àw' thèn' t' è' kál, a. [authenticus, Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority. *Cowley.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY, àw' thèn' t' è' kál' lè', ad. [from authentic.] After an authentic manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS, àw' thèn' t' è' kál' nèss, s. [from authentic.] Authenticity.

A'UTHOR, àw' thúr, s. [auctor, Lat.]—1. The first beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*—2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*—3. The first writer of any thing. *Dryden.*

—4. A writer in general. *Shaks.*

AU' THORESS, àw' thúr' rès, s. A female in any of those capacities which give the title of *author.*

Walsb. Walpole.

AU' THORITATIVE, àw' thór' r' è' t' à' t' iv, a. [from authority.]—1. Having due authority.—2. Having an air of authority; positive. *Swift.*

AU' THORITATIVELY, àw' thór' r' è' t' à' t' iv' lè', ad. [from authoritative.]—1. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority.—2. With due authority. *Hale.*

AU' THORITATIVENESS, àw' thór' r' è' t' à' t' iv' nèss, s. [from authoritative.] Authoritative appearance.

AU' THORITY, àw' thór' è' t' è', s. [auctoritas, Lat.]—1. Legal power. *Shaks.*—2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*

—3. Power; rule. *1 Tim.*—4. Support; countenance. *Ben Jonson.*—5. Testimony. *Sidney.*—6. Credibility. *Hooker.*

AU' THORIZATION, àw' thór' r' è' zà' shūn, s. [from authorize.] Establishment by authority. *Hale.*

To AU' THORIZE, àw' thór' lize, v. a. [autoriser, Fr.]—1. To give authority to any person. *Dryden.*—2.

To make any thing legal. *Dryden.*—3. To establish any thing by authority. *Hooker.*—4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right. *Locke.*—5. To give credit to any person or thing. *South.*

A'U' THORSHIP, àw' thúr' shìp, s. The quality of being an author. *Shakespeare.*

AU' TO' CRASY, àw' tók' krà' sè', [αὐτοκρατία.] In-

dependent power.

AU' TO' CRATICE, àw' tók' krà' tìs, s. [from αὐτοκρατία.] A female absolute sovereign. *Chesterfield.*

AU' TO' CRATICAL, àw' tók' krà' t' è' kál, a. [αὐτοκρατικός, Greek.] Independently supreme. *Pearson.*

AU' TO' GRAPH, àw' tó' gráf, s. [αὐτογραφία, Greek.] Own hand writing. *J. Norton.*

AU' TO' GRAPHY, àw' tó' gráf' è', s. [αὐτογραφία.] A particular person's own writing; the original.

AU' TO' GRAPHICAL, àw' tó' gráf' è' kál, a. [from autography.] Of one's own writing.

AU' TO' MATICAL, àw' tó' mà' t' è' kál, a. [from automaton.] Having the power of moving itself.

AU' TO' MATON, àw' tó' mà' t' è' t' on, s. [αὐτοματιόν.]

Fâte, fâr fâll, fâg;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

- A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. *Wilkins*.
- AUTOMATOUS**, âw-tôm'mâ-tûs, a. [from automaton.] Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
- AUTONOMY**, âw-tôn'nô-mê, s. [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. Not in use.
- AUTOPSY**, âw-tôp-sê, s. [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration. *Ray*.
- AUTOPTICAL**, âw-tôp'tè-kâl, a. [from autopsy.] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown*.
- AUTOPTICALLY**, âw-tôp'tè-kâl-lê, a. [from autoptical.] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown*.
- AUTUMN**, âw-tûm, s. [autumnus, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter. *Philips*.
- AUTUMNAL**, âw-tûm'nâl, a. [from autumn.] Belonging to autumn. *Donne*.
- AVULSION**, â-vûl'shûn, s. [avulsio, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips*.
- AUXESIS**, âwks-ê'sis, s. [Latin.] Exornation; amplification.
- AUXILIAR**, âwks-îl'yâr, }
AUXILIARY, âwks-îl'yâr-rê, }^s
 [from auxiliium, Lat.] Helper; assistant. *South*.
- AUXILIAR**, âwks-îl'yâr, }
AUXILIARY, âwks-îl'yâr-rê, }^a
 [from auxiliium, Lat.] Assistant; helping. *Milton*. *Dryden*.
- AUXILIARY** Verb, âwks-îl'yâr-rê vûb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Hatt*.
- AUXILIATION**, âwks-îl-lê-â'shûn, s. [from auxiliatus, Lat.] Help; aid.
- To **AWAIT**, â-wâ'tê, v. a. [from a and wait.]—1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax*.—2. To attend; to be in store for. *Rogers*.
- AWAIT**, â-wâ'tê, s. [from the verb.] Ambush. *Spenser*.
- To **AWAKE**, â-wâ'kê, v. [peccan, Saxon.]—1. To rouse out of sleep. *Shaks*.—2. To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dryden*.—3. To put into new action. *Pope*.
- To **AWAKE**, â-wâ'kê, v. n. To break from sleep; to cease to sleep. *Shaks*.
- AWAKE**, â-wâ'kê, a. [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping. *Dryden*.
- To **AWAKEN**, â-wâ'kên, See **AWAKE**.
- AWAKENER**, â-wâ'kên-ûr, s. [from awaken.] What excites. *Trumbull*.
- To **AWARD**, â-wârd', v. a. [peapord, Saxon.]—1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence. *Collier*.—2. To judge; to determine. *Pope*.
- AWARD**, â-wârd', s. [from the verb.] Judgement; sentence, determination. *Addison*.
- AWARE**, â-wâ're', ad. [Zeapan, Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury*.
- To **AWARE**, â-wâ're', v. n. To beware; to be cautious. *Paradise Lost*.
- AWAY**, â-wâ', ad. [apeg, Saxon.]—1. Absent. *Ben Jonson*.—2. From any place or person. *Shaks*.—3. Let us go. *Shaks*.—4. Begone. *Smith*.—5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotson*.
- AWE**, âw, s. [ege, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South*.
- To **AWE**, âw, v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with reverence. *Euclid*.
- AWEBAND**, âw'bând, s. A check.
- AWFUL**, âw'ûl, a. [from awe and full.]—1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton*.—2. Worshipful; invested with dignity. *Shaks*.—3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Hatts*.
- AWFULLY**, âw'ûl-lê, ad. [from awful.] In a reverential manner. *South*.
- AWFULNESS**, âw'ûl-nêss, s. [from awful.]—1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity. *Addison*.—2. The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor*.
- To **AWHAPPE**, â-hwâpê, v. a. To strike; to confound. *Hubbert's Tale*.
- AWHILE**, â-hwîlê, ad. Some time. *Milton*.
- AWK**, âwk, a. [awkward.] Odd. *L'Estrange*.
- AWKWARD**, âwk'wârd, a. [apapaw, Saxon.]—1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shaks*.—2. Unready, unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden*.—3. Perverse; untoward. *Hudibras*.
- AWKWARDLY**, âwk'wârd-lê, ad. [from awkward.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly. *Sidney*. *Prior*. *Watts*.
- AWKWARDNESS**, âwk'wârd-nêss, s. [from awkward.] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts*.
- AWL**, âwl, s. [ale, ale, Saxon.] A pointed instrument to bore holes. *Mortimer*.
- AWLESS**, âw'lêss, a. [from awl, and the negative less.]—1. Wanting reverence. *Dryden*.—2. Wanting the power of causing reverence. *Shaks*.
- AWME**, âwm, s. A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one seventh of an English tun. *Arbutnot*.
- AWNING**, âwn'îng, s. A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather. *Robinson Crusoe*.
- AWOKE**, â-wôkê, The preterite from *awake*.
- AWORK**, â-wûrk', ad. [from a and work.] On work; in a state of labour.
- AWORKING**, â-wûrk'îng, ad. [from awork.] In the state of working. *Hubbert's Tale*.
- AWRY**, â-rl', ad. [from a and wry.]—1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely. *Milton*.—2. Asquint; with oblique vision. *Denham*.—3. Not level; unevenly. *Brewerwood*.—4. Not equally between two points. *Pope*.—5. Not in a right state; perversely. *Sidney*.
- AXE**, âks, s. [eax, Saxon.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and a metal head, with a sharp edge. *Dryden*.
- AXILLAR**, âks-îl-lâr, }
AXILLARY, âks-îl-lâr-rê, }^a
 [from axilla, Latin.] Belonging to the armpit. *Brown*.
- AXIOM**, âks'yûm, s. [axioma, Lat.] A proposition evident at first sight. *Hooker*.
- AXIS**, âks'îs, s. [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Bentley*.
- AXLE**, âks'îl, }
AXLE-TREE, âks-îl-trê, }^s
 [axis, Lat.] The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circunvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Shaks*. *Milton*.
- AY**, âê, ad. [perhaps from aio, Latin.] Yes. *Shaks*.
- AYE**, â, ad. [apa, Saxon; æt.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips*.
- AYGREEN**, â'grêen, s. The same with *houselack*.
- AZYRY**, â-zêrê, ad. [See **AIRY**.]
- AZIMUTH**, âz-zê-mûth, s. [Arab.]—1. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.—2. *Magnetical azimuth* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian.—3. *Azimuth compass* is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.
- AZURE**, â-zûrê', [azur, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Newton*.

B.

B, bê, is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

BAA, bââ, s. [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

To **BAA**, bââ, v. n. [balo, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

To **BÄBLË**, bâbl', v. n. [bäbelen, German.]

—1. To prattle like a child. *Prior*.—2. To talk

ally. *Arabian. Prior.*—3. To tell secrets. *L'Es-trange.*—4. To talk much. *Prior.*
BA'BBLE, bá'bbl, s. [babbl, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shaks.*
BA'BBLEMENT, bá'bbl-mént, s. [from babble.] Senseless prate. *Milton.*
BA'BBLER, bá'bblár, s. [from babble.]—1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*—2. A teller of secrets. *Fairy Queen.*
BABE, bábe, s. [babu Welsh.] An infant of either sex. *Dryden.*
BA'BERY, bá'bér-é, s. [from babe.] Finery to please a babe or child. *Sidney.*
BA'BISH, bá'bish, a. [from babe.] Childish. *Aschm.*
BABO'ON, bá'bhoón', s. [babonin, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Addison.*
BABY, bá'bé, s. [See BABE.]—1. A child; an infant.—2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with. *Stillingfleet.*
BA'CCATED, bá'ká-téd, a. [baccatus, Lat.] Beset with pearls. Having many berries.
BACCHANA'LIAN, bá'ká-ná'lé-án, s. [from bacchanalia, Latin.] A drunkard.
BACCHANALS, bá'ká-ná'ls, s. [bacchanalia, Latin.] The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Pope.*
BACCHANTES, bá'ká-n'téz, s. The mad priests of Bacchus. *Mason.*
BA'CCHUS BOLE, há'ká-s-bóle, s. A flower; in chymistry: the tendency of one body to unite itself to another.
BACCI'FEROUS, bá'kífér-rús, a. Berry-bearing. *Kay.*
BA'CHELOR, bá'tsh'él-ór, s. [baccalureus, Lat.]—1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*—2. A man who takes his first degrees. *Ascham.*—3. A knight of the lowest order.
BA'CHELORS B'cton, bá'tsh'él-órs bát-tún, s. Camion; an herb.
BA'CHELORSHIP, bá'tsh'él-ór-shíp, s. [from bachelor.] The condition of a bachelor. *Shaks.*
BACK, bá'k, s. [hac, bac, Sax.]—1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*—2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut. *Doone.*—3. Part of the body which requires clothes. *Locke.*—4. The rear. *Clarendon.*—5. The place behind. *Dryden.*—6. The part of any thing out of sight. *Bacon.*—7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge. *Arbutnot.*
BACK, bá'k, ad. [from the noun.]—1. To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*—2. Backward from the present station. *Addison.*—3. Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*—4. Toward things past. *Burne.*—5. Again; in return. *Shaks.*—6. Again; a second time. *Dryden.*
To BACK, bá'k, v. a.—1. To mount a horse. *Shaks.*—2. To break a horse. *Roscommon.*—3. To place upon the back. *Shaks.*—4. To maintain; to strengthen. *South.*—5. To justify; to support. *Boyle.*—6. To second. *Dryden.*
To BA'CKBITE, bá'k'bite, v. a. [from back and bite.] To censure or reproach the absent. *Shaks.*
BA'CKBITER, bá'k'bit-ár, s. [from backbite.] A privy calumniator; censurer of the absent. *South.*
BA'CKBITING, bá'k'bit-íng, s. [from backbite.] Privy calumny. *Spenser to Lord Buchhurst.*
BACKCA'RRY, bá'ká-r-ré, s. The act of having on the back. *Cowley.*
BACKDO'OR, bá'ká-dóre, s. [from back and door.] The door behind the house. *Atterbury.*
BA'CKED, há'kt, s. [from back.] Having a back. *Dryden.*
BA'CKFRIEND, há'k'frénd, s. [from back and friend.] An enemy in secret. *South.*
BA'CKGAMMON, há'k'gám-mán, s. [from back gammon, Welsh, a little bottle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*
BACKHOUSE, há'k'hóuse, s. [from back and house.] The building behind the chief part of the house. *Carew.*
BA'CKPIECE, bá'k'péese, s. [from back and piece.]

The piece of armour which covers the back, *Camden.*
BA'CKROOM, há'króóm, s. A room behind. *Mason.*
BA'CKSIDE, há'k'síde, s. [from back and side.]—1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*—2. The hinder part of an animal. *Addison.*—3. The yard or ground behind a house. *Mortimer.*
To BACKSLIDE, há'k-slíde, v. n. [from back and slide.] To fall off. *Jeremial.*
BACKSLID'ER, há'k-slí-dár, s. [from backslide.] An apostate. *Prov.*
BA'CKSLIDING, há'k-'slí-díng, s. [from backslide.] Falling off from duty. *Whole duty of man.*
BA'CKSTAFF, há'k'stáf, s. [from back and staff; because, in taking a observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.
BACKSTAIRS, há'k-stáirs, s. The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*
BA'CKSTAYS, há'k-stáze, s. [from back and stay.] Ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward.
BA'CKSWORD, há'k'sórd, s. [from back and sword.] A sword with one sharp edge.
BA'CKWARD, há'k'wárd, s. }
BA'CKWARDS, há'k'wárd's, } ad.
 [back and p a r, Saxon.] 1. With the back forward. *Gen. v.*—2. Toward the back; not forwards. *Bacon.*—3. On the back. *Dryden.*—4. From the present station to the place behind. *Shaks.*—5. Retrogressively. *Newton.*—6. Toward something past. *South.*—7. Reflectively. *Davies.*—8. From a better to a worse state. *Dryden.*—9. Past; in time past. *Locke.*—10. Perversely. *Shaks.*
BA'CKWARD, há'k'wárd, a.—1. Unwilling; averse. *Atterbury.*—2. Hesitating. *Shaks.*—3. Sluggish; dilatory. *Watts.*—4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive. *South.*
BA'CKWARD, há'k'wárd. The things past. *Shaks.*
BA'CKWARDLY, há'k'wárd-lé, ad. [from backward.]—1. Unwillingly; aversely. *Sidney.*—2. Perversely. *Shaks.*
BA'CKWARDNESS, há'k'wárd-néss, s. [from backward.] Dulness; sluggishness. *Atterbury.*
BA'CON, bá'k'n, s. The flesh of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.*
BAD, bá'd, a. [quoad, Dutch.]—1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*—2. Vicious; corrupt. *Prior.*—3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*—4. Hurtful; unwholesome. *Addison.*—5. Sick.
BAD, bá'd, }
HADE, há'de, } The preterite of bid.
BADGE, bá'dje, s. [bafulamentum, low Latin.]—1. A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*—2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*—3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*
To BADGE, bá'dje, v. a. To mark. *Shaks.*
BA'DGER, bá'dj'ár, s. A brock; a beast that lives in the ground. *Brown.*
BA'DGER, bá'dj'ár, s. [badjulo, to carry, Latin.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it to another. *Cowley.*
BA'DLY, bá'd'lé, ad. Not well.
BA'DNESS, bá'd'néss, s. Want of good qualities.
To BA'FFLE, há'f'fl, v. a. [baffler, French.]—1. To elude. *South.*—2. To confound. *Dryden.*—3. To crush. *Addison.*
BA'FFLE, há'f'fl, s. [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*
BA'FFLER, há'f'flár, s. [from baffler.] He that puts to confusion. *Government of the Tongue.*
BAG, bá'g, s. [belze, Saxon.]—1. A sack, or pouch. *South.*—2. That part of animals, in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers. *Dryden.*—3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. *Addison.*—4. A term used to signify quantities; as a bag of pepper.
To BAG, bá'g, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*—2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

Bâre, bâr, bâl, bâr, nê, mêt, -pine, pin, >

- To **BAG**, bâg, v. n. To swell like a full bag. *Dryden*.
- BAGATELLE**, bâg'â-têl', s. [bagatelle, Fr.] A trifle. Not English. *Prior*.
- BAGGAGE**, bâg'gâdjé, s. [baggage, Fr.]—1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon*.—2. A worthless woman. *Sidney*.
- BAGNIO**, bân'yô, s. [bagnio, Ital.] A house for bathing and sweating. *Arbutnot*.
- BAGPIPE**, bâg'pîpé, s. [from bag and pipe.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leather bag, and pipes. *Addison*.
- BAGPIPE**, bâg'pî-pûr, s. [from bagpipe.] One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shaks*.
- BAIL**, bâle, s. *Bail* is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.
- To **BAIL**, bâle, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To give bail for another.—2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon*.
- BAILABLE**, bâ'tâ-bl, a. [from bail.] That may be set at li'erty by bail.
- BAIL-BOND**, bâle'bônd, s. A bond or obligation, with one or more sureties, to insure the defendant's appearance at the return of the writ. *Blackstone*.
- BAILIFF**, bâ'lik, s. [baillie, French.]—1. A subordinate office. *Addison*.—2. An officer whose business is to execute arrests. *Bacon*.—3. An under-steward of a manor.
- BAILIWICK**, bâ'tê-wîk, s. [baillie, and vic, Saxon.] The place or jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Hole*.
- BAILPIECE**, bâle'pêès, s. A piece of parchment on which is written a recognizance for trial. *Blackstone*.
- To **BAIT**, bâte, v. a. [baican, Saxon.]—1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray*.—2. To give meat to one's self or horses, on the road. *Fairy Queen*.
- To **BAIT**, bâte, v. a. [from batre, French.]—1. To set dogs upon. *Shaks*.—2. To clap the wings. *Shaks*.
- To **BAIT**, bâte, v. n. [from abate.] To stop at any place for refreshment. *Par. Lost*.
- BAIT**, bâte, s.—1. Meat set to allure animals to a snare. *Shaks*.—2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addison*.—3. A refreshment on a journey.
- BAITZ**, bâz, s. A kind of coarse open cloth.
- To **BAKE**, bâke, v. a. [bæcan, Saxon.]—1. To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah*.—2. To harden in the fire. *Bacon*.—3. To harden with heat. *Dryden*.
- To **BAKE**, bâke, v. n.—1. To do the work of baking. *Shaks*.—2. To be baked. *Shaks*.
- BAKHOUSE**, bâk'hôuse, s. A place for baking bread.
- BAKER**, bâ'kûr, s. [from to bake.] He whose trade is to bake. *South*.
- BALANCE**, bâl'ânse, s. [balance, Fr.]—1. A pair of scales.—2. The act of comparing two things. *Atterbury*.—3. The overplus of weight. *Bacon*.—4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.—5. Equipoise. *Pope*.—6. The beating part of a watch. *Locke*.—7. In astronomy, one of the signs. *Lihra*.
- To **BALANCE**, bâl'ânse, v. a. [balancer, French.]—1. To weigh in a balance. *L'Estrange*.—2. To counterpoise. *Newton*.—3. To regulate an account. *Locke*.—4. To pay that which is wanting. *Prior*.
- To **BALANCE**, bâl'ânse, v. n. To hesitate; to fluctuate. *Locke*.
- BALANCER**, bâl'ân-sûr, s. [from balancer.] The person that weighs.
- BALASS**, *Ruby*, bâl'âs, s. [balas, Fr.] A kind of ruby.
- BALCONY**, bâl-kô'nê, s. [from balcon, French.] A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.
- BALD**, bâld, a. [bal, Welch.]—1. Without hair. *Addison*.—2. Without natural covering. *Shaks*.—3. Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden*.—4. Stripped; without dignity. *Shaks*.
- BALDERDASH**, bâl'dâr-dâsh, s. Rude mixture.
- To **BALDERDASH**, bâl'dâr-dâsh, v. a. To adulterate liquor.
- BALDLY**, bâld'lê, ad. [from bald.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.
- BALDMONY**, bâld'mûn-nê, s. Gentian; a plant.
- BALDNESS**, bâld'nêss, s. [from bald.]—1. The want of hair.—2. The loss of hair. *Swift*.—3. Meanness of writing.
- BALDRICK**, bâld'rîk, s.—1. A girdle. *Pope*.—2. The zodiac. *Spenser*.
- BALE**, bâle, s. [balle, French.] A bundle of goods. *Woodward*.
- BALE**, bâle, s. [bæl, Saxon.] Misery. *F. Queen*.
- To **BALE**, bâle, v. a. To make up into a bundle.
- BALEFUL**, bâk'fûl, a. [from bale.]—1. Sorrowful; sad. *Par. Lost*.—2. Full of mischief. *F. Queen*. *Dryden*.
- BALEFULLY**, bâk'fûl-lê, ad. [from baleful.] Sorrowful; mischievously.
- BALK**, bâwk's, s. [balk, Dutch.] A great beam.
- BALK**, bâwk, s. A ridge of land left unploughed.
- To **BALK**, bâwk, v. a. [See the noun.]—1. To disappoint; to frustrate. *Prior*.—2. To miss any thing. *Drayton*.—3. To omit. *Shaks*.
- BALKERS**, bâw'kûrs, s. Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is. *Carew*.
- BALL**, bâwl, s. [bol, Danish.]—1. Any thing made in a round form. *Hovel*.—2. A round thing to play with. *Sidney*.—3. A globe. *Glanville*.—4. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty. *Bacon*.—5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. *Peacchan*.
- BALL**, bâwl, s. [bal, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift*.
- BALLAD**, bâl'lâd, s. [balade, French.] A song. *Watts*.
- To **BALLAD**, bâl'lâd, v. u. To make or sing ballads. *Shaks*.
- BALLADER**, bâl'lâd-ûr, s. A writer of ballads. *Overbury*.
- BALLADMAKER**, bâl'lâd-mâ-kûr, s. A maker of ballads. *Shaks*. *Much Ado*.
- BALLADMONGER**, bâl'lâd-mông-ûr, s. A dealer in writing ballads. *Shaks*.
- BALLADRY**, bâl'lâd-rê, s. The style of Ballads. *B. Jonson*.
- BALLAD-SINGER**, bâl'lâd-sîng-ûr, s. One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay*.
- BALLAST**, bâl'lâst, s. [ballaste, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins*.
- To **BALLAST**, bâl'lâst, v. a.—1. To put a weight at the bottom of a ship. *Wilkins*.—2. To keep any thing steady. *Dome*.
- BALLETTE**, bâl-lê't, s. [ballette, Fr.] A dance.
- BALLIARDS**, bâl'yârd, s. Billiards. *Spenser*.
- BALLOON**, bâl-lôn, s. }
[ballon, Fr.]—1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.—2. A ball placed on a pillar.—3. A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.
- BALLOT**, bâl'lôt, s. [ballotte, French.]—1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes.—2. The act of voting by ballot.
- To **BALLOT**, bâl'lôt, v. n. [balloter, French.] To choose by balls, without open declaration of the vote. *Wotton*. *Swift*.
- BALLOTATION**, bâl-lôt'â-shûn, s. [from ballot.] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton*.
- BALLOT-BOX**, bâl'lôt-bôks, s. A box for receiving ballots. *Butler's Remains*.
- BALM**, bâm, s. [baume, French.]—1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odorous. *Dryden*.—2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shaks*.—3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain. *Shaks*.

-nâ, nîdye, nîr, uô; 𠵿nîdye, 𠵿b, bân; 𠵿b; 𠵿pônd; 𠵿m, 𠵿n, 𠵿n, 𠵿n

BALM, bâm, }
BALM *Mint*, bâm, }
 The name of a plant. *Müller*.
BALM of *Gilead*, bâm.—1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree.—2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent of its leaves.
To BALM, bâm, v. n. [from the noun.]—2. To anoint with balm. *Shaks*.—2. To soothe; to mitigate. *Shaks*.
BALMY, hâ'mê a. [from balm.]—1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton*.—2. Producing balm.—3. Soothing; soft. *Dryden*.—4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden*.—5. Mitigating; assuasive. *Shaks*.
BALNEARY, hâ'nê-rê, s. [balnearium, Latin.] A bathing room. *Brown*.
BALNEATION, bân-nê-â-shân, s. [from balneum, Lat.] The act of bathing. *Brown*.
BALNEATORY, bân-nê-â-tî-rê, a. [baluatorius, Lat.] Belonging to a bath.
BALSAM, bâl'sâm, s. [balsamum, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham*.
BALSAM *Apple*, bâl'sâm. An Indian plant.
BALSAMICAL, bâl'sâm-mê-kâl, }
BALSAMICK, bâl'sâm'îk, } a.
 Unctuous; mitigating. *Hale*.
BALUSTRADE, bâl-lûs-trâdê, s. Rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.
BAMBOO, bân'bôô, s. An Indian plant of the reed kind.
To BAMBOOZLE, bân-bôôz'z'l, v. n. To deceive; to impose upon. A low word. *Arbut*.
BAMBOOZLER, hân-bôôz-zl'âr, s. A cheat. *Arbut*.
BAN, bân, s. [ban, Teutonic.]—1. Public notice given of any thing. *Cæcil*.—2. A curse; excommunication. *Raleigh*.—3. Interdiction. *Milton*.—4. Ban of the empire; a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended. *Howell*.
To BAN, bân, v. a. [bannen, Dutch.] To curse; to excommunicate. *Kneller*.
BANANA *Tree*, bân-nâ-nâ, s. Plantain.
BAND, bând, s. [bende, Dutch.]—1. A tie; a bandage. *Shaks*.—2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. *Dryden*.—3. Any union or connexion. *Shaks*.—4. Any thing bound round another. *Lucan*.—5. A company of persons joined together. *Talier*.—6. In architecture. Any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.
To BAND, bând, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton*.—2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden*.
BANDAGE, bând'âdjé, s. [bandage, French.]—1. Something bound over another. *Addison*.—2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.
BANDBOX, bând'bôks, s. [from band and box.] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight. *Addison*.
BANDELET, hân'dê-jê-t, s. [bandelet, Fr.] Any flat moulding or fillet.
BANDIT, bân'dît, }
BANDITTO, bân'dî'tô, } s.
 In the plural banditti. [bandito, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shaks*, *Pope*.
BANDOG, hân'dôg, s. [from band and dog.] A mastiff. *Shaks*.
BANDOLIERS, bân'dô-lê-êr, s. [bandouliers, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.
BANDROL, bân'drôl, s. [banderol, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.
BANDY, bân'dê, s. [from bander, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.
To BANDY, bân'dê, v. a.—1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore*.—2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shaks*.—3. To agitate; to toss about. *Locke*.
To BANDY, bân'dê, v. n. To contend. *Hudibras*.
BANDYLEG, hân'dê-lêg, s. [from bander, Fr.] A crooked leg. *Swift*.
BANDYLEGGED, hân'dê-lêgd, a. [from bandyleg.] Having crooked legs.

BANE, bâne, s. [bana, Saxon.]—1. Poison. *Addison*.—2. Mischief; ruin. *Hooker*.
To BANE, bâne, v. a. To poison. *Shaks*.
BANEFUL, bânê'fûl, a.—1. Poisonous. *Pope*.—2. Destructive. *Ben Jonson*.
BANEFULNESS, bânê'fûl-nêss, s. [from baneful.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.
BANEFWORT, bânê'wôrt, s. Deadly nightshade.
To BANG, bâng, v. a. [yngolen, Dutch.]—1. To beat; to thump. *Howell*.—2. To handle roughly. *Shaks*.
BANG, bâng, s. [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. *Hudibras*.
To BANISH, bân'nîsh, v. a. [banir, French.]—1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Shaks*.—2. To drive away. *Tillotson*.
BANISHÉ, bân'nîsh-ê, s. [from banish.] He that forces another from his own country. *Shaks*.
BANISHMENT, bân'nîsh-nênt, s.—1. The act of banishing another.—2. The state of being banished; exile. *Dryden*.
BANK, bânk, s. [banic, Saxon.]—1. The earth rising on each side of a water. *Crashaw*.—2. Any heap of earth piled up. *Sannol*.—3. A bench of rowers. *Walker*.—4. A place where money is laid up, to be called for occasionally. *South*.—5. The company of persons concerned in managing a joint stock of money.
To BANK, bânk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To lay up money in a bank.—2. To enclose with banks. *Thomson*.
BANK-BILL, bânk'bil, s. [from bank and bill.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid. *Sto*.
BANKER, bânk'êr, s. [from bank.] One that trafficks in money. *Dryden*.
BANKRUPT, bânk'rûpt, a. [banqueroute, Fr.] In debt beyond the power of payment.
BANKRUPT, bânk'rûpt, s. A man in debt, beyond the power of payment.
To BANKRUPT, bânk'rûpt, v. a. To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors. *Hammond*.
BANKRUPTCY, bânk'rûpt-sê, s. [from bankrupt.]—1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.—2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.
BANNER, hân'nâr, s. [banniers, Fr.]—1. A flag; a standard. *Milton*.—2. A steamer borne at the end of a lance.
BANNERET, bân'nâr-rêt, s. [from banner.] A knight made in the field. *Camden*.
BANNEROLE, bân'nâr-rôle, s. [from banderole, Fr.] A little flag or streamer. *Camden*.
BANNIAN, bân'nyân, s. A nun's dress or morning gown.
BANNOCK, bân'nôk, s. A kind of oaten or pease meal cake.
BANQUET, bân'kwê't, s. [banquet, Fr.] A feast. *Job*.
To BANQUET, bân'kwê't, v. a. To treat any one with feasts. *Hayward*.
To BANQUET, bân'kwê't, v. n. To feast; to fare daintily. *South*.
BANQUETER, bân'kwê't-êr, s. [from banquet.]—1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.—2. He that makes feasts.
BANQUET-HOUSE, bân'kwê't-hôuse, }
BANQUETING-HOUSE, bân'kwê't-îng-hôuse, }
 s. [banquet and house.] A house where banquets are kept. *Dryden*.
BANQUETTE, hân-kwê't-ê, s. [Fr.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet.
BANSTICKLE, bân'stîk-kel, s. A small fish; a stickleback.
To BANTER, hân'târ, v. a. [badiner, Fr.] To play upon; to rally. *L'Estrange*.
BANTER, hân'târ, s. [from the verb.] Ridiculous; railing. *L'Estrange*.
BANTERER, hân'târ-êr, s. [from banter.] One that banters. *L'Estrange*.
BANTLING, bân'tîng, s. [bantling.] A little child. *Prior*.

Bár, bá, bá, bá, mé, né, pluc, plu —

BAPTISM, báp'tizán, s. [baptismus, Latin, βαπτισμός]—1. Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ does use. *Hooker*.—2. Baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings. *Luke*.

BAPTISMAL, báp'tiz'mál, a. [from baptism.] Of or pertaining to baptism. *Hanmond*.

BAPTIST, báp'tist, s. [baptiste, Fr. βαπτιστής] He that administers baptism. *Milton*.

BAPTIST, báp'tist, s. [a vulgar abbreviation of] Anabaptist.

BAPTISTERY, báp'tist-è-rè, s. [baptisterium, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. *Addison*.

To **BAPTIZE**, báp'tize, v. a. [baptiser, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism. *Milton*; *Rogers*.

BAPTIZER, báp'tiz-èr, s. [from to baptize.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR, bár, s. [barre, Fr.]—1. A piece of wood laid cross a passage to hinder entrance. *Exodus*.—2. A bolt. *Nehemiah*.—3. Any obstacle. *Daniel*.—4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour.—5. Any thing used for prevention. *Hooker*.—6. The place where causes of law are tried. *Dryden*.—7. An enclosed place in a tavern, where the housekeeper sits. *Addison*.—8. In law. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. *Coael*.—9. Any thing by which any structure is held together. *Jonah*.—10. Bars in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR-SHOT, bár'shót, s. Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To **BAR**, bar, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar. *Swift*.—2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shaks*.—3. To prevent. *Sidney*.—4. To shut out from. *Dryden*.—5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker*.—6. To prohibit. *Addison*.—7. To except. *Shaks*.—8. To hinder a suit. *Dryden*.

BARB, hárb, s. [barba, a beard, Latin.]—1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. *Walton*.—2. The point that stands backwards in an arrow. *Pope*.—3. The armour for horses. *Hayward*.

BARB, hárb, s. [contracted from Barbary.] A Barbary horse.

To **BARB**, bárb, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shave; to dress out the beard. *Shaks*.—2. To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden*.—3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips*.

BARBACAN, bár'bá-kán, s. [barbacane, Fr.]—1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town. *Spenser*.—2. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOS Cherry, bár'bá-dós, [malphigia, Lat.] A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBADOS Tar, bár'bá-dós, A bituminous substance, differing little from petroleum. *Woodward*.

BARBARIAN, bár'bá-ré-án, s.—1. A man uncivilized; a savage. *Sitting ft.*—2. A foreigner. *Shaks*.—3. A man without pity. *Philips*.

BARBARIAN, bár'bá-ré-án, a. Savage. *Pope*.

BARBARICK, bár'bá-rik, a. [barbaricus, Latin.] Foreign; far-fetched; perhaps, wrought in fret-work. *Milton*.

BARBARISM, bár'bá-rizm, s. [barbarismus, Lat.]—1. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language. *Dryden*.—2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden*.—3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.—4. Cruelty; hardness of heart. *Shaks*.

BARBARIETY, bár'bá-ré-té, s. [from barbarous.]—1. Savageness; incivility.—2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon*.—3. Impurity of speech. *Swift*.

To **BARBARIZE**, bár'bá-rize, v. a. To make barbarous. *Barke*.

BARBAROUS, bár'bá-rú-ús, [barbare, Fr.]—1. Ignorant of civility; savage; uncivilized. *Davies*.—2.

Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden*.—3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon*.

BARBAROUSLY, bár'bá-rú-s-lé, ad. [from barbarous.]—1. With ut knowledge of arts.—2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech. *Stepney*.—3. Cruelly; inhumanly. *Spectator*.

BARBAROUSNESS, bár'bá-rú-néss, s. [from barbarous.]—1. Incivility of manners. *Temple*.—2. Impurity of language. *Brevintood*.—3. Cruelty. *Hale*.

To **BARBECUE**, bár'bè-ké-ú, v. a. To dress a hog whole, by broiling. *Pope*.

BARBECUE, bár'bè-ké-ú, s. A hog drest whole.

BARBED, bár'béd, particip. a. [from to barb.]—1. Furnished with armour. *Shaks*.—2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton*.

BARBEL, bár-bl, s. [from barb.] A kind of fish found in rivers. *Walton*.

BARBER, bár'búr, s. [from to barb.] A man who shaves the beard. *Walton*.

To **BARBER**, bár'búr, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder. *Shaks*.

BARBER CHIRURGEON, bár'búr chil-rúr-jón, s. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade. *Wiceman*.

BARBER-MONGER, bár'búr-máng-gúr, s. A lap deeked out by his barber. *Sha*.

BARBERRY, bár'bè-r-è, s. [berberis, Lat.] Piperidgebush. *Mortimer*.

BARD, bárd, s. [bard, Welch.] A poet. *Spenser*.

BARE, báre, a. [bare, Saxon.]—1. Naked; without covering. *Addison*.—2. Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon*.—3. Unadorned; plain; simple. *Spenser*.—4. Detected; without concealment. *Milton*.—5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker*.—6. Mere. *South*.—7. Threadbare; much worn.—8. Not united with any else. *Hooker*.

To **BARE**, báre, v. a. [from the adjective.] To strip. *Baron*.

BARE, báre, preterite of to bear.

BARBONE, bár'bóne, s. [from bare and bone.] Lean.

BARFACED, bár-fá-stè, a.—1. With the face naked; not masked. *Shaks*.—2. Shameless; unserved. *Clarendon*.

BARFACEDLY, bár-fá-séd-lé, ad. [from barefaced.] Openly; shamelessly; without disguise. *Locke*.

BARFACEDNESS, bár-fá-séd-néss, s. [from barefaced.] Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BARFOOT, háre'fút, a. [from bare and foot.] Without shoes. *Addison*.

BARFOOTED, bár-ú'téd, a. Wanting shoes. *Sidney*.

BARHEADED, bár'hé-éd, a. [from bare and head.] Uncovered in respect. *Dryden*.

BARRELY, bár'rè, ad. [from bare.]—1. Nakedly.—2. Merely; only. *Hooker*.

BARRENESS, bár'néss, s. [from bare.]—1. Nakedness. *Shaks*.—2. Leanness. *Shaks*.—3. Poverty. *South*.—4. Meanness of clothes.

BAR'GAIN, bár'gáne, s. [bargaigne, Fr.]—1. A contract or agreement concerning sale. *Bacon*.—2. The thing bought or sold. *L'Esrange*.—3. Stipulation. *Baron*.—4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity. *Dryden*.—5. An event; an upshot. *Arbutnot*.

To **BAR'GAIN**, bár'gáne, v. n. To make a contract for sale. *Addison*.

BARGAINEE, bár-gán-né-è, s. [from bargain.] He or she that accepts a bargain.

BAR'GAINER, bár'gán-núr, s. [from bargain.] The person who professes or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bárgje, s. [bargie, Dutch.]—1. A boat for pleasure. *Raleigh*.—2. A boat for burden on rivers.

BAR'GE-MAN, bárdje'mán, s. 1. A rower in a barge. *Fairy Queen*.—2. One who conducts a barge along rivers and canals.

BAR'GE-MASTER, bárdje'más-túr, s. The proprietor of a barge carrying burdens for hire. *Blackstour*.

—nô, nôve, nôr nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôhnd;—thîn, T thîs.

BARILLA, bâr'îl'îa, s. The purest kind of mineral alkali: the plant from which it is produced.

BARGER, bâr'jîr, s. [from barge.] The manager of a barge. *Carver*.

BARK, bâr'k, s. [bærk, Danish.]—1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon*.—2. [Barca, low Lat.] A small ship. *Crav*.

To **BARK**, bâr'k, v. a. [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark. *Temple*.

To **BARK**, bâr'k, v. n. [beorcan, Sax.]—1. To make the noise which a dog makes. *Cowley*.—2. To clamour at. *Shaks*.

BARBARED, bâr'k'bârd, a. Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer*.

BARBER, bâr'kâr, s. [from bark.]—1. One that barks or clamours. *B. Jonson*.—2. One employed in stripping trees.

BARBY, bâr'kê, a. [from bark.] Consisting of bark. *Shaks*.

BARLEY, bâr'lê, s. A grain of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bâr'lê-brâlê, s. A kind of rural play. *Sidney*.

BARLEY-BROTH, bâr'lê-brôth, s. [barley and broth.] Strong beer. *Shaks*.

BARLEYCORN, bâr'lê-kôrû, s. [from barley and corn.] A grain of barley. *Tuckell*.

BARM, bârû, a. [burm, Welch.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it warm. *Shaks*.

BARMI, bâr'mê, a. [from barm.] Containing barm. *Dryden*.

BARN, bârû, s. [bepn, Saxon.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw. *Addison*.

BARONACLE, bâr'nâ-kî, s. [beapn, a child, and aac, an oak.] A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. *Beutley*.

BAROMETER, bâr-rôm'mê-tûr, s. [from βαρομετρον.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, bâr-rô-mê-trê-kâl, a. [from barometer.] Relating to the barometer. *Darh*.

BARON, bâr'rûn, s. [baro, Latin.]—1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.—2. Baron is an officer, as *barons* etc. he exchequer.—3. There are also barons of the *exchequer*, that have places in the lower house of parliament.—4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowley*.—5. A baron of beef is when the two sinews are not cut asunder. *Nich*.

BARONAGE, bâr'rûn-âdje, s. [from baron.] The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bâr'rûn-nêss, s. [barouessa, Ital.] A baron's lady.

BARONET, bâr'rûn-nêt, s. [of baron, and et, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BARONIAL, bâr'rô-nê-âl, a. Belonging to a barony. *Littleton*.

BARONY, bâr'rûn-nê, s. [baronsic, French.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. *Cowley*.

BAROSCOPE, bâr'ô-s-kôpe, s. [βαρος and σκοπεω.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. *Arbutnot*.

BARBACAN, bâr'râ-kân, s. [baracan, French.] A strong thick kind of a camelot.

BARBAC, bâr'râk, s. [baracca, Span.] Building to lodge soldiers.

BARBATOR, bâr'râ-tûr, s. [barateur, old Fr. a cheat.] A wrangler, an encourager of lawsuits. *Arbutnot*.

BARBATORY, bâr'râ-trê, s. [from barrator.] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras*.

BARREL, bâr'rêl, s. [baril, Welch.]—1. A round wooden vessel to be stopp'd close for keeping liquors. *Dryden*.—2. A barrel of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-five gallons, and of beer-winegar, thirty-four gallons.—3. Any thing hollow,

as the barrel of a gun. *Digby*.—4. A cylinder. *Maxon*.

To **BARREL**, bâr'rêl, v. a. To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenser*.

BARREL-BELLIED, bâr'rêl-bêl'îd, a. Having a large belly. *Dryden*.

BARREN, bâr'rên, a. [bær, Saxon.]—1. Not prolific. *Shaks*.—2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile. *Pope*.—3. Not copious; scanty. *Swift*.—4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shaks*.

BARRENLY, bâr'rên-lê, ad. [from barren.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bâr'rên-nêss, s. [from barren.]—1. Want of the power of procreation. *Milton*.—2. Unfruitfulness; sterility. *Bacon*.—3. Want of invention. *Dryden*.—Want of matter. *Hooker*.—5. In theology, want of sensibility. *Taylor*.

BARREN-WORT, bâr'rên-wûrt, s. A plant.

BARRRFUL, bâr'rûl, a. [bar and full.] Full of obstructions. *Shaks*.

BARRICADE, bâr-rê-kâde, s. [barricade, Fr.]—1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.—2. Any stop; bar; obstruction. *DeWitt*.

To **BARRICADE**, bâr-rê-kâde, v. a. [barricader, Fr.] To stop up a passage. *Gay*.

BARRICA'DO, bâr-rê-kâ'dô, s. [barricada, Spanish.] A fortification; a bar. *Bacon*.

To **BARRICA'DO**, bâr-rê-kâ'dô, v. a. To fortify; to bar. *Clarendon*.

BARRIER, bâr'rêr, s. [barriere, Fr.]—1. A barricade; an outrenchment. *Pope*.—2. A fortification, or strong place. *Swift*.—3. A stop; an obstruction. *Watts*.—4. A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bacon*.—5. A boundary. *Pope*.

BARRISTER, bâr'ris-tûr, s. [from bar.] A person qualified to plead the causes of clients at the bar in the courts of justice. *Blount*.

BARROW, bâr'rô, s. [bepece, Saxon.] Any carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*, a *wheel-barrow*. *Gay*.

BARROW, bâr'rô, s. [bepeg, Saxon.] A hog.

To **BARTER**, bâr'tûr, v. n. [baratter, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Collier*.

To **BARTER**, bâr'tûr, v. a. To give any thing in exchange. *Prior*.

BARTER, bâr'tûr, s. [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton*.

BARTERER, bâr'tûr-ûr, s. [from barter.] He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bâr'tûr-ê, s. [from barter.] Exchange of commodities. *Camden*.

BARTRAM, bâr'trâm, s. A plant; pellitory.

BASALTES, bâ'sâl-têz, s. A kind of marble never found in layers, but standing upright. *Penn*.

BASALTICK, bâ'sâl-tîk, a. Of basaltes. *Penn*.

BASE, bâse, a. [bas, French.]—1. Mean; vile; worthless. *Peacham*.—2. Disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atterbury*.—3. Of low station; of mean account. *Dryd*.—4. Base-born; born out of wedlock. *Camd*.—5. [Applied to metals.] Without value. *Watts*.—6. [Applied to sounds.] Deep, grave. *Bacon*.

BASE-BORN, bâse'bôrû, a. Born out of wedlock. *Gay*.

BASE-COURT, bâse'kôrt, s. Lower Court.

BASE-MINDED, bâse'mînd-êd, a. Mean spirited. *Camden*.

BASE-VIOL, bâse'vî-ûl, s. An instrument used in concerts for the base sound. *Addison*.

BASE, bâse, s. [bas, French.]—1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior*.—2. The pedestal of a statue. *Broomie*.—3. Housings. *Sidney*.—4. The bottom of a cone.—5. Stockings. *Hudibras*.—6. The place from which racers or tilers run. *Dryd*.—7. The string that gives a base sound. *Dryd*.—8. An old rustick play. *Shaks*.

To **BASE**, bâse, v. a. [baisier, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable. *Bacon*.

BASELESS, bâse'lêss, a. [base s. and less.] Void of foundation. *Shaks*.

BASELY, bâse'lê, ad. [from base.]—1. Meanly; dishonourably. *Clar*.—2. In bastardy. *Knolles*.

BASENESS, bâse'nêss, s. [from base.]—1. Mean-

Fâte, fâc, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue; pin;—

ness; vileness. *South*.—2. Vileness of metals. *Swift*.—3. Bastardy. *Shaks*.—4. Deepness of sound. *Bacon*.

To BASH, bâsh, v. n. [probably from base.] To be ashamed. *Spenser*.

BASHA'W, bâsh-âw', s. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province. *Bacon*.

BA'SHFUL, bâsh'fûl, a. [verbaesen, Dutch.]—1. Modest; slumefaced. *Shaks*.—2. Viciously modest. *Sidney*.

BA'SHFULLY, bâsh'fûl-lê, ad. [from bashful.] Timorously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS, bâsh'fûl-nêss, s. [from bashful.]—1. Modesty. *Dryden*.—2. Vicious or rustick shame. *Dryden*.

BA'SIL, bâz'zî, s. The name of a plant.

BA'SIL, bâz'zî, s. The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL, bâz'zî, s. The skin of a sheep tanned.

To BA'SIL, bâz'zî, v. a. To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Maxon*.

BASILICA, bâ-zî'lê-kâ, s. [βασιλική.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy*.

BASILICAL, bâ-zî'lê-kâl, } a.

BASILICK, bâ-zî'lîk, } a. [from basilica.] Used only of the basilick vein. *Sharp*.

BA'SILICK, bâz'îlîk, s. [basilique, Fr. βασιλική.] A large hall, a magnificent church.

BASILICON, bâ-zî'lê-kôn, s. [βασιλικόν.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacon. *Wise man*.

BA'SILISK, bâz'ê-lîsk, s. [basiliscus, Lat.]—1. A kind of serpent; a cockatrice; said to kill by looking. He is called *basilisk*, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head. *Brown*.—2. A species of cannon. *Brown*.

HA'SIN, bâ'sîn, [basin, Fr.]—1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses. *Brown*.—2. A small pond. *Spectator*.—3. A part of the sea enclosed in rocks. *Blackmore*.—5. A oek for repairing and building ships.—6. *Basins* of a *balance*; the same with the scales.

HA'SIS, bâ'sîs, s. [basis, Lat.]—1. The foundation of any thing. *Dryden*.—2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column. *Addison*.—3. That on which any thing is raised. *Denham*.—4. The pedestal. *Shaks*.—5. The ground work. *Shaks*.

To BASK, bâsk, v. a. [backeren, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton*.

To BASK, bâsk, v. n. To lie in the warmth. *Dryden*.

HA'SKET, bâs'kêt, s. [hasged, Welch.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Dryden*.

BA'SKET-HILT, bâs'kêt-hîlt, s. A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras*.

BA'SKET-WOMAN, bâs'kêt-wûm-in-ân, s. A woman that plies at markets with a basket.

BASS, bâse, a. [In music.] Grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

BASS, bâs, s. [by Junius derived from some British word signifying a rush; perhaps properly boss, from the French bosse.] A mat used in churches. *Mortimer*.

BA'SS RELIEF, bâs'rê-lê-êf, s. [bas and relief.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion; low sculpture.

BA'SSET, bâs'sêt, s. [basset, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis*.

BASSO'N, } bâs'sôdn, s.

BASSO'ON, } [basson, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASSO'CK, bâs-sôk', s. Bass, a mat.

BA'STARD, bâs'târd, s. [bastard, Welch.]—1. A person born of a woman out of wedlock.—2. Any thing spurious. *Shaks*.

BA'STARD, bâs'târd, a.—1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shaks*.—2. Spurious; suppositious; adulterate. *Temple*.

To BA'STARD, bâs'târd, v. a. To convict of being a bastard.

To BA'STARDISE, bâs'târd-îze, v. a. [from bastard.]—1. To convict of being a bastard.—2. To beget a bastard. *Shaks*.

BA'STARDLY, bâs'târd-lê, ad. [from bastard.] In the manner of a bastard. *Donne*.

To BASTE, bâste, v. a. [bastonner, Fr.]—1. To beat with a stick. *Hudibras*.—2. To drip butter upon meat on the spit. *Shaks*.—3. [baster, Fr.] To sew slightly.

BASTINA'DE, bâs-tê-nâde', } s.

BASTINA'DO, bâs-tê-nâdô, } s. [bastonnade, Fr.]—1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney*.—2. A Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINA'DE, bâs-tê-nâde', } v. a.

To BASTINA'DO, bâs-tê-nâdô, } [from the noun; bastonner, Fr.] To beat. *Arbutnot*.

BA'STION, bâs'thân, s. [bastion, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris*.

BAT, bât, s. [bat, Saxon.] A heavy stick. *Hakewell*.

BAT, bât, s. An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. *Davies*.

BAT-FOWLING, bât-fôul-îng, s. [from bat and fowl.] Birdcatching in the night time. They light torches, then heat the bushes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught. *Peacham*.

BA'TABLE, bât'â-bl, a. [from bate.] Disputable. *Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BA'TCH, bâtsh, ad. [from bake.]—1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer*.—2. Any quantity made at once. *Ben Jonson*.

BATE, bate, s. [from debate.] Strife; contention.

To BATE, bâte, v. a. [contracted from abate.]—1. To lessen any thing; to retrench. *Shaks*.—2. To sink the price. *Locke*.—3. To lessen a demand. *Shaks*.—4. To cut off. *Dryden*.

To BATE, bâte, v. n.—1. To grow less. *Shaks*.—2. To remit. *Dryden*.

BATE, bate, Once the preterite of ^{bate} e. *Spenser*.

BA'TEFUL, bâte'fûl, a. [from bate and full.] Contentious. *Sidney*.

BA'TEMENT, bâte'mênt, s. Diminution. *Maxon*.

BA'TFUL, bâ'tfûl, a. [from batter and full.] Abundantly fertile. *Drayton*.

BATH, bâth, s. [bath, Saxon.]—1. A bath is either of hot or cold water, either of art or nature. *Quincy*.

—2. Outward heat applied to the body. *Shaks*.—3. A vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Quincy*.—4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints. *Calmet*.

To BATHE, bâthe, v. a. [bathan, Saxon.]—1. To wash in a bath. *South*.—2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden*.

—3. To wash with any thing. *Dryden*.

To BATHE, bâthe, v. n. To be in the water. *Walker*.

BA'THING, bâ'thîng, s. The act of bathing.

BA'TING, bâ'tîng, prep. [from bate.] Except. *Rome*.

BA'TLET, bâ'tlêt, s. [from bat.] A square piece of wood used in beating linen. *Shaks*.

BATO'ON, bâ-tôdn, s. [baton, Fr. formerly spelt baston.]—1. A staff or club. *Bacon*.—2. A truncheon or marshal's staff.

BA'TTAILOUS, bâ't'â-îds, a. [from bataille, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax*.

BATTA'LIA, bâ-tâl'yâ, s. [battaglia, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon*.

BATTA'LION, bâ-tâl'yôn, s. [battalion, Fr.]—1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope*.—2. An army. *Shaks*.

To BAT'TEN, bâ'ten, v. a.—1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton*.—2. To fertilize. *Philips*.

uò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, bíll;—òil,—pòund—(hin, THp.

To **BAY'TTEN**, bà't'tn, v. n. To grow fat. *Garth*.
BA'TTEN, bà't'm, s. A *batten* is a scantling of wooden stuff. *Maxon*.
BA'TTEN, bà't'm, a. [from the verb.] Fertile. *Fairfax*.
 To **BA'TTER**, bà't'túr, v. a. [battere, to beat, Fr.]—1. To beat; to beat down. *Waller*.—2. To wear with beating. *Swift*.—3. To wear out with service. *Southern*.
HA'TTER, bà't'túr, s. [from to batter.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together. *King*.
BA'TTERER, bà't'túr-úr, s. [from batter.] He that batters.
BA'TTERY, bà't'túr-é, s. [batterie, Fr.]—1. The act of battering. *Locke*.—2. The instrument with which a town is battered. *South*.—3. The raised work upon which cannons are mounted.—4. In law, a violent striking of any man. *Shaks*.
 To **BA'TTIL**, bà't'til, v. n. To fatten. *Fairy Queen*.
 To **BA'TTIL**, bà't'til, v. a. To make fertile. *Ray*.
BA'TTLE, bà't'tl, s. [bataille, Fr.]—1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. *Ecclesiasticus*.—2. A body of horses. Not used. *Bacon*.—3. The main body. *Hayward*.
 To **BA'TTLE**, bà't'tl, v. n. [batailler, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior*.
BA'TTLE-ARRAY, hà't'tl-àr-rá', s. Array or order of battle. *Addison*.
BA'TTLE-AXE, hà't'tl-àks, s. A weapon in form of an axe; a bill. *Carew*.
BA'TTLE-DOOR, hà't'tl-dòre, s. [door and battle.] An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke*.
BA'TTLEMENT, hà't'tl-mènt, s. [from battle.] A wall with interstices. *Norris*.
BA'TTY, bà't'té, a. [from bat.] Belonging to a bat. *Shaks*.
BA'VAROY, bà'vá-ròé, s. A kind of cloke. *Gay*.
BA'UBEE, bàw'bèé, s. In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Branston*.
BA'VIN, bàv'ín, s. A stick like those bound up in faggots. *Mortimer*.
BA'WBLE, bàw'bl, [baubellum, barbarous Lat.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior*.
BA'WBLING bàw'bl'ing, a. [from bawble.] Trifling; contemptible. *Shaks*.
BA'WCOCK, bàw'kòk, s. A fine fellow. *Shaks*.
BAWD, bàwd, s. [haude, old Fr.] A procurer or procuress. *Dryden*.
 To **BAWD**, bàwd, v. n. [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift*.
BA'WDILY, bàw'dè-lé, ad. [from bawdy.] Obscenely.
BA'WDINESS, bàw'dè-nèss, s. [from bawdy.] Obsceneness.
BA'WDRICK, bàw'drìk, s. [See **BALDRICK**.] A le-lt. *Chapman*.
BA'WDRY, bàw'drè, s.—1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe*.—2. Obscenity. *Ben Jonson*.
HA'WDY, bàw'dé, a. [from bawdy.] Obscene; unchaste. *Southern*.
HA'WDY-HOUSE, bàw'dè-hòuse, s. A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Drumts*.
 To **BAWL**, bàwl, v. n. [balo, Lat.]—1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Smith on Philips*.—2. To cry us a forward child. *L'Estrange*.
 To **BAWL**, bàwl, v. n. To proclaim us a crier. *Swift*.
BA'WREL, bàw'rèl, s. A kind of hawk. *Diet*.
BA'WSIN, bàw'sín, s. A badger. *Diet*.
HAY, hà, a. [badius, Lat.] A bay horse is inclining to a chestnut. All bay horses have black manes. *Dryden*.
HAY, hà, s. [baye, Dutch.] An opening into the haul. *Fawon*.
HAY, hà, s. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. *Swift*. *Thomson*.
HAY, hà, s. In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shaks*.

BAY, bà, s. A tree.
BAY, hà, s. An honorary crown or garland. *Pope*.
 To **BAY**, bà, v. n. [abbaier, Fr.]—1. To bark, as a dog at a thief. *Spenser*.—1. To shut in. *Shaks*.
 To **BAY**, bà, v. a. To follow with barking. *Shaks*.
BAY Salt, bà. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. *Bacon*.
BAY Window, hà. A window jutting outward. *Shaks*.
BA'YARD, bà'árd, s. [from bay.] A bay horse.
BA'YONET, bà'ò-nét, s. [bayonette, Fr.] A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
 To **BA'YONET**, bà'ò-nét, v. a. [from the noun.] To compel by the bayonet. *Burke*.
BDE'LLIUM, dèl'lè-àm, s. [*ἔδελλαιον*.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh*.
 To **BE**, bè, v. n.—1. To have some certain state, condition, quality; as, the man is wise. *Shaks*.—2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. *Shaks*.—3. To exist; to have existence. *Dryden*.—4. To have something by appointment or rule. *Locke*.
BEACH, bètsh, s. The shore; the strand. *Milton*.
BE'ACHED, bètsh'éd, a. [from beach.] Exposed to the waves. *Shaks*.
BEA'CHY, bètsh'è, a. [from beach.] Having beaches. *Shaks*.
BE'ACON, bè'án, s. [beacon, Saxon.]—1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay*.—2. Marks erected to direct navigators.
BEAD, bède, s. [beade, prayer, Saxon.]—1. Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. *Pope*.—2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shaks*.—3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle*.
BEAD Tree, bède, s. [ZEDARACH.] The nut is by religious persons bored though, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. *Miller*.
BEA'DLE, bè'dl, s. [bydel, Saxou, a messenger.]—1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Cowel*.—2. A petty officer in parishes. *Prior*.
BE'ADROLL, bèd'ròle, s. [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon*.
BE'ADSMAN, bèdes'mán, s. [from bead and man.] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenser*.
BEA'GLE, bè'gl, s. [bigle, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden*.
BEAK, bèék, s. [bec, French.]—1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Milton*.—2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallics. *Dryden*.—3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew*.
BE'AKED, bèék't, a. [from beak.] Having a beak. *Milton*.
BE'AKER, bèék'úr, s. [from beak.] A cop with a spout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope*.
BEAL, bèél, v. [holla, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.
 To **BEAL**, bèél, v. n. [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.
BEAM, bèém, s. [beam, Saxon, a tree.]—1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.—2. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden*.—3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. *Wilkins*.—4. The horn of a stag. *Denham*.—5. The pole of a chariot. *Dryd*.—6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles*.—7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body. *Pope*.
 To **BEAM**, bèém, v. n. [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope*.
BEAM Tree, bèém, s. Wildservice.
BE'AMLESS, bèém'lèss, a. [beam and less.] Emitting no beams of light. *Lee's Oedipus*.
BE'AMY, bèém'è, a. [from beam.]—1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams. *Smith*.—2. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden*.
BEAN, bèén, s. [fabá, Lat.] The common garden bean. The horse bean.

Fâte, fâr, tâll, tât;—mé, mét;—pluë, plu;—

BEAN *Caper*, bêen'kâ-pâr, s. [fabago, Lat.] A plant.

To BEAR, bâre, v. a. pret. I bore, or bare. [beapan, Saxon.]—1. To carry as a burden. *Isaiah*.—2. To convey or carry. *Dryden*.—3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shaks*.—4. To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hales*.—5. To carry as in show. *Shaks*.—6. To carry as in trust. *John*.—7. To support; to keep from falling. *Hooker*.—8. To keep afloat. *Genesis*.—9. To support with proportionate strength. *Arbutnot*.—10. To carry in the mind; as love, hate. *Daniel*.—11. To endure, as pain, without sinking. *Psalms*.—12. To suffer, to undergo. *Job*.—13. To permit. *Dryden*.—14. To be capable of; to admit. *Hooker*.—15. To produce, as fruit. *Pope*.—16. To bring forth, as a child. *Gen*.—17. To possess, as power or honour. *Add*.—18. To gain; to win. *Shaks*.—19. To maintain; to keep up. *Locke*.—20. To support any thing good or bad. *Bacon*.—21. To exhibit. *Dryden*.—22. To be answerable for. *Dryd*.—23. To supply. *Dryd*.—24. To be the object of. *Shaks*.—25. To behave. *Shaks*.—26. To impel; to urge; to push. *Hayward*.—27. To press. *Ben Jonson*.—28. To incite; to animate. *Milton*.—29. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Shaks*.—30. To bear off. To carry away by force. *Creech*.—31. To bear out. To support; to maintain. *South*.

To BEAR, bâre, v. n.—1. To suffer pain. *Pope*.—2. To be patient. *Dryden*.—3. To be fruitful or prolific. *Bacon*.—4. To take effect; to succeed. *Guardian*.—5. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle*.—6. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins*.—7. To act upon. *Hayward*.—8. To be situated with respect to other places.—9. To bear up. To stand firm without falling. *Broome*.—10. To bear with. To endure an unpleasant thing. *Milton*.

BEAR, bâre, s. [bepra, Saxon.]—1. A rough savage animal. *Shaks*.—2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear is the pole star. *Creech*.

BEARABLE, bâre'âbl, a. Capable of being borne; supportable; sufferable.

BEAR-BIND, bâre'bind, s. A species of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY, bâre'fl, s. An insect. *Bacon*.

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'gâr-dn, s. [from bear and garden.]—1. A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Spectator*.—2. Any place of tumult or infirmité.

BEAR'S BREECH, bâres'brîeteli, s. [acanthus, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEAR'S EAR, or Auricula, bâres'ère, s. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S FOOT, bâres'fût, s. A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S WORT, bâres'vârt, s. An herb.

BEARD, bêerd, s. [beard, Saxon.]—1. The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior*.—2. *Beard* is used for the face. *Hudibras*.—3. He has a long beard, he is old. *Locke*.—4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Estranger*.—5. A barb on an arrow.—6. The beard of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict*.

To BEARD, bêerd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shaks*.—2. To oppose to the face; as, *braved* by boys. *More*.

BEARDED, bêerd'éd, a. [from beard.]—1. Having a beard. *Dryden*.—2. Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton*.—3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden*.

BEARDLESS, bêerd'lêss, a. [from beard.]—1. without a beard. *Camden*.—2. Youthful. *Dryden*.

BEARER, bâre'âr, s. [from to bear.]—1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift*.—2. One employed in carrying burthens. *Chronicles*.—3. One who wears any thing. *Shaks*.—4. One who carries the body to the grave.—5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle*.—6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bâre'hârd, s. [from bear and herd.] A man that tends bears. *Shaks*.

BEARING, bâre'ing, s. [from bear.]—1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; aspect; position. *Pope*.—2. Gesture; mein; behaviour. *Shaks*.

BEARING-CLOTH, bâre'ing-clôth, s. A cloth for bearing a new born child in. *Shaks*.

BEARN, bârne, s. [Sax.] A child. *Shaks*.

BEARWARD, bâre'wârd, s. [from bear and ward.] A keeper of bears. *Shaks*.

BEAST, bêest, s. [beste, Fr.]—1. An animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shaks*.—2. An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dryden*.—3. A brutal savage man.

BEASTLINESS, bêest'lê-nêss, s. [from beastly.] Brutality. *Spenser*.

BEASTLY, bêest-lê, a. [from beast.]—1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior*.

To BEAT, bêêt, v. a. pret. beat, part. pass. beat, or beaten. [battere, French.]—1. To strike; to knock. *Dryden*.—2. To punish with stripes. *Locke*.—3. To strike an instrument of music. *Shaks*.—4. To comminute by blows. *Broome*.—5. To strike ground; to rouse game. *Prior*.—6. To thresh corn. *Ruth*.—7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle*.—8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges*.—9. To dash as water, or brush as wind. *Pope*.—10. To tread a path. *Blackmore*.—11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke*.—12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish. *Arbutnot*.—13. To harass; to over-labour. *Hakewell*.—14. To lay, or press. *Shaks*.—15. To depress. *Addis*.—16. To drive by violence. *Dryden*.—17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden*.—18. To beat down. To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden*.—19. To beat up. To attack suddenly.—20. To beat the hoof. To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT, bêêt, v. n.—1. To move in a pulsatory manner. *Collier*.—2. To dash, as a flood or storm. *Bacon*.—3. To knock at a door. *Judges*.—4. To throly; to be in agitation. *Shaks*.—5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shaks*.—6. To try different ways; to search. *Pope*.—7. To act upon with violence. *Smith*.—8. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker*.

BEAT, bêêt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Stroke.—2. Manner of striking. *Greav*.

BEATEN, bêet'n, particip. [from beat.]

BEATER, bêêt'âr, s. [from beat.]—1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Maxon*.—2. A person much given to blows. *Ascham*.

BEATIFIC, bê-â-tîf'îc-kâl, } a. [beatificus, low
BEATIFIC, bê-â-tîf'îc, } Latin.] Bliss-
ful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *South*.

BEATIFICALLY, bê-â-tîf'îc-kâl-lê, ad. [from beatificus.]—In such a manner as to complete happiness. *Hakewell*.

BEATIFICA'TION, bê-â-tê-tîc-kâ'shôn, s. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverend as blessed.

To BEATIFY, bê-â-tê-tî, v. a. [beatifico, Lat.] To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond*.

BEATING, bêêt'ing, s. [from beat.] Correction by blows. *Ben Jonson*.

BEATITUDE, bê-â-tû-tû-de, s. [beatitudo, Lat.]—1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness. *Taylor*.—2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bêô, s. [beau, Fr.] A man of dress. *Dryden*.

BEAVER, bêv'âr, s. [bievre, Fr.]—1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakewell*.—2. A hat of the best kind. *Addison*.—3. [baviere, Fr.] The part of a helmet that covers the face. *Bacon*.

BEAVERED, bêv'ârd, a. [from beaver.] Covered with a beaver. *Pope*.

BEAUSH, bê'ûsh, a. [from beau.] Beslitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU-MONDE, bê-môn-de, s. [French.] The fashionable world. *Prior*.

BEAUTEOUS, bê-â-tê-ûs, a. [from beauty.] Fair; elegant in form. *Prior*.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bê-â-tê-ûs-lê, ad. [from beautiful.] In a beautiful manner. *Taylor*.

-nō, mōve, nōſ, nōt; -ābe, -āb, hūll; -ōl; -pōān; -līn, fīſ.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bē-ū-tē-ſ-ū-nēss, s. [from beautiful.] The state of being beautiful. *Donne.*
BEAUTIFUL, bē-ū-tē-ſ-ūl, v. a. Fair; handsome. *Raleigh.*
BEAUTIFULLY, bē-ū-tē-ſ-ūl-lē, ad. [from beautiful.] In a beautiful manner. *Proper.*
BEAUTIFULNESS, bē-ū-tē-ſ-ū-nēss, s. [from beautiful.] The quality of being beautiful.
TO BEAUTIFY, bē-ū-tē-ſ-ū, v. a. [from beauty.] To adorn; to embellish. *Blackmore.*
TO BEAUTIFY, bē-ū-tē-ſ-ū, v. n. To grow beautiful. *Addison.*
BEAUTY, bē-ū-tē, s. [beauté, Fr.]—1. That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye. *Keay.*—2. A particular grace. *Dryden.*—3. A beautiful person. *Crucial Last.*
TO BEAUTY, bē-ū-tē, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shaks.*
BEAUTY-SPOT, bē-ū-tē-spōt, s. [from beauty and spot.] A spot placed to lighten some beauty. *Greav.*
BECAFFCO, bē-k-ā-fē-kō, s. [becafigo, Span.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig pecker. *Pope.*
TO BECALM, bē-kām, v. a. [from calm.]—1. To still the elements. *Dryden.*—2. To keep a ship from motion. *Locke.*—3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*
BECAME, bē-kāme, The preterite of become.
BECAUSE, bē-kāwse, conjunct. [from by and cause.] For this reason that; on this account that. *Hammond.*
TO BECHANCE, bē-t-ſhānce, v. n. [from b. and chance.] To befall; to happen to. *Shaks.*
BECHICKS, bē-t-ſhīks, s. [βηχικα.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.
TO BECK, bēk, v. n. [bencau, Sax.] To make a sign with the head. *Shaks.*
BECK, bēk, s. [from the verb.]—1. A sign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*—2. A nod of command. *Pope.*
TO BECKON, bēk'n, v. n. To make a sign. *Addison.*
TO BECLIP, bē-k-līp', v. a. [of beclīppan, Sax.] To embrace.
TO BECOME, bē-kām, v. n. pret. I became; comparative I have become.—1. To enter into some state or condition. *Gen. ii. 17.*—2. To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*
TO BECOME, bē-kām', v. a. [from be or by, and epe-m-n, Sax.]—1. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Dryden.*—2. To be suitable to the person; to befit. *Shaks. Stirlingfleet.*
BECOMING, bē-kām'ing, particip. a. [from become.] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*
BECOMING, bē-kām'ing, s. [from become.] Behaviour. *Shaks.*
BECOMINGLY, bē-kām'ing-lē, ad. After a becoming manner.
BECOMINGNESS, bē-kām'ing-nēss, s. [from becoming.] Elegant congruity; propriety. *Greav.*
BED, bēd, s. [bed, Sax.]—1. Something to sleep on. *Bacon.*—2. Lodging. *Shaks.*—3. Marriage. *Clarendon.*—4. Bank of earth raised in a garden. *Bacon.*—5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Addison.*—6. The place where any thing is generated. *Addison.*—7. A hyer; a stratum. *Burnet.*—8. To bring to bed, To deliver of a child.—9. To make the bed, To put the bed in order after it has been used.
TO BED, bēd, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To go to bed with. *Shaks.*—2. To place in bed. *Bacon.*—3. To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*—4. To sow, or plant in the earth. *Martiner.*—5. To lay in a place of rest. *Donne.*—6. To lay in order; in strata. *Shaks.*
TO BED, bēd, v. n. To cohabit. *Wicentiu.*
TO BEDDABLE, bē-d-ā-b-lē, v. a. [from dabble.] To wet; to besprinkle. *Shaks.*
TO BEDDAGGLE, bē-d-ā-g-g-lē, v. a. [from daggle.] To besmear.
TO BEDDASH, bē-d-āsh', v. a. [from dash.] To bespatter. *Shaks.*
TO BEDDWB, bē-d-āwb', v. a. [from dawb.] To besmear. *Shaks.*

TO BEDAZZLE, bē-d-ā-z-lē, v. n. To make the sight dim by too much lustre. *Shaks.*
BEDCHAMBER, bēd'tſhān-ber, s. The chamber appropriated to rest. *Clarendon.*
BEDCLOTHES, bēd'telōz, s. Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shaks.*
BEDDER, bēd'ā-dē, }
BEDDFTER, bē-d-ā-dē-fēr, } s.
 [from b. d.] The netherstone of an oil mill.
BEDDING, bēd-d'ing, s. [from bed.] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*
TO BEDDICK, bē-d-ē-k', v. a. [from deck.] To deck; to adorn; to embellish. *Norris.*
BEDHOUSE, bēd'hōuse, s. [from bede, Saxon, a prayer, and hous-]. An hospital or alms house.
TO BEDD'W, bē-dē', v. a. [from d.w.] To moisten gently, as with the all of d.w. *Shaks.*
BEDFELLOW, bēd'tē-lō, s. [from bed and fellow.] One that lies in the same bed. *Shaks.*
TO BEDDIGHT, bē-d-ī-ſt', v. a. [from dight.] To adorn; to dress. *Gay.*
TO BEDDIM, bē-d-īm', v. a. [from dim.] To obscure; to cloud; to darken. *Shaks.*
TO BEDDIZEN, bē-d-ī-z'n, v. n. [from dizen.] To dress one. A low term.
BEDDLAM, bēd'lām, s. [corrupted from Beddehem, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad.]—1. A madhouse.—2. A madman. *Shaks.*
BEDDLAM, bēd'lām, a. Belonging to a madhouse. *Shaks.*
BEDDLAMITE, bēd'lām-ite, s. [from bedlam.] A mad man. *Leavis.*
BEDMAKER, bēd'mā-kēr, s. [from bed and maker.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the b. ds. *Spectator.*
BEDMATE, bēd'māte, s. [from bed and mate.] A bedfellow. *Shaks.*
BEDMOULDING, bēd'mōld-īng, }
BEDDING MOULDING, bēd'īng-mōld-īng, } s.
 [from bed and mould.] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*
BEDPOST, bēd'pōst, s. [from bed and post.] The post at the end of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wiseman.*
BEDPRESSER, bēd'prēs-sēr, s. A heavy lazy fellow. *Shaks.*
TO BEDRAGGLE, bē-d-rā-g-g-lē, v. a. To soil the clothes. *Swift.*
TO BEDRENCH, bē-d-rēnch', v. a. [from be and drinch.] To drinch; to surk. *Shaks.*
BEDRID, bēd'rīd, a. [from bed and ride.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shaks.*
BEDRITE, bēd'rīte, s. The privilege of the married bed. *Shaks.*
TO BEDROP, bē-d-rōp', v. a. [from be and drop.] To besprinkle; to mark us with drops. *Pope.*
BEDROOM, bēd'rōom, s. [bed and room.]—1. A bed chamber.—2. Room in bed. *Shaks.*
BEDSTEAD, bēd'stēd, s. [from bed and stead.] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*
BEDSTRAW, bēd'strāw, s. The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. *Bacon.*
BEDSWERVER, bēd-swēr-vēr, s. One that is false to the bed. *Shaks.*
BEDTIME, bēd'tīme, s. [from bed and time.] The hour of rest. *Milton.*
TO BEDUCK, bē-d-ū-k', v. n. To duck.
TO BEDUCG, bē-d-ū-g', v. a. To cover with dung.
TO BEDUST, bē-d-ūst', v. n. [from be and dust.] To sprinkle with dust.
BEDWARD, bēd'wārd, ad. [from bed and ward.] Toward bed. *Shaks.*
TO BEDWARF, bē-d-wārf', v. a. To make little; to stunt; to keep from growth. *Donne.*
BE'DWORK, bē'twōrk, s. [from bed and work.] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shaks.*
TO BEDDYE, bēd'yē, v. a. [to put before dye.] To dye. *Sy. Poet. y Queen.*
BEE, bēe, s. [beo, Saxon.]—1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*—2. An industrious and careful person.

Ête, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

BEE-EATER, bê-ê'târ, s. [from bee and eat.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bê-flôw'âr, s. [from bee and flower.] A species of fool-stones. *Miller*.

BEE-GARDEN, bê-gâr'dn, s. A place to set hives of bees in. *Martiner*.

BEE-HIVE, bê-hîve, s. The case or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-ISH, bê'îsh, a. [from bee.] Waspish, peevish.

BEE-MASTER, bê-mâs'târ, s. One that keeps bees. *Martiner*.

BEECH, bêétsh. [hece, or boe; Saxon.] A tree that bears mast. *Dryden*.

BEECHEN, bêétsh'n, a. [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden*.

BEEF, bêéf, s. [boen, French.]—1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food. *Swift*.—2. An ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *beeves*. *Releigh*.

BEEF, bêéf, a. Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

BEEF-EATER, bê-ê'te'âr, s. A yeoman of the guard.

BEEEN, bêén, [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterite of To BE.

BEEER, bêér, s. [bir, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon*.

BEEF, bêét, s. [beta, Latin.] The name of a plant.

BEE-TLE, bê'tl, s. [býtcl, Saxon.]—1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheathes, under which he folds his wings. *Shaks*.—2. A heavy mallet. *Stillingfleet*.

TO BEE-TLE, bê-étl, v. n. To jut out. *Shaks*.

BEE-TLEBROWED, bê-tl-brôwd'ed, a. Having prominent brows.

BEE-TLEHEADED, bê-tl-hêd'êd, a. Logger-headed; having a stupid head. *Shaks*.

BEE-TLESTOCK, bê'tl-stôk, s. The handle of a beetle. *Shaks*.

BE-ETRAVE, bê-ê'trâve, }
BE-ET-RADISH, bê-ê't-râd'îsh, } s.

Beet.

BEEVES, bêéves, s. [The plural of beef.] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton*. *Pope*.

TO BEFALL, bê-fâll', v. n. It befell, it hath befallen.—1. To happen to. *Addison*.—2. To come to pass. *Milton*.—3. To befall of. To become of. Not in use. *Shaks*.

TO BEFIT, bê-fît', v. a. To suit; to be suitable to. *Milton*.

TO BEFOOL, bê-fôol', v. a. [from be and fool.] To insultate; to fool; to make foolish. *South*.

BEFORE, bê-fôre', prep. [hîpôran, Sax.]—1. Further onward in place. *Dryden*.—2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Lost*.—3. In the presence of. *Dryden*.—4. In sight of. *Shaks*.—5. Under the cognizance of. *Dryden*.—6. In the power of. *Dryden*.—7. By the impulse of something behind. *Shaks*.—8. Preceding in time. *Dryden*.—9. In preference to. *Hooker*.—10. Prior to.—11. Superior to.

BEFORE, bê-fôre', ad.—1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Par. Lost*.—2. In time past. *Dryden*.—3. In some time lately past. *Hale*.—4. Previously to. *Swift*.—5. To this time; hitherto. *Dryden*.—6. Already. *Dryden*.—7. Further onward in place. *Shaks*.

BEFOREHAND, bê-fôre'hând, ad.—1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addison*.—2. Previously; by way of preparation. *Hooker*.—3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon*.—4. At first; before any thing is done. *L'Estrange*.

BEFORETIME, bê-fôre'time, ad. Formerly. 1 Sam.

TO BEFORTUNE, bê-fôr'tshône, v. a. To betide. *Shaks*.

TO BEFOUL, bê-fôul', v. a. To make foul; to soil.

TO BEFRIEND, bê-fî-ênd', v. a. To favour; to be kind to. *Pope*.

TO BEFRINGE, bê-fîng'e', v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.

TO BEG, bêg, v. n. [beggereu, Germ.] To live upon alms. *Lutcr*.

TO BEG, bêg, v. a.—1. To ask, to seek by petition. *Matth*.—2. To take any thing for granted. *Barnet*.

TO BEGET, bê-gêt', v. a. I begot, or begat; I have begotten. [begettan, Saxon.]—1. To generate; to procreate. *Isaiah*.—2. To produce, as effects. *Shaks*.—3. To produce, as accidents. *Denham*.

BEGE'TTER, bê-gêt'târ, s. [from beget.] He that procreates, or begets. *Locke*.

BEGGABLE, bêg-gâ-bl, a. [from beg.] To be got by begging for. *Butler's Characters*.

BEGGAR, bêg-gâr, s. [from beg; properly begger.]—1. One who lives upon alms. *Broome*.—2. A petitioner. *Dryden*.—3. One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotson*.

TO BEGGAR, bêg-gâr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Grant*.—2. To deprive. *Shaks*.—3. To exhaust. *Shaks*.

BEGGARLINESS, bêg-gâr-lê-nêss, s. [from beggarly.] The state of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bêg-gâr-lê, a. [from beggar.] Mean; poor; indigent. *South*.

BEGGARLY, bêg-gâr-lê, ad. [from beggar.] Meanly; despicably. *Hooker*.

BEGGARY, bêg-gâr-rê, s. [from beggar.] Indigence. *Swift*.

TO BEGIN, bê-gîn', v. n. I began, or begun; I have begun. [beginnan, Sax.]—1. To enter upon something new. *Cowley*.—2. To commence any action or state. *Ezekiel*. *Prior*.—3. To enter upon existence.—4. To have its original. *Pope*.—5. To take rise. *Dryden*.—6. To come into act. *Dryden*.

TO BEGIN, bê-gîn', v. a.—1. To do the first act of any thing. *Pope*.—2. To trace from any thing as the first ground. *Locke*.—3. To begin with. To enter upon. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

BEGINNER, bê-gîn'nâr, s. [from begin.]—1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. *Hooker*.—2. An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker*.

BEGINNING, bê-gîn-nîng, s. [from begin.]—1. The first original, or cause. *Swift*.—2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denham*.—3. The state in which any thing first is. *Dryden*.—4. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke*.—5. The first part of any thing. *Pope*.

TO BEGIRD, bê-gîrd', v. a. I begird, or begirded; I have begird.—1. To bind with a girdle. *Milton*.—2. To surround; to encircle. *Prior*.—3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer. *Clarendon*.

BEGLERBEG, bêg-lêr-bêg, s. [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

TO BEGNAW, bê-nâw', v. a. [from be and gnaw.] To bite; to eat away. *Shaks*.

BEGONE, bê-gône', interject. Go away; hence; away. *Addison*.

BEGOT, bê-gôt', }
BEGOTTEN, bê-gôt'tn, }
The particip. passive of the verb *beget*.

TO BEGREASE, bê-grêze', v. a. To soil or dawb with fat matter.

TO BEGRIME, bê-grîme', v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shaks*.

TO BEGUILE, bê-gîl'e', v. a. [from be and guile.]—1. To impose upon; to delude. *Milton*. *South*.—2. To deceive; to evade. *Shaks*.—3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies*.

BEGUN, bê-gûn'. The participle passive of *begin*.

BEHALF, bê-hâlf', s. [from behoof, profit.]—1. Favour; cause. *Clarendon*.—2. Vindication; support. *Addison*.

TO BEHAVE, bê-hâve', v. a. To carry; to conduct. *Atterbury*.

TO BEHAVE, bê-hâve', v. n. To act; to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, bê-hâv'yûr, s. [from behave.]—1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad. *Sidney*.—2. External appearance. 1 Sam. xx.—3. Gesture; manner of action. *Hooker*.—4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness. *Sidney*.—5. Conduct; general practice; course of life. *Locke*.—6. To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bâll, —ôll;—pôând;—thin, THIS.

making such a state as requires great caution.
L'Estrange.
TO BEHEAD, bê-hêd', v. a. [from be and head.]
 To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*
BEHELD, bê-hêld', participle passive from *behold*.
BEHEMOTH, bê-hê-môth, s. The hippopotamus, or
 river-horse. *Job.*
BEHEN, } bêh, s. Valentine root. *Dict.*
BEN, }
BEHEST, bê-hêst', s. [hæpæt, Saxon.] Command;
 precept. *Farfax.*
TO BEHIGHT, bê-hîte', v. a. pret. behot, part.
 beheight, [from hatan, Saxon.]—1. To promise.
Spenser.—2. To entrust, to commit. *Spenser.*
BEHIND, bê-hînd', prep. [hron, Saxon.]—1. At
 the back of another. *Knolles.*—2. On the back
 part. *Mark.*—3. Towards the back. *Judges.*—4.
 Following another. 2 *Saas.*—5. Remaining after
 the departure of something else. *Shaks.*—6. Rem-
 aining after the death of those to whom it belong-
 ed. *Pope.*—7. At a distance from something going
 before. *Dryden.*—8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
 —9. On the other side of something. *Dryden.*
BEHIND, bê-hînd', ad. Out of sight; in a state of
 concealment. *Locke.*
BEHINDHAND, bê-hînd'hând, ad. [from behind
 and hand.]—1. In a state in which rents or profits
 are anticipated. *Locke.*—2. Not upon equal terms,
 with regard to forwardness. *Spect.*
TO BEHOLD, bê-hôld', v. a. pret. I beheld, I have
 beheld, or beholden, [beheldtan, Saxon.] To
 view; to see. *Dryden.*
BEHOLD, bê-hôld', interject. See; lo. *Genesis.*
Milton.
BEHOLDEN, bê-hôld'ên, part. a. [gehouden,
 Dutch.] Bound in gratitude. *Shaks.*
BEHOLDER, bê-hôld'êr, s. [from behold.] Specta-
 tor. *Atterbury.*
BEHOLDING, bê-hôld'îng, a. Beholden.
BEHOLDING, bê-hôld'îng, s. Obligation. *Carew.*
BEHOLDINGNESS, bê-hôld'îng-nêss, s. [from be-
 holding, mistaken for beholden.] The state of
 being obliged. *Donne.*
BEHOOF, bê-hôôf', s. [from behoo've.] Profit; ad-
 vantage. *Locke.*
TO BEHOOVE, bê-hôôve', v. n. [behovan, Saxon.]
 To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*
BEHOVEFUL, bê-hôôve'fûl, a. [from behoof.]
 Useful; profitable. *Clarendon.*
BEHOVEFULLY, bê-hôôve'fûl-lê, ad. [from
 behoo'veful.] Profitably; usefully. *Spenser.*
TO BEHOWL, bê-hôôl', v. a. To howl at. *Shaks.*
BEING, bê'îng, s. [from be-]—1. Existence; op-
 posed to non-entity. *Davies.*—2. A particular
 state or condition. *Pope.*—3. The person existing,
Dryden.
BEING, bê'îng, conjunct. [from be.] Since.
BE IT SO, bê'ît sô. A phrase, suppose it to be so.
Shaks.
TO BELA'BOUR, bê-lâ'bôr, v. a. [from be and
 labour.] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*
BEL'AMIE, bê-lâ'mi-ê, s. [bel amie, Fr.] A friend;
 an intimate. *Spenser.*
BEL'AMOUR, bê-lâ'môôr, s. [bel amour, French.]
 A gallant; a lover. *Spenser.*
BEL'ATED, bê-lâ'têd', a. [from be and late.] Be-
 night-d. *Milton.*
BEL'ATEDNESS, bê-lâ'têd-nêss, s. Tardiness of
 conduct. *Milton.*
TO BELA'Y, bê-lâ', v. a.—1. To block up; to stop
 the passage. *Dryden.*—2. To place in ambush.
Spenser.—3. To betray a rope; to splice; to mend a
 rope by laying one end over another.
TO BELCH, bêlsh, v. n. [bealean, Saxon.]—1. To
 eject the wind from the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*—2.
 To issue out by eructation. *Dryden.*
TO BELCH, bêlsh, v. a. To throw out from the stom-
 ach. *Pope.*
BELCH, bêlsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of
 eructation.—2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*
BEL'DAM, bêl'dâm, s. [belle dame, Fr.]—1. An old
 woman.—2. A hag. *Dryden.*

TO BEL'AGUER, bê-lê'gâr, v. a. [bel'ggeren,
 Dut.] To besiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*
BEL'AGURER, bê-lê'gâr-êr, s. [from bel'aguer.]
 One that besieges a place.
BELEMNITES, bê-lê'm-nîtes', s. [from *βελῶν*,
 a dart.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone.
BEL'FLOWER, bêl-flôô'âr, s. A plant.
BEL'FOUNDER, bêl-fôônd'âr, s. [from bell and
 found.] He whose trade is to found or cast bells.
Bacon.
BEL'FRY, bêl'frê, s. [heffroy, in French, is a
 tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*
BEL'GARD, bêl-gâr'd', s. [belle égard, Fr.] A soft
 glance. *Spenser.*
TO BEL'IE, bê-lî', v. a. [from be and lie.]—1. To
 counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. *Dryden.*—2. To
 give the lie; to charge with falsehood. *Dryden.*
 —3. To calumniate. *Shaks.*—4. To give a false
 representation of any thing. *Dryden.*
BEL'IEVE, bê-lî-ê', s. [from believe.]—1. Credit
 given to something which we know not of our-
 selves. *Wotton.*—2. The theological virtue of faith;
 firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*—
 3. Religion; the body of tenets held. *Hooker.*—4.
 Persuasion, opinion. *Penple.*—5. The thing be-
 lieved. *Bacon.*—6. Creed; a form containing the
 articles of faith.
BEL'IEVEABLE, bê-lî-êv'â-bl, a. [from believe.]
 Credible.
TO BEL'IEVE, bê-lî-êve', v. a. [bel-îyan, Saxon.]—
 1. To credit upon the authority of another.
Watts.—2. To put confidence in the veracity of
 any one. *Evelinus.*
TO BEL'IEVE, bê-lî-êve', v. n.—1. To have a firm
 persuasion of any thing. *Genesis.*—2. To exercise
 the theological virtue of faith. *Shaks.*
BEL'IEVER, bê-lî-êv'êr, s. [from believe.]—1. He
 that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*—2. A
 professor of christianity. *Hooker.*
BEL'IEVINGLY, bê-lî-êv'îng-lê, ad. [from to be-
 lieve.] After a believing manner.
BEL'IEVE, bê-lî-êv', ad. [from like; as, by lik-ness.]
 —1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*—2. Some-
 times in a sense of irony. *Hooker.*
BEL'IVE, bê-lî-ve', ad. [blive, Saxon.] Speedily;
 quickly. *Spenser.*
BELL, bêll, s. [bel, Saxon.]—1. A vessel, or hollow
 body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the
 act of some instrument striking against it. *Holden.*
 —2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as
 the cups of flowers. *Shaks.*—3. A small hollow
 globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a
 solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding
 against the sides, gives a sound. *Shaks.*—4. To
 bear the bell. To be the first.
TO BELL, bêll, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow in
 the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
BELL'FASHIONED, bêll-fâsh'înd, a. [from bell
 and fashion.] Having the form of a bell. *Morti-
 mer.*
BELL'FLOWER, bêll-flôô'âr, s. Any flower shaped
 like a bell. *Pate's Cowley.*
BELLE, bêl, s. [beau, belle, Fr.] A young lady.
Pope.
BEL'LES LETTRES, bêl-lê't-êr, s. [Fr.] Polite
 literature. *Tatler.*
BELL'PHONE, bêl-fô-ne, s. [bel l'hand phone, Fr.]
 A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.
 Not in present use. *Spenser.*
BELLY'GEROUS, bêl-lî'jê-rôs, }
BELLY'GERANT, bêl-lî'jê-rânt, } a.
 [belliger, Lat.] Waging war.
BEL'LING, bêl'îng, s. A hutting term, spoke
 of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time.
Dict.
BELLYPOTENT, bêl-lîp'pô-tênt, a. [bellipotus,
 Lat.] Pissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*
TO BEL'LOW, bêl-lô, v. n. [bellan, Saxon.]—1. To
 make a noise as a bull. *Dryden.*—2. To make
 any violent outcry. *Shaks.*—3. To vociferate;
 to clamour. *Tatler.*—4. To roar as the sea or the wind.
Dryden.
BEL'LOWS, bêl-lôs, s. [blûg, Saxon.] The instru-
 ment used to blow the fire. *Sidney.*

Fâte, fâr tâll, fâs,—mê, mêt,—plûc, plûc,—

BELMINE, bêl'mîne, a. [bellinus, Latin.] Beasty; brutal. *Litt. bury.*
BELTLY, bêl'le, s. [balk, Dutch.]—1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shaks.*—2. The womb. *Congreve.*—3. That part of man which requires food. *Hayward.*—4. That part of any thing which swells out into a larger capacity. *Bacon.*—5. Any place in which something is enclosed. *Jonah.*
TO BELLY, bêl'le, v. n. To hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*
BELLYACHE, bêl'le-âke, s. [from belly and ache.] The cholick.
BELLYBOUND, bêl'le-bôund, a. Costive.
BELLY-FRETTING, bêl'le-fret-ting, s. [With farriers.] The chaffing of a horse's belly with the foreleg.
BELLYFUL, bêl'le-fûl, s. [from belly and full.] As much food as fills the belly.
BELLYGOD, bêl'le-gôd, s. [from belly and god.] A glutton. *Hakewell.*
BELLY-TIMBER, bêl'le-tîm-bûr, s. Food. *Prior.*
BELMAN, bêl'mân, s. [from bell and man.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*
BELMETAL, bêl'mêt-tl, s. [from bell and metal.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper and one of pewter. *Newton.*
TO BELMCK, bê-lôk, v. a. To fasten. *Shaks.*
TO BELONG, bê-lông, v. n. [belangen, Dutch.]—1. To be the property of. *Rel. th.*—2. To be the province or business of. *Shaks. Boyle.*—3. To adhere, or be appendant to. *Luke.*—4. To have relation to. *1 Sam.*—5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*—6. To be preferred to. *1 Cor.*
BELOVED, bê-lâv'éd, or bê-lâv'd, a. Loved; dear. *Milton.*
BELOW, bê-lô, prep. [from be and low.]—1. Under in place; not so high. *Shaks.*—2. Inferior in dignity. *Addison.*—3. Inferior in excellence. *Felton.*—4. Unworthy of; unbecoming. *Dryden.*
BELOW, bê-lô, ad.—1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*—2. On earth; in opposition to heaven. *South.*—3. In hell; in the region of the dead. *Tickell.*
TO BELOWT, bê-lôut, v. a. [from be and lowt.] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*
BELSWÄGGER, bêl-swäg-gâr, s. A whoremaster. *Dryden.*
BELT, bêl, s. [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*
BELWETHER, bêl-wêth'êr, s. [from bell and wether.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. Whence to bear the bell. *Hoveel.*
TO BEMAD, bê-mâd, v. a. To make mad. *Shaks.*
TO BEMIRE, bê-mîrê, v. n. [from be and mire.] To drag, or scumber in the mire. *Swift.*
TO BEMOAN, bê-mônê, v. n. [from To moan.] To lament; to bewail. *Addison.*
BEMOANER, bê-môn'âr, s. [from the verb.] A lament.
TO BEMOIL, bê-môil, v. a. [from be and moil, from mouiller, Fr.] To bedrabbie; to bewine. *Shaks.*
TO BEMONSTER, bê-môn'stâr, v. n. To make monstrous. *Shaks.*
BEMUSED, bê-mûsêd, a. Overcome with musing. *Pope.*
BENCH, bêntsh, s. [bene, Saxon.]—1. A seat. *Dryden.*—2. A seat of justice. *Shaks.*—3. The persons sitting on a bench. *Dryden.*
TO BENCH, bêntsh, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with benches. *Dryden.*—2. To seat upon the bench. *Shaks.*
BENCHER, bêntsh'êr, s. [from bench.] Those gentlemen of the inn of court are called benchers, who have been readers. *Blount.*
TO BEND, bênd, v. a. pret. bended, or bent, [bend, Saxon.]—1. To make crooked; to crook.

Dryden.—2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*—3. To apply. *Hooker.*—4. To put any thing in order for use. *L'Estrange.*—5. To incline. *Pope.*—6. To subdue; to make submissive.—7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow. *Camden.*
TO BEND, bênd, v. n.—1. To be incurved.—2. To lean or jut over. *Shaks.*—3. To resolve; to determine. *Addison.*—4. To be submissive; to bow. *Isaiah.*
BEND, bênd, s. [from the verb.]—1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shaks.*—2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.
BENDABLE, bênd-â-bl, a. [from bend.] That may be incurved.
BENDER, bênd'âr, s. [from to bend.]—1. The person who bends.—2. The instrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*
BENDWITH, bênd'wîth, s. An herb.
BENEAPED, bê-nêp'êd, a. [from reap.] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.
BENEATH, bê-nêth, prep. [beneôð, Saxon.]—1. Under; lower in place. *Prior.*—2. Under. *Dryden.*—3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.—4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*
BENEATH, bê-nêth', ad.—1. In a lower place; under. *Anon.*—2. Below, as opposed to heaven. *Exodus.*
BENEDICT, bênn'ê-dîkt, a. [benedictus, Latin.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*
BENEDICTION, bênn'ê-dîk'shôn, s. [benedictio, Lat.]—1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness. *Milton.*—2. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.*—3. Acknowledgment for blessings received. *Ray.*—4. The form of instituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*
BENEFACITION, bênn'ê-fâk'shôn, s. [from benefacio, Lat.]—1. The act of conferring a benefit.—2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*
BENEFACITOR, bênn'ê-fâk'tôr, s. [from benefacio, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*
BENEFACRESS, bênn'ê-fâk'trêss, s. [from benefactor.] A woman who confers a benefit.
BENEFICE, bênn'ê-fîs, s. [from beneficium, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings. *Dryden.*
BENEFICED, bênn'ê-fîsd, a. [from benefice.] Possessed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
BENEFICENCE, bê-nêf'îs-ênsê, s. [from beneficent.] Active goodness. *Dryden.*
BENEFICENT, bê-nêf'îs-ênt, a. [from beneficeus, Lat.] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*
BENEFICIAL, bênn'ê-fîsh'âl, a. [from beneficium, Lat.]—1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotson.*—2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbutnot.*
BENEFICIALLY, bênn'ê-fîsh'âl-ê, ad. [from beneficial.] Advantageously; helpfully.
BENEFICIALNESS, bênn'ê-fîsh'âl-nêss, s. [from beneficial.] Usefulness; profit. *Hale.*
BENEFICIARY, bênn'ê-fîsh'âr-ê, a. [from benefice.] Holding something in subordination to another. *Bacon.*
BENEFICIARY, bênn'ê-fîsh'âr-ê, s. He that is in possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
BENEFIT, bênn'ê-fî, s. [beneficium, Lat.]—1. A kindness; a favour conferred. *Milton.*—2. Advantage; profit; use. *Winston.*—3. [In law.] Benefit of clergy is, that a man being found guilty of such felony as this benefit is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and set free, if the ordinary's commissi-
oner, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus. Cowel.*
TO BENEFIT, bênn'ê-fî, v. a. [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbutnot.*
TO BENEFIT, bênn'ê-fî, v. n. To gain advantage. *Milton.*
BENEMPT, bê-nêmpt, a. Appointed; marked out. *Spenser.*
TO BENE'T, bê-nêt, v. a. [from net.] To ensnare. *Shaks.*
BENEVOLENCE, bê-nêv'ôl-ênsê, s. [beneficên-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tábe, táb, báll; —òll; —pòund; —táin, This.

um, Lat.]—1. Disposition to do good; kindness. *Pope*.—2. The good done; the charity given.—3. A kind of tax. *Bacon*.
BENEVOLENT, bé-név'vò-lènt, a. [benevolens, Latin.] Kind; having good will. *Pope*.
BENEVOLENTNESS, bé-név'vò-lènt-nèss, s. The same with *benevolence*.
BENGAL, bèn-gáll', s. A sort of thin slight stuff.
BENJAMIN, bèn-jámín', s. [Benzoin.] The name of a tree, and of a gum.
To BENIGHT, bé-néte', v. a. [from night.]—1. To surprise with the coming on of night. *Sidney*.—2. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light. *Boyle*.
BENIGN, bé-níne', a. [benignus, Lat.]—1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton*.—2. Wholesome; not malignant. *Arbutnot*.
BENIGN Disease, bé-níne', is when all the usual symptoms appear favourably. *Quincy*.
BENIGNESS, bé-níne'nèss, s. [from benign.] The same with *benignity*.
BENIGNITY, bé-níng'né-té, s. [from benign.]—1. Graciousness; actual kindness. *Hooker*.—2. Salubrity; wholesome quality. *Wiseman*.
BENIGNLY, bé-níne'lè, ad. [from benign.] Favourably; kindly. *Waller*.
BENISON, bèn'nè-zò'n, s. [benir, Fr. to bless.] Blessing; benediction. *Milton*.
BENNET, bèn'nét, s. Au herb.
BENT, bènt, s. [from the verb to bend.]—1. The state of being bent. *Walton*.—2. Degree of flexure.—3. Declivity. *Dryden*.—4. Utmost power. *Shaks*.—5. Application of the mind. *Locke*.—6. Inclination; disposition towards something. *Milton*.—7. Determination; fixed purpose. *Hooker*.—8. Turn of temper, or disposition. *Dryden*.—9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke*.—10. A stalk of grass, called *bentgrass*. *Bacon*.
BENTING Time, bèn'tíng, [from bent.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dryden*.
To BENU'M, bé-nám', v. a. [benumen, Saxon.]—1. To make torpid. *Fairfax*.—2. To stupefy. *Dryden*.
BENZOIN, bèn-zò'ín', s. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. *Boyle*.
To BEPAINT, bé-pánte', v. a. [from paint.] To cover with paint. *Shaks*.
To BEPINCH, bé-píntsh', v. a. [from pinch.] To mark with pinches. *Chapman*.
To BEPISS, hé-píss', v. a. [from piss.] To wet with urine. *DeRham*.
To BEQUATH, hé-kwè'th', v. a. [epith, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney*.
BEQUEST hé-kwè'st, s. Something left by will. *Hale*.
To BERATTLE, hé-rá'tl', v. a. [from rattle.] To fill with noise. *Shaks*.
BE'BERRY, há'r'hèr-ré, s. [berberis.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. *Bacon*.
To BEREAVE, bé-ré've', v. n. preter. I bereaved, or bereft, [bereofian, Saxon.]—1. To strip off; to deprive of. *Bentley*.—2. To take away from. *Shaks*.
BEREFT, hé-réft', part. pass. of *berewe*.
BERGAMOT, bér-gá-mòt, s. bergamotte, French.]—1. A sort of pear.—2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.—3. A sort of scented stuff.
To BERRHYME, hé-rím'té', v. a. [rim rhyme.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verses. *Pope*.
BERLIN, bér-lín', s. A coach of a particular form. *Swift*.
To BEROB, bé-ròb', v. a. [from rob.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser*.
BE'RRY, bér-ré, s. [berig, Saxon.] Any small fruit, with many seeds. *Shaks*.
To BE'RRY, bér-ré, v. n. [from the noun.] To bear berries.
BE'RTRAM, bér'trám, s. Bastard pelticoy.

BERYL, bér'íl, s. [beryllus, Latin.] A kind of precious stone. *Mikon*.
To BESCRE'EN, bé-sk'rèén', v. a. [from screen.] To shelter; to conceal. *Shaks*.
To BESE'EGH, bé-sè'tsh, v. a. pret. I besought, I have besought, [from pæcan, Saxon.]—1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore. *Philemon*.—2. To beg; to ask. *Spurr*.
To BESE'EM, bé-sè'm', v. n. [beziemen, Dutch.] To become; to be fit. *Hooker*.
BESE'EN, bé-sè'en', part. Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser*.
To BESE'T, bé-sèt', v. a. pret. I beset, I have beset, [besettan, Saxon.]—1. To besiege; to hem in. *Addison*.—2. To embarrass; to perplex. *Rowe*.—3. To waylay; to surround. *Locke*.—4. To follow up; to harass. *Spenser*.
To BESHRE'W, bé-shrú', v. a. [beschryen, Germ. to enchant.]—1. To wish a curse to. *Dryden*.—2. To happen ill to. *Shaks*.
BESID'E, bé-side', } prep.
BESID'ES, bé-sides', }
 [from be and side.]—1. At the side of another; near. *Fairfax*.—2. Over and above. *Hale*.—3. Not according to, though not in direct contrariety. *South*.—4. Out of; in a state of deviation from. *Hudibras*.
BESID'E, bé-side', } ad.
BESID'ES, bé-sides', }
 1. Over and above. *Tillotson*.—2. Not in this number; beyond this class. *Pope*.
BESID'ERY, bé-síd'dè-ré, s. A species of pear.
To BESIE'GE, bé-sè'djé', v. a. [from siege.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces. *Shaks*.
BESIE'GER, bé-sè'djâr, s. [from besiege.] One employed in a siege. *Swift*.
To BESLU'BBER, bé-slu'bbâr, v. a. [from slubber.] To dawb; to smear. *Shaks*.
To BESME'AR, bé-smè'âr, v. a. [from smear.]—1. To bedawb. *Denham*.—2. To soil; to foul. *Shaks*.
To BESMIR'CH, bé-smúr'sht', v. a. To soil; to discolour. *Shaks*.
To BESMO'KE, bé-smòké, v. a.—1. To foul with smoke.—2. To harden or dry in smoke.
To BESMU'T, bé-smút', v. a. [from smut.] To blacken with smoke or soot.
BE'SOM, bé-zám, s. [becin, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon*.
To BESORT, hé-sòrt', v. a. [from sort.] To suit; to fit. *Shaks*.
BESORT, bé-sòrt', s. [from the verb.] Company; attendant; train. *Shaks*.
To BESOT, hé-sòt', v. a. [from sot.]—1. To intoxicate; to stupefy. *Milton*.—2. To make to dote. *Dryden*.
BESOU'GHT, hé-sáwt'. See *BESEECH*.
To BESPAN'GLE, bé-spán'gl, v. a. [from spangle.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope*.
To BESPAT'TER, bé-spát'târ, v. a. [from spatter.]—1. To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift*.—2. To asperse with infamy.
To BESPAW'L, hé-spáwl', v. a. [from spawl.] To dawb with spittle.
To BESPE'AK, bé-spèék, v. a. I bespoke, or bespake, I have bespoken, or bespoken.—1. To order, to entreat any thing beforehand. *Swift*.—2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden*.—3. To forebode. *Swift*.—4. To speak to, to address. *Dryden*.—5. To betoken; to shew. *Addis*.
BESPE'AKER, bé-spèék'âr, s. [from bespeak.] He that bespoken any thing. *Wotton*.
To BESPE'CKLE, bé-spèék'kl, v. a. [from speckle.] To mark with speckles or spots.
To BESPE'W, bé-spè'w, v. a. [from spew.] To dawb with spew or vomit.
To BESPI'CE, bé-spí'sé', v. a. [from spice.] To season with spices. *Shaks*.
To BESPIT, bé-spít', v. a. [from spit.] To dawb with spittle.
To BESPOT, bé-spòt', v. a. [from spot.] To mark with spots. *Milton*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plu;—

To **BESPRE'AD**, bê-spri'êl, v. a. [from spread.] To spread over. *Denham*.
 To **BESPRIN'KLE**, bê-sprîn'kl, v. a. [from sprin-
 kle.] To sprinkle over. *Brown*.
 To **BESPU'TTER**, bê-spû'tûr, v. a. [from sputter.]
 To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by
 sputtering.
BEST, bêst, a. the superlative of good. [bêrt, Sax.]
 —1. Most good. *Hooker*.—2. The best. The utmost
 power; the strongest endeavour. *Bacon*.—3. To
 make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection;
 to improve to the utmost. *Bacon*.
BEST', bêst, ad. [from well.] In the highest degree
 of goodness. *Deut*.
 To **BESTA'IN**, bê-stâ'ne, v. a. [from stain.] To mark
 with stains; to spot. *Shaks*.
 To **BESTEAD**, bê-stêd', v. a. [from stead.]—1. To
 profit. *Milton*.—2. To treat; to accommodate.
Ismaïh.
BESTIAL, bêst'shâl, a. [from beast.]—1. Belonging
 to a beast. *Dryden*.—2. Brutal; carnal. *Shaks*.
BESTIAL'ITY, bêst'shêl'î-tê, s. [from bestial.] The
 quality of beasts. *Arbutnot*.
BESTIALLY, bêst'shêl'î-lê, ad. [from bestial.]
 Brutally.
 To **BESTI'CK**, bêst'îck, v. a. preter. I bestuck, I have
 bestuck, [from stick.] To stick over with any
 thing. *Milton*.
 To **BESTI'R**, bê-stâr, v. a. [from stir.] To put into
 vigorous action. *Roy*.
 To **BESTO'W**, bê-stô', v. a. [besteden, Dutch.]—1.
 To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon*.—2. To give
 as charity. *Hooker*.—3. To give in marriage.
Shaks.—4. To give as a present. *Dryden*.—5. To
 apply. *Swift*.—6. To lay out upon. *Deut*.—7. To
 lay up; to stow; to place. 2 *Kings*.
BESTO'WER, bê-stô'ûr, s. [from bestow.] Giver;
 disposer. *Stillingfleet*.
BESTRA'UGH'T, bê-strâw't', particip. Distracted;
 nad. *Shaks*.
 To **BESTREW**, bê-strêd', v. a. particip. pass. be-
 strewed, or bestrown. To sprinkle over. *Milton*.
 To **BESTRIDE**, bê-strîd', v. a. I bestried, or I be-
 strode; I have bestried, bestrode, or bestridden.—
 1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing be-
 tween one's legs. *Waller*.—2. To step over.
Shaks.
 To **BESTUD**, bê-stûd', v. a. [from stud.] To adorn
 with studs. *Milton*.
BET, bêt, s. [from betan, to increase.] A wager.
Prior.
 To **BET**, bêt, v. a. [from the noun.] To wager; to
 stake at a wager. *Ben Jonson*.
 To **BETA'KE**, bê-tâke', v. a. preter. I betook; part.
 pass. betaken.—1. To take; to seize. *Spenser*.—2.
 To have recourse to. *Hooker*.—3. To move; to re-
 move. *Milton*.
 To **BETE'EM**, bê-têem', v. a. [from teem.] To bring
 forth; to afford. *Shaks*.
 To **BETHYNK**, bê-thînk', v. a. I bethought, [from
 think.] To recall to reflection. *Raleigh*.
 To **BETHRAL**, bê-thrâl', v. a. [from thrall.] To
 enslave; to conquer. *Shaks*.
 To **BETHUM'P**, bê-thûmp', v. a. [from thump.] To
 beat. *Shaks*.
 To **BETIDE**, bê-tîd', v. n. pret. It betided, or betid;
 par. pass. betide. [from tid, Saxon.]—1. To
 happen to; to befall. *Milton*.—2. To come to pass;
 to fall out; to happen. *Shaks*.—3. To become.
Shaks.
BETI'ME, bê-tîme', } ad.
BETI'MES, bê-tîmes', }
 [from by and time.]—1. Seasonably; early. *Mil-*
ton.—2. Soon; before long time has passed. *Tillot-*
son.—3. Early in the day. *Shaks*.
BETLE, bê-tîl, } s.
BETRE, bê-trê, }
 An Indian plant, called water pepper.
 To **BETO'KEN**, bê-tô'kn, v. a. [from token.]—1. To
 signify; to mark; to represent. *Hooker*.—2. To
 foreshow; to presignify. *Thomson*.
BE'TONY, bê-tô-nê, s. [betonica, Lat.] A plant.
BETO'OK, bê-tôok', irreg. pret. [from betide.]

To **BETO'SS**, bê-tôss', v. a. [from toss.] To disturb,
 to agitate. *Shaks*.
 To **BETRA'Y**, bê-trâ', v. a. [trahir, Fr.]—1. To
 give into the hands of enemies. *Knolles*.—2. To
 discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.
 —3. To make liable to something inconvenient.
King Charles.—4. To show; to discover. *Addi-*
son.
BETRAY'ER, bê-trâ'ûr, s. [from betray.] He that
 betrays; a traitor. *Hooker*.
 To **BETRI'M**, bê-trîm', v. a. [from trim.] To deck;
 to dress; to grace. *Shaks*.
 To **BETRO'TH**, bê-trôth', v. a. [from troth.]—1.
 To contract to any one; to affianse. *Cowley*.—2. To
 nominate to a bishoprick. *Ayliffe*.
 To **BETR'UST**, bê-trûst', v. a. [from trust.] To
 entrust; to put into the power of another. *Watts*.
BETSO, bê-tô, s. The smallest Venetian coin.
Marmion's Antiquary.
BETTER, bê'tûr, a. the comparative of good.
 [bêttar, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a great-
 er degree than something else. *Shaks*.
 The **BETTER**, bê'tûr.—1. The superiority; the
 advantage. *Prior*.—2. Improvement. *Dryden*.
BETTER, bê'tûr, a. [from well.] Well in a great-
 er degree. *Dryden*.
 To **BETTER**, bê'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1.
 To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker*.—2. To sur-
 pass; to exceed. *Shaks*.—3. To advance. *Bacon*.
BETTER, bê'tûr, s. Superior in goodness.
Hooker.
BETTOR, bê'tôr, s. [from to bet.] One that lays
 bets or wagers. *Addison*.
BETTY, bê'tî, s. An instrument to break open
 doors. *Arbutnot*.
BETWEEN, bê-twêen', prep. [bêttweon, Sax.]
 —1. In the intermediate space. *Pope*.—2. From one
 to another. *Bacon*.—3. Belonging to two in part-
 nership. *Locke*.—4. Bearing relation to two. *South*.
 —5. Noting difference of one to another. *Locke*.
BETWIXT, bê-wîkst', prep. [bêttwix, Saxon.] Be-
 tween.
BE'VEL, { bêv'îl, s. } In masonry and joinery, a
BE'VIL, { bêv'îl, s. } kind of square, one leg of
 which is frequently crooked. *Swift*.
 To **BE'VEL**, bêv'îl, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut to
 a bevel angle. *Moxon*.
BE'VER, bê-vêr, s. [from bevcre, Italian.] A small
 repast between meals. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
BE'VERAGE, bê-vêr-â-dje, s. [from bevcre, to
 drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dry-*
den.
BE'VY, bê-vêrê, [beva, Italian.]—1. A flock of birds.
 —2. A company; an assembly. *Pope*.
 To **BE'WAIL**, bê-wâle', v. a. [from wail.] To be-
 moan; to lament. *Denham*.
 To **BEWA'RE**, bê-wâre', v. n. [from be and ware.]
 To regard with caution; to be suspicious of dan-
 ger from. *Pope*.
 To **BEWE'EP**, bê-wêp', v. a. [from weep.] To
 weep over or upon. *Shaks*.
 To **BEWE'T**, bê-wê't', v. a. To wet; to moisten.
Shaks.
 To **BE'WHORE**, bê-whôre, v. a. To call whore.
Shaks.
 To **BE'WILDER**, bê-wîldûr, v. a. [from wild.] To
 lose in pathless places; to puzzle. *Blackmere*.
 To **BEWIT'CH**, bê-wîtsb', v. a.—1. To injure by
 witchcraft. *Dryden*.—2. To charm; to please ir-
 resistibly. *Sidney*.
BEWIT'CHERY, bê-wîtsb'ûr-ê, s. [from bewitch.]
 Fascination; charm. *South*.
BEWIT'CHMENT, bê-wîtsb'mênt, s. [from be-
 witch.] Fascination. *Shaks*.
 To **BE'WRAP**, bê-râp', v. a. To wrap round.
Fairfax.
 To **BEWRA'Y**, bê-râ', v. a. [beppegan, Saxon.]—1.
 To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Spenser*.—2.
 To show; to make visible. *Sidney*.
BEWRA'YER, bê-râ'ûr, s. [from bewray.] Betray-
 er; discoverer. *Addison*.
BEY, bê, a. A governor of a Turkish province.
Raymont.

-nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; -táru, táru, báll; -bì; -pòánu; -thín, THIS.

BEYOND, bè-yònd', prep. [beeyond, Saxon.]—1. Before; at a distance not reached. *Pope*.—2. On the farther side of. *Deat*.—3. Farther onward than. *Herbert*.—4. Past; out of the reach of. *Bentley*.—5. Above; exceeding; to a greater degree than. *Locke*.—6. Above in excellence. *Dryden*.—7. Remote from; not within the sphere of. *Dryden*.—8. To go beyond, is to deceive. *Thersal*.

BEZEL, bè-zè'z', s. } That part of a ring in which
BEZIL, bè-zè'z', s. } the stone is fixed.

BEZOAR, bè-zò'ar', s. A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK, bè-zò'ár'dík', a. [from bezoar.] Compounded with bezoar. *Floyer*.

BIANGULATED, bè-àng'g'ù-lá-téd', } a.
BIANGULOUS, bè-àng'g'ù-lús', } a.
[from binus and angulus, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

BIAS, bí'ás, s. [bias, Fr.]—1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. *Shaks*.—2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Dryden*.—3. Propension; inclination. *Dryden*.

To BIAS, bí'ás, v. a. [from the noun.] To incline to one side. *Watts*.

BIBAS, bí'ás, ad. Wrong. *Shaks*.

BIB, bíb, s. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes. *Addison*.

To BIB, bíb, v. n. [bibò, Lat.] To tipple, to sip. *Candlen*.

BIBACIOUS, bí-bá'shús, a. [bibax, Latin.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dict*.

BIBBER, bíb'búr, s. [from to bib.] A tippler.

BIBLE, bí'b'l, s. [from βιβλίον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotson*. *Watts*.

BIBLICAL, bí'b'l-ik'ál, a. [from Bible.] Belonging to the Bible; contained in the Bible; scriptural.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bí-b'l-òg'grá'f'úr, s. [from βιβλος and γραφω] A transcriber; a writer of literary history.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bí-b'l-ò-thè'k'ál, a. [from bibliotheca, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BYBULOUS, bí'b'ù-lús, a. [bibulus, Latin.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture. *Thompson*.

BICAP'SULAR, bí-káp's'ù-lár, a. [bicipularis, Lat.] A plant whose seed pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE, bíse, s. A colour used in painting. *Peacham*.

BICIPITAL, bí-síp'pè-tál, } a.
BICIPITOUS, bí-síp'pè-tús, } a.
[bicipitis, Latin.]—1. Having two heads. *Brown*.—2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm. *Brown*.

To BICKER, bí'k'kr, v. n. [bierre, Welch.]—1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. *Stacey*.—2. To quarrel; to play backward and forward. *Milton*.

BICKERER, bí'k'kr-úr, s. [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BICKERING, bí'k'kr-ìng, s. [from bicker.] Skirmishing with words. *M. of Halifax*.

BICKERN, bí'k'kr'n, s. [apparently corrupted from beakiron.] An iron ending in a point. *Maxon*.

BICORNE, bí-kòr'n', } a.
BICORNOUS, bí-kòr'n'ús, } a.
[bicornis, Lat.] Having two horns. *Brown*.

BICORPORAL, bí-kòr-pò-rál, a. [bicorpor, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID, bíd, v. a. pret. I bid, bad, had, I have bid, or bid'en, bíd'an, Saxon.]—1. To desire; to ask; to invite. *Shaks*.—2. To command; to order. *Watts*.—3. To offer; to propose. *Decay of Piety*.—4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay*.—5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon*.—6. To denounce. *Waller*.—7. To pray. *John*.

BIDALE, bí'd'ále, s. [from bid and ale.] An invitation to drink. *Dict*.

BIDDEN, bí'd'én, part. pass. [from to bid.]—1. Invited. *Bacon*.—2. Commanded. *Pope*.

BIDDER, bíd'dúr, s. [from to bid.] One who offers or proposes a price. *Addison*.

BIDDING, bíd'dìng, s. [from bid.] Command; order. *Milton*.

To BIDE, bíde, v. a. [bídan, Sax.] To endure; to suffer. *Dryden*.

To BIDE, bíde, v. n.—1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton*.—2. To remain in a place. *Shaks*.

BIDENTAL, bí-dèn'tál, a. [bidens, Lat.] Having two teeth. *Swift*.

BIDING, bí'dìng, s. [from bid.] Residence; habitation. *Roue*.

BIENNIAL, bí-èn'nè-ál, a. [biennis, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray*.

BIEH, bíere, s. [from to bear.] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton*.

BIESTINGS, bèst'ìngs, s. [býsteng, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden*.

BIFARIOUS, bí-fá-rè-ús, a. [bifarius, Latin.] Two-fold.

BIFERIOUS, bí-fèr-rús, a. [biferens, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID, bí'fíd, } a.
BIFIDATED, bí'fíd-à-téd', } a.
[bifidus, Lat.] Opening with a cleft.

BIFOLD, bí'fòld, a. [from binus, Lat. and fòld.] Two-fold; double. *Shaks*.

BIFORMED, bí-fòrm'éd, a. [biformis, Lat.] Composed of two forms.

BIFURCATED, bí-fúr-ká-téd, a. [binus and furca.] Shouting out into two heads. *Woodward*.

BIFURCATION, bí-fúr-ká'sh'ùn, s. [binus and furca.] Division into two.

BIG, bíg, a.—1. Having comparative bulk.—2. Great in bulk; large. *Thomson*.—3. Teening; pregnant. *Waller*.—4. Full of nothing. *Addison*.—5. Distended; swollen. *Shaks*.—6. Great in air and mind; proud. *Ascham*.—7. Great in spirit; brave. *Shaks*.

BIGAMIST, bíg'á-míst, s. [bigamus, low Latin.] One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, bíg'á-mè, s. [bigamia, low Latin.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbutnot*.

BIGBELLED, bíg-bèl'féd, a. [from big and belly.] Pregnant. *Shaks*.

BIGGIN, bíg'gín, s. [beguin, French.] A child's cap. *Shaks*.

BIGLY, bíg'gl, ad. [from big.] Famulily; haughtily. *Dryden*.

BIGNESS, bíg'nèss, s. [from big.]—1. Greatness of quantity. *Ray*.—2. Size; greater or smaller. *Newton*.

BIGOT, bíg'òt, s. A man unreasonably devoted to a certain party, or to certain opinions. *Watts*.

BIGOTED, bíg'òt-éd, a. [from bigot.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something. *Garth*.

BIGOTRY, bíg'òt-rè, s. [from bigot.]—1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts*.—2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope*.

BIGSWOLN, bíg'swòln, a. [from big and swoln.] Turgid. *Addison*.

BILANDER, bí-lán-dár, s. [helandre, French.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden*.

BILBERRY, bí'bèr-rè, s. [bilig, Sax. a bladder, and berry.] Whortleberry.

BILBO, bí'bò, s. [from bilboa.] A rapier; a sword. *Shaks*.

BILBOES, bí'bòze, s. A sort of stocks. *Shaks*.

BILE, bíle, s. [bilis, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct. *Quincy*.

BILE, bíle, s. [bile, Sax.] A sore angry swelling. *Shaks*.

BILGE, bílje, s. The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner*.

To BILGE, bílje, v. n. [from the noun.] To spring a leak.

BILINARY, bíl'yár-è, a. [from bilis, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbutnot*.

BILINGSGATE, bíl'ìngz-gáte, s. Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope*.

Βίπ, Βίρ, Βίλ, Βίτ;—μέ, μέτ;—πνε, πνι;—

- BILINGUOUS**, bí'ling-gú-ús, a. [bilinguis, Lat.] Having two tongues.
- BILIOUS**, bí'lyús, a. [from bilis, Lat.] Consisting of bile. *Garth*.
- To **BILK**, bílk, v. a. [bilaicau, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden*.
- BILL**, bíll, s. [bile, Saxon.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew*.
- BILL**, bíll, s. [bille, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple*.
- BILL**, bíll, s. [billet, Fr.]—1. A written paper of any kind. *Shaks*.—2. An account of money. *Bacon*.—3. A law presented to the parliament. *Bacon*.—4. An act of parliament. *Alterbury*.—5. A physician's prescription. *Dryden*.—6. An advertisement. *Dryden*.
- To **BILL**, bíll, v. n. To caress, as doves by joining bills. *Ben Jonson*.
- To **BILL**, bíll, v. a. To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange*.
- BILLET**, bí'let, s. [billet, Fr.]—1. A small paper; a note. *Clarendon*.—2. Billet doux, or a soft billet; a love letter. *Pope*.—3. A small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby*.
- To **BILLET**, bí'let, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shaks*.—2. To quarter soldiers. *Clarendon*.
- BILLIARDS**, bí'lyáds, s. without a singular. [billard, Fr.] A kind of play. *Bayle*.
- BILLOW**, bí'lyó, s. [bilge, German.] A wave swollen. *Denham*.
- To **BILLOW**, bí'lyó, v. n. [from the noun.] To swell, or roll. *Prior*.
- BILLOWY**, bí'lyó'é, a. Swelling; turgid. *Thoms*.
- BIN**, bín, s. [binuc, Sax.] A place where bread, corn, or wine is re-posed. *Swift*.
- BINARY**, bí'ná-ré, a. [from binus, Latin.] Two; double.
- To **BIND**, bínd, v. a. pret. I bound; participle pass. bound, or bounden. [bindan, Sax.]—1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job*.—2. To gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs*.—3. To fasten to any thing. *Joshua*.—4. To fasten tog-ther. *Matthew*.—5. To cover a woman with dressings. *Wiseman*.—6. To compel; to constrain. *Hale*.—7. To oblige by stipulation. *Pope*.—8. To confine; to hinder. *Shaks*.—9. To make ostive. *Bacon*.—10. To restrain. *Fulton*.—11. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one. *Dryden*.—12. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance. *Addison*.
- To **BIND**, bínd, v. n.—1. To contract; to grow stiff. *Mortimer*.—2. To be obligatory. *Locke*.
- BIND**, bínd, s. A species of hops. *Mortimer*.
- BINDER**, bínd'ár, s. [from to bind.]—1. A man whose trade is to bind books.—2. A man that binds sheaves. *Chapman*.—3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with. *Wiseman*.
- BINDING**, bínd'ing, s. [from bind.] A bandage. *Tatler*.
- BINDWEED**, bínd'wééd, s. [convolutus, Latin.] The name of a plant.
- BINOCCLE**, bí'nó-kk, s. A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.
- BINOCCULAR**, bí-nókk'kú-lár, a. [from binus and oculus, Lat.] Having two eyes. *Derham*.
- BIOGRAPHER**, bí-óg-gráf'fár, s. [βίος and γραφειν.] A writer of lives. *Addison*.
- BIOGRAPHY**, bí-óg-gráf'fá, s. [βίος and γραφειν.] Writing the lives of men is called biography. *Watts*.
- BIPAROUS**, bí'pá-rús, a. [from binus and pario, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
- BIPARTITE**, bí'pár-títe, a. [binus and partior, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts.
- BIPARTITION**, bí-pár-tísh'án, s. [from bipartite.] The act of dividing into two.
- BIPED**, bí'péd, s. [bipes, Lat.] An animal with two feet. *Brown*.
- BIPEDAL**, bí'péd-ál, a. [bipedalis, Lat.] Two feet in length.
- BIPENNATED**, bí-pén'ná-téd, a. [from binus and penna, Lat.] Having two wings. *Derham*.
- BIPE TALOUS**, bí-pét'á-lús, a. [of bis and πτελον.] Consisting of two flower leaves.
- BISQUADRATE**, bí'kwá-dráte, s. [bis and quadratus, Lat.] Consisting of four sides.
- BISQUADRATIC**, bí'kwá-drá'tík, s. } s. The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris*.
- BIRCH Tree**, bírtsh, s. [byrc, Sax.] A tree.
- BIRCHEN**, bírtsh'én, a. [from birch.] Male of birch. *Pope*.
- BIRD**, bírd, s. [byrd, or byrd, Sax.] A general term of the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke*.
- To **BIRD**, bírd, v. n. To catch birds. *Shaks*.
- BIRDBOLT**, bírd'bólt, s. A small arrow.
- BIRDCATCHER**, bírd'kátsht-ár, s. One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Estrange*.
- BIRDER**, bírd'ár, s. [from bird.] A bird-catcher.
- BIRDINGPIECE**, bírd'ing-péése, s. A gun to shoot birds with. *Shaks*.
- BIRDLIME**, bírd'líme, s. [from bird and lime.] A glutinous substance spread upon twigs by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden*.
- BIRDMAN**, bírd'mán, s. A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange*.
- BIRDSEYE**, bírdz'í, s. The name of a plant.
- BIRDSFOOT**, bírdz'fú, s. A plant.
- BIRDSNEST**, bírdz'nést, s. An herb.
- BIRDSTONGUE**, bírdz'tóng, s. An herb.
- BIRGANDER**, bírgán-dár, s. A fowl of the goose kind.
- BIRT**, bírt, s. A fish; the turbot.
- BIRTH**, bírtsh, s. [beord, Sax.]—1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden*.—2. Extraction; lineage. *Denham*.—3. Rank which is inherited by descent. *Dryden*.—4. The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden*.—5. Thing born. *Ben Jonson*.—6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton*.
- BIRTH-DAY**, bírtsh'dá, s. [from birth and day.] The day in which any one is born.
- BIRTHDOM**, bírtsh'dóm, s. Privilege of birth. *Shaks*.
- BIRTHNIGHT**, bírtsh'níte, s. [from birth and night.] The night in which any one is born. *Milton*.
- BIRTHPLACE**, bírtsh'pláse, s. Place where any one is born. *Swift*.
- BIRTHRIGHT**, bírtsh'ríte, s. [from birth and right.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born. *Addison*.
- BIRTHSTRANGLER**, bírtsh'stráng'ler, a. Strangled in being born. *Shaks*.
- BIRTHWORT**, bírtsh'wúrt, s. The name of a plant.
- BISCOTT**, bí'skót, s. [Fr.] A confection.
- BISCUIT**, bí'skít, s. [bis and cuit, French.]—1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea. *Knolles*.—2. Composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.
- To **BISECT**, bí-sékt, v. a. [binus and secó, Lat.] To divide into two parts.
- BISECTION**, bí-séktshún, s. [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.
- BISHOP**, bísh'úp, s. [byscop, Sax.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South*.
- BISHOP**, bísh'úp, s. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift*.
- To **BISHOP**, bísh'úp, v. a. To confire; to admit solemnly into the church. *Donne*.
- BISHOPPRICK**, bísh'úp-rík, s. [byscopice, Sax.] The diocese of a bishop. *Bacon*.
- BISHOPSWOOD**, bísh'úps-wééd, s. A plant.
- BISK**, bísk, s. [bisque, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King*.
- BISMUTH**, bíz'múth, s. Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia.
- BISSEXILE**, bí'séks-tíl, s. [bis and sextilis, Lat.] Leap-year. *Brown*.
- BISSON**, bí'són, a. Blind. *Shaks*.
- BISTRE**, bí'str, s. [French.] A colour made of chimney-soot boiled, and then diluted with water.
- BISTORT**, bí'sórt, s. A plant called snakeroot.
- BISTOURY**, bí'stóó-ré, s. [bistouri, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BISULCOUS, bi-sul'kôus, a. [bisuleus, Lat.] Cloven-footed. *Brown*.

BIT, bit, s. [bitol, Saxon.] A bridle; the bitmouth. *Abulnon*.

BIT, bit, s.—1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbutnot*.—2. A small piece of any thing. *Swift*.—3. A Spanish West-India silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.—4. *A bit the better or worse*. In the smallest degree. *Arbutnot*.

To **BIT**, bit, v. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bitsh, s. [bitçe, Sax.]—1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenser*.—2. The name of reproach for a woman. *Arbutnot*.

To **BITE**, bite, v. a. pret. I bit; part. pass. I have bit; or bitten, [bitan, Saxon.]—1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbutnot*.—2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe*.—3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roxmomon*.—4. To cut; to wound. *Shakspeare*.—5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste. *Bacon*.—6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope*.

To **BITE**, bite, v. n. To take the bait.

BITE, bite, s. [from the verb.]—1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dryden*.—2. The act of a fish that takes the bait. *Walton*.—3. A cheat; a trick. *Swift*.—4. A sharper.

BIT'ER, bit'ér, s. [from bite.]—1. He that bites. *Camden*.—2. A fish apt to take the bait. *Walton*.—3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator*.

BIT'TACLE, bit'ák-kl, or bit'ná-kl, s. A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. *Dart*.

BIT'TER, bit'túr, a. [bitçen, Saxon.]—1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood. *Locke*.—2. Sharp; cruel; severe. *Spratt*.—3. Calamitous; miserable. *Dryden*.—4. Sharp; reproachful; satirical. *Shakspeare*.—5. Unpleasant; or hurtful. *Watts*.

BIT'TERGOURD, bit'túr-gôórd, s. A plant.

BIT'TERLY, bit'túr-lé, ad. [from bitter.]—1. With a bitter taste.—2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously. *Shakspeare*.—3. Sharply; severely. *Spratt*.

BIT'TERN, bit'tárn, s. [butour, Fr.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish. *Walton*.

BIT'TERN, bit'túr, s. [from bitter.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making salt.

BIT'TERNESS, bit'túr-néss, s. [from bitter.]—1. A bitter taste. *Locke*.—2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon*.—3. Sharpness; severity; temper. *Clarendon*.—4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. *Bacon*.—5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake*.

BIT'TERSWEET, bit'túr-swéét, s. An apple which has a compound taste. *South*.

BITTOUR, bit'túre, s. The bittern. *Dryden*.

BITUMEN, bit-tú-mén, s. [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Woodward*.

BITUMINOUS, bit-tú-mé-nôus, a. Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon*.

BIVALVE, bi-válve, a. [binus and valvæ.] Having two valves or shutters; used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters. *Woodward*.

BIVALVULAR, bi-vál-vú-lár, a. [from bivalve.] Having two valves.

BL'XWORT, blks'wurt, s. An herb.

BYZANTINE, bi-zán-tín, s. [from Byzantium.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offered upon high festival days. *Camden*.

To **BLAB**, bláb, v. a. [blabberen, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Swift*.

To **BLAB**, bláb, v. n. To tattle; to tell tales. *Shakspeare*.

BLAB, bláb, s. [from the verb.] A teltale. *Milton*.

BLABBER, bláb'búr, s. [from blab.] A tattler; a teltale.

To **BLABBER**, bláb'búr, v. n. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner*.

BLACK, blák, a. [blac, Saxon.]—1. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs*.—2. Dark. 1 *Kings*.—3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen. *Shakspeare*.—4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden*.—5. Dismal; mournful. *Shakspeare*.

BLACK-BRY'ONY, blák-brí'ô-né, s. The name of a plant.

BLACK-CAPS, blák'káps, s. [In cookery.] Apples roasted till their skins are black, then served up in a dish of boiled custard.

BLACK-CATTLE, blák-ká't-ú, s. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blák'gárd, s. A dirty fellow. A low term. *Swift*.

BLACK-FACED, blák'fáste, part. a. With a swarthy complexion. *Shakspeare*. *Rich*. III.

BLACK-LEAD, blák-léd, s. A mineral found in the lead mines, used for pencils.

BLACK-MON'DAY, blák-mún-dá, s. Easter Monday, so called ever since when on that day Edward III. lay with his host before Paris, and the day was so dark and bitter cold, that many men died on their horses' backs by it. *Shakspeare*. *Merch. of Venice*.

BLACK-PUDDING, blák'pú-din, s. A kind of food made of blood and corn.

BLACK-ROD, blák'rôd, s. [from black and rod.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black-rod* he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.

BLACK, blák, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A black colour. *Newton*.—2. Mourning. *Dryden*.—3. A blackamoor.—4. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby*.

To **BLACK**, blák, v. n. [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle*.

BLACKAMOOR, blák'á-môór, s. A negro.

BLACKBERRIED *Heath*, blák'bér-ríd, s. A plant.

BLACKBERRY *Bush*, blák'bér-ré, s. A species of bramble.

BLACKBERRY, blák'bér-ré, s. The fruit of the bramble. *Gay*.

BLACKBIRD, blák'búrd, s. The name of a bird. *Carver*.

To **BLACKEN**, blák'kn, v. a. [from black.]—1. To make of a black colour. *Prior*.—2. To darken. *South*.—3. To defame. *South*.

To **BLACKEN**, blák'kn, v. n. To grow black. *Dryden*.

BLACKISH, blák'ish, a. [from black.] Somewhat black. *Boyle*.

BLACKMOOR, blák'môór, s. [from black and moor.] A negro. *Milton*.

BLACKNESS, blák'néss, s. [from black.]—1. Black colour. *Locke*.—2. Darkness. *Shakspeare*.

BLACKSMITH, blák'smith, s. A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

BLACKTAIL, blák'táile, s. [from black and tail.] The ruff, or pope. A small fish.

BLACKTHORN, blák'thörn, s. The sloe-tree.

BLADDER, blád'dúr, s. [bladdne, Sax.]—1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Ruy*.—2. A blister; a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT, blád'dúr-nút, s. [staphylo-dendron, Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-SENA, blád'dúr-sén-á, s. A plant.

BLADE, bláde, s. [blad, Saxon.] The spike of grass; the green shoots of corn. *Bacon*.

BLADE, bláde, s. [blatte, German.]—1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument.—2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Estrange*.

BLADE OF THE SHOULDER, bláde'òf-shóulder, s. The scapula or scapular bone.

To **BLADE**, bláde, v. a. [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.

BLADED, blá'déd, a. [from blade.] Having blades or spires. *Shakspeare*.

BLAIN, bláine, s. [bleigene, Sax.] A pustule; a blister. *Milton*.

BLAMABLE, blá'má-bl, a. [from blame.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden*.

BLAMABLENESS, blá'má-bl-néss, s. [from blamable.] Faultiness; guiltiness.

BLAMABLY, blá'má-blé, ad. [from blamable.] Culpably; faultily.

To **BLAME**, bláme, v. a. [blámer, Fr.] To censure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden*.

BLAME, bláme, s.—1. Imputation of a fault. *Hemward*.—2. Crime. *Hooker*.—3. Hurt. *Spenser*.

Fâte, târ, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plûe, plû;—

BLA'MEFUL, blâm'fûl, a. [from blame and full.] Criminal; guilty. *Shakspeare*.

BLA'MELESS, blâm'fêss, a. [from blame.] Guiltless; innocent. *Locke*.

BLA'MELESSLY, blâm'fêss-lê, ad. [from blameless.] Innocently. *Hammond*.

BLA'MELESSNESS, blâm'fêss-nêss, s. [from blameless.] Innocence. *Hammond*.

BLA'MER, blâm'ûr, s. [from blame.] A censurer.

BLAMEWORTHY, blâm'wûr'thê, a. Culpable; blamable.

To **BLANCH**, blânstf, v. a. [blanchir, French.]—1. To whiten. *Dryden*.—2. To strip or peel such things as have husks. *Wiseman*.—3. To obliterate; to pass over. *Bacon*.

To **BLANCH**, blânstf, v. n. To evade; to shift. *Bacon*.

BLANCHER, blânstf'ûr, s. [from blanch.] A whitener.

BLANCHMANGER, blânk'mân-jûr, s. [French.] A confection of almonds, &c. *Ben Jenson's Devil is an Ass*.

BLAND, blând, s. [blandus, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton*.

To **BLAND**, blând, v. a. [from the adjective.] To soothe. *Spenser*.

BLANDAFION, blând'â-shân, s. [from blanditia, Lat.] Piece of flattery. *Camden's Remains*.

To **BLANDISH**, blân'dîsh, v. a. [blandior, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. *Milton*.

BLANDISHMENT, blân'dîsh-mênt, s. [from blandish; blauditia, Lat.]—1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture. *Milton*.—2. Soft words; kind speeches. *Bacon*.—3. Kind treatment; caress. *Swift*.

BLANK, blânk, a. [blanc, Fr.]—1. White. *Paradise Lost*.—2. Unwritten. *Addison*.—3. Confused; abashed. *Pope*.—4. Without rhyme. *Shakspeare*.

BLANK, blânk, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A void space.—2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; not a prize. *Dryden*.—3. A paper unwritten. *Paradise Lost*.—4. The point to which an arrow is directed.—5. Aim. *Shaks*.—6. Object to which any thing is directed.

To **BLANK**, blânk, v. a. [from blank.]—1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. *Tillotson*.—2. To efface; to annul. *Spenser*.

BLANKET, blânk'êt, s. [blanchette, Fr.]—1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven. *Temple*.—2. A kind of pear.

To **BLANKET**, blânk'êt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with a blanket. *Shaks*.—2. To toss in a blanket. *Pope*.

BLANKLY, blânk'lê, ad. [from blank.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with confusion.

To **BLARE**, blâr, v. n. [blâren, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Not in use. *Skinner*.

To **BLASPHE'ME**, blâs'fê'mê, v. a. [blasphemo, low Lat.]—1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.—2. To speak evil of. *Shakspeare*.

To **BLASPHE'ME**, blâs'fê'mê, v. n. To speak blasphemy. *Shakspeare*.

BLASPHE'MER, blâs'fê'mûr, s. [from blaspheme.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. 1 *Tim. i. 13*.

BLASPHE'MOUS, blâs'fê'mûs, a. [from blaspheme.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney, Tillotson*.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blâs'fê'mûs-lê, ad. [from blaspheme.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence. *Swift*.

BLASPHEMY, blâs'fê'mê, s. [from blaspheme.] Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself. *Hammond*.

BLAST, blâst, s. [from blâst, Sax.]—1. A gust, or put of wind. *Shaks*.—2. The sound made by any instrument of wind musick. *Milton*.—3. The stroke of a malignant plâst t. *Job*.

To **BLAST**, blâst, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To strike with some such n. plague. *Addison*.—2. To make wither. *Shaks*.—3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stilling fleet*.—4. To confound; to strike with terror. *Shakspeare*.

BLASTMENT, blâst'mênt, s. [from blast.] Sudden stroke of infection. *Shakspeare*.

BLATTANT, blâtânt, a. [blattant, Fr.] Bellowing as a cal. *Dryden*.

To **BLATTEL**, blât'tûr, v. n. [from blatero, Lat.] To roar. *Spenser*.

BLAY, blâ, s. A small whitish river fish; a bleak.

BLAZE, blâze, s. [blaze, a torch, Saxon.]—1. A flame; the light of a flame. *Dryden*.—2. Publication. *Milton*.—3. A white mark upon a horse. *Diet*.

To **BLAZE**, blâze, v. n.—1. To flame. *Pope*.—2. To be conspicuous.

To **BLAZE**, blâze, v. a.—1. To publish; to make known. *Mark*.—2. To blazon. *Peacham*.—3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakspeare*.

BLAZER, blâ'zûr, s. [from blaze.] One that spreads reports. *Spenser*.

To **BLAZON**, blâ'zn, v. a. [blasonner, Fr.]—1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures or ensigns armorial. *Addison*.—2. To deck; to embellish. *Garth*.—3. To display; to set t show. *Shaks*.—4. To celebrate; to set out. *Shaks*.—5. To blaze about, to make publick. *Shakspeare*.

BLAZON, blâ'zn, s. [from the verb.]—1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham*.—2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shaks*.—3. Celebration. *Collier*.

BLAZONRY, blâ'zn-rê, s. [from blazon.] The art of blazoning.

To **BLEACH**, blêcht, v. a. [bleichen, German.] To whiten. *Dryden*.

To **BLEACH**, blêcht, v. n. To grow white.

BLEAK, blêk, a. [blac, blacc, Sax.]—1. Pale.—2. Cold; chill. *Addison*.

BLEAK, blêk, s. A small river fish. *Walton*.

BLEAKNESS, blêk'nêss, s. [from bleak.] Coldness; chillness. *Addison*.

BLEAKY, blêk'ê, a. [from bleak.] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden*.

BLEAR, blêar, a. [blæar, a blister, Dutch.]—1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden*.—2. Dim; obscure in general. *Milton*.

To **BLEAR**, blêar, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watery. *Dryden*.

BLEAREDNESS, blêarêd'nêss, s. [from bleared.] The state of eyes dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman*.

To **BLEAT**, blêât, v. n. [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a sheep. *Dryden*.

BLEAT, blêât, s. [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman*.

BLEB, blêb, s. [blæen, to swell, German.] A blister.

To **BLEED**, blêéd, v. n. pret. I bled; I have bled. [blæan, Sax.]—1. To lose blood; to run with blood. *Bacon*.—2. To die a violent death. *Pope*.—3. To drop, as blood. *Pope*.

To **BLEED**, blêéd, v. a. To let blood. *Pope*.

BLEIT, } blête, a.
BLATE, }

Bashful.

To **BLEMISH**, blêm'îsh, v. a. [from blame, Junius.]—1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney*.—2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. *Dryden*.

BLEMISH, blêm'îsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. A mark of deformity; a scar. *Wiseman*.—2. Reproach; disgrace. *Hooker*.

To **BLENCH**, blênt, v. a. To shrink; to start back. *Shakspeare*.

To **BLENCH**, blênt, v. a. To hinder; to obstruct. *Carew*.

To **BLEND**, blênd, v. n. preter. I blended; anciently, blint. [blendax, Saxon.]—1. To mingle together. *Boyle*.—2. To compound. *Hooker*.—3. To pollute; to spoil. *Spenser*.

BLENT, blênt, The obsolete participle of blend.

To **BLESS**, blêss, v. a. [blessian, Saxon.]—1. To make happy; to prosper. *Dryden*.—2. To wish happiness to another. *Deut*.—3. To praise; to glory for benefits received. *Davies*.—4. To wave; to brandish. *Spenser*.

BLESSED, blêss'êd, or blêst, participial a. [from to bless.] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

-nô, môte, nôr, nôr; -tûhe, tûb, bûll; -ôll; -pôund; -thin, THin.

BLESSED *Thistle*, blêss'êd, s. A plant.
BLESSEDL, blêss'êd-lê, ad. Happily. *Sidney*.
BLESSEDDNESS, blêss'êd-nêss, s. [from blessed.]
 -1. Happiness; felicity. *Sidney*. -2. Sanctity.
Shakspeare. -3. Heavenly felicity. *South*. -4. Di-
 vine favour.
BLESSER, blêss'êr, s. [from blessed.] He that
 blesses.
BLESSING, blêss'ing, s. [from bless.] -1. Bene-
 diction. -2. The means of happiness. *Denham*. -
 3. Divine favour. *Shakspeare*.
BLEST, blêst, particip. a. [from bless.] Happy.
Pope.
BLEW, blô. The preterite of blow. *Knolles*.
BLIGHT, blite, s. -1. Mildew. *Temple*. -2. Any
 thing nipping or blasting. *L'Étrange*.
TO BLIGHT, blite, v. a. [from the noun.] To blast;
 to hinder from fertility. *Locke*.
BLIND, blind, a. [blind, Saxon.] -1. Wanting sight;
 dark. *Digby*. -2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden*. -
 3. Unseen; private. *Hooker*. -4. Dark; obscure.
Milton.
TO BLIND, blind, v. a. -1. To make blind. *South*. -
 2. To obscure to the eye. *Dryden*. -3. To obscure to
 the understanding. *Stillingfleet*.
BLIND, blind, s. -1. Something to hinder the sight.
L'Étrange. -2. Something to mislead. *Decay of
 Piety*.
TO BLINDFOLD, blind'fôld, v. a. [from blind and
 fold.] To hinder from seeing by blinding the
 eyes. *Luke*.
BLINDFOLD, blind'fôld, a. [from the verb.] Hav-
 ing the eyes covered. *Spenser*. *Dryden*.
BLINDLY, blind'lê, ad. [from blind.] -1. Without
 sight. -2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke*.
 -3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden*.
BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blind'mân's-bûff, s. A play
 in which some one is to have his eyes covered,
 and hunt out the rest of the company. *Hud-
 bras*.
BLINDNESS, blind'nêss, s. [from blind.] -1. Want
 of sight. *Denham*. -2. Ignorance; intellectual
 darkness. *Spenser*.
BLINDSIDE, blind'side, s. Weakness; foible.
Swift.
BLINDWORM, blind'wûrm, s. A small viper, not
 venomous. *Crew*.
TO BLINK, blink, v. n. [blincken, Danish.] -1. To
 wink. *Hudbras*. -2. To see obscurely. *Pope*.
BLINK, blink, s. A gleam, a faint ray. *Dorsey*.
BLINKARD, blink'ârd, s. [from blink.] -1. One
 that has bad eyes. -2. Something obscurely twink-
 ling. *Hakevell*.
BLISS, bliss, s. [blisse, Saxon.] -1. The highest de-
 gree of happiness; the happiness of bliss'd souls.
Hooker. *Milton*. -2. Felicity in general. *Pope*.
BLISSFULL, bliss'fûl, a. [from bliss and full.]
 Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser*.
BLISSFULLY, bliss'fûl-lê, ad. [from blissful.] Hap-
 pily.
BLISSFULNESS, bliss'fûl-nêss, s. [from blissful.]
 Happiness.
TO BLISSOM bliss'ôm, v. n. To caterwaul. *Diet*.
BLISTER, blis'têr, s. [blayster, Dutch.] -1. A pus-
 tule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis.
Temple. -2. Any swelling made by the separation
 of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon*.
TO BLISTER, blis'têr, v. n. [from the noun.] To
 rise in blisters. *Dryden*.
TO BLISTER, blis'têr, v. a. To raise blisters by
 some hurt. *Shakspeare*.
BLITHE, blithe, a. [blithe, Saxon.] Gay; airy. *Hook-
 er*. *Pope*.
BLITHELY, blit'helê, ad. [from blithe.] In a blithe
 manner.
BLITHESS, blit'hênêss, s.
BLITHESSONENESS, blit'hêsâm-nêss, } s.
 [from blithe.] The quality of being blithe.
BLITHSOME, blit'hêsâm, a. [from blithe.] Gay;
 cheerful. *Philips*.
TO BLOAT, blôte, v. a. [probably from blow.] To
 swell. *Addison*.
TO BLOAT, blôte, v. n. To grow turgid. *Arbut-
 not*.

BLOATEDNESS, blôte'êd-nêss, s. [from bloat.]
 Turgidness; swelling. *Arbutnot*.
BLOBBER, blôb'êr, s. A bubble. *Carver*.
BLOBBERLIP, blôb'êr-lip, s. [blobber and lip.]
 A thick lip. *Dryden*.
BLOBBERLIPPED, blôb'êr-lip-pêd, } a.
BLOBBEPED, blôb'êr-pêd, }
 Having swollen or thick lips. *Crew*.
BLOCK, blôk, s. [block, Dutch.] -1. A heavy piece
 of timber. -2. A mass of matter. *Addison*. -3. A
 massy body. *Swift*. -4. The wool on which hats
 are formed. -5. The wood on which criminals are
 beheaded. *Dryden*. -6. An obstruction; a stoop.
Decay of Piety. -7. A sea term for a pulley. -8. A
 blockhead. *Shakspeare*.
TO BLOCK, blôk, v. a. [bloquer, Fr.] To shut up;
 to enclose. *Clarendon*.
BLOCK-HOUSE, blôk-hôûse, s. [from block and
 house.] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a
 pass. *Raleigh*.
BLOCK-TIN, blôk'tin, s. [from block and tin.] Tin
 pure or unmixed. *Boyle*.
BLOCKADE, blôk'âdê, s. [from block.] A siege
 carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler*.
TO BLOCKADE, blôk'âdê, v. a. [from the noun.]
 To shut up. *Pope*.
BLOCKHEAD, blôk'hêd, s. [from block and head.]
 A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.
Pope.
BLOCKHEADED, blôk'hêd-êd, a. [from block-
 head.] Stupid; dull. *L'Étrange*.
BLOCKISH, blôk'ish, a. [from block.] Stupid;
 dull.
BLOCKISHLY, blôk'ish-lê, ad. [from blockish.] In
 a stupid manner.
BLOCKISHNESS, blôk'ish-nêss, s. Stupidity.
BLOOMARY, blôom'âr-ê, s. The first forge in the
 iron mills. *Diet*.
BLOONKEY, blôn'kêy, s. [for blanket.] Obsolete.
Spenser.
BLOOD, blôd, s. [bled, Saxon.] -1. The red liquor
 that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis*. -
 2. Child; progeny. - *Shakspeare*. -3. Family; kin-
 dred. *Waller*. -4. Descent; lineage. *Dryden*. -5.
 Birth; high extraction. *Shakspeare*. -6. Murder; vio-
 lent death. *Shakspeare*. -7. Lite. *2 Sam*. -8. The
 carnal part of man. *Matthew*. -9. Temper of
 mind; state of the passions. *Hudbras*. -10. Hot
 spark; man of fire. *Bacon*. -11. The juice of any
 thing. *Genesis*.
TO BLOOD, blôd, v. a. -1. To stain with blood. *Ba-
 con*. -2. To enure to blood, as a bound. *S'enser*. -
 3. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon*.
BLOOD-BOLTERED, blôd-bôl'têrd, a. [from blood
 and bolter.] Blood-splinked. *Shakspeare*.
TO BLOOD-LET, blôd'lêt, v. a. To bleed; to open
 a vein medically.
BLOOD-LETTER, blôd'lêt-têr, s. [from bloodlet.]
 A phlebotomist. *Weseman*.
BLOODSTONE, blôd'stôn, s. The blood-stone
 is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Wood-
 ward*.
BLOODTHIRSTY, blôd'thîr-stê, a. Desirous to
 shed blood. *Raleigh*.
BLOODFLOWER, blôd'fôû-âr, s. [*Æmanthus*,
Lat.] A plant.
BLOODGUILTINESS, blôd'gilt-nêss, s. Murder.
Bible. *Spenser*.
BLOODHOUND, blôd'hôund, s. A hound that fol-
 lows by the scent. *South*.
BLOODILY, blôd'lê-lê, ad. [from bloody.] Cruelly;
Dryden.
BLOODYNESS, blôd'lê-nêss, s. [from bloody.] The
 state of being bloody. *Sharp*.
BLOODLESS, blôd'lêss, a. [from blood.] -1. With-
 out blood; dead. *Dryden*. -2. Without slaughter.
Waller.
BLOODSHED, blôd'shêd, s. [from blood and shed.]
 -1. The crime of blood or murder. *South*. -2.
 Slaughter; destruction. *Dryden*.
BLOODSHEDDER, blôd'shêd-êr, s. Murderer.
Ectus.

Éâte, fâr fâll, fâg, -mê, nêt; -plne, pln; -

- BLOODSHOT**, blôd' hôt, } a.
BLOODSHOT I'EN, blôd'shôt-tn, }
 [from blood and shot.] Fill'd with blood bursting
 from its proper vessels.
- BLOODSUCKER**, blôd'sûk-kûr, s. [from blood
 and suck.]—1. A leech; a fly; any thing that
 sucks blood.—2. A murderer. *Hazard.*
- BLOODY**, blôd'ê, a. [from blood.]—1. Stained with
 blood.—2. Cruel; murd'rous. *Pope.*
- BLOOM**, blôdm, s. [blum, German.]—1. A blossom.—2. The state of immaturity. *Dryden.*
 To **BLOOM**, blôdm, v. n.—1. To bring or yield blossoms. *Bacon.*—2. To produce as blossoms. *Hooker.*—3. To be in a state of youth. *Pope.*
- BLOOMY**, blôdm'ê, a. [from bloom.] Full of blossoms;
 flowery. *Pope.*
- BLOWE**, blôre, s. [from blow.] Act of blowing;
 blast. *Chapman.*
- BLOSSOM**, blô'sûm, s. [blorpe, Saxon.] The
 flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*
 To **BLOSSOM**, blô'sûm, v. n. To put forth blossoms. *Habakkuk.*
- To **BLOT**, blôt, v. a. [from blottir, French.]—1. To
 obliterate; to make writing invisible. *Pope.*—2. To
 efface; to erase. *Dryden.*—3. To blur. *Ascham.*—
 4. To disgrace; to disfigure. *Rove.*—5. To darken.
Cowley.
- BLOT**, blôt, s. [from the verb.]—1. An obliteration
 of something written. *Dryden.*—2. A blur; a spot.
 —3. A spot in reputation.
- BLOTCH**, blôtsh, s. [from blot.] A spot or pustule
 upon the skin. *Harvey.*
- To **BLOTE**, blôte, v. a. To smoke, or dry by the
 smoke.
- BLOW**, blô, s. [blowe, Dutch.]—1. A stroke. *Clarendon.*—2. The fatal stroke. *Dryden.*—3. A single
 action; a sudden event. *Dryden.*—4. The act
 of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.
Chapman.
- To **BLOW**, blô, v. n. pret. blew; particip. pass.
blewn. [blâp, Saxon.]—1. To move with a current
 of air. *Pope.*—2. This word is used sometimes
 impersonally with it; as, it blows hard. *Dryden.*—3. To pant; to puff. *Pope.*—4. To
 breathe.—5. To sound by being blown. *Milton.*—
 6. To play musically by wind. *Numb.*—7. To blow
 over. To pass away without effect. *Glanville.*—8.
 To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of
 gunpowder. *Tatler.*
- To **BLOW**, blô, v. a.—1. To drive by the force of the
 wind. *South.*—2. To inflate with wind. *Isaiah.*—3.
 To swell; to puff into size. *Shakspeare.*—4. To
 sound an instrument of wind music. *Milton.*—
 5. To warm with the breath. *Shakspeare.*—6. To
 spread by report. *Dryden.*—7. To infect with the
 eggs of flies. *Shakspeare.*—8. To blow out. To extinguish
 by wind.—9. To blow up. To raise or
 swell with breath. *Boyle.*—10. To blow up. To destroy
 with gunpowder. *Woodward.*—11. To blow upon.
 To make stale. *Addison.*
- To **BLOW**, blô, v. n. [blôp, Saxon.] To bloom; to
 blossom. *Waller.*
- BLOWPOINT**, blô'pôint, s. A child's play.
Danne.
- BLOWTH**, blôthe, s. [from blow.] Bloom, or blossom.
Raleigh.
- BLOWZE**, blônze, s. A ruddy fat-faced wench.
- BLOWZY**, blôdz'ê, a. [from blowze.] Sun-burnt;
 high coloured
- BLUBBER**, blûb'bûr, s. The part of a whale that
 contains the oil.
- To **BLUBBER**, blûb'bûr, v. n. To weep in such a
 manner as to swell the cheeks. *Swift.*
- To **BLUBBER**, blûb'bûr, v. a. To swell the cheeks
 with weeping. *Sidney.*
- BLUDGEON**, blûd'jûn, s. A short stick, with one
 end loaded.
- BLUE**, blû, n. [blæ, Saxon; bleu, Fr.] One of the
 seven original colours. *Newton.*
- BLUEBOTTLE**, olû'bôt'l, s. [from blur and bottle.]—1. A flower of the bell shape. *Ray.*—2. A
 fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*
- BLUELY**, blûl'ê, ad. [from blue.] With a blue
 colour. *Swift.*
- BLUENESS**, blû'nêss, s. [from blue.] The quality
 of being blue. *Boyle.*
- BLUFF**, blûf, a. Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*
 To **BLUNDER**, blûn'dûr, v. n. [blunderen, Dutch.]
 —1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely. *South.*
 —2. To flounder; to stumble. *Pope.*
 To **BLUNDER**, blûn'dûr, v. a. To mix foolishly, or
 blindly. *Stillingfleet.*
- BLUNDER**, blûn'dûr, s. [from the verb.] A gross
 or shameful mistake. *Addison.*
- BLUNDERBUSS**, blûn'dûr-bûs, a. [from blunder.]
 A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*
- BLUNDERER**, blûn'dûr-ûr, s. [from blunder.] A
 blockhead. *Watts.*
- BLUNDERHEAD**, blûn'dûr-hêd, s. A stupid fellow.
L'Esrange.
- BLUNT**, blûnt, a.—1. Dull on the edge or point;
 not sharp.—2. Dull in understanding; not quick.
 —3. Rough; not delicate. *Watson.*—4. Abrupt; not
 elegant. *Bacon.*
 To **BLUNT**, blûnt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To
 dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*—2. To repress, or
 weaken any appetite. *Shakspeare.*
- BLUNTLY**, blûnt'l'ê, ad. [from blunt.]—1. With-
 out sharpness.—2. Coarsely; plainly. *Dryden.*
- BLUNTNESS**, blûnt'nêss, s. [from blunt.]—1.
 Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*—2. Coarseness;
 roughness of manners. *Dryden.*
- BLUR**, blûr, s. [borra, Span. a blot.] A blot; a
 stain. *South.*
- To **BLUR**, blûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To blot;
 to efface. *Locke.*—2. To stain. *Hudibras.*
- To **BLURT**, blûrt, v. a. To let fly without thinking.
Hakewell.
- To **BLUSH**, blûsh, v. n. [blösen, Dutch.]—1. To
 betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the
 cheek. *Smith.*—2. To carry a red colour. *Shakspeare.*
- BLUSH**, blûsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. The colour
 of the cheeks raised by shame.—*Pope.*—2. A red
 or purple colour. *Crashaw.*—3. Sudden appearance.
Locke.
- BLUSHY**, blûsh'ê, a. Having the colour of a blush.
Bacon.
- BLUSHET**, blûsh'êt, s. [from blush.] A modest
 young maiden. *B. Jonson.*
- BLUSHLESS**, blûsh'l'êss, a. [blush and less.] Past
 blushing. *Marston.*
- To **BLUSTER**, blûst'ûr, v. n. [supposed from blast.]
 —1. To roar as a storm. *Spenser.*—2. To bully;
 to puff. *Gov. of Tongue.*
- BLUSTER**, blûst'ûr, s. [from the verb.]—1. Roar;
 noise; tumult. *Swift.*—2. Boast; boisterousness.
Shakspeare.
- BLUSTERER**, blûst'ûr-ûr, s. A swaggerer; a
 bully.
- BLUSTEROUS**, blûst'ûr'ûs, a. [from bluster.] Tu-
 multuous; noisy. *Hudibras.*
- BO**, hô, interject. A word of terror. *Temple.*
- BOAR**, bôre, s. [bap, Saxon.] The male swine.
- BOARD**, bôrd, s. [bjarð, Saxon.]—1. A piece of
 wood of more length and breadth than thickness.
Temple.—2. A table. *Hakewell.*—3. A table at
 which a council or court is held. *Clarendon.*—4. A
 court of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*—5. The deck or
 floor of a ship. *Addison.*
- To **BOARD**, bôrd, v. a.—1. To enter a ship by
 force. *Denham.*—2. To attack, or make the first
 attempt. *Shakspeare.*—3. To lay or pave with
 boards. *Moxon.*
- To **BOARD**, bôrd, v. n. To live where a certain
 rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*
- BOARD-WAGES**, bôrd-w'êj'êss, s. Wages allowed
 to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*
- BOARDER**, bôrd'ûr, s. [from board.] A table.
- BOARDSH**, bôrd'sh, s. [from board.] Swinish; brut-
 tal; cruel. *Shaks.*
- To **BOAST**, bôste, v. n. To display one's own worth,
 or actions. *2 Cor.*
- To **BOAST**, bôste, v. a.—1. To brag of. *Athenæus.*—
 2. To magnify; to exalt. *Psalm.*

—uð, mðve, nðr, nðt;—tùbe, túb, bútt;—ðli;—pðánn;—thin, THis.

BOAST, bóste, s.—1. A proud speech. *Spectator*.—2. Cause of boasting. *Pope*.

BOASTER, bóst'ár, s. [from boast.] A bragger. *Boyle*.

BOASTFUL, bóste'fúl, a. [from boast and full.] Ostentatious. *Pope*.

BOASTINGLY, bóste'ing-lé, ad. [from boasting.] Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety*.

BOASTIVE, bóst'iv, a. [from boast.] Presumptuous. *Shenstone*.

BOAT, bów, s. [bat Saxon.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Raleigh*.

BOAT'ION, bó-á'shún, s. [boare, Lat.] Roar; noise. *Derham*.

BOATMAN, bóte'mán, }
BOATSMAN, bótes'mán, }
 [from boat and man.] He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bó'sn, s. [from boat and swain.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors.

To BOB, bóh, v. a.—1. To hear; to drub. *Shaks*.—2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shaks*.

To BOB, bóh, v. n. To play backward and forward. *Dryden*.

BOB, bóh, s. [from the verb neuter.]—1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely. *Dryden*.—2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange*.—3. A blow. *Ascham*.

BOBBIN, bóh'bín, s. [bohine, Fr.] A small pin of wood used in weaving. *Tatler*.

BOBBING, hóh-b'ing, s. [Among fishermen.] A particular manner of fishing for eels. *Willuck's Demes. Ency.*

BOBCHERRY, bóh'tshé-ré, s. [from bob and cherry.] A play among children in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Arbutnot*.

BOBTAIL, hóh'táile, s. Cut tail. *Shaks*.

BOBTAILED, bóh'táil'd, a. Having a tail cut. *L'Estrange*.

BOBWIG, bóh'wíg, s. A short wig. *Spectator*.

To BODE, bóde, v. a. [bobian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shaks*.

To BODE, bóde, v. n. To be an omen; to foreshew. *Dryden*.

BO'DEMENT, bóde'mént, s. [from bode.] Portent; omen. *Shaks*.

To BODGE, bódjé, v. n. To boggle. *Shaks*.

BO'DICE, bóh'dí's, s. [from bodies.] Stays; a waist-coat quilted with whalebone. *Prior*.

BO'DILESS, bóh'dé-lé's, a. [from body.] Incorporal; without a body. *Davies*.

BO'DILY, bóh'dé-lé, a. [from body.]—1. Corporeal; containing body. *South*.—2. Relating to the body, not the mind. *Hooker*.—3. Real; actual. *Shaks*.

BO'DILY, bóh'dé-lé, ad. Corporeally. *Watts*.

BO'DKIN, bóh'd'kín, s. [bodikin, or small body. *Skinner*.]—1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point. *Sidney*.—2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop. *Pope*.—3. An instrument to dress hair. *Pope*.

BO'DY, bóh'dé, s. [bodig, Saxon.]—1. The material substance of an animal. *Matthew*.—2. Matter; opposed to spirit.—3. A person; a human being. *Hooker*.—4. Itality; opposed to representation. *Coloss*.—5. A collective mass. *Clarendon*.—6. The main army; the battle. *Clarendon*.—7. A corporation. *Swift*.—8. The outward condition. *1 Cor*.—9. The main part. *Addison*.—10 A parcel; a general collection.—11. Strength; as, *virtue of a good body*.

BODY CLOTHES, bóh'dé klóthés, s. Clothing for horses that are shod. *Addison*.

To BO'NY, bóh'nyé, v. a. To produce in some form. *Shakspeare*.

BOG, bóh, s. [bog, soft, Irish.] A marsh; a fen; a morass. *South*.

BOGGED, bóh'g'ed, part. a. Mixed as in a bog. *B. Juno*.

BOG-TROTTER, bóh'tróit'ár, s. [from bog and trot.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE, bóh'g'el, v. n. [from bogel, Dutch.]—1. To start; to fly back. *Dryden*.—2. To hesitate. *Locke*.

BO'GGLER, bóh'g'glár, s. [from boggle.] A doolster; a timorous man. *Shakspeare*.

BO'GGY, bóh'g'gé, a. [from bog.] Marshy; swampy. *Arbutnot*.

BO'GHOUSE, bóh'ghóuse, s. A houthouse office.

BOHEA, bó-hé', s. [An Indian word.] A species of tea. *Pope*.

To BOIL, bóil, v. n. [bouiller, Fr.]—1. To be agitated by heat. *Bentley*.—2. To be hot; to be ferent. *Dryden*.—3. To move like boiling water. *Gay*.—4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakspeare*.—5. To cook by boiling. *Swift*.

To BOIL, bóil, v. a. To seeth; to prepare, or cook by hot water. *Swift*.

BOILER, bóil'ár, s. [from boil.]—1. The person that boils anything. *Boyle*.—2. The vessel in which anything is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, bóis'trés, a. [byster, furious, Dutch.]—1. Violent; loud; stormy. *Waller*.—2. Turbulent; furious. *Addison*.—3. Unwisely. *Spenser*.

BOISTEROUSLY, bóis'trés-lé, ad. [from boisterous.] Violently; tumultuously. *Swift*.

BOISTEROUSNESS, bóis'trés-né'ss, s. [from boisterous.] Tumultuousness; turbulence.

BO'LARY, bó'lá-ré, a. [from bole.] Partaking of the nature of a bole. *Brown*.

BOLD, bóld, a. [bold, Saxon.]—1. Daring; brave; stout. *Temple*.—2. Executed with spirit. *Roscommon*.—3. Confident, not scrupulous. *Locke*.—4. Impudent; rude. *Eccles*.—5. Licentious. *Waller*.—6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden*.—7. To make bold. To take freedom. *Tillotson*.

To BOLDEN, bóld'én, v. n. [from bold.] To make bold. *Ascham*.

BOLDFACE, bóld'fáse, s. [from bold and face.] Impudence; sauciness. *L'Estrange*.

BOLDFACED, bóld'fáste, a. [from bold and face.] Impudent. *Bramhall*.

BOLDLY, bóld'lé, ad. [from bold.] In a bold manner. *Hooker*.

BOLDNESS, bóld'né'ss, s. [from bold.]—1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney*.—2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden*.—3. Freedom; liberty. *2 Cor*.—4. Confident trust in God. *Hooker*.—5. Assurance. *Bacon*.—6. Impudence. *Hooker*.

BOLE, bóle, s.—1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman*.—2. A kind of earth. *Woodward*.—3. A measure of corn containing six bushels. *Mortimer*.

BO'LLIS, bóll'is, s. [Lat.] *Bolis* is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bóle, s. A round stalk or stem.

To BOLL, bóle, v. n. [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk. *Eccles*.

BOLSTER, bóil'stár, s. [bolstere, Saxon.]—1. Something laid on the bed, to support the head. *Gay*.—2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift*.—3. Compress of a wound. *Wiseman*.

To BOLSTER, bóil'stár, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To support the head with a bolster.—2. To afford a bed to. *Shakspeare*.—3. To hold wounds together with a compress. *Sharp*.—4. To support; to maintain. *South*.

BOLT, bólt, s. [bolt, Dutch, *bodis*.]—1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden*.—2. Lightning; a thunder-bolt. *Dryden*.—3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow. *Alderson*.—4. The bar of a door. *Shakspeare*.—5. An iron to fasten the legs; corrupted from *houghe*; a link. *Shakspeare*.—6. A spot or stain. *Shakspeare*.

To BOLT, bólt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shut or fasten with a bolt. *Dryden*.—2. To blunt out. *Milton*.—3. To fetter; to shackel. *Shakspeare*.—4. To sit; to separate with a sieve. *Dryden*.—5. To examine; to try out. *Hale*.—6. To purify; to purge. *Shakspeare*.

To BOLT, bólt, v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Dryden*.

BOLTER, bóil'tér, s. [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Bacon*.

BOLTHEAD, bóil'hé'd, s. A long strait-necked glass vessel, a measure, or receiver. *Boyle*.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bóil'ing-hóuse, s. The place where meal is sifted. *Denon*.

Pâte, fâr, fâll, fât, mêt, mêt;—pine, pln;—

BOULTING-HUTCH, bôl'ting-hûts, s. The receptacle for meal baled. *Shakspeare*.
BOULTSPRIT, or **BOWSPRIT**, bô'sprît, s. A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. *Sea Dict.*
BOVLUS, bô'vûs, s. [*Bovius*.] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. *Swift*.
BOMB, bôm, s. [*Bombus*, Latin.]—1. A loud noise. *Bacon*.—2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fuse, or wooden tube, fill'd with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe*.
To BOMB, bôm, v. a. To attack with bombs. *Prior*.
BOMB-CHEST, bôm'tshêst, s. [from bomb and chest.] A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.
BOMB-KETCH, bôm'kêts, }
BOMB-VESSEL, bôm'ves-sel, }
 A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar. *Addison*.
BO'MBARD, bôm'bârd, s. [bombardus, Lat.] A great gun. A barrel for wine. *Knolles*.
To BOMBARD, bôm'bârd, v. a. [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addison*.
BOMBARD'ER, bôm'bâ-ler', s. [from bombard.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. *Tatler*.
BOMBARDMENT, bôm'bârd'ment, s. [from bombard.] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addison*.
BO'MBARD-PHRASE, bôm'bârd-frâze, s. Sworn sentences. *B. Jonson's Horace*.
BO'MBASIN, bôm'bâ-zên, s. [bombasin, Fr.] A slight silken stuff.
BO'MBAST, bôm'bâst, s. Fustian; big words. *Donne*.
BO'MBAST, bôm'bâst, a. High sounding. *Shakspeare*.
BO'MBPROOF, bôm'b'prôdf, a. Capable of resisting the force of a bomb.
BOMBULA'TION, bôm-bû-lâ'shûn, s. [from bombula, Lat.] Sound; noise. *Brown*.
BONAR'BA, bô-nâ-rô'bâ, s. A whore. *Shakspeare*.
BONA'SUS, bô-nâ'sûs, [Lat.] A kind of buffalo.
BONCHRE'TIEN, bôn-kre'tshêen, s. [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.
BOND, bônd, s. [bond, Saxon.]—1. Cord, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakspeare*.—2. Ligament that holds together. *Locke*.—3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer*.—4. Imprisonment; captivity. *Acts*.—5. Cement; cause of union. *Shakspeare*.—6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden*.—7. Law by which one is obliged. *Locke*.
BOND, bônd, s. [gebounden, Saxon.] Captive, in a servile state. *Cor*.
BO'NDAGE, bônd'âdje, s. [from bond.] Captivity; imprisonment. *Sidney*. *Pope*.
BO'NDMAID, bônd'mâde, s. [from bond.] A woman slave. *Shakspeare*.
BO'NDMAN, bônd'mân, s. [from bond.] A man slave, one wholly in another's power. *Dryden*.
BONDSE'RVANT, bônd-sûr'vânt, s. A slave. *Leviticus*.
BONDSE'RVICE, bônd-sûr'vîs, s. Slavery. *1 Kings*.
BONDSLAVE, bônd'slâve, s. A man in slavery. *Davies*.
BONDSMAN, bônd'smân, s. [from bond and man.] One bound for another. *Derham*.
BONDWOMAN, bônd'wûm-wîû. A woman slave. *Ben Jonson*.
BONE, bône, s. [ban, Saxon.]—1. The solid parts of the body of an animal.—2. A fragment of meat; a bone with a much flesh as adheres to it. *Dryden*.—3. To be upon the bones. To attack. *L'Esrange*.—4. To make no bones. To make no scruple.—5. Dice. *Dryden*.
To BONE, bône, v. a. [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.
BO'NELACE, bône'lâse, s. [The bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spectator*.

BO'NELESS, bône'lêss, a. [from bone.] Without bones.
To BO'NESET, bône'sêt, v. n. [from bone and set.] To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken. *Wiseman*.
BO'NESETTER, bône'sêt-têr, s. [from boneset.] A surgeon. *Denham*.
BO'NEFIRE, hûn'fîre, or bôn'fîre, s. [bon, good, Fr. and fire.] A fire made for triumph. *South*.
BO'NGRACE, bôn'grâse, s. [bonne grace, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hokewell*.
BO'NNET, bôn'nêt, s. [bonnet, Fr.] A hat; a cap.
BO'NNET, bôn'nêt, s. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.
BO'NNETS, bôn'nêts, s. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizen, mainsail, and foresail.
BO'NNETTA, bôn'nêt-tâ, s. A sea fish. *Hawkesworth's Voyages*.
BO'NNILY, bôn'nê-lê, ad. [from bonny.] Gayly; handsomely.
BO'NNINESS, bôn'nê-nêss, s. [from bonny.] Gayety; handsomeness.
BO'NNY, bôn'ûe, a. [from bon, honne, Fr.]—1. Handsome; beautiful. *Shaks*.—2. Gay; merry. *Shakspeare*.
BONNY CLABBER, bôn'nê-k'lâb'bâr, s. Sour buttermilk. *Swift*.
BO'NUM MAG'NUM, bôn'nûm mág'nûm, s. A great plum.
BO'NY, bôn'ûe, a. [from bone.]—1. Consisting of bones. *Ray*.—2. Full of bones.
BO'BY, bô'bê, s. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow. *Prior*.
BOOK, bôok, s. [boc, Saxon.]—1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bacon*.—2. A particular part a division of a work. *Burnet*.—3. The register in which a trader keeps an account. *Shaks*.—4. In books. In kind remembrance. *Addison*.—5. Without book. By memory. *Hooker*.
To BOOK, bôok, v. a. To register in a book. *Davies*.
BOOK-KEEPING, bôok'kêep'ing, s. [from book and keep.] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris*.
BOOKBINDER, bôok'bind-êr, s. A man whose profession it is to bind books.
BOOKFUL, bôok'fûl, a. [from book and full.] Crowded with augmented knowledge. *Pope*.
BOOKISH, bôok'ish, a. [from book.] Given to books. *Spectator*.
BOOKISHNESS, bôok'ish-nêss, s. [from bookish.] Overstudiousness.
BOOKLEARNED, bôok-lêrn'êd, a. [from book and learned.] Versed in books. *Swift*.
BOOKLEARNING, bôok-lêrn'ing, s. [from book and learning.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney*.
BOOKLESS, bôok'lêss, a. [book and less.] Unlearned. *Shenstone*.
BOOKMAN, bôok'mân, s. [from book and man.] A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shakspeare*.
BOOKMATE, bôok'mâte, s. Schoolfellow. *Shakspeare*.
BOOKSELLER, bôok'sêl-lêr, s. He whose profession it is to sell books. *Walton*.
BOOKWORM, bôok'wûrm, s. [from book and worm.]—1. A mite that eats holes in books.—2. A student too closely fixed upon books.
BOOM, bôom, s. [from boom, a tree, Dutch.]—1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail.—2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer.—3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour. *Dryden*.
To BOOM, bôom, v. n. To rush with violence. *Pope*.
BOON, bôon, s. [from bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Addison*.
BOON, bôon, a. [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton*.
BOOR, bôor, s. [beer, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple*.
BO'ORISH, bôor'ish, a. [from boor.] Clownish; rustick. *Shakspeare*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâu, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

BO'ORISHLY, bôô'r'ish-lé, ad. After a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS, bôô'r'ish-néss, s. [from boorish-ness of manners.]

BOOSE, bôô's, s. [bô'z, Sax.] A stall for a cow.

To BOOT, bôôt, v. a. [bôt, Sax.]—1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker, Pope*.—2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakspeare*.

BOOT, bôôt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shaks*.—2. *To boot*. With advantage; over and above. *Herbert*.

BOOT, bôôt, s. [botte, Fr.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Milton*.

BOOT of a coach, bôôt. The space between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT, bôôt, v. a. To put on boots. *Shakspeare*.

BO'OT-HOSE, bôôt'hôze, s. [from boot and hose.] Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakspeare*.

BOOT-JACK, bôôt'jâk, s. An instrument for pulling off boots.

BO'OT-TREE, bôôt'trêé, s. Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BO'OT-CATCHER, bôôt'kê'tsh-âr, s. [from boot and catch.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift*.

BO'OTED, bôôt'éd, a. [from boot.] In boots. *Dryden*.

BOOTH, bôôth, s. [boed, Dutch.] A house built of boards or boughs. *Swift*.

BO'OT'LESS, bôôt'léss, a. [from boot.]—1. Useless; unavailing. *Shaks*.—2. Without success. *Shakspeare*.

BO'OTY, bôôt'yé, s. [buyt, Dutch.]—1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden*.—2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shaks*.—3. To play booty. To lose by design.

BOPEEP, bô'péep, s. To play BOPEEP, is to look out and draw back, as if frightened. *Dryden*.

BO'RABLE, bô'râ-bl, a. [from bore.] That may be bored.

BORACHIO, bô-râ'tshê-ô, s. [borracho, Spanish.] A drunkard. *Congreve*.

BORAGE, bô'râ'dje, s. [from borago, Latin.] A plant.

BORAMEZ, bô'râ-méz, s. The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*. *Brown*.

BORAX, bô'râks, s. [borax, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. *Quincy*.

BORDEL, bô'r'dél, s. [bordeel, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdy-house. *South*.

BORDER, bô'r'dâr, s. [bord, German.]—1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryden*.—2. The edge of a country. *Spenser*.—3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needle work.—4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. *Waller*.

To BORDER, bô'r'dâr, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To confine upon. *Knolles*.—2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotson*.

To BORDER, bô'r'dâr, v. a.—1. To adorn with a border.—2. To reach; to touch. *Katech*.

BORDERER, bô'r'dâr-âr, s. [from border.] He that dwells on the borders. *Spenser*.

To BORDERAGE, bô'r'dâ'dje, v. n. [from border.] To plunder the borders. *Spenser*.

To BORE, bôre, v. a. [bopian, Sax.] To pierce with a hole. *Digby*.

To BORE, bôre, v. n.—1. To make a hole. *Wilkins*.—2. To push forward towards a certain point. *Dryden*.

BORE, bôre, s. [from the verb.]—1. The hole made by boring. *Milton*.—2. The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Maxon*.—3. The size of any hole. *Bacon*.

BORE, bôre. The preterite of bear. *Dryden*.

BO'REAL, bô're-âl, a. [borealis, Latin.] Northern. *Pope*.

BO'REAS, bô're-âs, s. [Lat.] The north wind.

BORÉ, hô-rêé, s. A kind of dance. *Swift*.

BORER, bô'râr, s. [from bore.] A piercer. *Maxon*.

BORN, bôrn. The participle passive of bear.

To be BORN, bôrn, v. n. pass. To come into life. *Locke*.

BO'ROUGH, bô'rô, s. [boprou, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

BO'RREL, bô'r'él, s. A mean fellow. *Spenser*.

To BO'RROW, bô'r'rô, v. a.—1. To take something from another upon credit. *Neh*.—2. To ask of another the use of something for a time. *Dryden*.—3. To take something of another. *Hatts*.—4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden*.

BO'RROW, bô'r'rô, s. [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakspeare*.

BO'RROWER, bô'r'rô-âr, s. [from borrow.]—1. He that borrows. *Milton*.—2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope*.

BO'SCAGE, bô's'kâdje, s. [bosage, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands. *Wotton*.

BO'SKY, bô's'kê, a. [bosque, Fr.] Woody. *Milton*.

BO'SOM, bôô'z'âm, or bôô'z'âm, s. [bosque, Saxon.]—1. The breast; the heart. *Shaks*.—2. An enclosure. *Hooker*.—3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast. *Exodus*.—4. The tender affections. *Milton*.—5. Inclination; desire. *Shakspeare*.

BO'SOM, bôô'z'âm, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; in latin ss. *Ben Jonson*.

To BO'SOM, bôô'z'âm, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To enclose in the bosom. *Milton*.—2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope*.

BO'SON, bô's'n, s. [corrupted from boatswain.]

BO'SPHORUS, bô's'fôr-râs, s. [in geography, Gr ek $\beta\omicron\varsigma$, an ox, and $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\phi\alpha$, to pass over.] A narrow strait or arm of the sea; a strait.

BOSS, bôss, s. [bosse, Fr.]—1. A stud. *Pope*.—2. The part rising in the midst of any thing. *Job*.—3. A thick body of any kind. *Maxon*.

BO'SSAGE, bô's'sâdje, s. [in architecture.] Any stone that has a projection.

BO'SVEL, bô's'vél, s. A species of crowfoot.

BO'TANICAL, bô-tân'ik-âl, s.

BO'TANICK, bô-tân'ik, s.

[$\beta\omicron\tau\alpha\upsilon\upsilon$, an herb.] Relating to herbs; skilled in herbs. *Addison*.

BO'TANIST, bô'tân-nîst, s. [from botany.] One skilled in plants. *Woodward*.

BOTANO'LOGY, bô-tân-ô'lô'jê, s. [$\beta\omicron\tau\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$.] A discourse upon plants.

BO'TANY, bô'tân-nê, s. [from $\beta\omicron\tau\alpha\upsilon\upsilon$, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetable.

BOTCH, bô'tsh, s. [bozza Italian.]—1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin. *Donne*.—2. A part in any work ill finished. *Shaks*.—3. An adventitious part clumsily added. *Dryden*.

To BOTCH, bô'tsh, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.—2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully. *Dryden*.—3. To mark with botches. *Garth*.

BO'FCHY, bô'tsh'é, a. [from botch.] Marked with botches. *Shakspeare*.

BOTH, bôth, a. [batha, Sax.] The two; the one and the other. *Hooker*.

BOTH, bôth, conj. As well. *Dryden*.

BO'TRYOID, bô'trê-ôid, a. [$\beta\omicron\tau\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta$ ns.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward*.

BOTS, bôts, s. Small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shakspeare*.

BO'TTLE, bô'tl, s. [bouteille, Fr.]—1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth. *King*.—2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spectator*.—3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. *Donne*.

To BO'TTLE, bô'tl, v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose in bottles. *Swift*.

BO'TTLEFLOWER, bô'tl-flôô-âr, s. A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW, bô'tl'skrôô, s. [from bottle and screw.] A ser. w. to pull out the cork.

BO'TTOM, bô't'âm, s. [botum, Sax.]—1. The lowest part of any thing.—2. The ground under the water. *Dryden*.—3. The foundation; the ground-work. *Atterbury*.—4. A dale; a valley. *Bentley*.—5 The deepest part. *Locke*.—6. Round; limit. *Shaks*.—7.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, wêt;—pine, pln;—

- The utmost of any man's capacity. *Shaks.*—8. The last resort. *Addison.*—9. A vessel for navigation. *Norris.*—10. A chance; or security. *Clarendon.*—11. A ball of thread wound up together. *Morimer.*
- To **BOU'TTOM**, bô't'tôm, v. a. [from the noun.] —1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support. *Asterbury.*—2. To wind upon something. *Shakspeare.*
- To **BOU'TTOM**, bô't'tôm, v. n. To rest upon as its support. *Locke.*
- BOU'TTOMED**, bô't'tôm'd, a. Having a bottom.
- BOU'TTOMLESS**, bô't'tôm-lêss, s. [from bottom.] Wanting a bottom; faithless. *Milton.*
- BOU'TTOMRY**, bô't'tôm-rê, s. [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.
- BOU'CHET**, bô'shêt, s. [French.] A sort of pear.
- BOUD**, bô'd, s. An insect which breeds in malt.
- To **BOUGE**, bô'djê, v. n. [bouge, French.] To swell out.
- BOUGH**, bô'd, s. [bog, Sax.] An arm or large shoot of a tree. *Sidney.*
- BOUGHT**, bôwt, preter. of to buy.
- BOUGHT**, bôwt, s. [from to bow.]—1. A twist; a link; a knot. *Milton.*—2. A flexure. *Brown.*
- BOU'ILLON**, bô'd'î-lôn, s. [French.] Broth; soup.
- BOULDER WALLS**, bô'd'dâr, s. [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.
- To **BOUNCE**, bô'ânse, v. n.—1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force. *Swift.*—2. To make a sudden leap. *Addison.*—3. To boast; to bully.—4. To be bold or strong. *Shakspeare.*
- BOUNCE**, bô'ânse, s. [from the verb.]—1. A strong sudden blow. *Dryden.*—2. A sudden crack or noise. *Gay.*—3. A boast; a threat.
- BOUNCER**, bô'n'sâr, s. [from bounce.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.
- BOUND**, bô'ând, s. [from bind.]—1. A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*—2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained. *Locke.*—3. A leap; a jump; a spring. *Addison.*—4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*
- To **BOUND**, bô'ând, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*—2. To restrain; to confine. *Shakspeare.*
- To **BOUND**, bô'ând, v. n. [bondir, Fr.]—1. To jump; to spring. *Pope.*—2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakspeare.*
- To **BOUND**, bô'ând, v. a. To make to bound. *Shakspeare.*
- BOUND**, bô'ând, participle passive of bind. *Kaolles.*
- BOUND**, bô'ând, a. [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intended to come to any place. *Temple.*
- BOUN'DARY**, bô'ân'dârê, s. [from bound.] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*
- BOUN'DEN**, bô'ân'd'n, participle passive of bind.
- BOUN'DING-STONE**, bô'ân'd'ing-stônê, } s.
- BOUND-STONE**, bô'ând-stônê, }
A stone to play with. *Dryden.*
- BOUN'DLESS**, bô'ân'd'lêss, a. [from bound.] Unlimited; unconfin'd. *South.*
- BOUN'DLESSNESS**, bô'ân'd'lêss-nêss, s. [from boundless.] Exemption from limits. *South.*
- BOUN'TEOUS**, bô'ân'tshê-ûs, a. [from bounty.] Liberal; kind; generous. *Dryden.*
- BOUN'TEOUSLY**, bô'ân'tshê-ûs-lê, ad. [from bounteous.] Liberally; generously. *Dryden.*
- BOUN'TEOUSNESS**, bô'ân'tshê-ûs-nêss, s. [from bounteous.] Munificence; liberality. *Psalms.*
- BOUN'TIFUL**, bô'ân'tê-fûl, a. [from bounty and full.] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*
- BOUN'TIFULLY**, bô'ân'tê-fûl-lê, ad. [from bountiful.] Liberally. *Donne.*
- BOUN'TIFULNESS**, bô'ân'tê-fûl-nêss, s. [from bountiful.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity.
- BOUN'TIHEAD**, bô'ân'tê-hêd, } s.
- BOUN'TIHOOD**, bô'ân'tê-hô'd, }
Goodness; virtue. *Spenser.*
- BOUNTY**, bô'ân'tê, s. [bonté, Fr.] Generosity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*
- To **BOURGEON**, bô'rjôn, v. n. [bourgeonner, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Havel.*
- BOURN**, bô'rne, s. [borne, French.]—1. A bound; a limit. *Shaks.*—2. A brook; a torrent. *Spenser.*
- To **BOUSE**, bô'dze, v. n. [buys-n, Dutch.] To drink lavishly. *Spenser.*
- BOUSY**, bô'dzê, a. [from bouse.] Drunken. *King.*
- BOUT**, bô'ût, s. [botta, Italian.] A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*
- BOUTEFEE**, bô'tê'fê, s. [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles.*
- BOU'TISALE**, bô'tê'sâlê, s. A sale at a cheap rate. *Hayward.*
- BOU'TS RIMEZ**, bô'rê'mê, [French.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.
- To **BOW**, bô'w, v. a. [hugen, Saxon.]—1. To bend; to incline. *Locke.*—2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission. *Isaiah.*—3. To bend, or incline, in concension. *Eclus.*—4. To depress; to crush. *Pope.*
- To **BOW**, bô'w, v. n.—1. To bend; to suffer flexure.—2. To make a reverence. *Decay of Piety.*—3. To stoop. *Judges.*—4. To sink under pressure. *Isaiah.*
- BOW**, bô'w, s. [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *bow, bow.*] An act of reverence or submission. *Swift.*
- BOW**, bô, s. pronounced bo.—1. An instrument of war. *Alleyne.*—2. A coloured arch in the clouds. *Genesis.*—3. The instrument with which string instruments are struck. *Dryden.*—4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.—5. A yoke. *Shaks.*—6. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle.
- BOW-BENT**, bô'bênt, a. [from bow and bent.] Crooked. *Milton.*
- BOW-HAND**, bô'hând, s. [from bow and hand.] The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser.*
- BOW-LEGGED**, bô'lêgd, a. [from bow and leg.] Having crooked legs.
- To **BOW'EL**, bô'êl, v. a. [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Thomson.*
- BOW'ELS**, bô'êls, s. [boyaux, Fr.]—1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*—2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shaks.*—3. Tenderness; compassion. *Clarendon.*
- BOWER**, bô'dâr, s. [from buir or bupe, Saxon, a place of privacy.]—1. A bedchamber. *Fairy Queen.*—2. Any room in a house, except the hall. *Fairy Queen.*—3. A country seat; sometimes a cottage. *B. Jonson.*—4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade. *W. Browne.*—5. An arbour, whether artificial or natural. *Shaks. Muchado.*—6. Dwelling. *Dryden.*
- BOWER**, bô'dâr, s. [from bough.] An arbour made of branches.
- BOWER**, bô'dâr, s. [from the bow of a ship.] Anchors so called.
- To **BOWER**, bô'dâr, v. a. [from the noun.] To embower. *Shakspeare.*
- To **BOWER**, bô'dâr, v. n. [from the noun.] To lodge. *Fairy Queen.*
- BOW'ERY**, bô'dârê, a. [from bower.] Full of bowers. *Tickell.*
- BOWL**, bô'le, s. [buelin, Welch.]—1. A vessel to hold liquids. *Felton.*—2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*—3. A basin or fountain. *Bacon.*
- BOWL**, bô'le, s. [boule, Fr.] A round mass rolled along the ground. *Herbert.*
- To **BOWL**, bô'le, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To play at bowls.—2. To throw bowls at any thing. *Shakspeare.*
- BO'WLDER STONES**, bô'dâr-stônêss, s. Lumps or fragments of stone or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*
- BO'WLER**, bô'dâr, s. [from bowl.] He that plays at bowls.
- BO'WLNE**, bô'ln, s. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
- BO'WLING GREEN**, bô'ling-greên, s. [from bowl

—nô, môve, nôr, nôç;—tâc, tâb, bûb, —ôû;—pôûû;—âm, TIII.

and green.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers. *Beadley*.

BO'WMAN, bô'wman, s. An archer. *Jeremiah*.

BO'WSPRIT, bô'sprît, s. Illospit; which see.

To BO'WSSËN, bô'ssên, v. n. To drench; to soak. *Caveau*.

BO'WSTRING, bô'string, s. The string by which the bow is kept bent.

BO'WYER, bô'yâr, s. [from bow.]—1. An archer. *Dryden*.—2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX, bôks, s. [box, Sax.] A tree.

BOX, bôks, s. [box, Sax.]—1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. *Popc*.—2. The case of the mariner's compass.—3. The chest into which money given is put. *Spenser*.—4. Seat in the playhouse. *Pope*.

BOX, bôks, s. [bock, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Branwell*.

To BOX, bôks, v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose in a box. *Swift*.

To BOX, bôks, v. a. [from the noun.] To fight with the fist. *Spectator*.

BOXEN, bôks'en, s. [from box.]—1. Made of box. *Gay*.—2. Resembling box. *Dryden*.

BOXER, bôks'ûr, s. [from box.] A man who fights with his fists.

BOY, bôé, s.—1. A male child; not a girl.—2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant.—3. A word of contempt for young men. *Locke*.

To BOY, bôé, v. n. [from the noun.] To act apishly, or like a boy. *Shakspeare*.

BOYHOOD, bôé'hood, s. [from boy.] The state of a boy. *Swift*.

BOYISH, bôé'ish, a. [from boy.]—1. Belonging to a boy. *Shaks*.—2. Childish; trifling. *Dryden*.

BOYISHLY, bôé'ish-lé, ad. [from boyish.] Childishly; triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, bôé'ish-néss, s. [from boyish.] Childishness; triflingness.

BOYISM, bôé'iz'm, s. [from boy.] Puerility; childishness. *Dryden*.

III. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE, brâ'bbl, s. [brabbelen, Dutch.] A clamorous contest. *Shaks*.

To BRA'BBLE, brâ'bbl, v. n. [from the noun.] To contest noisily.

BRA'BLER, brâ'bldr, s. A clamorous noisy fellow.

To BRACE, brâc, v. a. [embrasser, Fr.]—1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.—2. To intend; to strain up. *Holder*.

BRACE, brâc, s. [from the verb.]—1. Cincture; bandage.—2. That which holds any thing up.—3. BRACES of a coach. Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.—4. BRACE. [In printing.] A crooked line enclosing a passage; as in a triplet.—5. Warlike preparation. *Shaks*.—6. Tension; tightness. *Holder*.

BRACE, brâc, s. A pair; a couple. *Dryden*.

BRA'CELET, brâc'let, s. [bracciet, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Boyle*.

BRA'CEUR, brâ'sûr, s. [from brâc] A cincture; a bandage. *Witman*.

BRACH, brâtsli, s. [harque, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shakspeare*.

BRA'CHIAL, brâk'yâl, a. [from brachium, Latin.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brâ-kî'grâfî, s. [βραχυς and γραφή] The art or practice of writing in a short compass. *Glanville*.

BRACK, brâk, s. A brach. *Digby*.

BRA'CKET, brâk'êt, s. A piece of wood fixed for the support of something. *Martine*.

BRA'CKISH, brâk'ish, n. [brack, Dutch.] Salt; something salt. *Herbert*.

BRA'CKISHNESS, brâk'ish-néss, s. [from brackish.] Saltiness. *Cheyne*.

BRAD, brâd, s. A sort of nail to floor rooms with. *Mozer*.

To BRAG, brâg, v. n. [braggeren, Dutch.] To boast; to display ostentatiously. *Sanderson*.

BRAG, brâg, s. [from the verb.]—1. A boast; a proud expression. *Bacon*.—2. The thing boasted. *Milton*.

BRAGG, brâc, s. A game at cards. *Chesterfield*.

BRAGGADO'CIO, brâ-gâ-dô'shê-ô, s. A puffing, boasting fellow. *Dryden*.

BRA'GGART, brâg'gârt, a. [from brag.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Donne*.

BRA'GGART, brâg'gârt, s. [from brag.] A boaster. *Shakspeare*.

BRA'GGER, brâg'gâr, s. [from brag.] A boaster. *South*.

BRA'GLESS, brâg'léss, a. [from brag.] Without a boast. *Shakspeare*.

BRA'GLY, brâg'lé, ad. [from brag.] Finely. *Spenser*.

To BRAID, brâde, v. a. [bryedan, Sax.] To weave together. *Milton*.

BRAID, brâde, s. [from the verb.] A texture; a knot. *Prior*.

BRAID, brâde, a. D ceitful. *Shakspeare*.

BRALLS, brârls, s. [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN, brâne, s. [brâgen, Sax.]—1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. *Shaks*.—2. The understanding. *Hammond*.—3. The affections. *Shakspeare*.

To BRAIN, brâne, v. a. To kill by beating out the brains. *Pope*.

BRAINISH, brâ'nish, a. [from brain.] Hot-headed; furious. *Shakspeare*.

BRAINLESS, brâne'léss, a. [from brain.] Silly. *Hooker*.

BRAIN'PAN, brâne'pân, s. [from brain and pan.] The skull containing the brains. *Dryden*.

BRAIN'SICK, brâne'sik, a. [from brain and sick.]—1. Addle-headed; giddy. *Ascham*. *Knolles*.

BRAIN'SICKLY, brâne'sik-lé, ad. [from brainsick.] Weakly; headily. *Shakspeare*.

BRAIN'SICKNESS, brâne'sik-néss, s. [from brainsick.] Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRANKÉ brâk, The preterite of break. *Knolles*.

BRAKE, brâk, s. Fern brambles. *Dryden*.

BRAKE, brâk, s.—1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.—2. The handle of a ship's pump.—3. A baker's kneading trough.

BRAKE, brâk, s. [from braquer, Fr.] That part of the carriage of a moveable battery, which enables it to turn. *Fairfax*.

BRA'KY, brâk'é, a. [from brake.] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben Jonson*.

BRA'MBLE, brâm'bl, s. [bpeimlar, Saxon; rubus, Latin.]—1. Blackberry bush; dewberry bush; raspberry bush. *Milner*.—2. Any rough prickly shrub. *Gay*.

BRA'MBLING, brâm'bling, s. A bird, called also a mountain chaffinch. *Dick*.

BRA'MIN, brâm'in, s. One of the chief tribe of the people in India. *Guthrie*. *Roberts*.

BRAN, brân, s. [brenna, Italian.] The husks of corn ground. *Wilton*.

BRANCH, brântsh, s. [branche, Fr.]—1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shaks*.—2. Any distinct article. *Rogers*.—3. Any part that shoots out from the rest. *Raleigh*.—4. A smaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh*.—5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. *Caveau*.—6. The offspring, the descendant. *Crashaw*.—7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To BRANCH, brântsh, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To spread in branches. *Milton*.—2. To spread into separate parts. *Locke*.—3. To speak diffusively. *Spectator*.—4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton*.

To BRANCH, brântsh, v. a.—1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon*.—2. To adorn with needle work. *Spenser*.

BRA'NCHEUR, brântsh'ûr, s.—1. One that shoots out into branches.—2. In falconry, a young hawk. [branchier, Fr.]

BRA'NCHINESS, brântsh'é-néss, a. [from branchy.] Fullness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS, brântsh'léss, s. [from branchy.]

Éâte, fâr, fâll, fât, -mê, mêt; -plne, plus-

-1. Without shoots or boughs.—2. Naked. *Shakspeare*.

BRAV'SCHY, brâv'sh'è, n. [from branch.] Full of branches spreading. *Watts*.

BRAND, brând, s. [brand, Saxon.]—1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryden*.—2. A sword. *Milton*.—3. A thunderbolt. *Graville*.—4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.

To **BRAND**, brând, v. a. [branden, Dutch.]—1. To mark with a hot iron.—2. To mark with a note of infamy. *Aterbury*.

BRANDGOOSE, brând'gôose, s. A kind of wild fowl.

To **BRANDISH**, brând'ish, v. a. [from brand, a sword.]—1. To wave or shake. *Smith*.—2. To play with; to flourish. *Locke*.

BRANDLING, brând'ing, s. A particular worm. *Walton*.

BRANDY, brân'dé, s. A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Swift*.

BRA'NGLE, brân'el, s. Squabble; wrangle. *Swift*. To **BRA'NGLE**, brân'el, v. n. To wrangle; to squabble.

BRANK, brânk, s. Buckwh. at. *Mortimer*.

BRA'NNY, brân'ne, a. [from bran.] Having the appearance of bran. *Wagman*.

BRA'STER, brâ'zhar, s. [from brass.]—1. A manufacturer that works in brass.—2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbutnot*.

BRASIL, or **BRAZIL**, brâ-zê'l, s. An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil.

BRASS, brâss, s. [brax, Sax.]—1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminarius. *Bacon*.—2. Impudence.

BRASSINESS, brâs'se-nés, s. [from brassy.] An appearance like brass.

BRA'SSY, brâ'ssé, a. [from brass.—1. Partaking of brass. *Woodward*.—2. Hard as brass. *Shaks*.—3. Impudent.

BRAST, brâst, participial a. [from burst.] Burst; broken. *Spenser*.

BRA'T, brât, s.—1. A child so called in contempt. *Roscommon*.—2. The progeny the offspring. *South*.

BRAVADO, brâ-vâ'dô, s. A boast; a brag.

BRAVE, brâve, a. [brave, French.]—1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon*.—2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shaks*.—3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham*.—4. Excellent; noble. *Stiney*. *Digby*.

BRAVE, brâve, s. [brave, French.]—1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitness. *Dryden*.—2. A boast; a challenge. *Shakspeare*.

To **BRAVE**, brâve, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden*.—2. To carry a boasting appearance. *Bacon*.

BRAVELY, brâv'el, ad. [from brave.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly. *Dryden*.

BRAVERY, brâv'ère, s. [from brave.]—1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addison*.—2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenser*.—3. Show; ostentation. *Bacon*.

4. Bravado; haist. *Stiney*.

BRAVO, brâvô, s. [bravo, Italian.] A man who murders for hire. *Governor of the Tongue*.

To **BRAWL**, brâwl, v. n. [brouiller, Fr.]—1. To quarrel noisily or indecently. *Watts*.—2. To speak loud and indecently. *Shaks*.—3. To make a noise. *Shakspeare*.

BRAWL, brâwl, s. [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility. *Hooker*.

BRAWLER, brâwl'âr, s. [from brawl.] A wrangler.

BRAWN, brâwn, s. [of uncertain etymology.]—1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body. *Peachment*.—2. The arm, so called from its being muscular. *Shaks*.—3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden*.—4. The flesh of a boar. *Mortimer*.—5. A boar.

BRAWNER, brâw'nâr, s. [from brawn.] A boar killed for the table. *King*.

BRAWNINESS, brâw'nê-nés, s. [from brawny.] Strength; hardness. *Locke*.

BRAWNY, brâw'ne, a. [from brawn.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky. *Dryden*.

To **BRAY**, brâ, v. a. [brayan, Saxon.] To pound, or grind small. *Chapman*.

To **BRAY**, brâ, v. n. [brairo, French.]—1. To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden*.—2. To make an obnoxious noise. *Congreve*.

BRAY, brâ, s. [from the verb.] Noise; sound; [the voice of an ass. *Shakspeare*.

BRAY, brâ, s. Shelling ground. *Fairfax*.

BRA'YER, brâ'âr, s. [from bray.]—1. One that brays like an ass. *Pope*.—2. With printers an instrument to temper the ink.

To **BRAZE**, brâze, v. a. [from brass.]—1. To solder with brass. *Maxon*.—2. To harden to impudence. *Shakspeare*.

BRAZEN, brâ'zn, a. [from brass.]—1. Made of brass. *Peachment*.—2. Proceeding from brass. *Shaks*.—3. Impudent.

To **BRAZEN**, brâ'zn, v. n. To be impudent; to bully. *Arbutnot*.

BRA'ZENFACE, brâ'zn-fâse, s. [from brazen and face.] An impudent wretch. *Shakspeare*.

BRA'ZENFACED, brâ'zn-fâste, a. [from brazen-face.] Impudent; shameless. *Shakspeare*.

BRA'ZENNESS, brâ'zn-nés, s. [from brazen.]—1. Appearing like brass.—2. Impudence.

BRAZIER, brâ'zhâr, s. See **BRASIER**. *Swift*.

BREACH, brê'ch, s. [from break; breche, Fr. nch.]—1. The act of breaking any thing. *Shaks*.—2. The state of being broken. *Shaks*.—3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles*.—4. The violation of law or contract. *South*.—5. An opening in a coat. *Spenser*.—6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon*.—7. Infraction; injury. *Clarendon*.

BREAD, brêd, s. [breaot, Saxon.]—1. Food made of ground corn. *Arbutnot*.—2. Food in general. *Philips*.—3. Support of life at large. *Pope*.

BREAD-CARRIER, brêd-tshî'p'âr, s. [from bread and chip.] A baker's servant. *Shaks*.

BREAD-CORN, brêd'kôrn, s. [from bread and corn.] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward*.

BREADTH, brêd'th, s. [from brâd, Saxon.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. *Addison*.

To **BREAK**, brâke, v. a. pret. I broke, or brake; part. pass. broke, or broken, [bpeccan, Sax.]—1. To part by violence. *Mark*.—2. To burst or open by force. *Burnet*.—3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden*.—4. To destroy by violence. *Burnet*.—5. To overcome; to surmount. *Guy*.—6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Shaks*.—7. To crush or destroy the strength of the body. *Tillotson*.—8. To sink or appal the spirit. *Philips*.—9. To subdue. *Addison*.—10. To crush; to disable; to incapacitate. *Clarendon*.—11. To weaken the mind. *Felton*.—12. To tame; to train to obedience. *Maj's Virgil*.—13. To make bankrupt. *Davies*.—14. To crack or open the skin. *Dryden*.—15. To violate a contract or promise. *Shakspeare*.—16. To infringe a law. *Dryden*.—17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dryden*.—18. To interrupt. *Dryden*.—19. To separate company. *Aterbury*.—20. To dissolve any union. *Collier*.—21. To reform. *Grew*.—22. To open something new. *Bacon*.—23. To disqualify; to dismiss from office. *Swift*.—24. To break the luck. To disable one's fortune. *Shaks*.—25. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.—26. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.—27. To break ground. To open trenches.—28. To break the heart. To destroy with grief. *Dryden*.—29. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shaks*.—30. To break off. To put a sudden stop.—31. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle. *Addison*.—32. To break up. To dissolve. *Arbutnot*.—33. To break up. To open; to lay open. *Woodward*.—34. To break up. To separate or disband. *Knolles*.—35. To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.—36. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.

To **BREAK**, brâke, v. n.—1. To part in two. *Shaks*.—2. To burst. *Dryden*.—3. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Pope*.—4. To open and discharge matter. *Harven*.—5. To open as the morning.

—no, móve, nó, nó;—tán, táb, b [ll, -óll, -póll;—thím, thís.

BOUTER, -6. To burst forth; to exclaim. *Shaksp.*—
7. To become bankrupt. *Pope*.—8. To decline in
health and strength. *Swift*.—9. To issue out with
vehemence. *Pope*.—10. To make way with some
kind of suddenness. *Hooker*. *Samuel*.—11. To
come to an explanation. *Ben Jonson*.—12. To fall
out to be friends no longer. *Ben Jonson*. *Prior*.—
13. To break from. To separate from with some
vehemence. *Roscommon*.—14. To break in. To enter
unexpectedly. *Addison*.—15. To break loose. To
escape from captivity. *Milton*.—16. To break off.
To desist suddenly. *Taylor*.—17. To break off
from. To part from with violence. *Shaksp.*.—18.
To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects.
South.—19. To break out. To have eruptions from
the body.—20. To break out. To become dissolute.
Dryden.—21. To break up. To cease; to intermit.
Bacon.—22. To break up. To dissolve its li. *Hats*.—
23. To break up. To begin holidays. *Shaksp.*.—24.
To break with. To part friendship with any.
South.

BREAK, bráke, s. [from the verb.]—1. State of being
broken; opening. *Knolles*.—2. A pause; an in-
terruption.—3. A line drawn, noting that the sense
is suspended. *Swift*.

BREAKER, brá'kár, s. [from break.]—1. He that
breaks any thing. *South*.—2. A wave broken by
rocks or sandbanks.

TO BREAKFAST, brék'fást, v. n. [from break and
fast.] To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brék'fást, s. [from the verb.]—1.
The first meal in the day. *Watson*.—2. The thing
eaten at the first meal.—3. A meal in general.
Dryden.

BREAKNECK, brá'nek, s. A steep place en-
dangering the neck. *Shaksp.*.

BREAKPROMISE, brák'pró-n-ís, s. One that
makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shaksp.*.

BREAM, bréém, s. [brame, French.] The name of a
fish.

BREAST, brést, s. [bpeort, Saxon.]—1. The mid-
dle part of the human body, between the neck
and belly.—2. The dug or teats of women which
contain the milk. *Job*.—3. The part of a beast that
is under the neck, between the forelegs.—4. The
heart; the conscience. *Dryden*.—5. The passions.
Cowley.

TO BREAST, brést, v. a. [from the noun.] To meet
in front. *Shaksp.*.

BREASTBONE, brést'bóne, s. [from breast and
bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BREASTHIGH, brést'hí, a. [from breast and
high.] Up to the breast. *Sidney*.

BREASTHOOKS, brést'hóók's, s. [from breast and
hook.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers
before, that help to strengthen the stem, and at the
forepart of the ship. *Harris*.

BREASTKNOT, brést'nót, s. [from breast and
knot.] A knot or bunch of ribands worn by wo-
men on the breast. *Addison*.

BREASTPLATE, brést'plát, s. [from breast and
plate.] Armour for the breast. *Cowley*.

BREASTPLOUGH, brést'plóú, s. A plough used
for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortimer*.

BREASTWORK, brést'wórk, s. [from breast and
work.] Works thrown up as high as the breasts of
the defendants. *Clarendon*.

BREATH, bréth, s. [bnao, Saxon.]—1. The air
drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shaksp.*.—2.
Life. *Dryden*.—3. The state or power of breath-
ing freely. *Dryden*.—4. Respiration; act of breath-
ing. *Milton*.—5. Respite; pause; relaxation. *Shaksp.*.—
6. Breeze; moving air. *Addison*.—7. A single
act; an instant. *Dryden*.

TO BREATHE, bré'the, v. n. [from breath.]—
1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.
Pope.—2. To live. *Shaksp.*.—3. To rest. *Roscommon*.—
4. To pass by breathing. *Shaksp.*.

TO BREATHE, bré'the, v. a.—1. To inspire into
one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden*.—2.
To inject by breathing. *Drey of Piety*.—3. To
eject by breathing. *Spectator*.—4. To exercise.

Shaksp..—5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior*.
—6. To utter privately. *Shaksp.*.—7. To give air or
vent to. *Dryden*.

BREATHER, bré'thár, s. [from To breathe.]
—1. One that breathes or lives. *Shaksp.*.—2. One
that utters any thing. *Shaksp.*.—3. Inspirer; one
that animates or infuses by inspiration. *Nor-
ris*.

BREATHING, bré'thing, s. [from breathe.]—1.
Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior*.—2. Breathing-
place; vent. *Dryden*.

BREATHLESS, bré'th'less, a. [from breath.]—1.
Out of breath; spent with labour.—2. Dead.
Prior.

BRED, bréd, participle passive. [from To breed.]
BREDE, bréde, s. See **BRUAD**. *Addison*.

BREECH, bré'ch, s. [supposed from breean, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the body. *Kingward*.—2.
Breeches. *Shaksp.*.—3. The hinder part of a piece
of ordnance.—4. The hinder part of any thing.

TO BREECH, bré'ch, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To
put into breeches.—2. To fit any thing with a
breech; as, to breech a gun.

BREECHES, bré'ch'es, s. [bræc, Saxon.]—1. The
garment worn by men over the lower part of the
body. *Shaksp.*.—2. To wear the breeches, is, in a
wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *L'Es-
trange*.

TO BREED, bréed, v. a. preter. I bred, I have bred.
[brædan, Saxon.]—1. To procreate, to generate.
Roscommon.—2. To occasion; to cause; to pro-
duce. *Asham*.—3. To coarct; to hatch; to plot.
Shaks.—4. To produce from one's self. *Locke*.—5.
To give birth to. *Hooker*.—6. To educate; to qual-
ify by education. *Dryden*.—7. To bring up; to
take care of. *Dryden*.

TO BREED, bréed, v. n.—1. To bring young.
Spectator.—2. To increase by new production. *Ita-
high*.—3. To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley*.—
4. To raise a breed. *Mortimer*.

BREED, bréed, s. [from the verb.]—1. A cast; a
kind; a subdivision of species. *Roscommon*.—2.
Progeny; offspring. *Shaks*.—3. A number produ-
ced at once; a hatch. *Grew*.

BREEDBATE, bréed'bát, s. [from breed and
bate. One that breeds quarrels. *Shaksp.*.

BREEDER, bréed'ár, s. [from breed.]—1. That
which produces any thing. *Shaks*.—2. The person
which brings up another. *Asham*.—3. A female
that is prolific. *Shaks*.—4. One that takes care to
raise a breed. *Temple*.

BREEDING, bréed'ing, s. [from breed.]—1. Educa-
tion; instruction; qualifications. *Shaks*.—2. Man-
ners; knowledge of eremony. *Swift*.—3. Nur-
ture. *Milton*.

BREEZE, bréze, s. [bryza, Saxon.] A stinging
fly.

BREEZE, bréze, s. [brezza, Italian.] A gentle
gale.

BREEZELESS, bréze'less, a. [from breeze and
less.] Motionless. *Shenston*.

BREEZY, bréze'z, a. [from breeze.] Fanned with
gales. *Pope*.

BRÈME, bréém, a. Cruel; sharp; severe. *Spen-
ser*.

BRENT, brént, a. Burnt. *Spenser*.

BRET, brét, s. A fish of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, bré'th'rén, s. [The plural of bro-
ther.]

BREVIARY, bré've-á-ri, s. [breviaire, Fr.]—1.
An abridgement; an epitome. *Aylfe*.—2. The
book containing the daily service of the church at
Rome.

BREVIAT, bré've-át, s. [rom brevis, Lat.] A short
compendium. *Drey of Piety*.

BREVIATURE, bré've-á-tú-ri, s. [from brevis,
Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIET, bré've-ét, s. A particular size of small
letter used in printing.

BREVITY, bré've-ité, s. [brevis, Lat.] Concise-
ness; shortness. *Dryden*.

TO BREW, bréd, v. a. [brouen, Dutch.]—1. To
make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Mil-*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîr, pîn,—

ten.—2. To prepare by mixing things together; *Pope*.—3. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton*.

To BREW, brôd, v. n. To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakspeare*.

BREW, brôd, s. [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon*.

BREWAGE, brôd'idje, s. [from brew.] Mixture of various things. *Shakspeare*.

BREWERY, brôd'ûr, s. A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tillotson*.

BREWHOUSE, brôd'hôuse, s. [from brew and house.] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon*.

BREWING, brôd'ing, s. [from brew.] Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS, brôd'is, s. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIBE, bribe, s. [bribe, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgment. *Waller*.

To BRIBE, bribe, v. a. [from the noun.] To gain by bribes.

BRIBER, bri'bâr, s. [from bribe.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, bri'bê-rê, s. The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon*.

BRICK, brîk, s. [briek, Dutch.]—1. A mass of burnt clay for builders. *Addison*.—2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK, brîk, v. a. [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift*.

BRICKBAT, brîk'bât, s. [from brick and bat.] A piece of brick. *Bacon*.

BRICKCLAY, brîk'klâ, s. [from brick and clay.] Clay used for making bricks. *Woodward*.

BRICKDUST, brîk'ddâst, s. [from brick and dust.] Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spectator*.

BRICK-KILN, brîk'kîl, s. [from brick and kiln.] A kiln or place to burn bricks in. *Decay of Piety*.

BRICKLAYER, brîk'lâ-ûr, s. [from brick and lay.] A brick mason. *Dumne*.

BRICKMAKER, brîk'mâ-kâr, s. [from brick and make.] One whose trade it is to make bricks. *Woodward*.

BRIDAL, brî'dâl, a. [from bride.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Walsh*. *Pope*.

BRIDAL, brî'dâl, s. The nuptial festival. *Herbert*.

BRIDE, brîde, s. [brîd, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith*.

BRIDEBED, brîde'bêd, s. [from bride and bed.] Marriage-bed. *Pope*.

BRIDECAKE, brîde'kâke, s. [from bride and cake.] A cake distributed to guests at a wedding. *Ben Jonson*.

BRIDEGROOM, brîde'grôom, s. [from bride and groom.] A new-married man. *Dryden*.

BRIDEMEN, brîde'mên, }
BRIDEMAIDS, brîde'mâdes, }
The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE, brîde'stâke, s. [from bride and stake.] A post set in the ground to dance round at a wedding feast. *Ben Jonson*.

BRIDEWELL, brîde'wêll, s. A house of correction.

BRIDGE, brîdje, s. [brîje, Saxon.]—1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. *Dryden*.—2. The upper part of the nose. *Bacon*.—3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

To BRIDGE, brîdje, v. a. [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place. *Milton*.

BRIDLE, brî'dl, s. [bride, Fr.]—1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. *Dryden*.—2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon*.

To BRIDLE, brî'dl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To guide by a bridle. *Addison*.—2. To restrain; to govern. *Waller*.

To BRIDLE, brî'dl, v. n. To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, brî'dl-hând, s. [from bridle and hand.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, brêfe, a. [brevis, Latin.]—1. Short; concise. *Collier*.—2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakspeare*.

BRIEF, brêfe, s. [brefe, Dutch.]—1. A writing of any kind. *Shaks*.—2. A short extract, or epitome. *Bacon*.—3. The writing given by the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift*.—4. Letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection.—5. [In music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris*.

BRIEFLY, brêfe'lê, ad. [from brief.] Concisely; in a few words.

BRIEFNESS, brêfe'nêss, s. [from brief.] Conciseness; shortness. *Camden*.

BRIER, brî'ûr, s. A plant; the dogrose. *Dryden*.

BRIERY, brî'ûr-rê, a. [from brier.] Rough; full of briars.

BRIGADE, brê-gâde', s. [brigade, Fr.] A division of forces; a body of men. *Philips*.

BRIGADIER General, brî-gâ-dê-êr'. An officer next in order below a major-general.

BRIGAND, brê-gând, s. [brigand, Fr.] A robber. *Brabhall*.

BRIGANDINE, }
BRIGANTINE, } brîg'gân-dîne, s.
[from brigand.]—1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Outway*.—2. A coat of mail. *Milton*.

BRIGHT, brîte, a. [beort, Saxon.]—1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryden*.—2. Clear; evident. *Watts*.—3. Illustrious; as, a bright reign.—4. Witty; acute; a bright genius.—5. Beautiful; radiant with personal charms.

To BRIGHTEN, brî'tn, v. a. [from bright.]—1. To make bright; to make shine.—2. To make luminous by light from without. *Philips*.—3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton*.—4. To make illustrious. *Swift*.—5. To make acute.

To BRIGHTEN, brî'tn, v. n. To grow bright; to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, brîte'lê, ad. [from bright.] Splendidly; with lustre. *Pope*.

BRIGHTNESS, brîte'nêss, s. [from bright.]—1. Lustre; splendour. *South*.—2. Acuteness. *Prior*.—3. Evidence; intellectual clearness.

BRILLIANCY, brîl'yân-sê, s. [from brilliant.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT, brîl'yânt, a. [brillant, Fr.] Shining; sparkling. *Dorset*.

BRILLIANT, brîl'yânt, s. A diamond of the finest cut. *Dryden*.

BRILLIANTNESS, brîl'yânt-nêss, s. [from brilliant.] Splendour; luster.

BRIM, brîm, s. [brim, Icelandic.]—1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon*.—2. The upper edge of any vessel. *Crashaw*.—3. The top of any liquor. *Joshua*.—4. The bank of a fountain. *Dryden*.

To BRIM, brîm, v. a. [from the noun.] To fill to the top. *Dryden*.

To BRIM, brîm, v. n. To be full to the brim. *Philips*.

BRIMFUL, brîm'fûl, a. [from brim and full.] Full to the top. *Addison*.

BRIMFULNESS, brîm'fûl-nêss, s. [from brimful.] Fullness to the top. *Shakspeare*.

BRIMMER, brîm'mîr, s. [from brim.] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden*.

BRIMSTONE, brîm'stône, s. Sulphur. *Spenser*.

BRIMSTONY, brîm'stônê, a. [from brimstone.] Full of brimstone.

BRINDED, brîn'dêd, a. [brin, French, a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton*.

BRINDLE, brîn'dl, s. [from brinded.] The state of being brinded. *Clarissa*.

BRINDLED, brîn'dld, a. [from brindle.] Brinded; streaked. *Addison*.

BRINE, brîne, s.—1. Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon*.—2. The sea. *Milton*.—3. Tears. *Shakspeare*.

BRINEPIT, brîne'pît, s. [from brine and pit.] Pit of salt water. *Shakspeare*.

To BRING, brîng, v. a. [brîngan, Saxon.] preter. I brought; part. pass. brought; brîcht, Saxon

—*bro*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*;—*tâbe*, *tâh*, *bûll*;—*ôll*;—*pôând*;—*thin*, *THis*.

—1. To tetch from another place. *Temple*.—2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send. *Dryden*.—3. To produce; to procure.—4. To cause to come. *Stillingfleet*.—5. To introduce. *Tatler*.—6. To reduce; to recal. *Spectator*.—7. To attract; to draw along. *Newton*.—8. To put into any particular state. *Swift*.—9. To conduct. *Locke*.—10. To recal; to summon. *Dryden*.—11. To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke*.—12. To bring about. To bring to pass; to effect. *Addison*.—13. To bring forth. To give birth; to produce. *Milton*.—14. To bring in. To reduce. *Spenser*.—15. To bring in. To afford again. *South*.—16. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted. *Tillotson*.—17. To bring on. To engage in action.—18. To bring over. To draw to a new party. *Swift*.—19. To bring out. To exhibit; to shew.—20. To bring under. To subdue; to repress. *Bacon*.—21. To bring up. To educate; to instruct.—22. To bring up. To bring into practice.

BRINGER, *brîng'âr*, s. [from bring.] The person that brings any thing. *Shakspeare*.

BRINGER UP, *brîng'âr*. Instructor; educator. *Ascham*.

BRINISH, *brî'nîsh*, a. [from brine.] Having the taste of brine; salt. *Shakspeare*.

BRINISHNESS, *brî'nîsh-nêss*, s. [from brinish.] Saltiness.

BRINK, *brînk*, s. [brink, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or river.

BRINY, *brî'nî*, a. [from brine.] Salt. *Addison*.

BRISK, *brîsk*, a. [brusque, Fr.]—1. Lively; vivacious; gay. *Denham*.—2. Powerful; spirituous. *Philips*.—3. Vivid; bright. *Newton*.

TO BRISK UP, *brîsk'âp*, v. n. To come up briskly.

BRISKET, *brîsk'kît*, a. [brichet, Fr.] The breast of an animal. *Mortimer*.

BRISKLY, *brîsk'lî*, ad. [from brisk.] Actively; vigorously. *Boyle*. *Ray*.

BRISKNESS, *brîsk'nêss*, s. [from brisk.]—1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness. *South*.—2. Gayety. *Dryden*.

BRISTLE, *brîst'l*, s. [bristl, Saxon.] The stiff hair of a swine. *Cruce*.

TO BRISTLE, *brîst'l*, v. a. [from the noun.] To erect in bristles. *Shakspeare*.

TO BRISTLE, *brîst'l*, v. n. To stand erect as bristles. *Dryden*.

BRISTLY, *brîst'lî*, a. [from bristle.] Being set with bristles. *Bentley*.

BRISTOL-STONE, *brîst'ôl-stône*. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. *Woodward*.

BRIT, *brît*, s. The name of a fish. *Cæsar*.

BRITTLE, *brî'tl*, n. [brittan, Sax.] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon*.

BRITTLENESS, *brî'tl-nêss*, s. [from brittle.] Aptness to break. *Boyle*.

BRIZE, *brîz*, s. The gadfly. *Spenser*.

BROACH, *brô'ch*, s. [broche, Fr.] A spit.

TO BROACH, *brô'ch*, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit. *Hakewell*.—2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor.—3. To open any store. *Knolles*.—4. To give out, or utter any thing.—5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras*.

BROACHER, *brô'ch'âr*, s. [from broach.]—1. A spit. *Dryden*.—2. An opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, *brâwd*, a. [brâd, Saxon.]—1. Wider; extended in breadth. *Temple*.—2. Large. *Locke*.—3. Clear; open. *Deary of Piety*.—4. Gross; coarse. *Dryden*.—5. Obscene; fulsome. *Dryden*.—6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

BROAD AS LONG, *brâwd'âs lônz*. Equal upon the whole. *L'Esrange*.

BROAD CLOTH, *brâwd klô'th*, s. [from broad and cloth.] A fine kind of cloth. *Swift*.

TO BROADEN, *brâwd'n*, v. n. [from broad.] To grow broad. *Thomson*.

BROADLY, *brâwd'lî*, ad. [from broad.] In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, *brâwd'nêss*, s. [from broad.]—1.

Breadth; extent from side to side.—2. Coarseness; fulsome. *Dryden*.

BROADSIDE, *brâwd'sîde*, s. [from broad and side.]—1. The side of a ship. *Waller*.—2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROADSWORD, *brâwd'sôrd*, s. A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wiseman*.

BROADWISE, *brâwd'wîse*, ad. [from broad and wise.] according to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, *brô'kâdê*, s. [brocado, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated. *Pope*.

BROCADED, *brô'kâdêd*, a. [from brocade.]—1. Drest in brocade.—2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

BROCADE, *brô'kâdjê*, s. [from broke.]—1. The gain got by promoting bargains. *Spenser*.—2. The hite given by any unlawful office. *Bacon*.—3. The trade of dealing in old things. *Ben Jonson*.

BROCCOLI, *brôk'kô-lê*, s. A species of cabbage.

BROCK, *brôk*, s. [broc, Saxon.] A badger.

BROCKET, *brôk'kît*, s. A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, *brôg*, s. [brog, Irish.]—1. A kind of shoe. *Swift*.—2. A corrupt dialect. *Fargubar*.

TO BROIDER, *brô'dê'âr*, v. a. [brodir, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. *Exodus*.

BROIDERY, *brô'dê'ârê*, s. [from broider.] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickell*.

BROIL, *brôil*, s. [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake*.

TO BROIL, *brôil*, v. a. [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden*.

TO BROIL, *brôil*, v. n. To be in the heat. *Shakspeare*.

TO BROKE, *brôke*, v. n. To contract business for others. *Bacon*.

BROKEN, *brô'kn*, [part. pass. of break.] *Hooker*.

BROKENHEARTED, *brô'kn-hârt'êd*, a. [from broken and heart.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear. *Isaiah*.

BROKENLY, *brô'kn-lî*, ad. [from broken.] Without any regular series. *Hakewell*.

BROKER, *brô'kâr*, s. [from broke.]—1. A factor; one that does business for another. *Temple*.—2. One who deals in old household goods.—3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakspeare*.

BROKERAGE, *brô'kâr-îdjê*, s. [from broker.] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE, *brôn'kô-sêle*, s. [*βρογχοκκλη*.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchos*.

BRONCHIAL, *brôn'kê-âl*, }
BRONCHICK, *brôn'kîk*, } a.
[*βρογχος*] Belonging to the throat. *Arbuthnot*.

BRONCHO TOMY, *brôn-kô'î-ô-nê*, s. [*βρογχος* and *τομνα*.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation. *Sharp*.

BROOD, *brôod*, s. A sword; for BRAND. *Spenser*.

BRONZE, *brônz*, s. [brunze, Fr.]—1. Brass. *Pope*.—2. A medal; a figure cast in brass. *Prior*.

BROOCH, *brô'ôch*, s. [broke, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakspeare*.

TO BROOCH, *brô'ôch*, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakspeare*.

TO BROOD, *brôod*, v. n. [bruedan, Saxon.]—1. To sit on eggs, to hatch them. *Milton*.—2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryden*.—3. To watch, or consider any thing anxiously. *Dryden*.—4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon*.

TO BROOD, *brôod*, v. a.—1. To cherish by care. *Dryden*.—2. To cover; as hatching.—3. To cover; as christening.

BROOD, *brôod*, s. [from the verb.]—1. Offspring; progeny. *Fairfax*.—2. Generation. *Addison*.—3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.—4. Something brought forth; a production.—5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakspeare*.

BROODY, *brô'ôdê*, a. [from brood.] In a state of sitting on the eggs. *Ray*.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

BROOK, brôök, s. [brouc, Saxon.] A running water less than a river; a rivulet. *Locke*.
To BROOK, brôök, v. n. [broucau, Saxon.] To bear; to endure. *South*.
To BROOK, brôök, v. n. To be patient; to be content. *Sidney*.
BROOKLINE, brôök'line, s. [becabungia, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell.
BROOM, brôôm, s. [broum, Saxon.]—1. A shrub.—2. A besom, so called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbuthnot*.
BROOMLAND, brôôm'land, s. [from broom and land.] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer*.
BROOMSTAFF, brôôm'stâf, s. The staff to which the broom is bound, for sweeping.
BROOMY, brôôm'ie, a. [from broom.] Full of broom.
BROTHER, brôth, s. [broð, Saxon.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. *Southern*.
BROTHERLY, brôTH'el, }
BROTHERHOUSE, brôTH'el-hôûse, }
 [bordsl, Fr.] A bawdyhouse.
BROTHER, brôTH'âr, s. [broðer, Saxon.] Plural, brothers, or brethren.—1. One born of the same father or mother.—2. Any one close united. *Shaks*.—3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs*.—4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.
BROTHERHOOD, brôTH'âr-hôôd, s. [from brother and hood.]—1. The state or quality of being a brother.—2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. *Davies*.—3. A class of men of the same kind. *Addison*.
BROTHERLY, brôTH'âr-lê, a. [from brother.] Natural to brothers; such as becomes or becoms a brother. *Denham*.
BROTHERLY, brôTH'âr-lê, ad. After the manner of a brother. *Shakspeare*.
BROUGHT, brâwt, [participle passive of bring.]
BROW, brôû, s. [browpa, Saxon.]—1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden*.—2. The forehead. *Waller*.—3. The general air of the countenance. *Shaks*.—4. The edge of any high place. *Wotton*.
To BROW, hrôû, v. a. To be at the edge of. *Milton*.
To BROWBEAT, brôû'bête, v. a. [brow and beat.] To depress with stern looks. *Southern*.
BROWBOUND, brôû'bôûnd, a. Crowned. *Shakspeare*.
BROWNSICK, brôû'sik, a. Dejected. *Suckling*.
BROWN, brôûn, a. [brun, Saxon.] The name of a colour. *Peacham*.
BROWNBILL, brôûn'bîll, s. The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras*.
BROWNNESS, brôûn'nês, s. [from brown.] A brown colour. *Sidney*.
BROWNSTUDY, brôûn'stôûd'ê, s. [from brown and study.] Gloomy meditations. *Norris*.
To BROWSE, brôûze, v. a. [brouser, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs. *Spenser*.
To BROWSE, brôûze, v. n. To feed. *Blackmore*.
BROWSE, brôûze, s. Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips*.
To BRUISE, brôûze, v. a. [briser, Fr.] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton*.
BRUISE, brôûze, s. A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Dryden*.
BRUISEWORT, brôûze'wûrt, s. Comfrey.
BRUIT, brôût, s. [bruit, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report. *Sidney*.
To BRUIT, brôût, v. a. [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh*.
BRUMAL, brôû'mâl, n. [brumalis, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown*.
BRUNETT, brôû-nêt, s. [brunette, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison*.
BRUNT, brânt, s. [brunst, Dutch.]—1. Shock; violence. *South*.—2. Blow; stroke. *Hudibras*.
BRUSH, brûsh, s. [brosse, Fr. from bruscus, Lat.]—1. An instrument for rubbing. *Stillingfleet*.—2. A large pencil used by painters.—3. A rude assault; a shock. *Clarendon*.
To BRUSH, brûsh, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To sweep or rub with a brush. *Shaks*.—2. To strike

with quickness. *Spenser*. *Pope*.—3. To paint with a brush. *Pope*.
To BRUSH, brûsh, v. n.—1. To move with haste. *Prior*.—2. To fly over; to skin lightly. *Dryden*.
BRUSHER, brûsh'âr, s. [from brush.] He that uses a brush. *Bacon*.
BRUSHWOOD, brûsh'wôôd, s. [from brush and wood.] Rough, shrubby thickets. *Dryden*.
BRUSHY, brûsh'ê, a. [from brush.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle*.
To BRUSLE, brûs'le, v. n. [braptslau, Saxon.] To crackle. *Skinner*.
BRUTAL, brôû'tâl, a. [brutal, Fr. from brute.]—1. That which belongs to a brute. *L'Estrange*.—2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden*.
BRUTALITY, brôû'tâl'ê-tê, s. [brutalité, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness. *Locke*.
To BRUTALIZE, brôû'tâl'ize, v. n. [brutalizer, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage. *Addison*.
To BRUTALIZE, brôû'tâl'ize, v. a. To make brutal or savage.
BRUTALLY, brôû'tâl'ê, ad. [from brutal.] Churlishly; inhumanly. *Arbuthnot*.
BRUTE, brôût, a. [brutus, Latin.]—1. Senseless; unconscious. *Bentley*.—2. Savage; irrational. *Holder*.—3. Rough; ferocious. *Pope*.
BRUTE, brôût, s. A creature without reason.
BRUTENESS, brôû'tnês, s. [from brute.] Brutality.
To BRUTIFY, brôû'tê-fi, v. a. To make a man a brute. *Congreve*.
BRUTISH, brôû'tish, a. [from brute.]—1. Bestial; resembling a beast.—2. Rough; savage; ferocious. *Greene*.—3. Gross; carnal. *South*.—4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hoeker*.
BRUTISHLY, brôû'tish'ê, ad. [from brutish.] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles*.
BRUTISHNESS, brôû'tish'nês, s. [from brutish.] Brutality; savageness. *Spots*.
BRUYONY, brû'ô-nê, s. [bruyonia, Latin.] A plant.
BUB, bûb, s. [a cant word in low language.] Strong multiquor. *Prior*.
BUBBLE, bûb'bl, s. [hobbel, Duteh.]—1. A small bladder of water. *Newton*.—2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness. *Bacon*.—3. A cheat; a false show. *Swift*.—4. The person cheated. *Prior*.
To BUBBLE, bûb'bl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To rise in bubbles.—2. To run with a gentle noise. *Dryden*.
To BUBBLE, bûb'bl, v. a. To cheat. *Addison*.
BUBBLER, bûb'bl'âr, s. [from bubble.] A cheat; a trickster. *Digby*.
BUBBY, bûb'bê, s. A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot*.
BU'BO, bû'bô, s. [*Esôav*.] The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; all tumours in that part are called bubos. *Wiseman*.
BUBONOCELE, bû'bô-nô'sêlê, s. [*Esôav* and *κελε*.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Sharp*.
BUCANERS, bûk-kâ-nêr's, s. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates of America.
BUCK, bûk, s. [bauche, German, suds.]—1. The liquor in which clothes are washed. *Shaks*.—2. The clothes washed in the liquor. *Shakspeare*.
BUCK, bûk, s. [buech, Welsh.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacham*.
To BUCK, bûk, v. a. [from the noun.] To wash clothes. *Shakspeare*.
To BUCK, bûk, v. n. To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer*.
BUCKBASKET, bûk'bâs-kît, s. The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shakspeare*.
BUCKBEAN, bûk'bêân, s. A plant; a sort of *tresfoil*. *Floyer*.
BUCKET, bûk'kît, s. [baquet, French.]—1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shaks*.—2. The vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden*.
BUCKLE, bûk'kl, s. [bwecl, Welsh.]—1. A link of

ub, òmve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thín, THIS.

metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another. *Pope*.—2. The state of the hair crisped and curled. *Spectator*.

To BU'CKLE, bú'k'k'l, v. n.—1. To fasten with a buckle. *Philips*.—2. To prepare to do any thing. *Spenser*.—3. To join in battle. *Hayward*.—4. To confine. *Shaks*.—5. To curl; to keep curled.

To BU'CKLE, bú'k'k'l, v. a. [bucken, German.] —1. To bend; to bow. *Shaks*.—2. To buckle to. To apply to. *Locke*.—3. To buckle with. To engage with.

BU'CKLER, bú'k'lár, s. [bweckel, Welsh.] A shield. *Addison*.

To BU'CKLER, bú'k'lár, v. a. [from the noun.] To support; to defend. *Shakspeare*.

BU'CKMAST, bú'k'mást, s. The fruit or mast of the heech-tree.

BU'CKRAM, bú'k'rám, s. [bougran, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

BU'CKSHORN-PLANTAIN, bú'k'shòrn-plán-tín, s. A plant.

BU'CKTHORN, bú'k'thòrn, s. A tree.

BU'COLICK, bú-kò'f'ík, a. Pastoral; rural dialogue.

BUD, bú'd, s. [bouton, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a germ. *Prior*.

To BUD, bú'd, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To put forth young shoots, or germs.—2. To be in the bloom. *Shakspeare*.

To BUD, bú'd, v. a. To inoculate. *Temple*.

To BUDGE, bú'dje, v. n. [honger, Fr.] To stir. *Shakspeare*.

BUDGE, bú'dje, a. Surly; stiff; rugged. *Milton*.

BUDGE, bú'dje, s. The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

BUDGEER, bú'dj'ár, s. [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs.

BU'DGET', bú'dj'ét, s. [bogette, French.]—1. A bag, such as may be easily carried. *Bacon*.—2. A store, or stock. *L'Estrange*.

BUFF, bú'f, s. [from buffalo.]—1. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts. *Dryden*.—2. A military coat. *Shakspeare*.

To BUFF, bú'f, v. a. [búffe, French.] To strike. *Ben Jonson*.

BU'FFALO, bú'f'á-lò, s. [Italian.] A kind of wild ox.

BU'FFET, bú'f'èt, s. [buffetto, Ital.] A blow with the fist. *Dryden*.

BU'FFET, bú'f'èt, s. A kind of cupboard. *Pope*.

To BU'FFET, bú'f'èt, v. a. To box; to beat. *Otway*.

To BU'FFET, bú'f'èt, v. n. To play a boxing match.

BU'FFETER, bú'f'èt-ár, s. [from buffet.] A boxer.

BU'FFLE, bú'f'le, s. [beuffe, Fr.] The same with buffalo.

To BU'FFLE, bú'f'le, v. n. [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift*.

BU'FFLEHEADED, bú'f'le-héd-éd, a. Dull; stupid.

BU'FFOON, bú'f'òon, s. [buffon, French.]—1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic postures; a jack-pudding. *Watts*.—2. A man that practises indecent rillery, or gross jocularity. *Garth*.

BU'FFONERY, bú'f'òon-èr-rè, s. [from buffoon.] —1. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke*.—2. Low jests; scurrile mirth. *Dryden*.

BUG, bú'g, s. A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. *Pope*.

BUG, bú'g, }
BUGBEAR, bú'g'bàre, }
[bug, Welsh.] A frightful object; a false terror. *Pope*.

BUGGINESS, bú'g'gè-nèss, s. [from buggy.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY, bú'g'gè, a. [from bug.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE, bú'gl, }
BUGLEHORN, bú'gl'hòrn, }
[from bugen, Saxon.] A hunting horn. *Tickell*.

BU'GLE, bú'gl, s. A shining bead of black glass.

BU'GLE, bú'gl, s. A plant.

BU'GLOSS, bú'glòss, s. The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD, bú'ld, v. a. preter. I built, I have built, [bilden, Dutch.]—1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice; as, to build a church.—2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation; as, to build a system. *Boyle*.

To BUILD, bú'ld, v. n. To depend on; to rest on.

BU'ILDER, bú'ld'ár, s. [from build.] He that builds; an architect. *Denham*.

BU'ILDING, bú'ld'ing, s. [from build.] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior*.

BUILT, bú'lt, s. The form; the structure; the shape of an edifice. *Temple*.

BULB, bú'lb, s. [bulbus, Latin.] A round body, or root of many plants. *Evelyn*.

BULBACEOUS, bú'lb-à'shòs, a. [bulbaceus, Lat.] The same with bulbous.

BU'LBIOUS, bú'lb'òs, a. [from bulb.] Containing bulbs, consisting of many layers. *Evelyn*.

BU'LBCHIN, bú'lb'shín, s. A young oale calf. *Dekker*.

To BULGE, bú'ldje, v. n.—1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden*.—2. To jut out. *Maxon*.

BU'LIMY, bú'ld'è-mè, s. An enormous appetite.

BULK, bú'lk, s. [bulke, Dutch.]—1. Magnitude; size; quantity. *Raleigh*.—2. The gross; the majority; the mass. *Swift*.—3. Main fabrick. *Shakspeare*.

BULK, bú'lk, s. A part of a building jutting out. *Arbutnot*.

BU'LKHEAD, bú'lk'héd, s. A partition made across a ship with boards. *Harris*.

BU'LKINESS, bú'lk'è-nèss, s. [from bulky.] Greatness of stature, or size. *Locke*.

BU'LKY, bú'lk'è, a. [from bulk.] Of great size or stature. *Dryden*.

BULL, bú'll, s. [bulle, Dutch.]—1. The male of a cow. *May*.—2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Psalms*.—3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.—4. A letter published by the pope. *Atterbury*.—5. A blunder. *Pope*.

BULL, bú'll, in composition, generally notes large size.

BULL-BAITING, bú'll'bá-ting, s. [from bull and bait.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR, bú'll'bèg-gár, s. Something terrible.

BULL-DOG, bú'll'dòg, s. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addison*.

BULL-HEAD, bú'll'héd, s. [from bull and head.] —1. A stupid fellow.—2. The name of a fish. *Walton*.

BULL-WEED, bú'll'wèéd, s. Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, bú'll'wòrt, s. Bishops-weed.

BULLACE, bú'll'ís, s. A wild sour plum. *Bacon*.

BULLET, bú'll'ít, s. [boulet, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knollen*.

BULLION, bú'lyàn, s. [bilion, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump unwrought. *Locke*.

BULLITION, bú'll'ish'àn, s. [from bullio, Lat.] The act or state of boiling. *Bacon*.

BU'LLOCK, bú'll'òk, s. [from bull.] A young bull.

BU'LLY, bú'lyè, s. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. *Addison*.

To BULLY, bú'lyè, v. a. [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces. *King*.

BU'LRUSH, bú'lrúsh, s. [from bull and rush.] A large rush. *Dryden*.

BU'LRARK, bú'lràrk, s. [bolwercck, Dutch.]—1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addison*.—2. A security. *Shakspeare*.

To BU'LRARK, bú'lràrk, v. a. To fortify. *Addison*.

BUM, bú'm, s. [bomme, Dutch.] The part on which we sit. *Shakspeare*.

BUMBA'ILIFF, bú'm-bá'f'f, s. [corrupted from bound and bailiff.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. *Shakspeare*.

RUMP, bú'mp, s. A swelling; a protuberance.

To BUMP, bú'mp, v. a. [from bombus, Lat.] To make a loud noise, used of the bittern. *Dryden*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mêt, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- BUMPER**, bûm'pûr, s. A cup filled. *Hayward*.
- BUMPKIN**, bûm'kîn, s. An awkward heavy rustic.
- BUMPKINLY**, bûm'kîn-lê, a. [from bumpkin.] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clarissa*.
- BUNCH**, bûntsh, s. [buncker, Danish.]—1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle*.—2. A cluster. *Shaks*.—3. A number of things tied together.—4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser*.
- To **BUNCH**, bûntsh, v. n. To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward*.
- BUNCHED**, bûntsh'bûkd, a. Having bunches or the back.
- BUNCHY**, bûntsh'ê, a. Growing in bunches. *Grev*.
- BUNDLE**, bûn'dl, s. [býndle, Saxon.]—1. Things bound together. *Hale*.—2. Any thing rolled cylindrically. *Spectator*.
- To **BUNDLE**, bûn'dl, v. a. To tie in a bundle.
- BUNG**, bûng, s. [bing, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel. *Montimer*.
- To **BUNG**, bûng, v. a. To stop.
- BUNGHOLE**, bûng'hôle, s. The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakspeare*.
- To **BUNGLE**, bûng'gl, v. n. To perform clumsily. *Dryden*.
- To **BUNGLE**, bûng'gl, v. a. To botch; to manage clumsily. *Shakspeare*.
- BUNGLE**, bûng'gl, s. [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness. *Ray*.
- BUNGLER**, bûng'glâr, s. [Dwngler, Welsh.] A bad workman. *Peucham*.
- BUNGLINGLY**, bûng'glîng-lê, ad. Clumsily; awkwardly.
- BUNN**, bûn, s. A kind of sweet bread. *Gay*.
- BUNT**, bûnt, s. An increasing cavity; a tunnel. *Carew*.
- To **BUNT**, bûnt, v. a. To swell out.
- BUNTER**, bûn'târ, s. Any low vulgar woman.
- BUNTING**, bûn'tîng, s. The name of a bird.
- BUOY**, bûôé, s. [boué, or boye, French.] A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight, to mark shoals. *Pope*.
- To **BUOY**, bûôé, v. a. To keep afloat. *King Charles*.
- To **BUOY**, bûôé, v. n. To float. *Pope*.
- BUOYANCY**, bûôé'an-sê, s. [from buoyant.] The quality of floating. *Derham*.
- BUOYANT**, bûôé'ânt, a. Which will not sink.
- BUR**, bûr, s. [bourre, Fr.] The prickly head of the burdock. *Wotton*.
- BURBOT**, bûr'bût, s. A fish full of prickles.
- BURDELAIS**, bûr'dê-lâ, s. A sort of grape.
- BURDEN**, bûr'dên, s. [býrþen, Saxon.]—1. A load. *Bacon*.—2. Something grievous. *Locke*.—3. A birth. *Shaks*.—4. The verse repeated in a song. *Dryden*.
- To **BURDEN**, bûr'dên, v. a.—1. To load.—2. To incumber.
- BURDENER**, bûr'dên-âr, s. [from burden.] A loader; an oppressor.
- BURDENOUS**, bûr'dên-ûs, a. [from burden.]—1. Grievous; oppressive. *Sidney*.—2. Useless. *Milton*.
- BURDENSOME**, bûr'dên-sûm, a. Grievous; troublesome. *Milton*.
- BURDENSOMENESS**, bûr'dên-sûm-nêss, s. Weight; uneasiness.
- BURDOCK**, bûr'dôk, s. A broad leaved plant with prickles.
- BUREAU**, bûr-rô', s. [bureau, Fr.] A chest of drawers. *Swift*.
- BURG**, bûrg, s. See **BURROW**.
- BURGAGE**, bûrg'âdje, s. [from burg.] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale*.
- BURGMOT**, bûrg-gâ-môt, s. [bergamotte, Fr.] A species of pear.
- BURGANET**, or **BURGONET**, bûrg'gô-nêt, [from bourginote, Fr.] A kind of helmet. *Shakspeare*.
- BURGEON**, bûrg-wâ'ê, s. [bourgeois, French.]—1. A citizen; a burges. *Addison*.—2. A printer's type of a particular size.
- BURGESS**, bûrg'êss, s. [bourgeois, French.]—1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.—2. A representative of a town corporate. *Wotton*.
- BURGH**, bûrg, s. A corporate town or borough.
- BURGHIER**, bûrg'gûr, s. [from burgh.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles*. *Locke*.
- BURGHERSHIP**, bûrg'gûr-shîp, s. [from burghier.] The privilege of a burgher.
- BURGLARY**, bûrg'gl-â-ê, s. The crime of robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob. *Couch*.
- BURGMMASTER**, bûrg'gô-mâs-târ, s. [from burg and master.] One employed in the government of a city. *Addison*.
- BURGUINDY**, bûrg'gûn-dê, s. The wine of Burgundy. *Shenstone*.
- BURIAL**, bûr'î-âl, s. [from to bury.]—1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment. *Dryden*.—2. The act of placing any thing under earth.—3. The church service for funerals.
- BURIER**, bûr'î-êr, s. [from bury.] He that buries.
- BURINE**, bûr'î-n, s. [French.] A graving tool.
- BURLACE**, bûr'lâsê, s. [for burdelais.] A sort of grape.
- To **BURL**, bûrl, v. a. To dress cloth as fallers do.
- BURLESQUE**, bûr'lêsk, a. [burlare, Italian, to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter. *Addison*.
- BURLESQUE**, bûr'lêsk, s. Ludicrous language.
- To **BURLESQUE**, bûr'lêsk, v. a. To turn to ridicule. *Broom*.
- BURLINESS**, bûr'lê-nêss, s. Bulk; bluster.
- BURLY**, bûr'lê, a. Blustering; falsely great. *Cowley*.
- To **BURN**, bûrn, v. a. [befurn, Saxon.]—1. To consume with fire. *Sharp*.—2. To wound with fire. *Exodus*.
- To **BURN**, bûrn, v. n.—1. To be on fire. *Rowe*.—2. To be inflamed with passion. *Shaks*.—3. To act as fire. *Shakspeare*.
- BURN**, bûrn, s. A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle*.
- BURNER**, bûrn'âr, s. [from burn.] A person that burns any thing.
- BURNET**, bûrn'êt, s. The name of a plant.
- BURNING**, bûrn'îng, s. State of inflammation.
- BURNING-GLASS**, bûrn'îng-glâss, s. A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.
- To **BURNISH**, bûrn'îsh, v. a. [burnir, French.] To polish. *Dryden*.
- To **BURNISH**, bûrn'îsh, v. n. To grow bright or glossy. *Swift*.
- To **BURNISH**, bûrn'îsh, v. n. To grow. *Dryden*.
- BURNISHER**, bûrn'îsh-âr, s. [from burnish.]—1. The person that burnishes or polishes.—2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.
- BURNT**, bûrnt, [participle passive of burn.]
- BURR**, bûr, s. The lobe or lap of the ear.
- BURRELL**, bûr'rêl, s. A sort of pear.
- BURRELL Fly**, bûr'rêl. Oxley; gadbee; breeze.
- BURRELL Shot**, bûr'rêl. Small bullets, nails, stones, discharged out of the ordnance. *Harris*.
- BURROW**, or **BOROUGH**, bûr'rô, s. [bûrg, Sax.]—1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgeses to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified.—2. The holes made in the ground by comies.
- To **BURROW**, bûr'rô, v. n. To mine as comies or rabbits. *Morrimer*.
- BURSAR**, bûr'sâr, s. [bursarius, Lat.] The treasurer of a college.
- BURSE**, bûrsê, s. [bourse, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet. *Philips*.
- To **BURST**, bûrst, v. n. I burst; I have burst; or bursten. [burrþan, Saxon.]—1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs*.—2. To fly asunder. *Shaks*.—3. To break away; to spring. *Pope*.—4. To come suddenly. *Shaks*.—5. To begin an action violently. *Arbutnot*.

-nô, môve, nôr, nôt; -tûbe, tâb, bûll; -ôll; -pôônd; -tâm, Ttiss.

To BURST, bûrst, v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.
 BURST, bûrst, s. A sudden disruption. *Milton*.
 BURST, bûrst, }
 BURSTEN, bûrst'en, } participial a.
 Diseased with a hernia or rupture.
 BURSTNESS, bûrst'nêss, s. A rupture.
 BURSTWORT, bûrst'wûrt, s. An herb good against ruptures.
 BURT, bûrt, s. A flat fish of the turbot kind.
 BURTHEN, bûr'thên, s. See BURDEN.
 BURY, bûr'ê, s. [from burg, Saxon.] A dwelling-place. *Phillips*.
 To BURY, bûr'ê, v. a. [bûrygean, Saxon.]—1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shaks*—2. To inter with rites and ceremonies.—3. To conceal; to hide. *Shakspeare*.
 BUSH, bûsh, s. [bois, French.]—1. A thick shrub. *Spenser*.—2. A bough of a tree fixed up to a door, to show that liquors are sold there. *Shakspeare*.
 To BUSH, bûsh, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow thick. *Milton*.
 BUSHEL, bûsh'êl, s. [boisseau, Fr.]—1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike. *Shaks*.—2. A large quantity. *Dryden*.
 BUSHINESS, bûsh'ê-nêss, s. [from bushy.] The quality of being bushy.
 BUSHMENT, bûsh'mênt, s. [from bush.] A thicket. *Raleigh*.
 BUSHY, bûsh'ê, a. [from bush.]—1. Thick; full of small branches. *Bacon*.—2. Full of bushes. *Dryden*.
 BUSHLESS, bûz'zê-lêss, a. [from busy.] At leisure. *Shakspeare*.
 BUSHILY, bûz'zê-lê, ad. [from busy.] With hurry; actively. *Dryden*.
 BUSINESS, bûz'zê-nêss, s. [from busy.]—1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.—2. An affair. *Shaks*.—3. The subject of action. *Locke*.—4. Serious engagement, not play. *Prior*.—5. Right of action; as I had no business in the quarrel. *L'Estrange*.—6. A matter of question. *Bacon*.—7. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.
 BUSK, bûsk, s. [busque, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne*.
 To BUSK, bûsk, v. a. To prepare. *Fairfax*.
 BUSKIN, bûs'kîn, s. [brosken, Dutch.]—1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney*.—2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith*.
 BUSKINED, bûs'kînd, a. Dressed in buskins. *Milton*.
 BUSKY, bûs'kê, a. Woody. *Shakspeare*.
 BUSS, bûss, s. [bus, the mouth, Irish.]—1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. *Pope*.—2. A boat for fishing. [buss, Ger.] *Temple*.
 To BUSS, bûss, v. a. To kiss. *Shakspeare*.
 BUST, bûst, s. [husto, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison*.
 BUSTARD, bûs'tûrd, s. [bistarde, French.] A wild turkey. *Hakewell*.
 To BUSTLE, bûs'tl, v. n. To be busy; to stir. *Clarendon*.
 BUSTLE, bûs'tl, s. [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry.
 BUSTLER, bûs'tlûr, s. [from bustle.] An active stirring man.
 BUSY, bûz'zê, a. [bûrgan, Sax.]—1. Employed with earnestness. *Knolles*.—2. Busting; active; meddling. *Davies*.
 To BUSY, bûz'zê, v. a. To employ; to engage.
 BUSYBODY, bûz'zê-bûd'ê, s. A vain, meddling, fantastical person. *Taylor*.
 BUT, bût, conjunct. [bute, butan, Sax.]—1. Except; none but boys. *Bacon*.—2. Yet; nevertheless; he was to go, but he staid a while. *Bacon*.—3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now. *Bramhall*.—4. Only; nothing more than; her fortune was but ten pounds. *Ben Jonson*.—5. Than; no sooner up but drest. *Guarilian*.—6. But; a man is seldom proud but he repents. *Dryden*.—7. Otherwise than that; he cannot prosper but he must

boast. *Hooker*.—8. Not more than. He had but just enough. *Dryden*.—9. By any other means than. *Shaks*.—10. If it were not for this. *Shaks*.—11. However; howbeit. *Dryden*.—12. Otherwise than. *Shaks*.—13. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley*.—14. But for; had not this been. *Waller*.
 BUT, bût, s. [bout, Fr.] A boundary. *Holder*.
 BUT, bût, s. [in sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris*.
 BUT-END, bût'ênd, s. The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon*.
 BUTCHER, bût'shûr, s. [boucher, Fr.]—1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.—2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke*.
 To BUTCHER, bût'shûr, v. a. To kill; to murder savagely. *Shakspeare*.
 BUTCHER'S BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY, bût'shûrs brôôm, s. An herb.
 BUTCHERLINESS, bût'shûr'lê-nêss, s. [from butcherly.] A butcherly manner; clumsy savageness.
 BUTCHERLY, bût'shûr-lê, a. [from butcher.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous, and brutal. *Ascham*.
 BUTCHERY, bût'shûr-ê, s.—1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope*.—2. Murder; cruelty. *Shaks*.—3. The place where blood is shed. *Shakspeare*.
 BUTLER, bût'lûr, s. [bouteiller, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. *Swift*.
 BUTLERAGE, bût'lûr-âdj, s. The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon*.
 BUTMENT, bût'mênt, s. [aboutement, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Wotton*.
 BUTT, bût, s. [but, Fr.]—1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. *Dryden*.—2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shaks*.—3. A man upon whom the company break their jests. *Spectator*.—4. A stroke by the head of an horned animal; a stroke given in fencing; a bullesque. *Prior*.
 BUTT, bût, s. A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.
 To BUTT, bût, v. a. To strike with the head, as horned animals. *Wotton*.
 BUTTER, bût'tûr, s. [buttepe, Sax.] An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.
 To BUTTER, bût'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To smear, or oil with butter. *Shaks*.—2. To increase the stakes every throw. *Addison*.
 BUTTERBUMP, bût'tûr-bûmp, s. A fowl; the bittern.
 BUTTERBUR, bût'tûr-bûr, s. A plant.
 BUTTERFLOWER, bût'tûr-flôô-flûr, s. A yellow flower of May. *Gay*.
 BUTTERFLY, bût'tûr-flî, s. [butteppleg, Sax.] A beautiful insect. *Spenser*.
 BUTTERIS, bût'tûr-îs, s. An instrument of steel used in pairing the foot of a horse.
 BUTTERMILK, bût'tûr-mîlk, s. The whey separated from cream when butter is made. *Harvey*.
 BUTTERPRINT, bût'tûr-pûnt, s. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. *Locke*.
 BUTTERTOOTH, bût'tûr-tôôth, s. The great broad foretooth.
 BUTTERWOMAN, bût'tûr-wûm-ân, s. A woman that sells butter.
 BUTTERWORT, bût'tûr-wûrt, s. A plant; sarnicle.
 BUTTERY, bût'tûr-ê, a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer*.
 BUTTERY, bût'tûr-ê, s. [from butter.] The room where provisions are laid up. *Brampton*.
 BUTTOCK, bût'tûk, s. The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles*.
 BUTTON, bût'tûn, s. [botwn, Welsh.]—1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle*.—2. The bud of a plant. *Shakspeare*.
 BUTTON, bût'tûn, s. The sea-urebin. *Ainsworth*.
 To BUTTON, bût'tûn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To dress; to clothe. *Wotton*.—2. To fasten with buttons.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue; piq;—

BU'FTONHOLE, bû'tn-hôle, s. The loop in which the button of clothes is caught. *Brampton*.

BU'TTRESS, bû'trîs, s. [from aboutir, Fr.]—1. A prop; a wall built to support another.—2. A prop; a support. *South*.

To **BU'TTRESS**, bû'trîs, v. n. To prop.

BU'TWINK, bû'twînk, s. The name of a bird.

BUTYRACIOUS, bû-tê-râ'shûs, a. [butyrum, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

BU'TYROUS, bû-tê-rûs, a. Having the properties of butter. *Floyer*.

BU'XOM, bûk'sûm, a.—1. Obedient, obsequious. *Milton*.—2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Crashaw*.—3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden*.

BU'XOMLY, bûk'sûm-lê, ad. [from buxom.] Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS, bûk'sûm-nêss, s. [from buxom.] Wantonness; amorosness.

To **BUY**, bî, v. a. preter. I bought; I have bought, [bægen, Sax.]—1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price. *Addison*.—2. To manage, or obtain by money. *South*.

To **BUY**, bî, v. n. To treat about a purchase.

BUYER, bî'ûr, s. He that buys; a purchaser.

To **BUZZ**, bûz, v. n. [buzzen, Teut.]—1. To hum, like bees. *Suckling*.—2. To whisper; to prate. *Shakespeare*.

To **BUZZ**, bûz, v. a. To spread secretly. *Bentley*.

BUZZ, bûz, s. A hum; a whisper; a talk with an air of secrecy. *Addison*.

BUZZ, bûz, interj. A word of contempt to stop an idle prattler. *Shakespeare*.

BU'ZZARD, bûz'zârd, s. [busard, Fr.]—1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. *Dryden*.—2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Ascham*.

BU'ZZER, bûz'zâr, s. [from buzz.] A secret whisperer. *Shakespeare*.

BY, bî, prep. [bi, bîz, Sax.]—1. It notes the agent; the flower was cropped *by* me. *Locke*.—2. It notes the instrument; the wound was made *by* a knife. *Dryden*.—3. It notes the cause; the fever came *by* a cold.—4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed; she was gained *by* long solicitation. *Shaks*.—5. It shews the manner of an action; it was done *by* fits. *Dryden*.—6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed; the business proceeded *by* slow steps. *Hooker*. *Knolles*.—7. It notes the quantity had at one time; I buy snuff *by* ounces.—8. At, or in; noting place; they fought *by* sea. *Bacon*.—9. According to; you may go *by* my leave. *Bacon*.—10. According to; noting proof; the earth moves, *by* the testimony of Kepler. *Bentley*.—11. After; noting imitation or conformity; I live *by* the imitation of Cornaro. *Tillotson*.—12. From; noting token; it is Cæsar *by* his voice. *Waller*.—13. It notes the sum or the difference between two things compared; corn is cheaper *by* a shilling in the bushel. *Locke*.—14. Not later than; noting time; he rose *by* five. *Spenser*.—15. Beside; noting passage; I came home *by* Cambray. *Addison*.—16. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity; the general stood *by* the king. *Shaks*.—17. Before *himself*; it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham*.—18. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryden*.—19. At hand; he was unarmed, but his sword was *by* him. *Boyle*.—20. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Smith*.—21. By proxy of; noting substitution; he appeared *by* his attorney. *Broome*.—22. In the same direction with; a column furrowed *by* its length. *Grew*.

BY, bî, ad.—1. Near; at a small distance. *Dryden*.—2. Beside; passing. *Shaks*.—3. In presence. *Sidney*.

BY ANI' BY, bî'ând-bî'. In a short time. *Sidney*.

BY, bî, s. [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; *by* the *by*. *Bacon*. *Boyle*. *Dryden*.

BY, bî. In composition, implies something out of the direct way.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bî'kôn-sêrn'mênt, s. An affair which is not the main business.

BY-END, bî'ênd, s. Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Estrange*.

BY-GONE, bî'gôn, ad. [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shakspeare*.

BY-LAW, bî'lâw, s. *By-Laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowley*.

BY-NAME, bî'nâme, s. A nickname. *Camden*.

BY-PATH, bî'pâth, s. A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT, bî'rêpêkt, s. Private end or view.

BY-ROOM, bî'rôôm, s. A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bî'spêêtsh, s. An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker*.

BY-STANDER, bî'stând-ûr, s. A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke*.

BY-STREET, bî'strêet, s. An obscure street. *Gay*.

BY-VIEW, bî'vîh, s. Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury*.

BY-WALK, bî'wâwk, s. A private walk; not the main road. *Broome*.

BY-WAY, bî'wâ, s. A private and obscure way. *Spenser*. *Herbert*.

BY-WEST, bî'wêst, ad. Westward; to the west of. *Davies*.

BY-WORD, bî'wûrd, s. A saying; a proverb. *Atterbury*.

BYE, bî, s. Dwelling; in this sense it frequently ends the names of places. *Gibson*.

BY'ZANTINE, bî'zântîn. See **BISANTINE**.

C.

C, sê. Has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB, kâb, s. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABA'L, kâ-bâ'f, s. [cabale, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]—1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.—2. A body of men united in some close design. *Addison*.—3. Intrigue. *Dryden*.

To **CABA'L**, kâ-bâ'f, v. n. [cabaler, Fr.] To form close intrigues. *Dryden*.

CA'BALIST, kâb-â-lîst, s. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift*.

CA'BRIOLE, kâb'rê-ôl, s. [cabriolet, Fr.] A kind of light low two wheel'd chaise.

CABALISTICAL, kâb-â-lîs'tê-kâl, } a.

CABALISTICK, kâb-â-lîs'tîk, } a.

Something that has an occult meaning. *Spectator*.

CABA'LLER, kâ-bâ'fûr, s. [from cabal.] He that engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryden*.

CA'BALLINE, kâ'bâ-lîne, a. [caballinus, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.

CA'BARÊT, kâ'bâ-rê-t, s. [French.] A tavern. *Branhall*.

CA'BBAGE, kâb'bîdje, s. [cabus, Fr. brassica, Lat.] A plant.

To **CA'BBAGE**, kâb'bîdje, v. a. To steal in cutting clothes. *Arbutnot*.

CA'BBAGE TREE, kâb'bîdje-trêe, s. A species of palm-tree.

CA'BBAGE WORM, kâb'bîdje-wûrm, s. An insect.

CA'BIN, kâb'bîn, [cnauba, Fr. chabin, Welsh, a cottage.]—1. A small room. *Spenser*.—2. A small chamber in a ship. *Raleigh*.—3. A cottage, or small house. *Sidney*.—4. A tent. *Fairfax*.

To **CA'BIN**, kâb'bîn, v. n. [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakspeare*.

-nô, môve, nôr, nô; -tûbe, tâb, bâll; -ôll; -pôund; -thiu, This:

To CA'BIN, kâb'bln, v. a. To confine in a cabin.
 CA'BINED, kâb'hînd, a. [from cabin.] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton*.
 CA'BINET, kâb'ln-nêt, s. [cabinet, French.]—1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities.—2. Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor*.—3. A private room in which consultations are held. *Dryden*.—4. A hut, or house. *Spenser*.
 CA'BINET COUNCIL, kâb'ln-nêt kôûn'sîl, s. A council held in a private manner. *Bacon*.
 CA'BINET MAKER, kâb'ln-nêt mâ-kâr, s. [from cabinet and make.] One that makes small nice work in wood. *Martiner*.
 CA'BLE, kâ'bl, s. [cabl, Welsh; cabel, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Raleigh*.
 CACHE'CTICAL, kâ-kêk'tè-kâl, } a.
 CACHE'CTICK, kâ-kêk'tîk, } a.
 [from cachexy.] Having an ill habit of body. *Floyer*.
 CACHE'XY, kâk,kêk'sè, s. [καχεξία.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arbutnot*.
 CACHINNA'TION, kâk-kîn-nâ'shûn, s. [cachinnatio, Lat.] A loud laughter.
 CA'CKEREL, kâk'âr-ll, s. A fish.
 To CA'CKLE, kâk'kl, v. n. [caecelen, Dutch.]—1. To make a noise as a goose. *Pope*.—2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.—3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbutnot*.—4. To talk idly; to prattle; to chatter.
 CA'CKLE, kâk'kl, s. [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl. *Dryden*.
 CA'CKLER, kâk'lâr, s. [from cackle.]—1. A fowl that cackles.—2. A tattler; a tatter.
 CACOCY'MICAL, kâk-kô-kîm'è-kâl, } a.
 CACOCY'MICK, kâk-kô-kîm'îk, } a.
 [from cacochymy.] Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer*.
 CACOCY'MY, kâk-kô-kîm'mè, s. [κακοχυμια.] A deprivation of the humours from a sound state. *Arbutnot*.
 CACODÆMON, kâk-ô-dè-môn, s. [κακος and δαμων, Gr.] An evil spirit. *Shaks*.
 CACOPHONY, kâ-kôp'ô-nè, s. [κακοφωνια.] A bad sound of words.
 To CACUMINATE, kâ-kû-mè-nâ-te, v. a. [cacumino, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal.
 CADA'VEROUS, kâ-dâ'vè-râs, a. [cadaver, Latin.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass.
 CA'DDIS, kâd'îs, s.—1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shaks*.—2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton*.
 CADE, kâde, a. [cadeler, Fr.] Fame; soft as a cade lamb.
 To CADE, kâde, v. a. [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.
 CADE, kâde, s. [eadus, Lat.] A barrel. *Philips*.
 CADENCE, kâ'dènsè, } s.
 CADENCY, kâ'dèn-sè, } s.
 [cad-enc, Fr.]—1. Fall; state of sinking; decline. *Milton*.—2. The fall of the voice. *Crashaw*.—3. The flow of verses, or periods. *Dryden*.—4. The tone or sound. *Swift*.—5. In horsemanship, cadence is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions. *Farrier's Dict*.
 CA'DENT, kâ'dènt, a. [cadens, Latin.] Falling down.
 CA'DET, kâ-dèt', s. [cadet, Fr.]—1. The younger brother.—2. The youngest brother. *Brown*.—3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.
 CA'DEW, kâ'dè, s. A straw worm.
 CA'DGER, kâd'jâr, s. A huckster.
 CA'DI, kâ'dè, s. A magistrate among the Turks.
 CADILLACK, kâ-dîl'lâk, s. A sort of pear.
 CADUCEUS, kâd-û'shè-ûs, s. [Lat.] Mercury's rod. *Shakspeare*.
 CADUCITY, kâd-û'sî-tè, s. [from caducus, Latin.] Tendency to fall. *Chesterfield*.

CAE'CIAS, sè'shè-âs, s. [Lat.] A wind from the north; the north-east wind. *Milton*.
 CAE'SURA, sè-zû-râ, s. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.
 CAFTAN, kâftân, s. [Persick.] A Persian vest or garment.
 CAG, kâg, s. A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.
 CAGE, kâje, s. [cage, Fr.]—1. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. *Sidney*. *Swift*.—2. A place for wild beasts.—3. A prison for petty malefactors.
 To CAGE, kâje, v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose in a cage. *Donne*.
 CA'IMAN, kâ'mân, s. The American name of a crocodile.
 To CAJOLE, kâ-jô'le, v. a. [cajoller, Fr.] To flatter to soothe. *Hudibras*.
 CAJOLER, kâ-jô'lâr, s. [from cajole.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
 CAJOLERY, kâ-jô'lâr-rè, s. [cajolerie, French.] Flattery.
 CA'ISSON, kâs'sôn, s. [Fr.] A chest of bombs or powder; any hollow fabric of timber.
 CA'TTIF, kâ'tîf, s. [cattivo, Ital. slave.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser*.
 CAKE, kâke, s. [cuch, Teut.]—1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden*.—2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.
 To CAKE, kâke, v. n. [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addison*.
 CALABÁ'SH Tree, kâ-lâ-bâ'sh'trèè. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music. *Miller*.
 CALAMANCO, kâ-lâ-mâng'kò, s. [calamaneus, Lat.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Tatler*.
 CALAMINE, or Lapis Calaminaris, kâ-lâ-mîne, s. A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass. *Locke*.
 CALAMINT, kâ-lâ-mînt, s. [calamitha, Lat.] The name of a plant.
 CALAMITOUS, kâ-lâ-m'è-tûs, a. [calamitosus, Lat.] Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched. *Milton*. *South*.
 CALAMITOUSNESS, kâ-lâ-m'è-tûs-nèss, s. [from calamitous.] Misery; distress.
 CALAMITY, kâ-lâ-m'è-tè, s. [calamitas, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of misery. *Bacon*.
 CALAMUS, kâ-lâ-mûs, s. [Latin.] A sort of reed or sweet scented wood, mentioned in scripture.
 CALASH, kâ-lâ'sh, s. [caleche, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure. *King*.
 CALCA'REOUS, kâ-l-kâ'rè-ûs, a. [from calx, Latin.] Of the nature of lime. *Adams*.
 CALCEATED, kâ'shè-â-tèd, a. [calceatus, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.
 CALCEDO'NIUS, kâ-l-sè-dò'nè-ûs, s. [Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Woodward*.
 CALCINA'TION, kâ-l-sè-nâ'shûn, s. [from calcine; calcination, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chemical pulverization. *Boyle*.
 CALCINATORY, kâ-l-sî'nâ-târ-rè, s. [from calcinate.] A vessel used in calcination.
 To CALCINE, kâ-l-sîne', v. a. [calciner, French, from calx, Lat.]—1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. *Bacon*.—2. To burn up. *Deham*.
 To CALCINE, kâ-l-sîne', v. n. To become a calx, a kind of lime, by heat. *Newton*.
 To CALCULATE, kâ'l-kô-lâ-te, v. a. [calculus, Fr.]—1. To compute; to reckon.—2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley*.—3. To adjust; to protect for any certain end. *Tillotson*.
 CALCULA'TION, kâ-l-kô-lâ'shûn, s. [from calculate.]—1. A practice, or manner of reckoning.—2. The art of numbering.—3. The result of arithmetical operation.
 CALCULA'TOR, kâ-l-kô-lâ'târ, s. [from calculate.] A computer.

Fâte, îâr, fâll, fâi;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plu;—

CALCULATORY, kâl'kû-lâ-tûr-rê, a. [from calculus.] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kâl'kûlê, s. [calculus, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Hoveel.*

CALCULOSE, kâl'kû-lôse, }
CALCULOUS, kâl'kû-lûs, } a.
 [from calculus, Latin.] Stony; gritty. *Sharp.*

CALCULUS, kâl'kû-lûs, s. [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON, kâw'ldrôn, s. [chauldron, Fr.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle. *Spenser. Addison.*

CALEFACTION, kâl-ê-fâk'shôn, s. [from calefacio, Lat.]—1. The act of heating any thing.—2. The state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kâl-ê-fâk'tiv, a. [from calefacio, Latin.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFACTORY, kâl-ê-fâk'tûr-ê, a. [from calefacio, Lat.] That which heats.

To **CALEFY**, kâl'ê-fî, v. n. [calefio, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*

CALENDAR, kâl'ên-dâr, s. [calendarium, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months and stated times are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*

To **CALENDAR**, kâl'ên-dâr, v. a. [calendar, Fr.] To dress cloth.

CALENDER, kâl'ên-dâr, s. [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CALENDERER, kâl'ên-dâr-âr, s. [from calendar.] The person who calenders.

CALENDs, kâl'êndz, s. [calendæ, Latin.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kâl'ên-tshûre, s. [from caleo, Latin.] A distemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields. *Swift.*

CALF, kâl', s. calves in the plural. [ceal; Saxon.]—1. The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*—2. Calves of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signifying sacrifices of praise and prayers.—3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*

CALIBER, kâl'ê-bâr, s. [calibre, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CALICE, kâl'is, s. [calix, Latin.] A cup; a chalice.

CALICO, kâl'ê-kô, s. [from Calicut in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton. *Addison.*

CALID, kâl'id, a. [calidus, Latin.] Hot; burning.

CALIDITY, kâl'id-tê-tê, s. [from calid.] Heat. *Brown.*

CALIDUCT, kâl'ê-dûkt, s. [from calidus and ductus.] A conveyer of heat. *Evelyn.*

CALIF, } kâl'if, s.
CALIPH, }
 [khalifa, Arab.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION, kâl-ê-gâ'shôn, s. [from caligo, Lat.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown.*

CALIGINOUS, kâl'idjê-ê-nûs, a. [caliginosus, Lat.] Obscure; dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS, kâl'idjê-ê-nûs-nêss, s. [from caliginosus.] Darkness.

CALIGRAPHY, kâl'ig-grâf-ê, s. [καλλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

CALIVER, kâl'ê-vûr, s. [from caliber.] A hand-gun; a barque-bus; an old musket. *Shakspeare.*

CALIX, kâl'iks, s. [Latin.] A cup. Used of flowers.

To **CALK**, kâwk, v. a. [from calage, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

CALKER, kâw'kâr, s. [from calk.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship. *Ezekiel.*

To **CALL**, kâw, v. a. [kaldet, Danish.]—1. To name; to denominate. *Genesis.*—2. To summon or invite. *Knolles.*—3. To convoke; to summon together. *Clarendon.*—4. To summon judicially. *Watts.*—5. To summon by command. *Isaiah.*—6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety. *Romans.*—7. To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*—8. To proclaim; to publish. *Cay.*—9. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Cowley.*—10. To stigmatize with some obprobrious

denomination. *Swift.*—11. To call back. To invoke. *Isaiah.*—12. To call in. To resume money at interest. *Addison.*—13. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-roll.—14. To call out. To challenge.

To **CALL**, kâw, v. n. To make a short visit; to come by accident, or without formality. *Ben Jonson. Addison.*

CALL, kâw, s. [from the verb.]—1. A vocal address. *Pope.*—2. Requisition. *Hooker.*—3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion. *Locke.*—4. An impulse. *Roscommon.*—5. Authority; command. *Denham.*—6. A demand; a claim. *Addison.*—7. An instrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*—8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*—A nomination. *Bacon.*

CALLAT, } kâl'êt, s.

CALLET, }

A trull. *Shakspeare.*

CALLING, kâw'ing, s. [from call.]—1. Vocation; profession; trade. *Rogers.*—2. Proper station or employment. *Swift.*—3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession. *Hammond.*—4. Divine vocation; invitation to the true religion. *Hakewell.*

CALLIPERS, kâl'ê-pûrz, s. Compasses with bowed shanks. *Maxon.*

CALLOSITY, kâl-lô's-sê-tê, s. [callosité, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain. *Quincy.*

CALLOUS, kâl'lûs, a. [callus, Lat.]—1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman.*—2. Hardened in mind; insensible. *Dryden.*

CALLOUSNESS, kâl'lûs-nêss, s. [from callous.]—1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*—2. Insensibility of mind. *Bentley.*

CALLOW, kâl'lô, a. Unfedged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*

CALLUS, kâl'lûs, s. [Lat.]—1. An induration of the fibres.—2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kâm, a. [calme, Dutch.]—1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous. *Spenser.*—2. Undisturbed; unruffled. *Atterbury.*

CALM, kâm, s.—1. Serenity; stillness. *Raleigh.*—2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose. *South.*

To **CALM**, kâm, v. a.—1. To still; to quiet. *Dryden.*—2. To pacify; to appease. *Atterbury.*

CALMER, kâm'âr, s. [from calm.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Walton.

CALMLY, kâm'lê, a. [from calm.]—1. Without storms, or violence.—2. Without passions; quietly. *Prior.*

CALMLY, kâm'lê, a. [from calm.] Calm; peaceful. *Spenser.*

CALMNESS, kâm'nêss, s. [from calm.]—1. Tranquillity; serenity. *Denham.*—2. Mildness; freedom from passion. *Shakspeare.*

CALOMEL, kâl'lô-mêl, s. [calomelas, Latin.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman.*

CALORIFICK, kâl-ô-rî'fik, a. [calorificus, Latin.] That which has the quality of producing heat. *Grevo.*

CALOTTE, kâl-ô'tê, s. [French.] A cap or coif.

CALOTERS, kâl-ô-ê'ters, s. [καλότ.] Monks of the Greek church.

CALTROPS, kâl'trôps, s. [coltræppe, Saxon.]—1. An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Dr. Addison.*—2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's *Georgicks*, under the name of *tribulus*. *Milton.*

To **CALVE**, kâv, v. n. [from calf.] To bring a calf; spoken of a cow. *Dryden.*

CALVILLE, kâl'vil, s. [French.] A sort of apple.

CALVINISM, kâl'vin-izm, s. The religion of Calvinists. *Guthrie.*

CALVINIST, kâl'vin-ist, s. One who professes to be of the religion of Calvin. *Guthrie.*

To **CALUMNIATE**, kâl-ûm-nê-âte, v. n. [calumniator, Lat.] To accuse falsely. *Dryden.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, háll;—ðíll;—pòðúnd;—thin, THis.

To CALUMNIATE, ká-lám-né-á'te, v. a. To slander. *Sprat*.
 CALUMNIA'TION, ká-lám-né-á'shún, s. [from calumniate.] A malicious and false representation of words or actions. *Ayliffe*.
 CALUMNIATOR, ká-lám-né-á-túr, s. [from calumniate.] A forger of accusation; a slanderer. *Johnson*.
 CALUMNIOUS, ká-lám-né-á's, a. [from calumny.] Slandering; falsely reproachful. *Shakspeare*.
 CALUMNY, ká-lám-né, s. [calumnia, Lat.] Slander; false charge. *Temple*.
 CALX, ká'ks, s. [Lat.] Anything rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby*.
 CALYCLE, ká'lé-kl, s. [calyculus, Latin.] A small bud of a plant.
 CAMA'IEU, ká-ná'yòò, s. A stone with various figures and representations of landskips, formed by nature.
 CAMBER, kám'búr, s. A piece of timber cut arching. *Maxon*.
 CAMBRICK, kám'brík, s. [from Cambray.] A kind of fine linen. *Shakspeare*.
 CAME, káme, The preter. of to come. *Addison*.
 CAMEL, kám'él, s. [camelus, Latin.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds, having one bunch upon his back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride on. A third kind is smaller, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness. *Camels* will continue ten days without drinking. *Calmet*.
 CAMELOPARD, kám-él'pò-párd, s. [from camelus, and pardus, Lat.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.
 CAMELOT, } kám'lét, s.
 CAMELET, }
 [from camel.] A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk. *Brown*.
 CÁMERA OBSCURA, kám'é-rá ób-skú'rá, [Lat.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted. *Martin*.
 CÁMERADE, kám'ráde, s. [from camera, Latin.] A chamber fellow; a bosom companion. *Rymer*.
 CÁMERATED, kám'é-rá-téd, a. [cameratus, Lat.] Arched.
 CAMERA'TION, kám-é-rá'shún, s. [cameratio, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.
 CAMISÁDO, kám'é-sá'dò, s. [camisa, a shirt, Italian.] An attack made in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward. *Hayward*.
 CÁMISATED, kám'é-sá-téd, a. Dressed with the shirt outward.
 CÁMLET, kám'lét. See CAMELOT.
 CÁMMOCK, kám'mòk, s. [cammo, Saxon.] An herb; petty whin, or restharrow.
 CÁMYS, kám-mòs, a. [camus, Fr.] Flat of the nose. *Brown*.
 CAMP, kámp, s. [campe, French.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.
 To CAMP, kámp, v. a. [from the noun.] To lodge in tents. *Shakspeare*.
 CAMP-FIGHT, kámp'fítte, s. An old word for combat. *Hakewell*.
 CÁMPAIGN, kám-pá'ne, s. [campaigne, French.]—1. A large, open, level tract of ground.—2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon*.
 CÁMPANIFORM, kám-pán'né-fòrm, a. [of campana and forma.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris*.
 CÁMPANULATE, kám-pán'ú-lá'te, a. Campaniform.
 CÁMPESTRÁI, kám-pés'trái, a. [campestris, Latin.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer*.
 CÁMPHIRE-TREE, kám'fí'r-treé, s. [camphora,

Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the best camphire is taken, which is a natural exudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other sort is a native of Japan.
 CÁMPHORATE, kám'fò-rá'te, a. [from camphora, Latin.] Impregnated with camphire. *Boyle*.
 CÁMPION, kám'pé-ún, s. [lychnis, Latin.] A plant.
 CÁMUS, ká'mús, s. A thin dress. *Spenser*.
 CAN, kán, s. [canne, Saxon.] A cup of metal, as tin or copper. *Shakspeare*. *Dryden*.
 CAN, kán, v. n. [konnēn, Dutch.]—1. To be able; to have power. *Locke*.—2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I can do it. *Dryden*.
 CÁNÁ'LLÉ, ká-ná'le, s. [French.] The lowest people.
 CÁNAKIN, kán'á-kín, s. A small can to drink out of. *Shakspeare*.
 CÁNÁL, ká-ná'l, s. [canalis, Latin.]—1. A basin of water in a garden. *Pope*.—2. Any course of water made by art.—3. A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
 CÁNÁL-COAL, kán'ál-kò'le, s. A fine kind of coal.
 CÁNÁL'ÇULATED, kán-á-lík'ò-lá-téd, a. [canaliculus, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.
 CÁNÁRY, ká-ná'ré, s. [from the Canary islands.] Wine brought from the canaries; sack.
 To CÁNÁRY, ká-ná'ré, v. a. To frolick. *Shakspeare*.
 CÁNÁRY-BIRD, ká-ná'ré-búrd. An excellent singing bird.
 To CÁNCÉL, kán'sél, v. a. [canceler, French.]—1. To cross a writing.—2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Roscommon*. *Southern*.
 CÁNCÉLLÁ'TED, kán-sél-lá'téd, a. [from cancel.] Crossbarred. *Græw*.
 CÁNCÉLLÁ'TION, kán-sél-lá'shún, s. [from cancel.] An expunging, or crossing of a writing, so as to take away its force.
 CÁNCER, kán'súr, s. [cancer, Latin.]—1. A crabfish.—2. The sign of the summer solstice.—3. A violent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wiseman*.
 To CÁNCERATE, kán'súr-rá'te, v. n. [from cancer.] To become a cancer. *L'Estrange*.
 CÁNCERÁ'TION, kán'súr-rá'shún, s. A growing cancerous.
 CÁNCEROUS, kán'súr-rús, a. [from cancer.] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wiseman*.
 CÁNCEROUSNESS, kán'súr-rús-néss, s. The state of being cancerous.
 CÁNCERINE, káng'krín, a. [from cancer.] Having the qualities of a crab.
 CÁNDÉNT, kán'dént, a. [candens, Latin.] Hot. *Johnson*.
 CÁNDICANT, kán'dé-kánt, a. [candicans, Latin.] Growing white. *Diet*.
 CÁNDID, kán'díd, a. [candidus, Latin.]—1. White. *Dryden*.—2. Fair; open; ingenuous; kind. *Locke*.
 CÁNDIDATE, kán'dé-dá'te, s. [candidatus, Lat.] A competitor; one that sollicit advancement, or preference. *Addison*.
 CÁNDIDLY, kán'díd-lé, ad. [from candid.] Fairly; without trick; ingenuously. *Swift*.
 CÁNDIDNESS, kán'díd-néss, s. [from candid.] Ingenuity; openness of temper. *South*.
 To CÁNDIFY, kán'dé-fí, v. a. [candifico, Lat.] To make white. *Diet*.
 CÁNDLE, kán'dl, s. [candela, Latin.]—1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray*.—2. Light, or luminary. *Shakspeare*.
 CÁNDLEBERRY-TREE, kán'dl-bé'r-ré-treé, s. Sweet-willow.
 CÁNDLEHÓLDER, kán'dl-hòld-úr, s. [from candle and hold.]—1. He that holds the candle.—2. He that remotely assists. *Shakspeare*.
 CÁNDLELIGHT, kán'dl-lítte, s. [from candle and light.]—1. The light of a candle. *Swift*.—2. The necessary candles for use. *Molinæus*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll. fâr;—mê, mêt;—plue, pîn;—

CA'NDLEMAS, kân'dt-mns, s. [from candle and mass.] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Brown. Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK, kân'dl-stîk, s. [from candle and stick.] The instrument that holds candles. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF, kân'dl-stûf, s. [from candle and stuff.] Grease; tallow. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWAST'ER, kân'dl-wâst-ûr, s. [from candle and waste.] A spendthrift. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NDOCK, kân'dôk, s. A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR, kân'dûr, s. [candor, Lat.] Sweet temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY, kân'dê, v. a.—1. To conserve with sugar. *Bacon.*—2. To form into congelation. *Shakespeare.*

To CANDY, kân'dê, v. n. To grow congealed.

CA'NDY, kân'dê. *Lion's foot.* [cataunae, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE, kâne, s. [canna, Lat.]—1. A kind of strong reed. *Harvey.*—2. The plant which yields the sugar. Other reeds have their skin hard; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the pith very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch diameter. The stem is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months.—3. A lance. *Dryden.*—4. A reed. *Mortimer.*

To CANE, kâne, v. a. [from the noun.] To beat.

CAN'ICULAR, kân-îk'û-lâr, a. [canicularis, Latin.] Belonging to the dog-star. *Brown.*

CANINE, kân-îne, a. [caninus, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addison.*

CANISTER, kân'nîs-tûr, s. [canistrum, Lat.]—1. A small basket. *Dryden.*—2. A small vessel in which any thing is laid up.

CAN'KER, kâng'kûr, s. [cancer, Lat.]—1. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits. *Spenser.*—2. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*—3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. *Bacon.*—4. A kind of wild worthless roses. *Peacham.*—5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shaks.*—6.

Corrosion, virulence. *Shaks.*—7. A disease in trees.

To CA'NKER, kâng'kûr, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. *Spenser. Prior.*

To CA'NKER, kâng'kûr, v. a.—1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*—2. To infect; to pollute. *Addison.*

CA'NKERBIT, kâng'kûr-bît, part. a. [from canker and bit.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NNABINE, kân'nâ-blîne, a. [cannabis, Lat.] Hempen.

CA'NNIBAL, kân'nê-bâl, s. An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davis. Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALISM, kân'nê-bâl-îzm, s. The manners of a cannibal. *Burke.*

CA'NNIBALLY, kân'nê-bâl-lê, ad. In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NNIPERS, kân'nê-pûrz, s. Callipers.

CA'NNON, kân'nûn, s. [cannon, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CA'NNON-BALL, kân'nûn-bâwl, } s.
CA'NNON-SHOT, kân'nûn-shôt, }

The balls which are shot from great guns.

To CANNONA'DE, kân'nûn-âdê, v. a. [from cannon.] To batter with great guns.

CANNON'ER, kân'nûn-nêér, s. [from cannon.] The engineer that manages cannon. *Hayward.*

CA'NNO'T, kân'nût. Of can and not. It notes inability; as, I cannot fly; or impossibility; as, colours cannot be seen in the dark. *Locke.*

CANO'A, } kân'nô's, s.
CANOE, }

A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CA'NON, kân'nûn, s. [κανων.]—1. A rule; a law. *Hooker.*—2. Law made by ecclesiastical councils.

Stillingfl.—3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. *Ayliffe.*—4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*—5. A large sort of printing letter.

CA'NON-BIT, kân'nûn-bît, s. That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth. *Spenser.*

CA'NONNESS, kân'nûn-nêss, s. [canonissa, low Latin.] In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL, kân'nûn-ê-kâl, a. [canonici, low Latin.]—1. According to the canon.—2. Constituting the canon. *Ruleigh.*—3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws. *Taylor.*—4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ruleigh.*

CANO'NICALLY, kân'nûn-ê-kâl-lê, ad. [from canonical.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANO'NICALNESS, kân'nûn-ê-kâl-nêss, s. The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST, kân'nûn-nîst, s. [from canon.] A professor of the canon law. *Canden. Pope.*

CANONIZ'A'TION, kân'nûn-ê-zâ'shûn, s. [from canonize.] The act of declaring a saint. *Addison.*

To CA'NONIZE, kân'nô-nîze, v. a. [from canon.] To declare any man a saint. *Bacon.*

CA'NONRY, kân'nûn-rê, } s.
CA'NONSHIP, kân'nûn-shîp, }

[from canon.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CA'NOPIED, kân'nô-pîd, a. [from canopy.] Covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPIY, kân'nô-pê, s. [canopeum, low Latin.] A covering spread over the head. *Emfax.*

To CA'NOPIY, kân'nô-pê, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS, kân'nô-rûs, a. [canorus, Lat.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANT, kânt, s. [cantus, Lat.]—1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.—2. A form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men. *Dryden.*—3. A whining pretension to goodness. *Dryden.*—4. Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*—5. Auction. *Swift.*

To CANT, kânt, v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular professions. *Glanville.*

CANTA'TA, kân'tâ'tâ, s. [Italian.] A song.

CANTA'TION, kân'tâ'shûn, s. [from canto, Latin.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER, kân'tûr, s. [from cant.] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS, kân'tûr-bêr-rê bêls, s. Belflower.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP, kân'tûr-bêr-rê gâl-lûp. The gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.

CA'NTHARIDES, kân'thâr-ê-dêz, s. [Lat.] Spanish flies used to raise blisters. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS, kân'thûs, s. [Lat.] The corner of the eye. *Wiscman.*

CA'NTICLE, kân'tê-kl, s. [canto, Lat.]—1. A song.—2. The song of Solomon. *Bacon.*

CA'NTILIVERS, kân'tê-îl-ûrs, s. Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of the house, to sustain the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTLE, kân'tl, s. [kant, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakspeare.*

To CA'NTLE, kân'tl, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET, kân'tlê, s. [from cantle.] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO, kân'tô, s. [Italian.] A book, or section of a poem. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NTON, kân'tûn, s.—1. A small parcel or division of land.—2. A small community, or clan. *Bacon.*

To CA'NTON, kân'tûn, v. a. To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

To CA'NTONIZE, kân'tûn-îze, v. a. To parcel out into small divisions. *Houel.*

CA'NTRED, kân'têrd, s. An hundred. *Cowel.*

CA'NVASS, kân'vâs, s. [canवास, Fr.] A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses. *Sidney.*

To CA'NVASS, kân'vâs, v. a. [cannabasser, Fr.]—1. To sift; to examine. *Woodward.*—2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Estrange.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôl;—pôund;—tân, THis.

To CA'NVASS, kân'vâs, v. n. To solicit. *Ayliffe*.
 CA'NY, kân'ê, a. [from cane.] Full of canes. *Milton*.
 CA'NZONET, kân'zô-nêt, s. [canzonetta, Ital.] A little song. *Peacham*.
 CAP, kâp, s. [cap, Welsh.]—1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift*.—2. The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shaks*.—3. The topmost; the highest. *Shaks*.—4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.
 To CAP, kâp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover on the top. *Derham*.—2. To snatch off the cap. *Spens*.—3. To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.
 CAP à pè, } kâp-â-pè'.
 CAP à piè, }
 From head to foot. *Shaks*. *Swift*.
 CAP-PAPER, kâp'pâ-pâr, s. A sort of coarse brownish paper formed into caps or bags. *Boyle*.
 CAPABILITY, kâ-pâ-bil'ê-tè, s. [from capable.] Capacity.
 CA'PABLE, kâ'pâ-bl, a. [capable, Fr.]—1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts*.—2. Intelligent; able to understand. *Shaks*.—3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby*.—4. Susceptible. *Prior*.—5. Qualified tor. *Tillotson*.—6. Hollow. *Shakspeare*.
 CAPABLENESS, kâ'pâ-bl-nês, s. [from !capable.] The quality or state of being capable.
 CAPACIOUS, kâ-pâ'shûs, a. [capax, Latin.]—1. Wide; large; able to hold much.—2. Extensive; equal to great design. *Watts*.
 CAPACIOUSNESS, kâ-pâ'shûs-nês, s. [from capacious.] The power of holding; largeness. *Holder*.
 To CAPA'CITATE, kâ-pâs'ê-tâte, v. a. [from capacities.] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden*.
 CAPACITY, kâ-pâ's'ê-tè, s. [capacité, Fr.]—1. The power of containing. *Davies*.—2. The force or power of the mind. *South*.—3. Power; ability. *Blackmore*.—4. Room; space. *Boyle*.—5. State; condition; character. *South*.
 CAPARISON, kâ-pâr'ê-sûn, s. [caparazon, Spanish.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton*.
 To CAPARISON, kâ-pâr'ê-sûn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To dress in caparisons. *Dryden*.—2. To dress pompously. *Shakspeare*.
 CAPE, kâpe, s. [cape, French.]—1. Headland; promontory. *Arbutnot*.—2. The neck-piece of a cloke. *Bacon*.
 CA'PER, kâ'pûr, s. [from caper, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift*.
 CA'PER, kâ'pûr, s. [capparis, Lat.] An acid pickle. *Floyer*.
 CA'PER BUSH, kâ'pûr-bûsh, s. [capparis, Latin.] This plant grows in the south of France; the buds are pickled for eating.
 To CA'PER, kâ'pûr, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To dance frolicsomely. *Shaks*.—2. To skip for merriment. *Crashaw*.—3. To dance. *Rouve*.
 CA'PERER, kâ'pûr-êr, s. [from caper.] A dancer. *Dryden*.
 CA'PIAS, kâ'pê-âs, s. [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Covel*.
 CAPILLACEOUS, kâp-pil-lâ'shûs, a. The same with capillary.
 CAPILLA'IRE, kâp-pil-lâ're', s. Syrup of maiden-hair.
 CAPILLA'MENT, kâ-pil'lâ-mênt, s. [capillamentum, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy*.
 CAPILLARY, kâp-pil-lâ-rê, a. [from capillus, Latin.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Brown*.
 CAPILLA'TION, kâp-pil-lâ'shûn, s. [capillus, Lat.] A small ramification of vessels. *Brown*.
 CA'PITAL, kâ'pê-tâl, a. [capitulis, Lat.]—1. Relating to the head. *Milton*.—2. Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift*.—3. That which affects life. *Bacon*.—4. Chief, principal. *Hooker*. *Asterbury*.—5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton*.—6. Applied to levers, large; such as are written at the beginning or heads of books. *Taylor*. *Greiv*.—7. Capital Stock. The principal or original stock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL, kâp'ê-tâl, s.—1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addison*.—2. The chief city of a nation.
 CA'PITALIST, kâp'ê-tâl-ist, s. One possessed of a capital fund. *Burke*.
 CA'PITALLY, kâp'ê-tâl-lê, ad. [from capital.] In a capital manner.
 CAPITA'TION, kâp'ê-tâ'shûn, s. [from caput, Lat.] Numeration by heads. *Brown*.
 CAPITULAR, kâ-pitsh'û-lâr, s. [from capitulum, Lat.]—1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.—2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe*.
 To CAPITULATE, kâ-pitsh'û-lâte, v. n. [from capitulum, Lat.]—1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shaks*.—2. To yield, or surrender on certain stipulations. *Hayward*.
 CAPITULA'TION, kâ-pitsh'û-lâ'shûn, s. Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale*.
 CA'PIV TREE, kâ-pê'vê trê, s. [copiaba, Latin.] This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge. One of those trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller*.
 CA'PON, kâ'pn, s. [capo, Latin.] A castrated cock. *Gay*.
 CA'PONNIERE, kâp-pôn-nêr, s. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris*.
 CA'POT, kâ-pôt, s. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.
 CAPOU'CH, kâ-pôotsh', s. [capuce, Fr.] A monk's hood.
 CA'PPER, kâp'pûr, s. [from cap.] One who makes or sells caps.
 CAPRE'OLATE, kâp-rê'ô-lâte, a. [from capreolus, Lat.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are capreolate. *Harris*.
 CAPRI'CE, kâ-prê'êse, or kâp'rê'êse, } s.
 CA'PRICHO, kâ-prê'tshô, }
 [caprice, Fr.] Frivol; fancy; whim. *Bentley*.
 CAPRI'CIUS, kâ-prish'ûs, a. [capricieux, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful.
 CAPRI'CIOSLY, kâ-prish'ûs-lê, ad. [from capricious.] Whimsically.
 CAPRI'CIOSNESS, kâ-prish'ûs-nês, s. [from capricious.] Humour; whimsicalness. *Swift*.
 CA'PRICORN, kâp-prê-kôrn, s. [capricornus, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice. *Creech*.
 CA'PRIO'LE, kâp-rê'ôle, s. [French.] Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward. *Farrier's Dictionary*.
 CA'PSTAN, kâp'stân, or kâp'sn, s. [cabestan, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh*.
 CA'PSULAR, kâp'shû-lâr, } a.
 CA'PSULARY, kâp'shû-lâr-ê, }
 [capsula, Lat.] Hollow like a chest. *Brown*.
 CA'PSULATE, kâp'shû-lâte, } a.
 CA'PSULATED, kâp'shû-lâ-têd, }
 [capsula, Lat.] Enclosed, as in a box.
 CA'PTAIN, kâp'tîn, s. [capitaine, Fr.]—1. A chief commander. *Shaks*.—2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden*.—3. The chief commander of a ship.—4. *Captain General*. The general or commander in chief of an army.
 CA'PTAINRY, kâp'tîn-rê, s. [from captain.] The power over a certain district; the chief-tainship. *Spenser*.
 CA'PTAINSHIP, kâp'tîn-shîp, s. [from captain.]—1. The rank or post of a captain. *Hutton*.—2. The condition or post of a chief commander. *Shaks*.—3. The chief-tainship of a clan. *Davies*.
 CAPTA'TION, kâp-tâ'shûn, s. [from capto, Latin.] The practice of catching favour. *K. Charles*.
 CA'PTION, kâp'shûn, s. [capio, Lat.] The act of taking any person.
 CA'PTIOUS, kâp'shûs, a. [capiteus, Fr.]—1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke*.—2. Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon*.

Fâte, lâr, fall, fât;—mê, mêt;—plur, plu;—

CAPTIOUSLY, kâp'shûs-lê, ad. [from captious.] With an inclination to object. *Locke*.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kâp'shûs-nês, s. [from captious.] Inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke*.

To **CAPTIVATE**, kâp'tîv-â, v. a. [captiver, Fr.] —1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.—*King Charles*.—2. To charm; to subdue. *Adh-3011*.

CAPTIVATION, kâp-tê-vâ'shûn, s. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kâp'tîv, s. [captif, French.]—1. One taken in war; one made a prisoner by conquest. *Rogers*.—2. One charmed by beauty. *Shakspeare*.

CAPTIVE, kâp'tîv, a. [captivus, Lat.] Made prisoner or in war. *Dryden*.

To **CAPTIVE**, kâp'tîv, v. a. To take prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, kâp-tîv-ê-tê, s. [captivité Fr.]—1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dryden*.—2. Slavery; servitude. *Addison*.

CAPTOR, kâp'tûr, s. [from capio, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kâp'tshûr, s. [capture, French.]—1. The act or practice of taking any thing.—2. A prize.

CAPUCHED, kâp-ûsh'êd, a. [from capuce, Fr.] Covered overas with a hood. *Brown*.

CAPUCHIN, kâp-û-shên', s. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAPUCHIN, kâp-û-shên', s. [from capuce, Fr.] One of the reformed order of Franciscans. *Gray's Letters*.

CAR, kâr, s. [car, Welsh.]—1. A small carriage of burden. *Swift*.—2. A chariot of war. *Milton*.—3. The Charles's wain. *Dryden*.

CARBINE, or **CARBINE**, kâr'bî-ne, s. [carbine, French.] A small sort of fire-arms used on horse-back.

CARBINIER, kâr-bê-nêr', s. [from carbine.] A sort of light horse-man. *Chambers*.

CARACK, kâr'âk, s. [caraca, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; a galloon. *Raleigh*. *Waller*.

CARACOLE, kâr'âk-ô-le, s. [caracole, French.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CARACOLE**, kâr'â-k-ô-le, v. n. To move in caracoles.

CARAT, } kâr'ât, s.
CARACT, }

[carat, French.]—1. A weight of four grains.—2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold; an ounce is divided into twenty-four carats; if of the mingled mass two, or three, or four parts out of four and twenty be base metal, the whole is said to be two and twenty, one and twenty, or twenty carats fine. Guineas are two and twenty carats. *Cocker*.

CARAVAN, kâr'â-vân, s. [caravanne, French.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. *Taylor*.

CARAVANSARY, kâr'â-vân-sâ-rê, s. A house built for the reception of eastern travellers. *Spectator*.

CARAVEL, } kâr'vêl, s.
CARVEL, }

[caravel, Spanish.] A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CARAWAY, kâr'â-wâ, s. [carum, Latin.] A plant.

CARBONADO, kâr-bô-nâ-dô, s. [carbonnade, Fr.] Meat cut across to be broil'd. *Shakspeare*.

To **CARBONADO**, kâr-bô-nâ-dô, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakspeare*.

CARBUNCLE, kâr'bûn-k-l, s. [carbunculus, Latin.] —1. A jewel shining in the dark. *Milton*.—2. Red spot or pimple. *Dryden*.

CARBUNCLED, kâr'bûn-k-l-d, a.—1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakspeare*.—2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kâr-bûng'k-û-lâr, a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kâr-bûng-k-û-lâ'shûn, s. [carbunculation, Lat.] The blasting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris*.

CARCANET, kâr-kâ-nê-t, s. [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakspeare*. *Hakewell*.

CARCASS, kâr'kâs, s. [carcass, Fr.]—1. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor*.—2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakspeare*.—3. The main parts without completion or ornament. *Hale*.—4. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, with holes filled with combustibles. *Harris*.

CARCERAGE, kâr'sê-lûjê, s. [from carcer.] Prison fees.

CARCINOMA, kâr-sî-nô'mâ, s. [from καρκίνω, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy*.

CARCINOMATOUS, kâr-sî-nô'mâ-tûs, a. [from carcinoma.] Cancerous.

CARD, kârd, s. [carte, French, charta, Latin.]—1. A paper painted with figures, used in games. *Pope*.—2. The papers on which the winds are marked for the compass. *Spenser*. *Pope*.—3. The instrument with which wool is combed.

To **CARD**, kârd, v. a. [from the noun.] To comb wool. *Mary*.

To **CARD**, kârd, v. n. To game.

CARDAMOMUM, kâr-dâ-mô'mûm, s. [Lat.] A medicinal seed. *Chambers*.

CARDER, kâr'ûr, s. [from card.]—1. One that cards wool. *Shakspeare*.—2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kâr-dî'â-kâl, }
CARDIACK, kâr'dê-âk, }^a

[καρδια, the heart.] Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CARDIALGY, kâr'dê-â-ljê, s. [from καρδια, the heart, and αλγος, pain.] The heart-burn.

CARDINAL, kâr'dê-nâl, a. [cardinalis, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Brown*. *Clarendon*.

CARDINAL, kâr'dê-nâl, s. One of the chief governors of the Romish church. *Shakspeare*.

CARDINALATE, kâr'dê-nâl-â-te, }
CARDINALSHIP, kâr'dê-nâl-shîp, }^s

[from cardinal.] The office and rank of a cardinal. *L'Esrange*.

CARDMATCH, kâr'dmâsh, s. A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted sulphur.

CARE, kâre, s. [cape, Saxon.]—1. Sollicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden*.—2. Caution. *Tillotson*.—3. Regard; charge; heed in order to preservation. *Dryden*.—4. The object of care, or of love. *Dryden*.

To **CARE**, kâre, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To be anxious or solicitous. *Knolles*.—2. To be inclined; to be disposed; as, he did not care for work. *Waller*.—3. To be affected with, as, he cares not for kindness. *Temple*.

CARECRAZED, kâre'krâzd, a. [from care and craze.] Broken with care and solicitude. *Shakspeare*.

To **CAREEN**, kâr-rêen', v. a. [cariner, Fr.] To calk, stop up leaks.

CAREER, kâr-rêr', s. [carriere, French.]—1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney*.—2. A course; a race. *Shakspeare*.—3. Full speed; swift motion. *Prior*.—4. Course of action. *Shakspeare*.

To **CAREER**, kâr-rêr', v. n. To run with swift motion. *Milton*.

CAREFUL, kâr'êfûl, a. [from care and full.]—1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.—2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden*.—3. Watchful. *Ray*.

CAREFULLY, kâr'êfûl-lê, ad. [from careful.]—1. In a manner that shews care. *Collier*.—2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury*.

CAREFULNESS, kâr'êfûl-nês, s. Vigilance; heedfulness; caution. *Knolles*.

CARELESSLY, kâr'êl-s-lê, ad. [from careless.] Negligently; heedlessly. *Waller*.

CARELESSNESS, kâr'êl-s-nês, s. Heedlessness; inattention. *Shakspeare*. *Taylor*.

CARELESS, kâr'êl-s, a. [from care.]—1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedless; unmindful. *Locke*.—2. Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope*.—3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Grawville*.

To **CARESS**, kâr-rê-s', v. a. [carresser, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South*.

CARESS, kâr-rê-s', s. Act of endearment. *Milton*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túl;—tùl;—dùl;—pòund;—kin, T. H.

CARRET, kà'rè't, s. A note which shows where something interloard should be read; as, a.
CARGASON, kà'r-gà-sòn, s. [cargason Spanish.] A cargo. *Imoel.*
CARGO, kà'rgò, s. [charge, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Barnet.*
CARIA'TIDES, kà-r-è-àt'-è-dèz, s. [In Architecture.] An order of pillars resembling women.
CARICATURE, kà-r-è-kà-tùr, s. [Ital.] A portrait made uglier than the natural figure. *Hey's Deformity.*
TO CARICATURE, kà-r-è-kà-tùr', v. a. To make a caricature of. *Lytton.*
CARICIOUS Tumour, kà-r-è-kùs, [carica, Lat. a fig.] A swelling in the form of a fig.
CARIES, kà'r-è-z, s. Rotteness. *Wiscman.*
CARIOUSITY, kà-r-è-òs-è-tè, s. [from carious.] Rotteness. *Wiscman.*
CARIOUS, kà'r-è-ùs, a. [carious, Lat.] Hotten.
CARK, kà'rk, s. [carcan, Saxon.] Car; anxiety. *Sidney.*
TO CARK, kà'rk, v. n. [carcan, Sax.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney.*
CARLE, kà'rl, s. [ceopl, Sax.] A rude, brutal man; churl. *Spenser's Bentley.*
CARLINE THISTLE, kà-r-lìne-thì's's'l, s. [carlin, Lat.] A plant.
CARLINGS, kà'r-lìngz, s. [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft in a ship. *Harris.*
CARMAN, kà'r-màn, s. A man whose employment is to drive cars. *Gay.*
CARMELETTE, kà'r-mèl-è-tè, s. [carmelite, Fr.] A sort of pear.
CARMINATIVE, kà-r-mìn-à-tív, a. Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration is *carminative*. *Arbutnot. Swift.*
CARMINE, kà'r-mìne, s. A bright red or crimson pigment. *Chambers.*
CARNAGE, kà'r-nà-je, s. [carnage, French.]—1. Slaughter; havoc. *Hayward*.—2. Heaps of flesh. *Pope.*
CARNAL, kà'r-nà'l, a. [carnal, French.]—1. Fleeshy; not spiritual. *K. Charles*.—2. Lustful; lecherous. *Shakspeare.*
CARNALITY, kà-r-nà-l-è-tè, s. [from carnal.]—1. Fleeshy lust. *South*.—2. Grossness of mind. *Thillotson.*
CARNALLY, kà'r-nà-l-è, ad. [from carnal.] According to the flesh; not spiritually. *Taylor.*
CARNALNESS, kà'r-nà-l-è-s, s. Carnality.
CARNATION, kà-r-nà'shùn, s. [carnes, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named. A flower.
CARNELION, kà-r-nè-l-è-yàn, s. A precious stone. *Woodward.*
CARNEOUS, kà-r-nè-ùs, a. [carneus, Latin.] Fleeshy.
TO CARNEIFY, kà'r-nè-ìf, v. n. [carnis, Lat.] To breed flesh. *Hale.*
CARNIVAL, kà'r-nè-vàl, s. The feast held in popish countries before lent. *Decay of Piety.*
CARNIVOROUS, kà-r-nív-ò-r-ùs, a. [from carnis and voro, Latin.] Flesh eating. *Ray.*
CARNOSITY, kà-r-nòs-è-tè, s. [carnositè, French.] Fleeshy excrescence. *Wiscman.*
CARNOUS, kà'r-n-ùs, a. [from caro, carnis, Latin.] Fleeshy. *Brown. Ray.*
CARROT, kà'r-òb, s. A plant.
CAROTCHE, kà-r-òsh', s. [from carosse, French.] A coach.
CAROL, kà'r-òl, s. [carols, Ital.]—1. A song of joy and exultation. *Bacon. Dryden*.—2. A song of devotion. *Milton.*
TO CAROL, kà'r-òl, v. n. To sing; to warble. *Spenser's Prior.*
TO CAROL, kà'r-òl, v. a. To praise; to celebrate. *Milton.*
CAROTID, kà-r-ò-tìd, a. [carotides, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*
CAROUSAL, kà-r-ò-ù-zàl, s. [from carouse.] A festival. *Dryden.*
TO CAROUSE, kà-r-ò-ù-z, v. n. [carouser, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*

TO CAROUSE, kà-r-ò-ù-z', v. a. To drink. *Benham.*
CAROUSE, kà-r-ò-ù-z', s. [from the verb.]—1. A drinking match. *Pope*.—2. A heavy dose of liquor. *Davies.*
CAROUSER, kà-r-ò-ù-z-àr, s. A drinker; a toper. *Granville.*
CARP, kà'rp, s. [carpe, Fr.] A pond fish. *Hale.*
TO CARP, kà'rp, v. n. [carpo, Lat.] To censure; to cavil. *Herbert.*
CARPENTERY, kà'r-pèn-tùr, s. [charpentier, Fr.] artifice in wood. *Fairfax.*
CARPENTRY, kà'r-pèn-trè, s. [from carpenter.] The trade of a carpenter. *Maxon.*
CARPER, kà'r-pàr, s. A caviller. *Shakspeare.*
CARPET, kà'r-pìt, s. [karpet, Dutch.]—1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon*.—2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden*.—3. A state of ease and luxury. *Shaks*.—4. To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.
TO CARPET, kà'r-pìt, v. a. [from the noun.] To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*
CARPING, kà'r-pìng, part. a. Captious; censorious. *Watts.*
CARPINGLY, kà'r-pìng-lè, ad. Captiously; censoriously. *Camden.*
CARPUUS, kà'r-pùs, s. [Lat.] The wrist. *Wiscman.*
CARRIAGE, kà'r-ri-je, s. [carrage, French.]—1. The act of carrying or transporting. *Wilkins*.—2. Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles*.—3. Vehicle; as, coach, chaise. *Watts*.—4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles*.—5. Behaviour; personal manners. *Bacon*.—6. Conduct; measures; practices. *Clar*.—7. Management; manner of transacting. *Bacon.*
CARRIER, kà'r-rè-ùr, s. [from to carry.]—1. One who carries something. *Bacon*.—2. One whose trade is to carry goods.—3. A messenger. *Dryden*.—4. A species of pigeons. *Walton.*
CARRION, kà'r-rì-òn, s. [charonge, French.]—1. The carcass of something not proper for food. *Spenser. Temple*.—2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman. *Shaks*.—3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*
CARRION, kà'r-rì-òn, a. [from the subst.] Relating to carcases. *Shakspeare.*
CARROT, kà'r-rùt, s. [carote, French.] A garden root.
CARROTINESS, kà'r-rùt-è-nè-s, s. [from caroty.] Redness of hair.
CARROTY, kà'r-rùt-è, a. [from carrot.] Spoken of red hair.
TO CARRY, kà'r-è, v. a. [charier, French.]—1. To convey from a place. *Dryd*.—2. To transport. *Bacon*.—3. To bear; to have about one. *Wiscman*.—4. To convey by force. *Shaks*.—5. To effect any thing; he *carried* his election. *Ben Jonson*.—6. To gain in competition; he *carried* the prize. *Shaks*.—7. To gain after resistance. *Shaks*.—8. To manage; to transact. *Addison*.—9. To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon*.—10. To bring forward. *Locke*.—11. To urge; his inclinations *carried* him too far. *Hammond*.—12. To have; to obtain. *Hale*.—13. To display on the outside. *Addison*.—14. To imply; to import. *Locke*.—15. To have annexed; secrecy commonly *carries* fear. *South*.—16. To move any thing. *Addison*.—17. To push on ideas in a train. *Hale*.—18. To receive; to endure. *Bacon*.—19. To support; to sustain. *Bacon*.—20. To bear, as trees. *Bacon*.—21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Ascham*.—22. To carry off. To kill. *Temple*.—23. To carry on. To promote; to help forward. *Addison*.—24. To carry through. To keep from failing. *Hammond*.
TO CARRY, kà'r-è, v. n. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.
CARRY-TALE, kà'r-rè-tàl, s. A talebearer. *Shakspeare.*
CART, kà'rt, s. [cart, epax, Saxon.]—1. A carriage in general. *Temple*.—2. A wheel-carriage used commonly for luggage. *Dryden*.—3. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*

To CART, kârt, v. a. To expose in a cart. *Prior*.
 To CART, kârt, v. n. To use carts for carriage.
 CART-HORSE, kârt'hôrse, s. A coarse unwieldy horse. *Knolles*.
 CART-JADE, kârt'jâde, s. A vile horse. *Sidney*.
 CART-LOAD, kârt'lôde, s.—1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.—2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.
 CART-WAY, kârt'wâ, s. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer*.
 CARTE BLANCHE, kârt-blânsh', [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.
 CÂRTEL, kârtêl, s. [cartel, Fr.] A writing containing stipulations. *Addison*.
 CÂRTER, kârt'êr, s. [from cart.] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden*.
 CÂRTRIDGE, kârt'êd'jê, s. [from cartilago.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbutnot*.
 CARTILAGINOUS, kârt-ê-lâ'jîn'ûs, }
 CARTILAGINOUS, kârt-ê-lâ'jê'nûs, }
 [from cartilage.] Consisting of cartilages. *Holder*.
 CARTOON, kârt'ôon, s. [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts*.
 CARTOUCH, kârt'ôotsh', s. [cartouche, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar. *Harris*.
 CÂRRAGE, }
 CÂRRIDGE, } kârt'rîd'jê, s.
 [cartouche, Fr.] A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden*.
 CÂRRUI, kârt'rûi, s. [from cart and roue.] The track made by a cart wheel.
 CÂRTULARY, kârt'shû-lâ-rê, s. [from charta, Lat.] A place where papers are kept.
 CÂRTWRIGHT, kârt'wraite, s. [from cart and wright.] A maker of carts. *Camden*.
 To CÂRVE, kârv, v. a. [ceopjan, Saxon.]—1. To cut wood or stone. *Wisdom*.—2. To cut meat at the table.—3. To make any thing by cutting.—4. To engrave. *Shaks*.—5. To choose one's own part. *South*.
 To CÂRVE, kârv, v. n.—1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.—2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company. *Prior*.
 CÂRVER, kârt'vêr, s. [from carve.]—1. A sculptor. *Dryden*.—2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.—3. He that chooses for himself. *L'Estreng*.
 CÂRVING, kârt'vîng, s. Sculpture; figures carved.
 CÂRUNCLE, kârt'nûk'lê, s. [caruncula, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. *Wiseman*.
 CÂRTATES, kârt-ê-tê's, }
 CÂRTATIDES, kârt-ê-tê-dê's, }
 [from Caryæ, a city.] Columns or pilasters, under the eaves of women dressed in long robes. *Chambers*.
 CÂSCARE, kâs-kâ-êrê, s. [casca, Fr. cascare, Ital.] A catarrh; a waterfall. *Prior*.
 CÂSE, kâse, s. [casse, French.]—1. A covering; a box, a sheath. *Broome*.—2. The outer part of a house. *Addison*.—3. A building unfurnished. *Wolton*.
 CÂSE-KNIFE, kâs'knîfê, s. A large kitchen-knife.
 CÂSE-SHOT, kâs'shôt, s. Bullets enclosed in a case.
 CÂSE, kâse, s. [casus, Lat.]—1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances. *Atterbury*.—2. State of things. *Bacon*.—3. In physic; state of the body. *Aronnot*.—4. Condition with regard to health, or health. *Swift*.—5. Contingency. *Tillotson*.—6. Question relating to particular persons or things; as, a case of conscience. *Sidney*, *Tillotson*.
 7. Representation of any question. *Bacon*.—8. History of a disease.—9. State of a legal question.—10. The variation of nouns. *Clarke*.—11. In case, if it should happen. *Hooker*.
 To CÂSE, kâse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put in a case or cover. *Shaks*.—2. To cover as a case.

Shaks.—3. To strip off the covering. *Shakspeare*.
 To CÂSE, kâse, v. n. To put cases. *L'Estrange*.
 To CÂSEHARDEN, kâse-hârd'ên, v. a. To harden on the outside. *Mozon*.
 CÂSEMATE, kâse'mâte, s. [casamata, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of stone work.
 CÂSEMENT, kâse'mênt, s. [casamento, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South*.
 CÂSEOUS, kâs'shûs, s. [casus, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy. *Floyer*.
 CÂSERN, kâs'êrn, s. [casern, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses. *Harris*.
 CÂSEWORM, kâse'wûrm, s. A grub that makes itself a case. *Floyer*.
 CÂSH, kâsh, s. [casse, Fr. a chest.] Money at hand. *Milton*. *Pope*.
 CÂSHKEEPER, kâsh'kêp'êr, s. A man entrusted with the money. *Arbutnot*.
 CÂSHEWNUT, kâs'hûnû't, s. A tree. *Miller*.
 CÂSHER, kâsh'êr, s. [from cash.] He that has charge of money. *South*.
 To CÂSHER, kâsh'êr, v. a. [casser, French.] To discard; to dismiss from a post. *Bacon*. *Swift*.
 CÂSK, kâsk, s. [casque, French.] A barrel. *Harvey*.
 CÂSK, }
 CÂSQUE, } kâsk, s.
 [casque, French.] A helmet; armour for the head. *Addison*.
 CÂSKET, kâs'kît, s. [casse, cassette.] A small box or chest for jewels. *Davies*. *Pope*.
 To CÂSKET, kâs'kît, v. a. To put in a casket. *Shakspeare*.
 CÂSSAMUNAIR, kâs-sâ-mû-nâ'rê, s. An aromatic vegetable, being a species of galangal. *Quincy*.
 To CÂSSATE, kâs'sâte, v. a. [casser, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray*.
 CÂSSATION, kâs-sâ'shûn, s. [cassatio, Lat.] The act of making null or void.
 CÂSSAVI, kâs'sâ-vê, }
 CÂSSADA, kâs'sâ-dâ, }
 An American plant.
 CÂSSIA, kâsh'shê-â, s. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses.
 CÂSSIDONY, kâs'sê-dô-nê, s. A plant.
 CÂSSIOVARY, kâs'shê-ô-wâ-rê, s. A large bird of prey.
 CÂSSOCK, kâs'sûk, s. [casaque, Fr.] A close garment. *Shakspeare*.
 CÂSSWEED, kâs'wêd, s. Shepherd's pouch.
 To CÂST, kâst, v. a. *cast*; pass. *cast*. [kaster, Danish.]—1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh*.—2. To throw away; as useless or noxious. *Shaks*.—3. To throw dice, or lots. *Joshua*.—4. To throw from a high place.—5. To throw in wrestling. *Shaks*.—6. To throw a net or snare.—7. To drop; to let fall. *Acts*.—8. To expose, as useless. *Pope*.—9. To drive by violence of weather; as, he was cast on an island.—10. To build, by throwing up earth. *Knolles*.—11. To put into any certain state. *Psalms* lxxvi. 6.—12. To condemn in a trial. *Donne*.—13. To condemn in a law-suit. *Decay of Piety*.—14. To defeat. *Hudibras*.—15. To cashier. *Shaks*.—16. To leave behind in a race. *Dryden*.—17. To shed; to let fall; to moult; the serpent has cast his skin. *Fairfax*.—18. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer. *Bacon*, *Addison*.—19. To have abortions; the cow has cast her calf. *Genesis*.—20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; interest casts the balance. *South*.—21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; he has cast the reckoning wrong. *Addison*.—22. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple*.—23. To judge; to consider. *Milton*.—24. To fix the parts in a play. *Addison*.—25. To direct the eye. *Pope*.—26. To form in a mould; the king's head is cast in gold. *Boyle*, *Waller*.—27. To model; to form. *Watts*.—28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden*.—29. To yield, or give up; cast thyself on his charity. *South*.—30. To inflict; he cast no reproaches. *Locke*.—31. To cast away. To shipwreck. *Raleigh*. *Knolles*.—32. To cast away. To waste in profusion. *Ben Jonson*.—33. To cast away.

—nó, móve, nór, nóz;—túbe, túh, búll;—óll;—póand;—thín, THís.

To ruin. *Hooker*.—34. To cast down. To deject; to depress the mind. *Addison*.—35. To cast off. To discard. *Milton*.—36. To cast off. To disburden one's self of. *Tillotson*.—37. To cast off. To leave behind. *L'Estrange*.—38. To cast out. To turn out of doors. *Shaks*.—39. To cast out. To vent; to speak. *Addison*.—40. To cast up. To compute; to calculate. *Temple*.—41. To cast up. To vomit. *Dryden*.

To CAST, kást, v. n.—1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenser*. *Pope*.—2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting. *Woodward*.—3. To warp; to grow out of form. *Moxon*.

CAST, kást, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw. *Waller*.—2. State of any thing cast or thrown. *Bramhall*.—3. The space through which any thing is thrown. *Luke*.—4. A stroke; a touch. *South*. *Swift*.—5. Motion of the eye. *Digby*.—6. The throw of dice.—7. Chance from the cast of dice. *South*.—8. A mould; a form. *Prior*.—9. A shade; or tendency to any colour. *Woodward*.—10. Exterior appearance. *Denham*.—11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope*.—12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney*.

CA'STANET, kás'tá-nét, s. [castaneta, Span.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve*.

CA'STAWAY, kást'á-wá, s. [from cast and away.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence. *Hooker*.

CA'STAWAY, kást'á-wá, a. Useless. *Raleigh*.

CA'STELLAIN, kás'téll-á-ne, s. [castellano, Span.] Constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY, kás'téll-á-né, s. [from castle.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle. *Philips*.

CA'STELLATED, kás'téll-lá-téd, a. [from castle.] Enclosed within a building.

CA'STER, kás'túr, s. [from cast.]—1. A thrower; he that casts. *Pope*.—2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addison*.

To CA'STIGATE, kás'té-gá-te, v. a. [castigo, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to punish. *Shakspeare*.

CAS'TIGATION, kás'té-gá'shún, s. [from castigate.]—1. Penance; discipline. *Shaks*.—2. Punishment; correction. *Hale*.—3. Emendation. *Boyle*.

CA'STIGATORY, kás'té-gá-túr-é, a. [from castigate.] Punitive; tending to correction. *Bramhall*.

CA'STING-NET, kást'ing-nét, s. A net to be thrown into the water. *Moy*.

CA'STLE, kás'tl, s. [castellum, Latin.]—1. A house fortified. *Shaks*.—2. CASTLES in the air. Projects without reality. *Raleigh*.

CA'STLE-SOAP, kás'téll-sóp, s. [Castile Soap.] A kind of soap, originally Spanish. *Addison*.

CA'STLED, kás'tld, a. [from castle.] Furnished with castles. *Dryden*.

CA'STLING, kás'tling, s. [from castle.] An abortive. *Brown*.

CA'STOR, kás'túr, s. [castor, Lat.] A beaver.

CA'STOR, and POLLUX, kás'túr and póllúks, [in meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which at sea seems sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. *Chambers*.

CA'STOREUM, kás'tó-ré-úm, s. [from castor.] In pharmacy. A liquid matter enclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers*.

CASTRAMETA'TION, kás'trá-mé-tá'shún, s. [castrametor.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE, kás'tráté, v. a. [castris, Latin.]—1. To geld.—2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRAT'ION, kás'trá'shún, s. [from castrate.] The act of gelding. *Sharp*.

CA'STERIL, } kás'téril, s.
CA'STREL, }

A mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

CASTRÉNSIAN, kás'trén'shéb-án, a. [castrensis, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL, káz'h'á-l, a. [casual, Fr.] Accidental; arising from chance. *Devises*. *Clarendon*.

CA'SUALLY, káz'h'á-l-é, ad. [from casual.] Accidentally; without design. *Bacon*.

CA'SUALNESS, káz'h'á-l-nés, s. [from casual.] Accidentalness; change; fortuitousness.

CA'SUALTY, káz'h'á-l-té, s. [from casual.]—1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South*.—2. Chance that produces unnatural death. *Crault*.

CA'SUIST, káz'h'ó-íst, s. [ensuiste, French, from casus, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South*.

CASU'ISTICAL, káz'h-ò-íst-é-kál, a. [from casuist.] Relating to cases of conscience. *South*.

CA'SUISTRY, káz'h'ó-íst-é, s. [from casuist.] The science of a casuist. *Pope*.

CA'T, kát, s. [katz, Tontou, chat, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice. *Shakspeare*.

CAT in the pan, kát. Turning of the cat in the pan is, when that which a man says to another, he says it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon*.

CAT O' NINE TAILS, kát-á-ním-á-lz, A whip with nine lashes. *Vanbrugh*.

CATACHE'STICAL, kát-á-krés'tís, s. [καταχρηστικός.] The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRE'STICAL, kát-á-krés'té-kál, a. [from catachresis.] Forced; far-fetched. *Brown*.

CA'TACLYSM, kát'á-klizm, s. [κατακλιζμός.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale*.

CA'TACOMBS, kát'á-kómbs, s. [from κατά and κομμή, a hollow or cavity.] Subterranean cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATAGMAT'ICK, kát-ág-mát'ík, a. [καταγμῆς, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman*.

CATALE'PSIS, kát-á-lép'sís, s. [καταληψίς.] A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him.

CA'TALOGUE, kát'á-lóg, s. [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list.

CATAMITE, kát'á-míte, s. [catamitus, Lat.] One kept for the crime against nature. *Churchill*.

CATAMOUNTAIN, kát-ámóun'tín, s. [from cat and mountain.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat. *Arbutnot*.

CA'TAPIRACT, kát'á-frákt, s. [cataphracta, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton*.

CA'TAPLASM, kát'á-plázm, s. [καταπλάσμα.] A poultice. *Shakspeare*. *Arbutnot*.

CA'TAPULT, kát'á-púlt, s. [catapulta, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden*.

CA'TARACT, kát'á-rákt, s. [καταράκτης.] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Blackmore*.

CA'TARACT, kát'á-rákt, s. An insipidation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight; the disease cured by the needle. *Bacon*.

CATA'RRH, kát'á-rá, s. [καταρρα.] A deflection of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton*. *South*.

CATA'RRHIAL, kát'á-rá-l, }
CATA'RRHOUS, kát'á-rá-s, }
[from catarrh.] Relating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer*.

CATA'STROPHE, kát-á'stóp-té, s. [καταστροφή.]—1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Devises*.—2. A final event; generally unhappy.

CA'TCAL, kát'kál, s. [from cat and call.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays. *Pope*.

To CATCH, kátsh, v. a. prter. I catched, or caught; I have catched, or caught, [ketseu, Dutch.]—1. To lay hold on with the hand. *1 Sam*.—2. To stop any thing flying. *Addison*.—3. To seize any thing by pursuit. *Shaks*.—4. To stop; to intercept falling. *Shertator*.—5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare.—6. To receive suddenly. *Dryden*.—7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize. *Decay of Piety*.—8. To please; to seize the affections; to charm. *Dryden*.—9. To receive any contagion or disease. *Shaks*. *Pope*.—10. To seize as a disease.

To CATCH, kátsh, v. n. To be contagious; to spread infection. *Addison*.

(Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâi, mêt, mêt, —lluc, plin—)

- CATCH**, kâtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Seizure; the act of seizing. *Sidney*.—2. The act of taking. *Bacon*.—3. A song sung in succession. *Dryden*.—4. Watch; the posture of seizing. *Addison*.—5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.—6. The thing caught; profit. *Shaks.*—7. A short interval of action. *Locke*.—8. A taint; a slight contagion. *Glavinille*.—9. Any thing that catches, as a hoof.—10. A small swift sailing ship.
- CATCHER**, kâtsh'âr, s. [from catch.]—1. He that catches.—2. That in which any thing is caught.
- CATCHFLY**, kâtsh'flî, s. [from catch and fly.] A plant; *Campion*.
- CATCHPOLL**, kâtsh'pôle, s. [catch poll.] A serjeant or bunbaillif. *Baron, Philips*.
- CATCHWORD**, kâtsh'wôrd, s. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.
- CATECHETICAL**, kât-ê-kê't'ê-kâ-l, a. [from *κατηχηστικός*.] Consisting of questions and answers. *Addison*.
- CATECHETICALLY**, kât-ê-kê't'ê-kâ-l-ê, ad. In the way of question and answer.
- To **CATECHISE**, kât'ê-kîze, v. a. [*κατηχησάω*.]—1. To instruct by asking questions. *Shaks.*—2. To question; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakspeare, Swift*.
- CATECHISER**, kât'ê-kî-zûr, s. [from catechise.] One who catechises.
- CATECHISM**, kât'ê-kî-zim, s. [from *κατηχησμός*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. *Hooker, South*.
- CATECHIST**, kât'ê-kîst, s. [*κατηχηστής*.] One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hannond*.
- CATECHUMEN**, kât-ê-kû'mên, s. [*κατηχημενός*.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity. *Stillingfleet*.
- CATECHUMENICAL**, kât-ê-kû'mên'ê-kâ-l, a. Belonging to the catechumens.
- CATEGORICAL**, kât-ê-gôr'ê-kâ-l, a. [from *κατηγορηματικός*.] Absolute; adequate; positive. *Clarendon*.
- CATEGORICALLY**, kât-ê-gôr'ê-kâ-l-ê, ad. Positively; expressly. *Child*.
- CATEGORY**, kât'ê-gôr'ê, s. [*κατηγορία*.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament.
- CATENARIAN**, kât-ê-nâr'ê-ân, a. Relating to a chain.
- To **CATENATE**, kât'ê-nâte, v. a. [from *catena, Lat.*] To chain.
- CATENATION**, kât-ê-nâ'shûn, s. [from *catena, Lat.*] Link; regular connexion. *Brown*.
- To **CATER**, kât'ûr, v. n. [from *catēs*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakspeare*.
- CATER**, kât'ûr, s. [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew*.
- CATER**, kât'ûr, s. [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.
- CATER-COUSIN**, kât'ûr-kôz-zn, s. A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer*.
- CATERER**, kât'ûr'ûr, s. [from *cater*.] The provider or purveyor. *Ben Jonson, South*.
- CATERESS**, kât'ûr'êss, s. [from *cater*.] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton*.
- CATERPILLAR**, kât'ûr-pî'llâr, s. A worm, sustained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon*.
- CATERPILLAR**, kât'ûr-pî'llâr, s. A plant.
- To **CATERWAIL**, kât'ûr-wâil', v. n. [from *cat.*]—1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.—2. To make any offensive or odious noise. *Hudibras*.
- CATES**, kâtes, s. Viands; food; dish of meat. *Ben Jonson*.
- CATHESIS**, kât'ê'sh, s. A sea-fish in the West Indies. *Philips*.
- CATHGUT**, kât'gût, s. A kind of cord of which fiddlestrings are made.
- CATHARPINGS**, kât'hârp-îngz, s. Small ropes in a ship. *Harr*.
- CATHARTICAL**, kât'hârt'ê-kâ-l, }
CATHARTICK, kât'hârt-îk, }
 [καθαρτικός.] Purging. *Boyle*.
- CATHARTICALNESS**, kât'hârt'ê-kâ-l-nêss, s. [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.
- CATHEAD**, kât'hêd, s. A kind of fossile. *Woodward*.
- CATHEAD**, kât'hêd, s. [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dict.*
- CATHE'DRAL**, kâ-thê'drâl, a. [from *cathedra, Lat.*]—1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. *Shaks.*—2. Belonging to an Episcopal church. *Locke*.—3. Antique; venerable. *Pope*.
- CATHE'DRAL**, kâ-thê'drâl, s. The head church of a diocese. *Addison*.
- CATHERINE-PEAR**, kât'hûr-rîn-pâre. See **PEAR**, *Suckling*.
- CATHETER**, kât'hê'tûr, s. A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped.
- CATHOLES**, kât'hôlz, s. [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports.
- CATHOLICISM**, kâ-thôl'ê-sî-zm, s. [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.
- CATHOLICK**, kâ-thôl'îk, a. [catholique, French, *καθολικός*.] Universal or general. *Ray*.
- CATHOLICON**, kâ-thôl'ê-kôn, s. [catholick.] An universal medicine. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- CATKINS**, kât'kîns, s. [kettekens, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. *Chambers*.
- CATLING**, kât'îng, s.—1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Harris*.—2. Catgut; fiddlestrings. *Shakspeare*.
- CATMINT**, kât'mînt, s. [cataria, Lat.] The name of a plant.
- CATOPTRICAL**, kât-ôp'trê-kâ-l, a. [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection. *Arbutnot*.
- CATOPTRICKS**, kât-ôp'trîks, s. [*κατοπτρικά*.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.
- CATPIPE**, kât'pîpe, s. Cateal. *L'Estrange*.
- CAT'S EYE**, kât'z'î, s. A stone. *Woodward*.
- CAT'S FOOT**, kât'z'ût, s. A herb; *alehoof*; *ground ivy*.
- CAT'S HEAD**, kât'z'hêd, s. A kind of apple. *Martimer*.
- CAT'SILVER**, kât'sîl-vûr, s. A kind of fossile. *Woodward*.
- CAT'S-TAIL**, kât'z'tâle, s.—1. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees.—2. A kind of reed. *Philips*.
- CAT'SUP**, kât'sûp, s. A kind of pickle. *Sivifi*.
- CATTLE**, kât'tl, s. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic. *Shakspeare*.
- CAVALCADE**, kâv-â-l-kâde', s. [from *cavallo*.] A procession on horseback.
- CAVALIER**, kâv-â-lêr', s. [cavalier, French.]—1. A horseman; a knight.—2. A gay sprightly military man. *Shaks.*—3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first. *Swift*.
- CAVALIER**, kâv-â-lêr', a. [from the subst.]—1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.—2. Generous; brave. *Suckling*.—3. Disdainful; haughty.
- CAVALIER**, kâv-â-lêr', s. Cavaliers [in fortification] are heaps or masses of earth, raised in a fortress, to lodge the cannon for scouring the field. *T. Hayward*.
- CAVALIERLY**, kâv-â-lêr'ê, ad. [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.
- CAVALRY**, kâv-â-l-rê, s. [cavalerie, Fr.] Horse troops. *Bacon, Addison*.
- To **CAVATE**, kâvâte, v. a. [cavo, Latin.] To hollow.
- CAVAZION**, kâ-vâ'shûn, s. [from *cavo, Lat.*] Hollowing of the earth for cellars. *Philips*.
- CAUDLE**, kâw'dl, s. [chaudeau, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. *Shakspeare*.
- To **CAUDLE**, kâw'dl, v. a. To make caudle.
- CAVE**, kâve, s. [cave, French.]—1. A cavern; a den. *Wotton, Dryden*.—2. A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon*.
- To **CAVE**, kâve, v. n. [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakspeare*.
- CAVEAT**, kâv'ê-ât, s. A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, no

—nó, mōve, nōc, nō;—cūbe, tūb, hūll;—āll;—pōhū;—thūn, THH.

tiling to him that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe. Trumbull.*
CAVERN, kāv'vēr, s. [caverna, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakspeare.*
CAVERNED, kāv'vērēd, a. [from cavern.]—1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.—2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*
CAVERNOUS, kāv'vēr-nūs, a. [from cavern.] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*
CAVESSON, kāv'vēr-sūn, s. [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, put into the nose of a horse. *Favart's Dict.*
CAVE, kāv, s. A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water. *Philips.*
CAUGHT, kāv't, particip. pass. [from to catch.]
CAVIARE, kāv'vēr, s. The eggs of a sturgeon salted. *Grew.*
CAVIL, kāv'vīl, v. n. [caviller, Fr.] To raise captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*
CAVIL, kāv'vīl, v. a. To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*
CAVIL, kāv'vīl, s. False or frivolous objections.
CAVILLATION, kāv'vīl-ā-shūn, s. The disposition to make captious objections. *Hooker.*
CAVILLER, kāv'vīl-ēr, s. [cavillator, Lat.] An unfair adversary; a captious disputant. *Starbury.*
CAVILLINGLY, kāv'vīl-īng-lē, ad. [from cavilling.] In a cavelling manner.
CAVILLOUS, kāv'vīl-lūs, a. [from cavil.] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*
CAVIN, kāv'vīn, s. [Fr.] A natural hollow.
CAVITY, kāv'vēr-tē, s. [cavitas, Lat.] Hollowness; hollow. *Bentley.*
CAWK, kāv'k, s. A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*
CAUL, kāv'l, s.—1. The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.—2. Any kind of small net. *Grew.*—3. The integument in which the guts are enclosed. *Ray.*
CAULIFEROUS, kāv'vīl-fēr-ūs, a. [from caulis, a stalk, and fero.] A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
CAULIFLOWER, kāv'vīl-flo-ūr, s. [caulis, Lat.] A species of cabbage. *Evelyn.*
CAUPONATE, kāv'pō-nāte, v. n. [caupono, Lat.] To sell wine or victuals.
CAUSABLE, kāv'z-ā-bl, a. [from causo, low Lat.] That which may be caused. *Brown.*
CAUSAL, kāv'z-āl, a. [causalis, low Lat.] Relating to causes. *Glanville.*
CAUSALITY, kāv'z-āl-ē-tē, s. [causalitas, low Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. *Brown.*
CAUSALLY, kāv'z-āl-lē, ad. [from causal.] According to the order of causes. *Brown.*
CAUSATION, kāv'z-ā-shūn, s. [from causo, low Lat.] The act or power of causing. *Brown.*
CAUSATIVE, kāv'z-ā-tīv, a. That expresses a cause or reason.
CAUSATOR, kāv'z-ā-tūr, s. [from cause.] A causer; an author of any effect. *Brown.*
CAUSE, kāv'z, s. [causa, Lat.]—1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient; fire is the cause of heat. *Hooker. Rowe.*—2. The reason; motive to any thing; money is the cause of virtues. *South. Graves.*—3. Subject of litigation; his cause was lately before the court. *Stank.*—4. Side; party; he stuck his cause against his interest. *Tickell.*
TO CAUSE, kāv'z, v. a. [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*
CAUSELESS, kāv'z-lēs, a. [from cause.]—1. Original to itself. *Blackmore.*—2. Without just ground or motive.
CAUSELESSLY, kāv'z-lēs-lē, ad. [from causeless.] Without cause; without reason. *Taylor.*
CAUSER, kāv'z-ēr, s. [from cause.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.
CAUSEY, kāv'z-ē, }
CAUSEWAY, kāv'z-wē, }
 [chassé, Fr.] A way raised and paved, above the rest of the ground. *Chéron. Pope.*
CAUSTICAL, kāv's-tē-k-āl, }
CAUSTICK, kāv's-tīk, }
 [causticus, Gr.] Belonging to medicaments, which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture

of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar. *Wise man.*
CAUSTICK, kāv's-tīk, s. A caustick or burning application. *Temple.*
CAUTEL, kāv'tēl, s. [cautela, Latin.] Caution; scruple. *Shakspeare.*
CAUTELOUS, kāv'tē-lūs, a. [cauteleux, Fr.]—1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*—2. Wily; cunning. *Spens. Shakspeare.*
CAUTELOUSLY, kāv'tē-lūs-lē, ad. Cunningly; sily; cautiously; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*
CAUTERIZATION, kāv'rūr-rē-z-ā-shūn, s. [from cauterize.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons.
TO CAUTERIZE, kāv'tūr-īze, v. a. [cauteriser, Fr.] To burn with the cauterize. *Sharp.*
CAUTERY, kāv'tūr-rē, s. [cauterio, uro.] Cautey is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with a caustick medicine. *Wiseman.*
CAUTION, kāv'shūn, s. [caution, Fr.]—1. Prudence; foresight; provident care; weariness.—2. Security; he laid down money as caution for performance. *Sidney.*—3. Provisionary precept. *Arbuthnot.*—4. Warning.
TO CAUTION, kāv'shūn, v. a. [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.
CAUTIONARY, kāv'shūn-ār-ē, a. [from caution.] Given as a pledge, or in security. *Southern.*
CAUTIOUS, kāv'shūs, a. [from cautus, Lat.] Wary; watchful. *Swift.*
CAUTIOUSLY, kāv'shūs-lē, ad. In a wary manner.
CAUTIOUSNESS, kāv'shūs-nēs, s. [from cautious.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection.
TO CAW, kāv, v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow. *Addison.*
CA'YMAN, kāv'mān, s. American alligator or crocodile.
CA'ZIMI, kāv'im-l, s. [In astrology.] The centre of the sun. *Albimazar.*
CAZIQUE, kāv'zīk', s. A prince or chief among the natives of the West Indies. *Robertson.*
TO CEASE, sēs, v. n. [cesser, Fr. cesso, Latin.]—1. To leave off; to stop; to give over. *Dryden.*—2. To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*—3. To be at an end. *Dryden.*
TO CEASE, sēs, v. a. To put a stop to. *Milton.*
CEASE, sēs, s. Extinction; failure. *Shakspeare.*
CEASELESS, sēs-lēs, a. Incessant; perpetual; continual. *Fairfax.*
CE'CIITY, sēs'sē-tē, s. [caecitas, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight. *Brown.*
CE'CIITIENSY, sēs'kō-shē-ēn-sē, s. [caecitio, Latin.] Cloudiness of sight. *Brown.*
CE'DAR, sēs'tūr, s. [cedrus, Lat.] A tree. It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle; it hath male flowers. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamoso and turbinate. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees.
TO CEDD, sēs, v. a. [caedo, Lat.] To yield; to resign; to give up to another.
CE'DRINE, sēs'drīnē, a. [cedrinus, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.
TO CELL, sēl, v. a. [caelo, Latin.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.
CELLING, sēl'īng, s. [from cell.] The inner roof. *Bacon. Milton.*
CELANDINE, sēs'ān-dīnē, s. A plant.
CE'LATURE, sēs'ā-shūre, s. [ceclatura, Lat.] The art of engraving.
TO CELEBRATE, sēs'ē-l-āte, v. a. [celebro, Latin.]—1. To praise; to commend. *Addison.*—2. To distinguish by solemn rites. *Maccabees.*—3. To mention in a set or solemn manner. *Dryden.*
CELEBRATION, sēs'ē-br-ā-shūn, s. [from celebrate.]—1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance. *Sidney. Taylor.*—2. Praise; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*
CELE'BRIOUS, sēs'ē-brē-ūs, a. [celeber, Lat.] Famous; renowned. *Grew.*

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

CELEBRIOUSLY, sê-lê-brê-ûs-lê, ad. [from celebrious.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sê-lê-brê-ûs-nê-s, s. [from celebrious.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY, sê-lê-brê-tê, s. [celebritas, Latin.] Celebration; transaction publicly splendid. *Bacon*.

CELEBRICK, sê-lê-rê-âk, s. Turnep-rooted celerity.

CELEBRITY, sê-lê-rê-tê, s. [celeritas, Latin.] Swiftness; speed; velocity. *Hooker*. *Digby*.

CE'LERY, sê-lê-rê, s. A species of parsley.

CELESTIAL, sê-lê-s'tshâl, a. [cœlestis, Latin.]—1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions. *Shaks*.—3. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. *Shaks*.—3. Heavenly; with respect to excellence. *Dryden*.

CELESTIAL, sê-lê-s'tshâl, s. An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sê-lê-s'tshâl-lê, ad. In a heavenly manner.

To **CELESTIFY**, sê-lê-s'tê-fî, v. a. [from cœlestis, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown*.

CE'LIACK, sê-lê-âk, a. [κοιλια, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly. *Arbuthnot*.

CELIBACY, sê-lê-bâ-sê, s. [from cœlebs, Lat.] Single life. *Aterbury*.

CELIBATE, sê-lê-bât, s. [cœlibatus, Latin.] Single life. *Graunt*.

CELL, sêl, s. [cella, Latin.]—1. A small cavity or hollow. *Prior*.—2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person. *Denham*.—3. A small and close apartment in a prison.—4. Any small place of residence. *Milton*.

CELLAR, sêl-lâr, s. [cella, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are repositied. *Peacham*.

CELLARAGE, sêl-lâr-ldje, s. [from cellar.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, sêl-lâr-îst, s. [cellarius, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR, sêl-lâ-lâr, a. [cellula, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp*.

CELSITUDE, sêl-sê-tûde, s. [celsitudo, Latin.] Height.

CELTICK, sêl'tîk, a. Denoting what the Celts spoke. *Chesterfield*.

CE'MENT, sê'mênt, s. [cœmentum, Latin.]—1. The matter with which twô bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon*.—2. Bond of union in friendship. *South*.

To **CEMENT**, sê'mênt, v. n. [from the noun.] To unite by something interposed. *Burne*.

To **CEMENT**, sê'mênt, v. n. To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp*.

CEMENTA'TION, sêm-mên-tâ-shûn, s. [from cement.] The act of cementing.

CE'METERY, sêm'mê-tê-rê, s. [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repositied. *Addison*.

CENATORY, tèn-nâ-tûr-ê, a. [ceno, Lat.] Relating to supper. *Brown*.

CENOBITICAL, sên-nô-blê-kâl, a. [κοινος and βασί.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet*.

CENOTAPH, sên-nô-tâf, s. [κενοσ and ταφος.] A monument for one buried elsewhere; an empty tomb. *Dryden*.

CENSE, sênsê, s. [census, Latin.] Publick rates. *Bacon*.

To **CENSE**, sênsê, v. a. [encenser, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden*.

CENSER, sên'sêr, s. [encenser, Fr.] The pan in which incense is burned. *Peacham*.

CENSOR, sên'sôr, s. [censor, Lat.]—1. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners.—2. One who is given to censure. *Roscommon*.

CENSORIAN, sên-sôr-rê-ân, a. [from censor.] Relating to the censor. *Bacon*.

CENSORIOUS, sên-sôr-rê-ûs, a. [from censor.] Adicted to censure; severe. *Sylvat*.

CENSORIOUSLY, sên-sôr-rê-ûs-lê, ad. In a severe upbraiding manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sên-sôr-rê-ûs-nê-s, s. Disposition to reproach or censure. *Tillotson*.

CENSORSHIP, sên'sôr-shîp, s. [from censor.] The office of a censor. *Brown*.

CENSURABLE, sên'shû-râ-bl, a. [from censure.] Worthy of censure; culpable. *Lo'ke*.

CENSURABLENESS, sên'shû-râ-bl-nê-s, s. Blameableness.

CENSURE, sên'shûre, s. [censura, Lat.]—1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope*.—2. Judgment; opinion. *Shaks*.—3. Judicial sentence. *Shaks*.—4. Spiritual punishment. *Hammond*.

To **CENSURE**, sên'shûre, v. a. [censurer, Fr.]—1. To blame; to brand publicly. *Sanderson*.—2. To condemn.

CENSURER, sên'shû-rêr, s. He that blames. *Adison*.

CENT, sênt, s. [centum, Lat.] A hundred; as, five per cent. that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sên'tâwr, s. [centaurus, Latin.]—1. A poetical being, supposed to be composed of a man and a horse. *Thomson*.—2. The archer in the zodiac. *Thomson*.

CENTAURY, sên'tâwr-ê, s. A plant.

CENTENARY, sên'tê-nâ-rê, s. [centenarius, Lat.] The number of a hundred. *Hakewell*.

CENTE'NNIAL, sên-tên'nê-âl, a. [from centum anni, Lat.] Consisting of an hundred years. *Mason*.

CENTE'SIMAL, sên-tê-sê-mâl, a. [centesimus, Lat.] Hundredth. *Arbuthnot*.

CENTIFOLIOUS, sên-tê-fô-lê-ûs, a. [from centum and folium, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CENTIPÉDE, sên'tê-pêde, s. [centum and pes.] A poisonous insect.

CEN'TO, sên'tô, s. [Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors. *Camden*.

CEN'TRAL, sên'trâl, a. [from centre.] Relating to the centre. *Woodward*.

CEN'TRALLY, sên'trâl-lê, ad. With regard to the centre. *Dryden*.

CEN'TRE, sên'târ, s. [centrum, Lat.] The middle. *Digby*.

To **CEN'TRE**, sên'târ, v. a. [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

To **CEN'TRE**, sên'târ, v. n.—1. To rest on; to repose on. *Aterbury*.—2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

CEN'TRICAL, sên'trê-kâl, a. Placed in the centre. This word, though in constant usage, is not in any of our dictionaries. It seems to be perfectly equivalent to *centrick*; but custom, in time, generally either finds or makes a different shade of meaning between words, where no such difference was perceived at first. *Walker*.

CEN'TRICK, sên'trîk, a. [from centre.] Placed in the centre. *Donne*.

CEN'TRIFUGAL, sên'trî-fû-gûl, a. [centrum and fugio, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CEN'TRIPE'TAL, sên'trî-pê-tâl, a. Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne*.

CEN'TRY, sên'trê. See SENTINEL, a word ill-spelt for *Sentry*. *Gay*.

CEN'TU'RVIRI, sên-tûm-vê-rî, s. pl. The hundred judges in the Roman republick. *Blackstone*.

CEN'TUPLE, sên'tû-pl, a. [centuplex, Latin.] An hundredfold.

To **CEN'TU'PLICATE**, sên'tû-plê-kâte, v. a. [centum and plico, Lat.] To make a hundredfold.

To **CEN'TU'RIATE**, sên'tû-rê-âte, v. a. [centurio, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CEN'TURIA'TOR, sên-tû-rê-â-tûr, s. [from century.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries. *Ayliff*.

CEN'TURION, sên-tû-rê-ûn, s. [centurio, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men. *Shakspeare*.

CEN'TURY, sên'tshû-rê, s. [centuria, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century. *Boyle*.

CE'PHALALGY, sêf'â-lâl-jê, s. [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach.

CE'PHALICK, sêf'âfîk, a. [κεφαλική.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, tób, búll;—díl;—pònd;—thin, THis.

CERASTES, sè-ràs-tés, s. [xerax;] A serpent having horns. *Milton*.

CERATE, sè-rát, s. [cera, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy*.

CERATED, sè-rát-ed, a. [ceratus, Latin.] Waxed.

To **CERE**, sère, v. a. [from cera, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wacman*.

CEREBEL, sè-rè-bèl, s. [cerebellum, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham*.

CERECLOTH, sè-rè-kloth, s. [from cere and cloth.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sè-rè-mènt, s. [from cera, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakspeare*.

CEREMONIAL, sè-rè-mò-nè-ál, a. [from ceremony.] —1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rites.—2. Formal; observant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sè-rè-mò-nè-ál, s. [from ceremony.] —1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift*.—2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sè-rè-mò-nè-ál-nès, s. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sè-rè-mò-nè-ús, a. [from ceremony.] —1. Consisting of outward rites. *South*.—2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shaks*.—3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shaks*.—4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility. *Addison*.—5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney*.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sè-rè-mò-nè-ús-lè, ad. In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakspeare*.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sè-rè-mò-nè-ús-nès, s. Adictedness to ceremony.

CEREMONY, sè-rè-mò-nè, s. [ceremonia, Lat.] —1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenser*.—2. Forms of civility. *Bacon*.—3. Outward form of state. *Dryden*.

CEROTE, sè-ròte, s. The same with *cerate*. *Wiseman*.

CERTAIN, sè-r'th, a. [certus, Latin.] —1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable. *Tillotson*.—2. Resolved; determined. *Milton*.—3. Unfailing; as a certain experiment.—4. Regular; settled; they pay a certain rate.—5. Not subject to chance; the labour is certain, the profit doubtful.—6. In an indefinite sense, some; as a certain man told me this. *Wilkins*.—7. Undoubting; put past doubt. *Dryden*.

CERTAINLY, sè-r'th-lè, ad. [from certain.] —1. Indubitably; without question. *Locke*.—2. Without fail.

CERTAINTY, sè-r'th-tè, s. [from certain.] —1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke*.—2. That which is real and fixed. *Shaks*.—3. Exemption from casualty.

CERTES, sè-r'téz, ad. [certes, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras*.

CERTIFICATE, sè-r'tíf-kèt, s. [certificate, low Lat.] —1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel*.—2. Any testimony. *Addison*.

To **CERTIFY**, sè-r'tí-fí, v. a. [certifier, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond*.

CERTIORARI, sè-r'shè-ò-rí, s. [Lat.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowel*.

CERTITUDE, sè-r'títúde, s. [certitudo, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden*.

CERVICAL, sè-r'é-kál, a. [cervicalis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne*.

CERULEAN, sè-rú-lè-án, }
CERULEOUS, sè-rú-lè-ús, } a.
[caeruleus, Lat.] Blue; sky-coloured. *Boyle*.

CERULIFICK, sè-rú-lí-fík, a. [from ecleruleous.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew*.

CERUMEN, sè-rú-mèn, s. [Latin.] The wax of the ear.

CERUSE, sè-rúse, s. [cerussa, Latin.] White lead. *Quincy*.

CESAREAN, sè-zá-rè-án, a. [from Cæsar.] The *Cæsarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb. *Quincy*.

CESPITIPIOUS, sès-pè-tsh-ús, a. [from cespitæ, Lat. plur.] Made of turfs. *Gough*.

CESS, sès, s. [from cense.] —1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spenser*.—2. The act of laying rates.—3. Bounds or limits. *Shakspeare*.

To **CESS**, sès, v. a. To rate; to lay charge on. *Spenser*.

CESSATION, sès-sá-shún, s. [cessatio, Lat.] —1. A stop; a rest; a vacation. *Hayward*.—2. A pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sès-sá-vít, s. [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowel*.

CESSIBILITY, sès-sè-híl-lè-tè, s. The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby*.

CESSIBLE, sès-sè-bì, a. [cessum, Lat.] Easy to give way. *Digby*.

CESSION, sès-shún, s. [cessio, French.] —1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon*.—2. Resignation. *Temple*.

CESSIONARY, sès-shè-ò-ná-rè, a. [from cession.] Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT, sès-mènt, s. [from cess.] An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sès-súr, s. [from cesso, Latin.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurth the danger of law. *Cowel*.

CESTUS, sès-tús, s. [Latin.] The girdle of *Venus*.

CETACEOUS, sè-tá-shús, a. [from cete, Latin.] Of the whale kind. *Brown Ray*.

CHAD, shád, s. A sort of fish. *Carew*.

To **CHAFE**, tsháf, v. a. [chaffer, French.] —1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney*.—2. To heat. *Shaks*.—3. To perfume. *Suckling*.—4. To make angry. *Hayward*. *Knolles*.

To **CHAFE**, tsháf, v. n. —1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope*.—2. To fret against any thing. *Shakspeare*.

CHAFE, tsháf, s. [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras*.

CHAFE-WAX, tsháf-wáks, s. An office belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris*.

CHAFER, tsháf-ér, s. [ceapop, Sax.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY, tsháf-ér-rè, s. A forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF, tsháf, s. [ceaf, Saxon.] —1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing. *Dryden*.—2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To **CHAFFER**, tsháf-fár, v. n. [kauffan, German, to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift*.

To **CHAFFER**, tsháf-fár, v. a. —1. To buy. *Spenser*.—2. To exchange. *Spenser*.

CHAFFERER, tsháf-fár-rár, s. [from chaffer.] A buyer; bargainer.

CHAFFERN, tsháf-fárn, s. [from eschauffer, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERY, tsháf-fár-rè, s. [from chaffer.] Traffick.

CHAFFINCH, tsháf-fínsh, s. [from chaff and finch.] A bird, so called because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tsháf-flès, a. [from chaff.] Without chaff. *Shakspeare*.

CHAFFWED, tsháf-wèd, s. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tsháf-tí, a. Like chaff; full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH, tsháf-fín-dish, s. [from chaff and dish.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon*.

CHAGRIN, shá-grèen, s. [chagrine, Fr.] Ill-humour; vexation. *Pope*.

To **CHAGRIN**, shá-grèen, v. a. [chagriner, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tsháine, s. [chaine, French.] —1. A series of links fastened one within another. *Genesis*.—2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope*.—3. A line of links with which land is measured. *Locke*.—4. A

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fâj;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

series linked together; a chain of propositions. *Hammoul.*

To CHAIN, tshâne, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*—2. To bring into slavery. *Pope.*—3. To put in a chain. *Knolles.*—4. To unite. *Shaks.*

CHAINPUMP, tshâne'pûmp, s. [from chain and pump.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Chambers.*

CHAINSHOT, tshâne'shôt, s. [from chain and shot.] Two bullets or half-bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tshâne'wôrk, s. Work with open spaces. *King.*

CHAIR, tshâre, s. [chair, French.]—1. A moveable seat. *Watts.*—2. A seat of justice, or of authority.—3. A vehicle borne by men; a sedan. *Pope.*

CHAIRMAN, tshâre'mân, s. [from chair and man.]—1. The president of an assembly. *Watts.*—2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, shâze, s. [chaise, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Addison.*

CHALCOGRAPHER, kâk'kôg'grâfîr, s. [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκός, brass.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kâk'kôg'grâfîle, s. [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in brass.

CHALDER, } tshâ'drân, s.
CHALDRON, }
CHAUDRON, }

A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The *chaudron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHALICE, tshâ'lis, s. [calix, Sax.]—1. A cup; a bowl. *Shaks.*—2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship. *Stillingfleet.*

CHALICED, tshâ'list, a. [from calix, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakspeare.*

CHALK, tshâwk, s. [caele, Sax.] Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

To CHALK, tshâwk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To rub with chalk.—2. To mature with chalk. *Mortimer.*—3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK-CUTTER, tshâwk'kût-târ, s. A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALKY, tshâwk'kê, a. [from chalk.]—1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.—2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

To CHALLENGE, tshâ'lênje, v. a. [challenger, Fr.]—1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shaks.*—2. To call to a contest. *Locke.*—3. To accuse. *Shaks.*—4. [In law.] He challenges the jury; to object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.*—5. To claim as due. *Hooker.* *Addison.*—6. To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Pencham.*

CHALLENGE, tshâ'lênje, s. [from the verb.]—1. A summons to combat. *Shaks.*—2. A demand of something as due. *Collier.*—3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them by the prisoner at the bar. *Covel.*

CHALLENGER, tshâ'lênjêr, s. [from challenge.]—1. One that desires or summons another to combat.—2. One that claims superiority. *Shaks.*—3. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHALYBEATE, kâ-lîb'bé-ê, a. [from chalybs, Latin.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbuthnot.*

CHAMADE, shâ'mâde, s. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*

CHAMBER, tshâne'bûr, s. [chambre, Fr.]—1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.—2. Any retired room. *Prior.*—3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*—4. A court of justice. *Ayliffe.*—5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.—6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER, tshâne'bûr, v. a. [from the noun.]

—1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*—2. To reside as in a chamber. *Shakspeare.*

CHAMBERER, tshâne'bûr-ûr, s. [from chamber.] A man of intrigue. *Shakspeare.*

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshâne'bûr-fê-lô, s. [from chamber and fellow.] One that lies in the same chamber. *Spectator.*

CHAMBERLAIN, tshâne'bûr-lîn, s. [from chamber.]—1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth great officer of the crown.—2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed chamber. *Chambers.* *Cleaveland.*—3. A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shaks.* *Dryden.*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshâne'bûr-lîn-shîp, s. [from chamberlain.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshâne'bûr-mâde, s. [from chamber and maid.] A maid whose business it is to dress a lady. *Ben Jonson.*

To CHAMBLET, kâm'blê, v. a. To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHAMBLET of a horse, kâm'blê. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELION, kâm'le-ûn, s. [Χαμαιλέον.] The chameleon has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin flat. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Bacon.*

To CHAMFER, tshâm'fêr, v. a. [chamfer, Fr.] To channel.

CHAMFER, tshâm'fêr, }
CHAMFRET, tshâm'fret, } s.
A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHAMLET, kâm'let, s. See CAMELOT. *Pea-cham.*

CHAMOIS, shâ'môe, s. [chamois, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHAMOMILE, kâm'ô-mîle, s. [Χαμαίμωνιον.] The name of an odorous plant. *Spenser.*

To CHAMP, tshâmp, v. n. [champayer, Fr.]—1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*—2. To devour. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP, tshâmp, v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney.* *Wisevan.*

CHAMPAIN, shâm'pâne, s. [campagne, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenser.* *Milton.*

CHAMPERTORS, shâm'pûr-tôrs, s. [from champerty.] Such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHAMPERTY, shâm'pûr-tê, s. [champart, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his suit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPIGNON, shâm'pîn'yûn, s. [champignon, Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION, tshâm'pê-ûn, s. [champion, Fr.]—1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Dryden.*—2. A hero; a stout warrior. *Locke.*

To CHAMPION, tshâm'pê-ûn, v. n. To challenge.

CHANCE, tshânsê, s. [chance, Fr.]—1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.—2. The act of fortune. *Bacon.*—3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event. *South.* *Pope.*—4. Event; success; luck. *Shaks.*—5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shaks.*—6. Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

To CHANCE, tshânsê, v. n. [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out. *Knolles.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânsê-mêd'le, s. [from chance and medley.] In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Covel.* *South.*

CHANCEABLE, tshânsê'â-bl, a. [from chance.] Accidental.

CHANCELL, tshâns'êl, s. [from cancelli, Lat.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker.* *Addison.*

CHANCELLOR, tshâns'êl-lôr, s. cancellarius; Lat. chancellor; Fr.]—1. The chancellor hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and sub; jecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Covel.* *Swift.*—2. CHANCELLOR in the

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tsh, hùll;—sh;—pòund,—thin, THis.

Ecclesiastical Court. A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe*.—3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.—4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of that court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. *Cowel*.—5. CHANCELLOR of the University. The principal magistratus.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshàn'shèl-là-shp, s. The office of chancellor. *Camden*.

CHANCERY, tshàn'shèr-è, s. [probably chancellery, then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. *Cowel*.

CHANCRE, shàn'kr, v. a. [chanere, French.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. *Wiveman*.

CHANCROUS, shàn'kròs, a. [from chanere.] Ulcerous. *Wiveman*.

CHANDLER, shàn-dè-lèr, s. [chandelier, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshánd'lèr, s. [chandel'èr, French.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles. *Gay*.

CHANCEFRIN, shàn'frin, s. [old Fr.] The fore part of the head of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE, tshànje, v. a. [changer, Fr.]—1. To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon*.—2. To resign any thing for the sake of another. *South*. *Dryden*.—3. To discount a large piece of money into several smaller. *Swift*.—4. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor*.—5. To alter. *Eclius*.—6. To mend the disposition or mind. *Shakspeare*.

To CHANGE, tshànje, v. n. To undergo change; to suffer alteration. *Shakspeare*.

CHANGE, tshànje, s. [from the verb.]—1. An alteration of the state of any thing. *Shaks*.—2. A succession of one thing in the place of another. *Prior*.—3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon*.—4. Novelty. *Dryden*.—5. An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. *Norris*.—6. That which makes a variety. *Judges*.—7. Small money. *Swift*.

CHANGEABLE, tshànje'á-bl, a. [from change.]—1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.—2. Possible to change. *Arbutnot*.—3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shaks*.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshànje'á-bl-nèss, s. [from changeable.]—1. Susceptibility of change. *Hooker*.—2. Inconstancy; fickleness. *Sidney*.

CHANGEABLY, tshànje'á-bl, ad. Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshànje'fùl, a. Inconstant; uncertain; mutable. *Pope*.

CHANGELESS, tshànje'lèss, a. Not subject to change; permanent; durable.

CHANGELING, tshànje'líng, s. [from change.]—1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spens*.—2. An idiot; a natural. *Dryden*.—3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Hudibras*.

CHANGER, tshànje'r, s. One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, tshán'nèl, s. [canal, Fr.]—1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spens*.—2. Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden*.—3. A straight or narrow sea.—4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tshán'nèl, v. a. To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton*. *Blackmore*.

To CHANT, tshánt, v. a. [chanter, Fr.]—1. To sing. *Spens*.—2. To celebrate by song. *Bramhall*.—3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT, tshánt, v. n. To sing. *Anas*.

CHANT, tshánt, s. Song; melody. *Milton*.

CHANTER, tshánt'úr, s. A singer; a songster. *Pope*.

CHANTICLEER, tshánt'èklèr, s. [from chanter and clair, French.] The cock, from his crow. *Dryden*.

CHANTRESS, tshánt'rèss, s. [from chant.] A woman singer. *Milton*.

CHANTRY, tshán'trè, s. [from chant.] Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, ká'òs, s. [chaos, Latin.]—1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was

divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.—2. Confusion; irregular mixture. *Ke*. *Charles*.—3. Any thing where the parts are mixed unfinished. *Pope*.

CHAOTICK, ká'òt'ík, a. [from chaos.] Resembling chaos; confused. *Denham*.

To CHAP, tsháp, v. n. [kappen, Dutch.] To break into chunks; to make gape. *Blackmore*.

CHAP, tsháp, s. A cleft; a gaping; a chink. *Burton*.

CHAP, tsháp, s. The upper or under part of a breast's mouth. *Greiv*.

CHAPE, tshápe, s. [chappe, French.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shakspeare*.

CHAPEL, tsháp'èl, s. [chapella, Lat.] A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a chapel of ease. *Cowel*. *Sidney*. *Ayliffe*.

CHAPELESS, tshápe'lèss, a. Without a chapel.

CHAPELLANY, tsháp'pèl-lèn-nè, s. A chapellany is founded within some other church. *Ayliffe*.

CHAPELRY, tsháp'èl-rè, s. [from chapel.] The jurisdiction or bound of a chapel.

CHAPERON, shá-pè'ròon, s. A kind of hood worn by the knights of the order. *Camden*.

CHAPFALN, tsháp'fáln, a. [from chap and faln.] Having the mouth shrunk. *Dryden*.

CHAPITER, tsháp'è-túr, s. [chapiteau, French.] Capital of a pillar. *Exodus*.

CHAPLAIN, tsháp'lín, s. [capellanus, Latin.] He that attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family. *Cowel*. *Shakspeare*.

CHAPLAINCY, tsháp'lín-sè, s. [from chaplain.] The office or place of a chaplain.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tsháp'lín-shíp, s. [from chaplain.]—1. The office or business of a chaplain.—2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tsháp'lèss, a. [from chap.] Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shakspeare*.

CHAPLET, tsháp'lèt, s. [chapelet, French.]—1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.—2. A string of beads used in the Romish church.—3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHAPMAN, tsháp'mán, s. [ceapman, Saxon.] A cheapseller; one that offers as a purchaser. *Shaks*. *Ben Jonson*. *Dryden*.

CHAPS, tsháps, s. [from chap.] The mouth of a beast of prey. *Dryden*.

CHAPT, } tshápt.
CHAPPED, } tshápt.
part. pass. [from to chap.] Cracked; cleft. *Ben Jonson*.

CHAPTER, tsháp'túr, s. [chapitre, French.]—1. A division of a book. *South*.—2. Chapter, from capitulum, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowel*.—3. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTEREL, tsháp'trèl, s. The capitals of pillars or pilasters, which support arches. *Moran*.

CHAR, tshár, s. A fish found in Winander-meer in Lancashire, and a few other places.

To CHAR, tshár, v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward*.

CHAR, tsháre, s. [çyppe, work, Sax.] Work done by the day. *Dryden*.

To CHAR, tsháre, v. n. To work at other's houses by the day. *Dryden*.

CHAR-WOMAN, tsháre'wóm-án, s. A woman hired accidentally for odd work. *Swift*.

CHARACTER, kár'ák-túr, s. [character, Lat.]—1. A mark; a stamp; a representation. *Milton*.—2. A letter used in writing or printing. *Holder*.—3. The hand or manner of writing. *Shaks*.—4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities. *Denham*.—5. An account of any thing as good or bad. *Addison*.—6. The person with his assemblage of qualities. *Dryden*.—7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind. *Pope*.—8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. *Atterbury*.

Fâc, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pliu;—

To CHARACTER, kâr-âk-tûr, v. a. To inscribe; to engrave. *Shakspeare*.

CHARACTERISTIC, kâr-âk-tê-îs-tê-kâl, a. [from characterize.] That which constitutes the character. *Woolward*.

CHARACTERISTICNESS, kâr-âk-tê-îs-tê-kâl-nês, s. [from characteristic.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTIC, kâr-âk-tê-îs-tê-kâl-nês, s. [from characteristic.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

To CHARACTERIZE, kâr-âk-tê-îze, v. a. [from character.]—1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. *Swift*.—2. To engrave; to imprint. *Hale*.—3. To mark with a particular stamp or token. *Arbutnot*.

CHARACTERLESS, kâr-âk-tê-îs-lês, a. [from character.] Without a character. *Shakspeare*.

CHARACTERY, kâr-âk-tê-îr-ê, s. [from character.] Impression; mark. *Shakspeare*.

CHARCOAL, tshâr-kôle, s. [from chark, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf.

CHARD, tshâr-d, s. [charde, Fr.]—1. Chads of artichokes are the leaves of their artichoke plants tied and wrapped up all over, but the top, in straw. *Chambers*.—2. Chads of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. *Mortimer*.

To CHARGE, tshârje, v. a. [charger, French.]—1. To intrust; to commission for a certain purpose. *Shaks*.—2. To impute as a debt. *Locke*.—3. To impute as a crime. *Pope*, *Watts*.—4. To impose as a task. *Tillotson*.—5. To accuse; to censure. *Wake*.—6. To accuse. *Job*.—7. To challenge. *Shaks*.—8. To command. *Dryden*.—9. To fall upon; to attack. *Granville*.—10. To burden; to load. *Temple*.—11. To fill. *Addison*.—12. To load a gun.

CHARGE, tshârje, s. [from the verb.]—1. Care; trust; custody. *Knolles*.—2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker*.—3. Commission; trust conferred; office. *Pope*.—4. Accusation; imputation. *Shaks*.—5. The thing intrusted to care or management. *Milton*.—6. Expense; cost. *Spenser*, *Dryden*.—7. Onset; attack. *Bacon*.—8. The signal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden*.—9. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.—10. A preparation, or sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses. *Farrier's Dict.*.—11. [In heraldry.] The charge is that which is borne upon the colour. *Peacham*.

CHARGEABLE, tshârjâ-bl, a. [from charge.]—1. Expensive; costly. *Watson*.—2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South*.—3. Subject to charges; accountable. *Speator*.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshârjâ-bl-nês, s. [from chargeable.]—Expense; cost; costliness. *Boyle*.

CHARGEABLY, tshârjâ-bl-ê, ad. [from chargeable.] Expensively. *Ascham*.

CHARGER, tshârjâr, s. [from charge.] A large dish. *Denham*.

CHARILY, tshâr-ê-lê, ad. [from chary.] Warily; frugally.

CHARINESS, tshâr-ê-nês, s. [from chary.] Caution; nicety. *Shakspeare*.

CHARIOT, tshâr-ê-ût, s. [ear-rhod, Welsh.]—1. A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Dryden*.—2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To CHARIOT, tshâr-ê-ût, v. a. [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton*.

CHARIOTEER, tshâr-ê-ût-tê-êr, s. [from chariot.] He that drives the chariot. *Prior*.

CHARIOT RACE, tshâr-ê-ût-râse, s. A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison*.

CHARITABLE, tshâr-ê-tâ-bl, a. [charitable, Fr.]—1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor*.—2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon*.

CHARITABLY, tshâr-ê-tâ-bl-ê, ad. [from charity.]—1. Kindly; liberally.—2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor*.

CHARITY, tshâr-ê-tê, s. [charité, French.]—1. Tenderness; kindness; love. *Milton*.—2. Good-will; benevolence. *Dryden*.—3. The theological virtue of universal love. *Hooker*, *Atterbury*.—4.

Liberality to the poor. *Dryden*.—5. Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Estrange*.

To CHARK, tshâr-k, v. a. To burn to a black cinder. *Grew*.

CHARLATAN, shâr-lâ-tân, s. [charlatan, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Bacon*.

CHARLATANICAL, shâr-lâ-tân-ê-kâl, a. [from charlatan.] Quackish; ignorant. *Cowley*.

CHARLATANRY, shâr-lâ-tân-rê, s. [from charlatan.] Whedding; deceit.

CHARLES'S WAIN, tshâr-lê-wâ-ne, s. The northern constellation, called the bear. *Brown*.

CHARLOCK, tshâr-lôk, s. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM, tshâr-m, s. [charme, Fr. carmen, Lat.]—1. Words or philters, imagined to have some occult power. *Shaks*, *Swift*.—2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller*.

To CHARM, tshâr-m, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fortify with charms against evil.—2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney*.—3. To subdue by some secret power.—4. To subdue by pleasure. *Waller*.

CHARMER, tshâr-mûr, s. [from charm.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. *Dryden*.

CHARMING, tshâr-mîng, particip. a. [from charm.] Pleasing in the highest degree. *Sprat*.

CHARMINGLY, tshâr-mîng-lê, ad. [from charming.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly. *Addison*.

CHARMINGNESS, tshâr-mîng-nês, s. [from charming.] The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, tshâr-nêl, a. [charnier, Fr.] Containing flesh or carcasses. *Milton*.

CHARNELHOUSE, tshâr-nêl-hôûse, s. [charnier, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are repositied. *Taylor*.

CHART, tshâr-t, s. [charta, Lat.] A delineation of coasts. *Arbutnot*.

CHARTER, tshâr-tûr, s. [charta, Lat.]—1. A charter is a written evidence. *Cowel*.—2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh*, *South*.—3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shaks*.

CHARTER-PARTY, tshâr-tûr-pâr-tê, s. [carte-partie, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale*.

CHARTERED, tshâr-tûr-ê, a. [from charter.] Privileged; granted by charter. *Shakspeare*.

CHARY, tshâr-rê, a. [from care.] Careful; cautious. *Carew*.

To CHASE, tshâse, v. a. [chasser, Fr.]—1. To hunt as game.—2. To pursue as an enemy. *Judges*.—3. To drive. *Knolles*.—4. To follow with desire to overtake.

CHASE, tshâse, s. [from the verb.]—1. Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game. *Burton*.—2. Fitness to be hunted. *Dryden*.—3. Pursuit of an enemy. *Knolles*.—4. Pursuit of something as desirable. *Dryden*.—5. Hunting match. *Shaks*.—6. The game hunted. *Sidney*, *Granville*.—7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shaks*.—8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers*.

CHASE-GUN, tshâse-gûn, s. [from chase and gun.] Guns in the fore-part of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued. *Dryden*.

CHASER, tshâr-shâr, s. [from chase.] Hunter; pursuer; driver. *Denham*.

CHASM, kâziô, s. [χασμα.]—1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke*.—2. A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden*.

CHASSEGLAS, shâs-sê-lâs, s. [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE, tshâste, a. [chaste, Fr. castus, Lat.]—1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as a chaste virgin.—2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.—3. Free from obscenity. *Watts*.—4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus*.

CHASTE-TREE, tshâstê-trê-ê, s. [vitex, Lat.] A tree. *Miller*.

To CHASTEN, tshâst-ên, v. a. [chastier, Fr.] To correct; to punish. *Proverbs*, *Rice*.

—nd, mōye, ndr uōt;—tābe, tāh, bāll;—ōll;—pōdnd;—tām, Tifis.

To CHASTISE, tshā'stize, v. a. [castigo, Latin.]
 —1. To punish; to correct by punishment. *Boyle*.
Greiv.—2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shaks*.
 CHASTISEMENT, tshā'stize'mēnt, s. Correction;
 punishment. *Raleigh*. *Bentley*.
 CHASTISER, tshā'stize'r, s. [from chastise.] A
 punisher; a corrector.
 CHASTITY, tshā'stē'tē, s. [castitas, Latin.]—1.
 Purity of the body. *Taylor*. *Pope*.—2. Freedom
 from obscenity. *Shaks*.—3. Freedom from bad mix-
 ture of any kind.
 CHASTELY, tshā'stē'lē, ad. [from chastise.] Without
 incontinence; purely; without contamination.
Walton. *Dryden*.
 CHASTENESS, tshā'stē'nēs, s. [from chastity.]
 Chastity; purity.
 To CHAT, tshāt, v. n. [from caquetter, Fr.] To
 prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenser*.
 CHAT, tshāt, s. [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate.
Shaks. *Pope*.
 CHAT, tshāt, s. The keys of trees.
 CHATELLANY, tshāt'el-lē-nē, s. [châtellenie,
 French.] The district under the dominion of a
 castle.
 CHATEL, tshāt'el, s. Any moveable possession.
 To CHATTER, tshāt'tūr, v. a. [caquetter, French.]
 —1. To make a noise as a pie or other unharmonious
 bird. *Silney*. *Dryden*.—2. To make a noise by
 collision of the teeth. *Prior*.—3. To talk idly or
 carelessly. *Watts*.
 CHATTER, tshāt'tūr, s. [from the verb.]—1.
 Noise like that of a pie or monkey.—2. Idle prate.
 CHATTERER, tshāt'tūr-ēr, s. [from chatter.] An
 idle talker.
 CHATTY, tshāt'tē, a. Liberal of conversation. A
 familiar term.
 CHATWOOD, tshāt'wōd, s. Little sticks; fuel.
 CHAUVENDER, tshāv'ind-ēr, s. [chavene, Fr.]
 The chub; a fish. *Walton*.
 CHAUMANTE'LE, tshō-mōn-tē'lē, s. [French.] A
 sort of pear.
 To CHAW, tshāw, v. a. [kawen, German.] To mas-
 ticate; to chew. *Donne*. *Boyle*.
 CHAW, tshāw, s. [from the verb.] The clasp.
 CHAWDRON, tshāw'drōn, s. Entrails. *Shaks*.
 CHEAP, tshēpe, a. [ceapam, Saxon.]—1. To be had
 at a low rate. *Locke*.—2. Easy to be had; not re-
 spected. *Bacon*.
 CHEAP, tshēpe, s. Market; purchase; bargain.
Suincy. *Decay of Piety*.
 To CHEAPEN, tshē'pēn, v. a. [ceapen, Saxon, to
 buy.]—1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any
 thing. *Prior*.—2. To lessen value. *Dryden*.
 CHEAPLY, tshēp'lē, ad. [from cheap.] At a small
 price; at a low rate. *Dryden*.
 CHEAPNESS, tshēp'nēs, s. [from cheap.] Low-
 ness of price. *Temple*.
 To CHEAT, tshēte, v. a. To defraud; to impose
 upon; to trick. *Tillam* n.
 CHEAT, tshēte, s.—1. A fraud; a trick; an imposi-
 tion.—2. A person guilty of fraud. *South*.
 CHEATER, tshē'tūr, s. [from cheat.] One that
 practises fraud. *Taylor*.
 To CHECK, tshēk, v. a.—1. To repress; to curb.
Bacon. *Milton*.—2. To reprove; to chide. *Shaks*.—
 3. To control by a counter-reckoning.
 To CHECK, tshēk, v. n.—1. To stop; to make a
 stop. *Locke*.—2. To clash; to interfere. *Bacon*.
 CHECK, tshēk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Re-pressure;
 stop; rebuff. *Rogers*.—2. Restraint; curb; govern-
 ment. *Clarendon*.—3. Reproof; a slight. *Shaks*.—
 4. A dislike; a sudden disgust. *Dryden*.—5. In
 falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game
 to follow other birds.—6. The cause of restraint; a
 stop. *Clarendon*.—7. Clerk of the CHECK has the
 check and controlment of the yeomen of the
 court.
 To CHECKER, } tshēk'ūr, v. a.
 To CHECKER, }
 [from échecs, chess, Fr.] To variegate or diversify,
 in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate col-
 ours. *Drayton*.
 CHECKER, tshēk'ūr,
 CHECKER-WORK, tshēk'ūr-wōrk, } s.
 Work varied alternately. *Kings*.

CHECKMATE, tshēk'māte, s. [échec est mat, Fr.]
 The movement on the chess-board, that kills the
 opposite men. *Spenser*.
 CHECK, tshēk, s. [ceac, Saxon.]—1. The side of
 the face below the eye.—2. A general name
 among mechanics for almost all those pieces of
 their machines that are double. *Chambers*.
 CHECK-FOOT, tshēk'fōt, s. The hinder
 tooth or tusk. *Joel*.
 CHEER, tshēer, s. [cheer, French.]—1. Entertain-
 ments; provisions. *Locke*.—2. Invitation to gaiety.
Shaks.—3. Gaiety; jollity. *Shaks*.—4. Air of the
 countenance. *Daniel*.—5. Temper of mind. *Act*.
 To CHEER, tshēer, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To
 incite; to encourage; to inspirit.—2. To comfort;
 to console. *Dryden*.—3. To gladden. *Pope*.
 To CHEER, tshēer, v. n. To grow gay or gladsome.
Philips.
 CHEERER, tshēer'ūr, s. [from cheer.] Gladden-
 er; giver of gaiety. *Walton*. *Walton*.
 CHEERFUL, tshēer'fūl, a. [from cheer and full.]
 —1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.—2. Having
 an appearance of gaiety.
 CHEERFULLY, tshēer'fūl-lē, ad. [from cheerfūl.]
 Without dejection; with gaiety. *South*.
 CHEERFULNESS, tshēer'fūl-nēs, s. [from cheer-
 fūl.]—1. Freedom from dejection; cheerfulness.—2.
 Freedom from gloominess. *Suincy*.
 CHEERLESS, tshēer'lēs, a. [from cheer.] Without
 gaiety, comfort, or gladness. *Dryden*.
 CHEERLY, tshēer'lē, a. [from cheer.]—1. Gay;
 cheerful. *Ray*.—2. Not gloomy.
 CHEERLY, tshēer'lē, ad. [from cheer.] Cheerfully.
Milton.
 CHEERY, tshēer'ē, a. [from cheer.] Gay; sprightly.
Gay.
 CHEESE, tshēze, s. [cyse, Sax.] A kind of food
 made by pressing the curd of milk.
 CHEESECAKE, tshēz-'kāke, s. [from cheese and
 cake.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and
 butter.
 CHEESEMONGER, tshēzē'mōn-ēr, s. [from
 cheese and monger.] One who deals in cheese.
 CHEESEVAT, tshēzē'vāt, s. [from cheese and
 vat.] The wooden case in which the curds are
 pressed into cheese. *Clayville*.
 CHEESY, tshēzē, a. Having the nature or form of
 cheese. *Arbutnot*.
 CHELY, kē'lē, s. [cheia, Lat.] The claw of a shell-
 fish. *Brown*.
 To CHERISH, tshēr'ish, v. a. [cherir, Fr.] To
 support; to shelter; to nurse up. *Willson*.
 CHERISHER, tshēr'ish-ēr, s. [from cherish.] An
 encourager; supporter. *Spat*.
 CHERISHMENT, tshēr'ish-mēnt, s. [from cher-
 ish.] Encouragement; support; comfort. *Ser-
 vers*.
 CHERRY, tshēr'rē,
 CHERRY-TREE, tshēr'rē-tē, } s.
 [cerise, French, cerasus, Latin.] A tree and fruit,
Hale.
 CHERRY, tshēr'rē, a. Resembling a cherry in col-
 our. *Shakespeare*.
 CHERRYLAY, tshēr'rē-lā, s. Laurel.
 CHERRYCHECKED, tshēr'rē-tshēk'ed, a. [from
 cherry and check.] Having ruddy cheeks. *Con-
 greve*.
 CHERRYPIT, tshēr'rē-pit, s. A child's play, in
 which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.
Shakespeare.
 CHERSON'ISE, kēr-'dōise', [chereson, Gr.] A penin-
 sula.
 CHERT, kērt, s. [from quartz, German.] A kind of
 flint. *Woodward*.
 CHERUB, tshēr'ūb, s. plural. Cherubim. [כְּרֻבִים]
 A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed
 next in order to the seraphim. *Waller*. *Prior*.
 CHERUBICK, tshēr'ūb'ik, a. [from cherub.] An-
 gelical; relating to the cherubim. *Milton*.
 CHERUBIM, tshēr'ūb'im, s. The plural of cherub.
Shakespeare.
 CHERUBINE, tshēr'ūb'in, a. [from cherub.] An-
 gelical.
 CHERVIL, tshēr'vil, s. [cherophyllum, Lat.] An
 umbelliferous plant. *Miller*.

TO CHEERUP, tshê'ûp, v. n. [from cheer up.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser*.

CHE'SLIP, tshê'slîp, s. A small vermin. *Skinner*.

CHESS, tshê's, s. [chece, Fr.] A game in which two sets of men are moved in opposition.

CHESS-APPLE, tshê's'âp-pl, s. Wild service.

CHESSBOARD, tshê's'bôrd, s. [from chess and board.] The board or table on which the game of chess is play'd. *Prior*.

CHESS-MAN, tshê's'mân, s. A puppet for chess.

CHESSON, tshê's'sûm, s. Mellow earth. *Bacon*.

CHEST, tshê'st, s. [çytr, Sax.] A box of wood, or other materials. *Dryden*.

TO CHEST, tshê'st, v. a. [from the noun.] To repose in a chest.

CHEST-FOUNDERING, tshê'st'fûân-dâr-îng, s. A disease in horses. A pleurisy, or peripneumony.

CHESTED, tshê'st'êd, a. Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, tshê's'nût, s.

CHESTNUT-TREE, tshê's'nût-trêê, }^s
A tree.—1. The fruit of the chestnut tree. *Peacocks*.—2. The name of a brown colour. *Cowley*.

CHESTNUT, tshê's'nût, ad. Being of the colour of a chestnut, reddish brown.

CHESTON, tshê's'tûn, s. A kind of plum.

CHEVALIER, shêv'â-lyêr', s. A knight. *Shaks*.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE, shêv'ô-dê-frêz', s. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passag', a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHEVEN, tshêv'ên, s. [chevesne, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chui.

CHEVERIL, tshêv'êr-îl, s. [cheverau, Fr.] A kid; kid leather.

CHEVISCANCE, shêv'ê-zânse, s. [French.] Enterprise; achievement. *Spenser*.

TO CHEW, tshô'ô, or tshâw, v. a. [ceopyan, Saxon.] —1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate. *Dryden*. *Arbuthnot*.—2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior*.—3. To taste without swallowing. *Bacon*.

TO CHEW, tshô'ô, v. n. To champ upon, or ruminate. *Pope*.

CHICANE, shê-kâne', s. [chicane, French.]—1. The art of protracting a contest by artifice. *Locke*.—2. Artifice in general. *Prior*.

TO CHICANE, shê-kâne', v. n. [chicaner, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER, shê-kân'êr, s. [chicaner, Fr.] A petty sophister, a wrangler. *Locke*.

CHICANERY, shê-kân'êr-ê, s. [chicanerie, Fr.] Sophistry; wrangle. *Arbuthnot*.

CHICK, tshîk, s.

CHICKEN, tshîk'în, }^s
[çicn, Saxon; kiecken, Dutch.]—1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. *Davies*. *Hale*. *Swift*.—2. A word of tenderness. *Shaks*.—3. A term for a young girl. *Swift*.

CHICKENHEARTED, tshîk'în-hârt-êd, a. Cowardly; fearful. *Spenser*.

THE CHICKENPOX, tshîk'în-pôks, s. An exanthematous distemper.

CHICKLING, tshîk'îng, s. [from chick.] A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS, tshîk'pêze, s. [from chick and pea.] An herb.

CHICKWEED, tshîk'wêêd, s. A plant. *Wiseman*.

TO CHIDE, tshîd, v. a. preter. chid, or chode; part. chid, or chidden, [çidan, Sax.]—1. To reprove. *Waller*.—2. To drive away with reproof. *Shaks*.—3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior*.

TO CHIDE, tshîd, v. n.—1. To clamour; to scold. *Swift*.—2. To quarrel with. *Shaks*.—3. To make a noise. *Shakspeare*.

CHIDER, tshîd'êr, s. [from chide.] A rebuker; a reprove. *Shakspeare*.

CHIEF, tshê'f, a. [chief, the head, French.]—1. Principal; most eminent. *Kings*.—2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs*.—3. Capital; of the first order. *Locke*.

CHIEF, tshê'f, s. [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton*. *Pope*.

CHIEFLESS, tshê'f'lê's, a. Without a head. *Pope*.

CHIEFLY, tshê'f'lê, ad. [from chief.] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden*.

CHIEFRY, tshê'f'rê, s. [from chief.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser*.

CHIEFTAIN, tshê'f'tân, s. [from chief.]—1. A leader; a commander. *Spenser*.—2. The head of a clan. *Davies*.

CHIEFVANCE, tshê'vânse, s. Traffick in which money is extorted; as discount. *Bacon*.

CHILBLAIN, tshîl-blân', s. [from chill, cold, and blain.] Sores made by frost. *Tenple*.

CHILD, tshîld, s. In the plural, CHILDREN. [çild, Saxon.]—1. An infant, or very young person. *Wake*.—2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Addison*.—3. A girl child. *Shaks*.—4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shaks*.—5. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.

TO CHILD, tshîld, v. n. [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shaks*. *Arbuthnot*.

CHILDBEARING, tshîld'bê-îng, particip. s. The act of bearing children. *Milton*.

CHILDLED, tshîld'êd, s. The state of a woman in bringing a child. *Arbuthnot*.

CHILD BIRTH, tshîld'bûrth, s. [from child and birth.] Travail; labour. *Sidney*. *Dryden*.

CHILDLED, tshîld'êd, a. Furnished with a child. *Shakspeare*.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, tshîld'êr-mâs-dâ, s. [from child and mass.] The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized. *Carew*.

CHILDHOOD, tshîld'hûd, s. [from child.]—1. The state of infants; the time in which we are children. *Rogers*.—2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbuthnot*.—3. The properties of a child. *Dryden*.

CHILDISH, tshîld'îsh, a. [from child.]—1. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Sidney*. *Milton*. *Roscommon*.—2. Trifling; ignorant; simple. *Bacon*.

CHILDISHLY, tshîld'îsh-lê, ad. [from childish.] In a childish trifling way. *Hooker*. *Hayward*.

CHILDISHNESS, tshîld'îsh-nê's, s. [from childish.] —1. Puerility; triflingness. *Locke*.—2. Harmlessness. *Shakspeare*.

CHILDLESS, tshîld'lê's, a. [from child.] Without children. *Bacon*. *Milton*.

CHILDLIKE, tshîld'lîke, a. [from child and like.] Becoming or besecing a child. *Hooker*.

CHILD, tshîld, s. [from χιλιάς.] A thousand. *Holder*.

CHILDREN, tshîld'êr-ôn, s. [from χιλιάς.] A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke*.

CHILL, tshîl, s. [çele, Saxon.]—1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.—2. Having the sensation of cold. *Koore*.—3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.—4. Having no warmth of mind; not affectionate.

CHILL, tshîl, s. [from the adjective.] Chillness; cold. *Derham*.

TO CHILL, tshîl, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To make cold. *Dryden*. *Creech*.—2. To depress; to deject. *Rogers*.—3. To blast with cold. *Blackmore*.

CHILLINESS, tshîl'nê's, s. [from chilly.] A sensation of shivering cold. *Arbuthnot*.

CHILLY, tshîl'lê, a. Somewhat cold. *Plattips*.

CHILNESS, tshîl'nê's, s. Coldness; want of warmth.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS, *Stewards of*, tshîl'têrn hûn-drêd's. Of the hundreds into which many of the English counties were divided by king Alfred, for the better government, the jurisdiction was originally vested in peculiar courts; but came afterwards to be devolved to the county courts, and so remains at present; excepting with regard to some, as the *chilterns*, which have been by privilege annexed to the crown. These have still their own courts, a *steward* of those courts is appointed by the chancellor of the exchequer, with a salary of 20s. and all fees, &c. belonging to the office; and this is deemed an appointment of such profit, as to vacate a seat in parliament. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

CHIME, tshîme, [kîme, Dutch.] The end of a barrel, or tub.

CHIME, tshîme, s. [chirme, an old word.]—1. The

нó, нóвe, нóв, нóт;—тáвe, тóв, бáл;—óл;—рóдáнд;—чín, ТИИ.

consonant or harmonick sound of many corresponding instruments. *Ben Jonson*.—2. The correspondence of sound. *Dryden*.—3. The sound of bells struck with hammers. *Shaks*.—4. The correspondence of proportion or relation. *Crow*.
 To CHIME, tshíme, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To sound in harmony. *Prior*.—2. To correspond in relation or proportion. *Locke*.—3. To agree; to fall in with. *Arbutnot*.—4. To suit with; to agree. *Locke*.—5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith*.
 To CHIME, tshíme, v. a.—1. To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically. *Dryden*.—2. To strike a bell with a hammer.
 CHIME'RA, kè-mé'rá, s. [chimera, Latin.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden*.
 CHIMERICAL, kè-mé'rè-kál, a. [from chimera.] Imaginary; fantastick. *Spectator*.
 CHIMERICALLY, kè-mé'rè-kál-lè, ad. [from chimerical.] Vainly; wildly.
 CHIMINAGE, shè'mín-adjé, s. [from chemin, French.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Covel*.
 CHIMNEY, tshím'nè, s. [cheminée, Fr.]—1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. *Swift*.—2. The turret raised above the roof of the house for conveyance of the smoke.—3. The fireplace. *Raleigh*.
 CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshím'nè-kór-nár, s. The fireside; the place of idlers. *Denham*.
 CHIMNEY-PIECE, tshím'nè-péèse, s. [from chimney and piece.] The ornamental piece round the fireplace. *Swift*.
 CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, tshím'nè-swèè-pár, s. [from chimney and sweeper.] One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot. *Shakspeare*.
 CHIN, tshín, s. [cinne, Sax.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney, Dryden*.
 CHINA, tshá'nè, or tshín'ná, s. [from China.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent. *Pope*.
 CHINA-ORANGE, tshá'nè-òr-ínje, s. The sweet orange brought from China. *Mortimer*.
 CHINA-ROOT, tshín'ná-róòt, s. A medicinal root, brought originally from China.
 CHINCOUGH, tshín'kóòf, s. [kincken, to pant, Dut. and cough.] A violent and convulsive cough. *Floyer*.
 CHINE, tshíne, s. [eschime, French.]—1. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found. *Sidney*.—2. A piece of the back of an animal, as a chine of pork. *Shakspeare*.
 To CHINE, tshíne, v. a. To cut into chines. *Dryden*.
 CHINESE, tshí-nèè's, s. [elliptical for] The Chinese language. *Guthrie*.
 CHINK, tshínk, s. [cinan, to gape, Saxon.]—1. A small aperture longwise. *Bacon, Swift*.—2. A small sharp sound made by the collision of metal, and by slaking money in a purse.—3. Money, in burlesque.
 To CHINK, tshínk, v. a. To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope*.
 To CHINK, tshínk, v. n. To sound by striking each other. *Arbutnot*.
 CHINKY, tshínk'è, a. [from chink.] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden*.
 CHINTS, tshínts, s. Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope*.
 CHIOPPINE, tshóp-pèné, s. A high shoe formerly worn by ladies. *Conley*.
 CHIP, tshíp, CHEAP, tshèèp, CHIPPING, tshíp-píng, in the names of places, imply a market. *Gibson*.
 To CHIP, tshíp, v. a. [from chop.] To cut into small pieces. *Thomson*.
 CHIP, tshíp, s. [from the verb.] A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Taylor*.
 CHIPPING, tshíp-píng, s. A fragment cut off. *Mortimer*.
 CHIRAG'GICAL, kí-rág'grè-kál, a. [chiragra, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown*.
 CHIRO'GRAPHER, kí-róg'gráf'fár, s. [χειρ, the hand, γραφω, to write.] He that exercises writing.

CHIRO'GRAPHIST, kí-róg'gráf'físt, s. Chirographer.
 CHIRO'GRAPHY, kí-róg'gráf'fè, s. The art of writing.
 CHIRO'MANCER, kí-ò'mán-súr, s. One that foretells events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden*.
 CHYROMANCY, kí-ò-mán-sè, s. [χειρ, the hand, and μαντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. *Brown*.
 To CHIRP, tshèrp, v. n. [from cheer up.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds. *Sidney*.
 To CHIRP, tshèrp, v. a. [cheer up.] To make cheerful. *Jonson*.
 CHIRP, tshèrp, s. The voice of birds or insects. *Spectator*.
 CHIRPER, tshèr'pár, s. [from chirp.] One that chirps.
 To CHIRRE, tshèr, v. n. [ecopian, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius*.
 CHIRURGEON, kí-rúr'jè-òn, s. [χειρουργος] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward application; a surgeon.
 CHIRURGERY, kí-rúr'jè-rè, s. [from chirurgon.] The art of curing by external applications.
 CHIRUR'GICAL, kí-rúr'jè-kál, }
 CHIRUR'GICK, kí-rúr'jík, } a.
 —1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer*.—2. Manual in general. *Wilkins*.
 CHISEL, tshíz'zíl, s. [ciseau, French.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.
 To CHISEL, tshíz'zíl, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.
 CHIT, tshít, s. [ehico, little, Spanish.]—1. A child; a baby. *Addison*.—2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer*.—3. A freckle.
 To CHIT, tshít, v. n. To sprout. *Mortimer*.
 CHIT'CHAT, tshít'chát, s. [from chat.] Prattle; idle prate. *Spectator*.
 CHIT'TERLINGS, tshít'túr-íngz, s. [from schyterlingh, Dutch.] The guts.
 CHIT'TY, tshít'tè, a. [from chit.] Childish; like a baby.
 CHIVALROUS, tshív'ál-rús, a. [from chivalry.] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike.
 CHIVALRY, tshív'ál-rè, s. [chevalerie, French.]—1. Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon*.—2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shaks*.—3. The general system of knighthood. *Dryden*.—4. An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney*.—5. The body or order of knights. *Shaks*.—6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knight's service. *Covel*.
 CHIVES, tshívz, s. [ceve, French.]—1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Ray*.—2. A species of small onion. *Skinner*.
 CHLORO'SIS, kí-ò-rò'sís, s. [from χλωρος, green.] The green-sickness.
 CHLORO'TICK, kí-ò-rò'tík, a. [from chlorosis.] Affected by green-sickness. *Battie*.
 To CHOAK, tshóke, See CHIOKE.
 CHO'COLATE, tshók'ò-láte, [chocolate, Span.]—1. The nut of the cocoa-tree.—2. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water.—3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbutnot, Pope*.
 CHO'COLATE-HOUSE, tshók'ò-láte-hóuse, s. [chocolate and house.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler*.
 CHODE, tshóde. The old pretense from *chide*.
 CHOICE, tshóise, s. [choix, French.]—1. The act of choosing; election. *Dryden*.—2. The power of choosing; election. *Grew*.—3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.—4. The thing chosen. *Milton, Prior*.—5. The best part of any thing. *Hooker*.—6. Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shakspeare*.
 CHOICE, tshóise, a. [choisi, Fr.]—1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Walton*.—2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor*.
 CHOICELESS, tshóise'lè's, a. [From choice.] Wanting the power of choosing. *Hammond*.
 CHO'ICELY, tshóise'lè, ad. [from choice.]—1. Cu-

Fâte, fâg, fâll, fâg;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

iously; with exact choice. *Shaks.*—2. Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*
CHOICENESS, tshôise'nês, s. [from choice.] Nicely; particular value. *Evelyn.*
CHOIR, kwîre, s. [chorus, Lat.]—1. An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.*—2. The singers in divine worship. *Shaks.*—3. The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakspeare.*
TO CHOKE, tshôke, v. a. [acocan, Saxon.]—1. To suffocate. *Waller.*—2. To stop up; to block up a passage; the port was choked. *Chapman.*—3. To hinder by obstruction; the fire was choked. *Shaks. Davies.*—4. To suppress. *Shaks.*—5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*
CHOKER, tshôkêr, s. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
CHOKER, tshôkêr, s. [from choke and pear.]—1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.—2. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth. *Clarissa.*
CHOKER, tshôkêr, s. [from choke.]—1. One that chokes.—2. One that puts another to silence.—3. Any thing that cannot be answered.
CHOKY, tshôkê, a. [from choke.] That which has the power of suffocation.
CHOLAGOGUES, kôl'â-gôgz, s. [χολαγ, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.
CHOLER, kôl'âr, s. [cholera, Lat. from χολη.]—1. The bile. *Watton.*—2. The humour, supposed to produce irascibility. *Shaks.*—3. Anger; rage. *Shaks. Prior.*
CHOLERICK, kôl'âr-rik, a. [cholericus, Lat.]—1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*—2. Angry; irascible. *Arbutnot.*—3. Offensive. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
CHOLERICKNESS, kôl'âr-rik-nês, s. [from choleric.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.
TO CHOOSE, tshôoze, v. a. [*I chose, I have chosen, or chose, [choiser, Fr. ceoan, Saxon.]*—1. To take by way of preference of several things offered. *Shaks.*—2. To take; not to refuse. *South.*—3. To select; to pick out of a number. *Saunders.*—4. To elect for eternal happiness: a term of theologians.
TO CHOOSE, tshôoze, v. n. To have the power of choice. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
CHOOSER, tshôo'zêr, s. [from choose.] He that has the power of choosing; elector. *Drayton.*
TO CHOP, tshôp, v. a. [kappen, Dutch; couper, Fr.]—1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shaks.*—2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*—3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.—4. To break into rhinks. *Shaks.*
TO CHOP, tshôp, v. n.—1. To do any thing with a quick motion.—2. To light or happen upon a thing.
TO CHOP, tshôp, v. a. [ceapan, Saxon.]—1. To purchase; generally by way of truck. *Bacon.*—2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.*—3. To bandy; to alternate. *Bacon.*
CHOP, tshôp, s. [from the verb.]—1. A piece chopped off. *Bacon.*—2. A small piece of meat. *King.*—3. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*
CHOP-HOUSE, tshôp'hôuse, s. [chop and house.] A mean house of entertainment. *Spectator.*
CHOPPIN, tshôp'pên, s. [Fr.]—1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.—2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.
CHOPPING, tshôp'pîng, participial a. An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*
CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshôp'pîng-nîfe, s. [chop and knife.] A knife with which cooks mix their meat. *Sidney.*
CHOPPY, tshôp'pê, a. [from chop.] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakspeare.*
CHOPS, tshôps, s. [from chops.]—1. The mouth of a beast. *L'Estrange.*—2. The mouth of any thing, in familiar language.
CHORAL, kô'râl, a. [from chorus, Latin.]—1. Sung by a choir. *Milton.*—2. Singing in a choir. *Amherst.*
CHORD, kôrd, s. [chorda, Latin.]—1. The string of a musical instrument.—2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.
TO CHORD, kôrd, v. a. To furnish with strings. *Dryden.*

CHORDEE, kôrdêe, s. [from choada, Lat.] A contraction of the iridium.
CHORION, kô'rê-ôn, s. [χωρειν, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.
CHORISTER, kwî'rîs-têr, s. [from chorus.]—1. A singer in the cathedrals; a singing boy.—2. A singer in a concert. *Spenser. Ray.*
CHOROGRAPHER, kô-rôg'grâf'êr, s. [χωρη and γραφω.] He that describes particular regions or countries.
CHOROGRAPHICAL, kô-rô-grâf'ê-kâl, a. Descriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*
CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kô-rô-grâf'ê-kâl-lê, ad. In a chorographical manner.
CHOROGRAPHY, kô-rôg'grâf'ê, s. The art of describing particular regions.
CHORUS, kô'rûs, s. [chorus, Lat.]—1. A number of singers; a concert. *Dryden.*—2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy.—3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.—4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
CHOSE, tshôse. The preter tense, from *To choose.*
CHOSEN, tshôzn. The participle passive, from *To choose.* *Shaks.*
CHOUGH, tshôf, s. [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea. *Bacon.*
CHOULE, tshôule, s. The crop of a bird. *Brown.*
TO CHOUSE, tshôuse, v. a. To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*
A CHOUSE, tshôuse, s.—1. A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.*—2. A trick or sham.
CHRISM, krîzm, s. [χρισμα, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction. *Hammond.*
CHRISOM, krîzm, s. [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*
TO CHRISSTEN, krîs'tên, v. a. [chrystan, Sax.]—1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.—2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*
CHRISTENDOM, krîs'tên-dôm, s. [from Christ and dom.] The collective body of christianity. *Hooker.*
CHRISTENING, krîs'tên-îng, s. [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation in christianity. *Bacon.*
CHRISTIAN, krîs't'ân, s. [christianus, Latin.] A professor of the religion of Christ. *Tillotson.*
CHRISTIAN, krîs't'ân, a. Professing the religion of Christ. *Shakspeare.*
CHRISTIAN-NAME, krîs't'ân-nâm, s. The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.
CHRISTIANISM, krîs't'ân-îzm, s. [christianismus, Lat.]—1. The christian religion.—2. The nations professing christianity.
CHRISTIANITY, krîs'thê-ân'ê-tê, s. [chreticité, Fr.] The religion of christians. *Addison.*
TO CHRISTIANIZE, krîs't'ân-îze, v. a. [from christian.] To make christian. *Dryden.*
CHRISTIANLY, krîs't'ân-lê, ad. [from christian.] Like a christian.
CHRISTMAS, krîs't'mâs, s. [from Christ and mas.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.
A CHRISTMAS-BOX, krîs't'mâs-bôks, s. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. *Gay.*
CHRIST'S THORN, krîs'ts-thôrn, s. A plant.
CHROMATICK, krô-mât'ik, a. [χρωμαξ, colour.]—1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*—2. Relating to a certain species of ancient music. *Arbutnot.*
CHRONICAL, krôn'ê-kâl, } a.
CHRONICK, krôn'êk, } a.
CHRONICK, krôn'êk, s. [from χρόνος, time.] A chronical distemper [is of length, opposed to acute. *Brown.*
CHRONICLE, krôn'ê-kl, s. [chronique, Fr.]—1. A register or account of events in order of time. *Shaks.*—2. A history. *Spenser. Dryden.*
TO CHRONICLE, krôn'ê-kl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To record in chronicle, or history.—2. To register; to record. *Shakspeare.*
CHRONICLER, krôn'ê-klêr, s. [from chronicle.]—1. A writer of chronicles. *Doone.*—2. A historian. *Raleigh.*

no, ndve, ndr, nôt;—tûbe, tûl, bûll;—ôl;—pôând;—tîn, Tlîis.

CHRONOGRAM, krôn-ô-grâm, s. [*χρονος*, and *γραμα*] An inscription including the date of any action, as *VIXI*. I have lived twenty-seven years.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krôn-ô-grâm-mât-ê-kâl, a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krôn-ô-grâm-mât-îst, s. A writer of chronograms. *Aldison*.

CHRONOLOGER, krôn-ô-lô-jâr, s. [*χρονος*, and *λογος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time. *Holder*.

CHRONOLOGICAL, krôn-ô-lô-djê-ê-kâl, a. [from chronology.] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale*.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, krôn-ô-lô-djê-ê-kâl-lê, ad. [from chronological.] In a chronological manner; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krôn-ô-lô-jîst, s. One that studies or explains time. *Locke*.

CHRONOLOGY, krôn-ô-lô-jî, s. [*χρονος*, time, and *λογος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, krôn-ô-mê-târ, s. [*χρονος*, and *μετρον*] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time. *Derham*.

CHRYSALEIS, krîs-â-lîs, s. [from *χρυσος*, gold.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers*.

CIARYSOLITE, krîs-ô-lîte, s. [*χρυσος* and *λίθος*] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward*.

CIARYSPRASUS, krîs-ô-prâ-sûs, s. [*χρυσος*, and *prasius*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour approaching to green. *Rev. xxi. 20.*

CHUB, tshûb, s. [from cop, a great head.] A river-fish. The chevin. *Walton*.

CHUBBED, tshûb-bîd, a. [from chub.] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK, tshûk, v. n. To make a noise like a hen.

To CHUCK, tshûk, v. n.—1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden*.—2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Congreve*.

CHUCK, tshûk, s.—1. The voice of a hen. *Temple*.—2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare*.

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshûk-fâr-tîng, s. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbutnot*.

To CHUCKLE, tshûk-kl, v. n. [schaccken, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior*.

To CHUCKLE, tshûk-kl, v. a. [from chuck.]—1. To call as a hen. *Dryden*.—2. To cocker; to fuddle. *Dryden*.

CHUFFET, tshûf-ê-t, s. Forced meat. *Bacon*.

CHUFF, tshûf, s. A blunt clown. *L'Estrange*.

CHUFFILY, tshûf-lî-lê, ad. Stomachfully. *Clarissa*.

CHUFFINESS, tshûf-ê-nês, s. [from chuffy.] Clownishness.

CHUFFY, tshûf-lê, a. [from chuff.] Surly; fat.

CIUM, tshûm, s. [chom, Armorick.] A chamber-fellow.

CHUMP, tshûmp, s. A thick heavy piece of wood. *Maxon*.

CIURCH, tshûrtsh, s. [*circe*, Saxon, *κυριακη*].—1. The collective body of christians. *Hooker*.—2. The body of christians adhering to one particular form of worship. *Watts*.—3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God. *Hooker*. *Shakespeare*.

To CIURCH, tshûrtsh, v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.

CIURCH-ALÉ, tshûrtsh-â-lê, s. [from church and ale.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Carver*.

CIURCH-ATTIRE, tshûrtsh-â-tî-re, s. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

CIURCHMAN, tshûrtsh-mân, s. [church and man.]—1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman. *Clarendon*.—2. An adherent to the church of England.

CIURCH-WARDENS, tshûrtsh-wâr-dîz, s. Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to

observe the behaviour of the parishioners. *Cowel*. *Spenser*.

CHURCHYARD, tshûrtsh-yârd, s. The ground adjoining the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon*. *Pope*.

CHURL, tshûrl, s. [*ceopl*, Saxon].—1. A rustick; a countryman. *Dryden*.—2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney*.—3. A miser; nigard. *Shakespeare*.

CHURLISH, tshûrl-îsh, a. [from churl].—1. Rude; brutal; harsh; auster; uncivil.—2. Selfish; avaricious. *1 Sam.*—3. Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; as, a *churlish soil*. *Goldsmith*. *Bacon*. *Mortimer*.—3. Intractable; vexatious. *Crashaw*.

CHURLISHLY, tshûrl-îsh-lê, ad. [from churlish.] Rudely; brutally. *Howel*.

CHURLISHNESS, tshûrl-îsh-nês, s. [from churlish.] Brutality; ruggedness of manners. *Ecclus*.

CHURME, tshûrme, s. A confused sound; a noise. *Bacon*.

CHURN, tshûrn, s. The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay*.

To CHURN, tshûrn, v. n. [kernen, Dutch].—1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden*.—2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

CHURRWORM, tshûr-wûrm, s. [from *cyrn*, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a *sanctick*. *Skinner*.

CHYLACEOUS, kl-â-shûs, a. [from chyle.] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer*.

CHYLE, klê, s. [*χυλος*] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment. *Arbutnot*.

CHYLIFICATION, kl-ê-fâk-shûs, s. [from chyle.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

CHYLIFICATION, kl-ê-fâk-tiv, a. Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOETICK, kl-lô-pê-tîk, a. [*χυλος*; and *ποιος*] Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbutnot*.

CHYLOUS, kl-îs, a. [from chyle.] Consisting of chyle. *Arbutnot*.

CHYMICAL, kîm-ê-kâl, }
CHYMICK, kîm-îk, } a.

[chymicus, Lat.]—4. Made by chymistry. *Dryden*.—2. Relating to chymistry. *Pope*.

CHYMICAL, kîm-ê-kâl-lê, ad. [from chymical.] In a chymical manner.

CHYMI, kîm-îst, s. [See CHYMISTRY.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire. *Pope*.

CHYMI, kîm-îst-trê, s. Philosophy by fire. *Arbutnot*.

CIBARIUS, sî-bâ-rê-ûs, a. [cibarius, Lat.] Relating to food.

CIBO, sî-bâ, s. [ciboule, Fr.] A small sort of onion. *Mortimer*.

CICATRICE, or **CICATRIX**, sîk-â-trîs, s. [cicatrix, Lat.]—1. The scar remaining after a wound. *Shaks*.—2. A mark; an impresse. *Shakespeare*.

CICATRISANT, sîk-â-trî-zânt, s. [from cicatrice.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sîk-â-trî-siv, a. [from cicatrice.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sîk-â-trî-zâ-shûn, s. [from cicatrice.]—1. The act of healing the wound. *Harvey*.—2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

To CICATRIZE, sîk-â-trîze, v. a. [from cicatrix.] To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them. *Quincy*.

CICELY, sîs-ê, s. A sort of herb.

CICHOACEOUS, sîk-ô-râ-ê-ûs, a. [cichorium, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer*.

To CICURATE, sîk-â-râte, v. a. To tame; to reclaim from wildness. *Brown*.

CICURATION, sîk-â-râ-shûn, s. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray*.

CIDER, sî-dâr, s. [cidre, Fr. sidra, Ital.]—1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.—2. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. *Philips*.

CIDERIST, sî-dâr-îst, s. A maker of cider. *Mortimer*.

CIDERSKIN, sî-dâr-kîn, s. [from cider.] The liquor

made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out. *Mortimer*.

CIERGE, sérje, s. [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CILIAIRY, sil'yâ-rê, a. [cilium, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids. *Ray*.

CILICIOUS, sê-lîsh'ûs, a. [from cilicium, haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown*.

CIMELIARCH, sê-mê'lê-ârk, s. [from $\kappa\iota\mu\lambda\iota\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\varsigma$.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Dict*.

CIMETER, sim'ê-tôr, s. [cimitarra, Span.] A sort of sword, short and recurved. *Dryden*.

CINCTURE, shnk'tshûre, s. [cinctura, Latin.]—1. Something worn round the body. *Pope*.—2. An enclosure. *Bacon*.—3. A ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column. *Chambers*.

CINDER, sîn'dûr, s. [cindre, Fr.]—1. A mess ignited and quenched. *Waller*.—2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sîn'dûr-wûm-ûn, }
CINDER-WENCH, sîn'dûr-wênsh, } s.
[cinder and woman.] A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes, and gather cinders. *Arbutnot*.

CINERATION, sîn-ê-râ'shûn, s. [from cineres, Latin.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERITIOUS, sîn-ê-rîsh'ûs, a. [cinericius, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes. *Cheync*.

CINERULENT, sê-nêr'ûlênt, a. Full of ashes.

CINGLE, sîn'gl, s. [cingulum, Lat.] A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, sîn'nâ-bâr, s. [cinnabaris, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur compose cinnabar. *Newton*.

CINNABAR of Antimony, sîn'nâ-hâr, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crud' antimony.

CINNAMON, sîn'nâ-môn, s. [cinnamomum, Latin.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. *Chambers*.

CINQUE, shnk, s. [French.] Five.

CINQUE-FOIL, sînk'fôil, s. [cinque feuille, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sînk'pâse, s. [cinque pas, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakspeare*.

CINQUE-PORTS, sînk'pôrtz, s. [cinque ports, Fr.] Those havens that lie toward France. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rummey, and Hith; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must be added to the first institution. *Covel*.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sînk'spôt-têd, a. Having five spots. *Shakspeare*.

CION, s'ûn, s. [sion, or scion, Fr.]—1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant. *Hovel*.—2. The shoot engrafted on a stock. *Bacon*.

CYPHER, s'yfâr, s. [chifce, Fr. cifra, low Lat.]—1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure, as 1, 2, &c. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; as, 10, ten. *South*.—3. An intertexture of letters; his box is marked with a *cypher*. *Pope*.—4. A character in general. *Raleigh*.—5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Donne*.

To **CYPHER**, s'yfâr, v. n. [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick. *Arbutnot*.

To **CYPHER**, s'yfâr, v. a. To write in occult characters. *Hayward*.

To **CIRCINATE**, sêr'sê-nâte, v. a. [circino, Latin.] To make a circle. *Bailey*.

CIRCINATION, sêr'sê-nâ'shûn, s. An orbicular motion.

CIRCLE, sêr'kl, s. [circulus, Lat.]—1. A line continued till it ends where it began. *Locke*.—2. The space included in a circular line.—3. A round body; an orb. *Isaiah*.—4. Compass; enclosure. *Shaks*.—5. An assembly surrounding the principal person. *Pope*.—6. A company. *Addison*.—7. Any series ending as it begins. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.—8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the fore-

going proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. *Watts*.—9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher*.—10. **CIRCLES of the German Empire**. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets.

To **CIRCLE**, sêr'kl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To move round any thing. *Bacon*.—2. To enclose; to surround. *Prior*.—3. To confine; to keep together. *Digby*.

To **CIRCLE**, sêr'kl, v. n. To move circularly. The act of moving round any thing.—2. The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton*.—3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round. *Hooker*.—4. A ring; a diadem. *Shaks*.—5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Danies*.

To **CIRCUIT**, sêr'kit, v. n. To move circularly. **CIRCUITER**, sêr-ki-têr, s. One that travels a circuit with the judges of assize.

CIRCUIT, sêr'kit, s. [circuit, Fr. circuitus, Lat.]—1. The act of moving round any thing.—2. The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton*.—3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round. *Hooker*.—4. A ring; a diadem. *Shaks*.—5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Danies*.

To **CIRCUIT**, sêr'kit, v. n. To move circularly. **CIRCUITER**, sêr-ki-têr, s. One that travels a circuit with the judges of assize.

CIRCUITION, sêr-ki-tshûn, s. [circuitio, Lat.]—1. The act of going round any thing.—2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension. *Hooker*.

CIRCULAR, sêr'kû-lâr, a. [circularis, Lat.]—1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. *Spenser*. *Addison*.—2. Successive to itself; always returning.—3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis*.—4. **CIRCULAR Letter**. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.—5. **CIRCULAR Sailing**, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY, sêr-kû-lâr-ê-tê, s. [from circular.] A circular form. *Brown*.

CIRCULARLY, sêr-kû-lâr-ê, ad. [from circular.]—1. In form of a circle. *Burnet*.—2. With a circular motion. *Dryden*.

To **CIRCULATE**, sêr'kû-lâte, v. n. [from circulus.] To move in a circle. *Denham*.

To **CIRCULATE**, sêr'kû-lâte, v. a. To put about. **CIRCULATION**, sêr-kû-lâ'shûn, s. [from circulate.]—1. A motion in a circle. *Burnet*.—2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. *Swift*.—3. A reciprocal exchange of meaning. *Hooker*.

CIRCULATORY, sêr'kû-lâ-tôr-ê, s. [from circulate.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUMABIENCY, sêr-kûm-âm'bê-ên-sê, s. [from circumambient.] The act of encompassing. *Brown*.

CIRCUMBIENT, sêr-kûm-âm'bê-ênt, a. [circum and ambio, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing.

To **CIRCUMBULATE**, sêr-kûm-âm'hd-lâte, v. n. [circum and ambulo, Latin.] To walk round about.

To **CIRCUMCISE**, sêr-kûm-sîze, v. a. [circumcideo, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Swift*.

CIRCUMCISION, sêr-kûm-sîzh'ûn, s. [from circumcise.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To **CIRCUMDUCT**, sêr-kûm-dûkt, v. a. [circumduco, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe*.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sêr-kûm-dûk'shûn, s. [from circumduct.]—1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe*.—2. A leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sêr-kûm-fê-rênsê, s. [circumferentia, Latin.]—1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing. *Newton*.—2. The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton*.—3. The external part of an orbicular body.—4. An orb; a circle. *Milton*.

To **CIRCUMFERENCE**, sêr-kûm-fê-rênsê, v. a. To include in circular space. *Brown*.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sêr-kûm-fê-rêntôr, s. [from

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—tíbe, táb, báb;—óh;—póúnd;—tám, t'íh.

circumfero.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. *Chambers*.

CIRCUMFLEX, sêr'kúm-fléks, s. [circumflexus, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder*.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sêr'kúm-flú-éuse, s. An enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sêr'kúm-flú-ént, a. [circumfluens, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope*.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sêr'kúm-flú-ús, a. [circumfluus, Lat.] Enveloping with waters. *Milton*. *Pope*.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, sêr'kúm-fó-rá-né-us, a. [circumforaneus, Lat.] Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, sêr'kúm-fú-zé, v. a. [circumfusus, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon*.

CIRCUMFUSILE, sêr'kúm-fú-sí-lé, a. [circum and fusilis, Lat.] That which may be poured round any thing. *Pope*.

CIRCUMFUSION, sêr'kúm-fú-shún, s. The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGYRATE, sêr'kúm-jé-rá-té, v. a. [circum and gyrus, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray*.

CIRCUMGYRATION, sêr'kúm-jé-rá-shún, s. [from circumgyrate.] The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sêr'kúm-já-sént, a. [circumjacens, Lat.] Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMJATION, sêr'kúm-lsh'ún, s. [circumjatum, Lat.] The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, sêr'kúm-lé-gá-shún, s. [circumligo, Latin.]—1. The act of binding round.—2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sêr'kúm-ló-k'ú-shún, s. [circumlocutio, Lat.]—1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis. *Swift*.—2. The use of indirect expressions. *L.L. range*.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sêr'kúm-ló-k'ú-túr-é, a. Depending on circumlocution. *Shenstone*.

CIRCUMMURED, sêr'kúm-múrd, a. [circum and murus.] Walled round. *Shakespeare*.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sêr'kúm-ná-vé-gá-bl, a. That which may be sailed round. *Ray*.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sêr'kúm-ná-vé-gá-té, v. a. [circum and navigo.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sêr'kúm-ná-vé-gá-shún, s. The act of sailing round. *Arythmet.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, sêr'kúm-ná-vé-gá-túr, s. One that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, sêr'kúm-plé-ká-shún, s. [circumplio, Latin.]—1. The act of unwrapping on every side.—2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sêr'kúm-pó-lár, a. [from circum and polar.] Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sêr'kúm-pó-z'ísh'ún, s. [from circum and positio.] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn*.

CIRCUMRAISON, sêr'kúm-rá-zhún, s. [circumratio, Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sêr'kúm-ro-tá-shún, s. [circum and rota, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.

CIRCUMROTATORY, sêr'kúm-ró-tá-túr-é, a. [from circumrotatio.] Whirling round. *Shenstone*.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, sêr'kúm-skrí-be, v. a. [circum and scribo, Lat.]—1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.—2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sêr'kúm-skríp-shún, s. [circumscripito, Lat.]—1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray*.—2. Limitation; confinement. *Shakespeare*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sêr'kúm-skríp-tív, a. [from circumscribo.] Enclosing the superficies. *Grew*.

CIRCUMSPECT, sêr'kúm-spékt, a. [circumspectum, Lat.] Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle*.

CIRCUMSPECTION, sêr'kúm-spékt-shún, s. [from circumspect.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. *Clarendon*.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sêr'kúm-spékt-ív, a. [circumspectum, Lat.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, sêr'kúm-spékt-ív-lé, ad. [from circumspective.] Cautiously; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sêr'kúm-spékt-lé, ad. [from circumspect.] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray*.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sêr'kúm-spékt-nés, s. [from circumspect.] Caution; vigilance. *Watson*.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr'kúm-stáuse, s. [circumstantia, Lat.]—1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South*.—2. Accident; something adventitious. *Dar.*—3. Incident; event. *Clarendon*.—4. Conjunction; state of affairs. *Bentley*.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr'kúm-stáuse, v. a. To place in a particular situation, or relation to the things. *Donne*.

CIRCUMSTANT, sêr'kúm-stánt, a. [circumstantis, Lat.] Surrounding. *Digby*.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sêr'kúm-stán-shál, a. [circumstantialis, low Lat.]—1. Accidental; not essential. *South*.—2. Incidental; casual. *Doine*.—3. Full of small events; detailed. *Prior*.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sêr'kúm-stán-shé-át-é-té, s. The apperage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sêr'kúm-stán-shé-át-lé, ad. [from circumstantial.]—1. According to circumstances; not essentially. *Glanville*.—2. Minutely; exactly. *Bryone*.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, sêr'kúm-stán-shé-áté, v. a. [from circumstantia.]—1. To place in particular circumstances. *Bramhall*.—2. To represent with particular circumstances.—3. To place in a particular condition. *Swift*.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, sêr'kúm-vál-lá-té, v. a. circumvallo, Lat.] To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sêr'kúm-vál-lá-shún, s. [from circumvallate.]—1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place. *Watts*.—2. The fortification thrown up round a place besieged. *Hoecl*.

CIRCUMVECTION, sêr'kúm-vék-shún, s. [circumvectio, Lat.]—1. The act of carrying round.—2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, sêr'kúm-vént, v. a. [circumvenio, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles*.

CIRCUMVENTION, sêr'kúm-vén-shún, s. [from circumvenio.]—1. Fraud; imposture; cheat. *Collier*.—2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shakespeare*.

To CIRCUMVEST, sêr'kúm-vést, v. a. [circumvestio, Latin.] To cover round with a garment. *Watson*.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sêr'kúm-vó-lá-shún, s. [circumvolvo, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE, sêr'kúm-vól-vé, v. a. [circumvolvo, Lat.] To roll round. *Glanville*.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sêr'kúm-vó-lú-shún, s. [circumvolutus, Lat.]—1. The act of rolling round.—2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins*.

CIRCUS, sêr'kús, } s.

CIRQUE, sêrk, } s.

[Circus, Latin.] An open space or area for sports. *Sidney*.

CIST, síst, s. [cista, Lat.] A case; a tegument; commonly the enclosure of a tumour.

CISTED, síst-éd, a. [from cist.] Enclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN, síst-én, s. [cisterna, Latin.]—1. A receptacle of water for domestic use.—2. A reservoir; an enclosed fountain.—3. Any water receptacle. *Shakespeare*.

CISTUS, síst-ús, s. [Lat.] Rockrose.

CIT, sít, s. [contracted from citizen.] An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.

CITADEL, sí-tá-dél, s. [citadelle, Fr.] A fortress; a castle. *Druden*.

CITIAL, sí-tál, s. [from cito.]—1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shaks*.—2. Summons; citation.

CITATION, sí-tá-shún, s. [citatio, Latin.]—1. The calling a person before a judge.—2. Quotation from another author.—3. The passage or words quoted. *Watts*.—4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey*.

CITATORY, sí-tá-tó-ré, a. [from cito.] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe*.

To CITE, sí-té, v. a. [cito, Latin.]—1. To summons to answer in a court.—2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. *Prior*.—3. To quote. *Hooker*.

CITER, sí-túr, s. [from cito.]—1. One who cites in-

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

to a court.—2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury*.

CIT'ESS, sî't'ê's, s. [from cit.] A city woman. *Dryden*.

CIT'IERN, sî'h'âm, s. [cithara, Lat.] A kind of harp. *Mace*.

CIT'IZEN, sî't'ê-zn, s. [citoyen, French.]—1. A free-man of a city. *Raleigh*.—2. A townsman; not a gentleman.—*Shaks*.—3. An inhabitant. *Dryden*.

CIT'IZEN, sî't'ê-zn, a. Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakspeare*.

CIT'RINE, sî't'în, a. [citrinus, Lat.] Lemon coloured. *Greac*. *Floyer*.

CIT'RINE, sî't'în, s. [from citrinus, Latin.] A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. Our jewellers cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topazes. *Hill*.

CIT'RON-TREE, sî't'rôn-têê, s. [from citrus, Lat.] One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem. *Millev*. *Addison*.

CITRON-WATER, sî't'rôn-wâ't'âr, s. Aquavitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope*.

CIT'RUS, sî't'rûs, s. A pumpkin.

CITY, sî't'ê, s. [ci'té, French.]—1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple*.—2. In the English law. A town corporate, that hath a bishop. *Cowel*.—3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakspeare*.

CITY, sî't'ê, a. Relating to the city. *Shaks*.

CIVET, sîv'it, s. [civet, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his little is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. *Bacon*.

CIVICK, sîv'ik, a. [civicus, Lat.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope*.

CIVIL, sîv'îl, a. [civilis, Latin.]—1. Relating to the community; political. *Hooker*. *Sprat*.—2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roscommon*.—3. Not foreign; unestine; a civil war. *Bacon*.—4. Not ecclesiastical; the clergy are subject to the civil power.—5. Not natural; a natural and civil history of a place.—6. Not military; the civil power gave way to martial law.—7. Not criminal; he was pursued by a civil action, as for a debt, not by a criminal indictment, as for a robbery.—8. Civilized; not barbarous. *Spenser*.—9. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well bred. *Dryden*.—10. Graves; sober. *Milton*.—11. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, civil law.

CIVILIAN, sê-vîl'ân, s. [civilis, Latin.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon*.

CIVILITY, sê-vîl'ê-tê, s. [from civil.]—1. Freedom from barbarity. *Davies*.—2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour. *Clarendon*.—3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

CIVILIZATION, sîv'ê-lê-zâ'sh'ân, s. [from civil.] The state of being civilized, the art of civilizing.

To CIVILIZE, sîv'ê-lê-z, v. a. [from civil.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sîv'ê-lê-zâr, s. [from civilize.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY, sîv'îl-lê, ad. [from civil.]—1. In a manner relating to government.—2. Politely; complaisantly; without rudeness. *Coltner*.—3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon*.

CIZE, size, s. [from mîsa, Latin.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Greac*.

CLACK, klâk, s. [klatchen, German, to rattle.]—1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise. *Prior*.—2. The CLACK of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn. *Betterton*.

To CLACK, klâk, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To make a clinking noise.—2. To let the tongue run. CLACK, klâk, part. pret. Clothed; invested; garbed.

To CLAIM, klâme, v. a. [from clamer, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke*.

CLAIM, klâme, s. [from the verb.]—1. A demand of any thing as due.—2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another. *Locke*.—3. [In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cowel*.

CLA'IMABLE, klâ'mâ-bl, a. That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT, klâ'mânt, s. [from claim.] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLA'IMER, klâ'mâr, s. [from claim.] He that makes a demand.

To CLA'MBER, klâm'bu'r, v. n. To climb with difficulty. *Shakspeare*. *Roy*.

To CLAMM, klâm, v. n. [clerman, Sax.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLA'MMINESS, klâm'mîn-ê's, a. [from clammy.] Viscosity; viscosity. *Moxon*.

CLA'MMY, klâm'mê, a. [from clamus.] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon*. *Addison*.

CLA'MOROUS, klâm'mâr-û's, a. [from clamour.] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker*. *Swift*.

CLA'MOUR, klâm'mâr, s. [clamor, Latin.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *King Charles*.

To CLA'MOUR, klâm'mâr, v. n. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakspeare*.

CLA'MOURER, klâm'mâr-û'r, s. One that makes a clamour. *Chesterfield*.

CLAMP, klâmp, s. [clamp, French.]—1. A piece of wood joined to another.—2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer*.

To CLAMP, klâmp, v. a. [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly clamped. *Moxon*.

CLAN, klân, s. [klaan, in the Highlands, signifies children.]—1. A family; a race. *Milton*.—2. A body or sect of persons. *Swift*.

CLANCLULAR, klâng'kû-lâr, a. [clancularius, Lat.] Clandestine; secret. *Decay of Piety*.

CLANDE'STINE, klân-dê's'tîn, a. [clandestinus, Lat.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore*.

CLANDE'STINELY, klân-dê's'tîn-lê, ad. [from clandestine.] Secretly; privately. *Swift*.

CLANG, klâng, s. [clangor, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton*. *Dryden*.

To CLANG, klâng, v. n. [clangor, Latin.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior*.

CLANGOUR, klâng'gû'r, s. [clangor, Lat.] A loud shrill sound. *Dryden*.

CLANGOUS, klâng'gû's, a. [from clang.] Making a clang. *Bacon*.

CLANK, klânk, s. [from clang.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise. *Spectator*.

To CLAP, klâp, v. a. [clappan, Saxon.]—1. To strike together with a quick motion. *Job*.—1. To add one thing to another. *Taylor*.—3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion. *Prior*.—4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden*.—5. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wiseman*.—6. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly. *Havel*.

To CLAP, klâp, v. n.—1. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden*.—2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shaks*.—3. To strike the hands in applause. *Epilogue to Henry VIII*.

CLAP, klâp, s. [from the verb.]—1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.—2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.—3. An explosion of thunder. *Hakewell*.—4. An act of applause. *Addison*.—5. A venereal infection. *Pope*.—6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAP-DISH, klâp'dîsh, s. [so called because clapt by the hearer to prove it empty.] A wooden dish formerly carried by beggars. *Drayton*.

CLAP'PPER, klâp'pû'r, s. [from clap.]—1. One who claps his hands.—2. The tongue of a bell. *Addison*.

To CLAPPERCLAW, klâp'pû'r-klâw', v. a. [from clap and claw.] To tongue beat, and scold.

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEIUX, klâr'ê'n-shû, s. The second king at arms; so named from the Dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSURE, klârê-ô'skûrê', s. [from clarus, bright, and obscurus, Lat.] Light and shade in painting. *Fabrè*.

—no, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôft;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

CLARET, klâr'êt, s. [clairer, French.] French wine.

CLARICORD, klâr'ê-kôrd, s. [from clarus and chorda, Lat.] A musical instrument in form of a spinete. *Chambers*.

CLARIFICATION, klâr'ê-fê-kâ'shûn, s. [from clarify.] The act of making any thing free from impurities. *Bacon*.

To **CLARIFY**, klâr'ê-fî, v. a. [clarifier, Fr.]—1. To purify or clear. *Bacon*.—2. To brighten; to illuminate. *South*.

CLARION, klâr'ê-yûn, or klâr'ê-ûn, s. [clarin, Span.] A trumpet. *Spenser*. *Pope*.

CLARITY, klâr'ê-tê, s. [clarté, Fr.] Brightness; splendour. *Raleigh*.

CLARY, klâr'ê, s. An herb. *Bacon*.

To **CLASH**, klâsh, v. n. [kletsen, Dutch.]—1. To make a noise by mutual collision. *Denham*. *Bentley*.—2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South*.—3. To contradict; to oppose. *Spectator*.

To **CLASH**, klâsh, v. â. To strike one thing against another.

CLASH, klâsh, s.—1. A noisy collision of two bodies. *Denham*.—2. Opposition; contradiction. *Atterbury*.

CLASP, klâsp, s. [clespe, Dutch.]—1. A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison*.—2. An embrace. *Shaks*.

To **CLASP**, klâsp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shut with a clasp. *Hooker*.—2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton*.—3. To enclose between the hands. *Bacon*.—4. To embrace. *Smith*.—5. To enclose. *Shakspeare*.

CLASPER, klâsp'âr, s. [from clasp.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray*.

CLASPKNIFE, klâsp'nîle, s. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klâs, s. [from clasis, Lat.]—1. A rank or order of persons. *Dryden*.—2. A number of boys learning the same lesson. *Watts*.—3. A set of beings or things. *Addison*.

To **CLASS**, klâs, v. a. To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbutnot*.

CLASSICAL, klâs'sê-kâl, or **CLASSICK**, klâs'sîk, a. [classicus, Latin.]—1. Relating to antique authors. *Felton*.—2. Of the first order or rank. *Arbutnot*.

CLASSICK, klâs'sîk, s. An author of the first rank.

CLASSIFICATION, klâs-sîf'ê-kâ'shûn, s. [from classis and facio, Lat.] Ranging into classes. *Burke*.

CLASSIS, klâs'sîs, s. [Lat.] Order; sort; body.

To **CLATTER**, klât'tûr, v. n. [clatrungo, a rattle, Sax.]—1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden*.—2. To utter a noise by being struck together.—3. To talk fast and idly. *Decay of Piety*.

To **CLATTER**, klât'tûr, v. a.—1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound. *Milton*.—2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin*.

CLATTER, klât'tûr, s. [from the verb.]—1. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift*.—2. Any tumultuous and confused noise. *Ben Jonson*.

CLAVATED, klâv'â-têd, a. [clavatus, Latin.] Knobbed. *Woodward*.

CLAUDENT, klâw'dênt, a. [claudens, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing.

To **CLAUDICATE**, klâw'dê-kâte, v. n. [claudico, Lat.] To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klâw-dê-kâ'shûn, s. The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klâve, The preterite of *claveo*.

CLAVELLATED, klâv'êl-lâ-têl, a. [clavellatus, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLAVER, klâv'âr, s. [clæper, Sax.] Clover.

CLAVICLE, klâv'ê-kl, s. [clavicula, Lat.] The collar bone. *Brown*. *Wiseman*.

CLAUSE, klâwz, s. [clausula, Lat.]—1. A sentence; a single part of discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence. *Hooker*.—2. An article, or particular stipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, klâw's'trâl, a. [from claustrum, Lat.] Relating to a cloister. *Ayliffe*.

CLAUSURE, klâw'zhûre, s. [clausura, Latin.] Confinement. *Geddes*.

CLAW, klâw, s. [clapan, Sax.]—1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails. *Spenser*. *Garth*.—2. A hand, in contempt.

To **CLAW**, klâw, v. a. [clapan, Sax.]—1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shaks*.—2. To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras*.—3. To tickle. *Shaks*.—4. To *CLAW off*. To scold. *L'Estrange*.

CLAWBACK, klâw'hâk, s. A Bitterer; a wheedler.

CLAWED, klâwd, a. [from claw.] Furnished or armed with claws. *Greiv*.

CLAY, klâ, s. [clai, Welsh.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts*.

To **CLAY**, klâ, v. a. To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klâ'kôld, a. Cold as the unanimated earth. *Rove*.

CLAY PIT, klâ'pît, s. A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klâ'ê, a. Consisting of clay. *Dorham*.

CLAYMAREL, klâ'mârl, s. [clay and marl.] A chalky clay. *Mortimer*.

CLEAN, klêne, a. [chene, Sax.]—1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser*.—2. Chaste; innocent; guiltless.—3. Elegant; neat; not unwickly; not innumbered. *Waller*.—4. Not leprous. *Leviticus*.

CLEAN, klêne, ad. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Hooker*.

To **CLEAN**, klêne, v. a. To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY, klên'lî'ê, ad. In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, klên'lî'nês, s. [from cleanly.]—1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addison*.—2. Neatness of dress; purity. *Sidney*.

CLEANLY, klên'lî, a. [from clean.]—1. Free from dirtiness; pure in the person.—2. That which makes cleanliness. *Prior*.—3. Pure; immaculate. *Glavville*.—4. Nice; artful. *L'Estrange*.

CLEANLY, klên'lî, ad. [from clean.] Elegantly; neatly.

CLEANNESS, klêne'nês, s. [from clean.]—1. Neatness; freedom from filth.—2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. *Dryden*.—3. Purity; innocence. *Pope*.

To **CLEANSE**, klênz, v. a. [clenpan, Sax.]—1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior*.—2. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs*.—3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbutnot*.—4. To free from leprosy. *Mark*.—5. To scour. *Addison*.

CLEANSE, klênz'ûr, s. [clenpan, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating, or purifying the body. *Arbutnot*.

CLEAR, klêre, a. [clair, French; clarus, Latin.]—1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; not opaque. *Denham*.—2. Free from clouds; serene; as a clear day.—3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.—4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Temple*.—5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable; a clear proof.—6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker*.—7. Unspotted; guiltless; irapproachable; a clear character. *Shaks*. *Pope*.—8. Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney*.—9. Free from distress; prosecution, or imputed guilt; the suspected person is now clear. *Gay*.—10. Free from deductions or incumbrances; a clear estate. *Collier*.—11. Vacant; unobstructed; a clear passage. *Shaks*. *Pope*.—12. Out of debt.—13 Unengaged; at a safe distance from danger. *Shaks*.—14. Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison*.—15. Free; guiltless. *Siranna*.

CLEAR, klêre, ad. Clean; quite; completely. *L'Estrange*.

To **CLEAR**, klêre, v. a.—1. To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden*.—2. To free from obscurity. *Boyle*.—3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify. *Hayward*.—4. To cleanse. *Shaks*.—5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance. *Wilkins*. *Addison*.—6. To free from any thing offensive, or obstructive. *Locke*.—7. To clarify; as, to clear liquors.—8. To gain without deduction; as, he cleared ten pounds by his bargain. *Addison*.—9. To dismiss from a port after customs paid.—10. To obtain dismissal from a port.

Fâte, fâ, fâll, fâs;—inê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

To **CLEAR**, klère, v. n.—1. To grow bright; to recover transparency. *Shaks.—Norris.*—2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements. *Bacon.*

CLEARANCE, klère'ânse, s. A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER, klère'r, s. Brightener; purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*

CLEARLY, klère'lè, a. [from clear.]—1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*—2. Plainly; evidently. *Regens.*—3. With discernment; acutely. *B. Jonson.*—4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*—5. Without by-ends; honestly. *Tillotson.*—6. Without deduction or cost.—7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Davies.*

CLEARNESS, klère-nês, s. [from clear.]—1. Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*—2. Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*—3. Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*—4. Freedom from all imputation of ill.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klère-s'îted, a. [clear and sight.] Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*

To **CLEAR-STARCH**, klère'stârtsh, v. a. [clear and starch.] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

To **CLEAVE**, klève, v. n. pret. I cleave, particip. cloven. [cleo'jan, Saxon.]—1. To adhere to stick; to hold to. *Job.*—2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shaks.*—3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knölle.*—4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*

To **CLEAVE**, klève, v. a. preterite I clove, I cleave, I cleft; part. pass. cloven or cleft. [cleo'jan, Sax.] 1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton. Blackmore.*—2. To divide. *Deuteronomy.*

To **CLEAVE**, klève, v. n.—1. To part asunder. *Shaks. Pope.*—2. To suffer division. *Newton.*

CLEAVER, klève'r, s. [from cleave.] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEES, klèze, s. The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.

CLEF, klîf, s. [from clef, key, French.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT, klêft, part. pass. [from cleave.] Divided. *Milton.*

CLEFT, klêft, s. [from cleave.]—1. A space made by the separation of paris; a crack. *Woodward.*—2. [In fariery.] Clefts appear on the houghs of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour. *Farr. Diet. Ben Jonson.*

To **CLEFT-GRAFT**, klêft'grâit, v. a. [cleft and graft.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klêm'ioên-sè, s. [clemence, French. clementia, Latin.] Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*

CLEMENT, klêm'mènt, a. [clemens, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

To **CLEPE**, klèpe, v. a. [clé'pian, Saxon.] To call. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RGY, klér'jè, s. [clergé, Fr. κληρoς.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RGYABLE, klér'jè-â-bl, a. [from clergy.] The epithet given to felonies within benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

CLE'RGYMAN, klér'jè-mân, s. A man in holy orders; not a hack. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL, klér'è-kâl, a. [clericus, Lat.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*

CLERK, klèrk, s. [cle'rcus, Sax.]—1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*—2. A scholar; a man of letters. *South.*—3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shaks.*—4. A petty writer in public offices.—5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERK-LIKE, klèrk'lik, a. Learned. *Shakspeare.*

CLERKSHIP, klè'k'ship, s. [from clerk.]—1. Scholarship.—2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVE, klève, }

CLIF, klîf, }

CLIVE, klive, }

At the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on a rock or hill.

CLEVER, klév'âr, n.—1. Dextrous; skillful. *Addison.*

—2. Just; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*—3. Well-shaped; handsome. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEVERLY, klév'âr-lè, ad. [from clever.] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely. *Hudibras.*

CLEVERNESS, klév'âr-nês, s. [from clever.] Dexterity; skill.

CLEW, klò, s. [clé'pe, Saxon.]—1. Thread wound upon a button. *Roscommon.*—2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*

To **CLEW**, klî, v. n. To *clew the sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled.

To **CLICK**, klîk, v. n. [clucken, Dutch.] To make a sharp, successive noise. *Gay.*

CLICKER, klîk'âr, s. [from click.] A low word for the servant of a salesman.

CLICKET, klîk'îr, s. The knocker of a door.

CLIENT, klî'ènt, s. [cliens, Lat.]—1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence. *Taylor.*—2. A dependant. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTED, klî'ènt-èd, participial a. Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLIENTELE, klî-èn-tèlè, s. [clientela, Latin.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTSHIP, klî-èn-shîp, s. [from client.] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*

CLIFF, klîf, s. [clivus, Lat. clif, Sax.] A steep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*

CLIFT, klîst, s. The same with **CLIFF**. *Spenser.*

CLIMACTER, klî-mâk'târ, s. [κλιμακτηριον.] A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*

CLIMACTERICAL, klî-mâk-tèr-è-kâl, } a.

CLIMACTERICK, klî-mâk-tèr'îk, }

[from climacter.] Containing a number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body. *Pope.*

CLIMATE, klî'mâte, s. [κλιμα.]—1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.—2. A region, or tract of land. *Dryden.*

To **CLIMATE**, klî'mâte, v. n. To inhabit. *Shaks.*

CLIMATEURE, klî'mâ-tshûre, s. The same with climate.

CLIMAX, klî'mâks, s. [κλιμαξ.] Gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually. *Dryden.*

To **CLIMB**, klîme, v. n. preterite clomb, or climbed; particip. clomb or climbed. [clîman, Sax.] To ascend upon any place. *Sam.*

To **CLIMB**, klîme, v. a. To ascend. *Prior.*

CLIMBER, klî'mâr, s. [from climb.]—1. One that mounts or scales any place; a mounter; a riser. *Carew.*—2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. *Mortimer.*—3. The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*

CLIME, klîme, s. [from climate.] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Atterbury.*

To **CLINCH**, klîntsh, v. a. [clînyga, Saxon.]—1. To hold in hand with the fingers bent. *Dryden.*—2. To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*—3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.—4. To confirm; to fix, as, to *clinch an argument.*

CLINCH, klîntsh, s. [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*

CLINCHER, klîntsh'âr, s. [from clinch.] A cramp; a holdfast. *Pope.*

To **CLING**, klîng, v. n. preter. I clung; particip. I have clung. [klynger, Danish.]—1. To hang upon by twining round. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To dry up; to consume. *Shakspeare.*

CLINGY, klîng'è, a. [from cling.] Clinging; adhesive.

CLYNICAL, klîn'è-kâl, } a.

CLYNICK, klîn'îk, }

[κλινω, to lie down.] One that keeps the bed with infirmity. *Taylor.*

To **CLINK**, klînk, v. n. To utter a small, interrupted noise. *Prior.*

CLINK, klînk, s. [from the verb.] A sharp successive noise. *Shakspeare.*

-nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; -tûbe, tûb, bûll; -ôll; -pôund; -cûn, Tllis.

CLINQUANT, klîng'ânt, s. [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles. *Shakspeare*.
To CLIP, klîp, v. n. [clippan, Saxon.]—1. To embrace, by drawing the arms round. *Sidney, Ray*.—2. To cut with shears. *Suckling, Bentley*.—3. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin. *Locke*.—4. To curtail; to cut short. *Addison*.—5. To confine; to hold. *Shakspeare*.
CLIPPER, klîp'pâr, s. One that debases coin by cutting. *Addison*.
CLIPPING, klîp'pîng, s. The part cut or clipped off. *Locke*.
CLIVER, klîv'âr, s. An herb. *Miller*.
CLOAK, klôke, s. [lach, Sax.]—1. The outer garment. *Psyc*.—2. A concealment. *Peter*.
To CLOAK, klôke, v. a.—1. To cover with a cloak.—2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenser*.
CLOAKBAG, klôke'bâg, s. [from cloak and bag.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried. *Shakspeare*.
CLOCK, klôk, s. [clocc, Welsh.]—1. The instrument which tells the hour.—2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock? for What hour is it? Or, ten o'clock, for the tenth hour*.—3. The clock of a stocking; the flowers, or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift*.—4. A sort of beetle.
CLOCKMAKER, klôk'mâ-kâr, s. An artificer, whose profession is to make clocks. *Derham*.
CLOCKWORK, klôk'wûrk, s. Movements by weights or springs. *Prior*.
CLOD, klôd, s. [clud, Saxon.]—1. A lump of earth or clay. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A turf; the ground. *South*.—3. Any thing vile, base, and earthy. *Milton*.—4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden*.
To CLOD, klôd, v. n. [from the noun.] To gather into congeries; to congregate. *Milton*.
To CLOD, klôd, v. a. To pelt with clods.
CLODDY, klôd'dé, a. [from clod.]—1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy.—2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer*.
CLODPATE, klôd'pâte, s. [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.
CLODPATED, klôd'pâ-téd, a. [from clodpate.] Doltish; thoughtless. *Arbutnot*.
CLODPOLL, klôd'pôle, s. A thickskull; a dolt. *Shakspeare*.
To CLOG, klôg, v. a. [from log.]—1. To load with something that may hinder motion. *Digby*.—2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Raleigh*.—3. To load; to burden. *Shakspeare*.
To CLOG, klôg, v. n.—1. To coalesce; to adhere. *Evelyn*.—2. To be incumbered or impeded. *Sharp*.
CLOG, klôg, s. [from the verb.]—1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton*.—2. A hindrance; an obstruction. *Donne*.—3. A kind of shackle.—4. A kind of additional shoe worn by women to keep them from wet.—5. A wooden shoe. *Harvey*.
CLOGGINESS, klôg'gè-nès, s. [from cloggy.] The state of being clogged.
CLOGGY, klôg'gè, a. [from clog.] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyle*.
CLOISTER, klôis'târ, s. [claustrum, Sax.] claustrum, Latin.]—1. A religious retirement. *Davies*.—2. A peristyle; a piazza.
To CLOISTER, klôis'târ, v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to immerse from the world. *Bacon, Ruyner*.
CLOISTERAL, klôis'târ-âl, a. Solitary; retired. *Walton*.
CLOISTERED, klôis'târ-d, part. [from cloister.]—1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters. *Shaks*.—2. Built with peristyles or piazzas. *Walton*.
CLOISTRESS, klôis'très, s. [from cloister.] A nun.
CLOMB, klôm, [pret. of to climb.] *Milton*.
To CLOMB, klôm, v. n. [climian, Saxon.] To slant with viscous matter. *Mortimer*.
To CLOSE, klôze, v. n. [clos, Fr.; clausus, Lat.]—1. To shut; to lay together. *Prior*.—2. To conclude; to finish. *Hake*.—3. To enclose; to confine. *Shaks*.—4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addison*.
To CLOSE, klôze, v. n.—1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together. *Numbers, Bacon*.—2. To

CLOSE upon. To agree upon. *Temple*.—3. **To CLOSE with**.—4. **To CLOSE in with**. To come to an agreement with; to unite with. *Shaks. South Newton*.
CLOSE, klôze, or klôze, s. [from the verb.]—1. Any thing shut; without outlet. *Bacon*.—2. A small field enclosed. *Carew*.—3. The manner of shutting. *Chapman*.—4. The time of shutting up. *Dryden*.—5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon, Chap*.—6. A pause or cessation. *Dryden*.—7. A conclusion or end. *Milton*.
CLOSE, klôze, a. [from the verb.]—1. Shut fast. *Wilkins*.—2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dryden*.—3. Confined; stagnant; close air. *Bacon*.—4. Compact; solid; close wood. *Burnet*.—5. Viscous; glutinous. *Wilkins*.—6. Concise; brief; a close style. *Dryden*.—7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space. *Ben Jonson, Pope*.—8. Joined one to another. *Shaks*.—9. Narrow; as a close alley.—10. Admitting small distance. *Dryden*.—11. Undiscovered. *Shaks*.—12. Hidden; secret; not revealed. *Boyle*.—13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty. *Shaks*.—14. Cloudy; sly. *Shaks*.—15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke*.—16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden*.—17. Retired; solitary.—18. Secluded from communication.—19. Dark; cloudy; not clear.
CLOSEBODIED, klôze'bôd-id, a. Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe*.
CLOSEHANDED, klôze'hând-éd, a. Covetous. *Arbutnot*.
CLOSELY, klôze'lé, ad. [from close.]—1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle*.—2. Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shaks*.—3. Secretly; sily. *Carew*.—4. Without deviation. *Dryden*.
CLOSENESS, klôze'nès, s. [from close.]—1. The state of being shut. *Bacon*.—2. Narrowness; strictness.—3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift*.—4. Compactness; solidity. *Bentley*.—5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Shaks*.—6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier*.—7. Covetousness; sly avarice. *Addison*.—8. Connexion; dependance. *South*.
CLOSER, klôz'âr, s. [from close.] A finisher; a concluder.
CLOSESTOOL, klôze'stôl, s. A chamber implement.
CLOSET, klôz'ît, s. [from close.]—1. A small room of privacy and retirement.—2. A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden*.
To CLOSET, klôz'ît, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shut up or conceal in a closet. *Herbert*.—2. To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift*.
CLOSH, klôsh, s. A distemper in the feet of cattle.
CLOSURE, klôz'hûre, s. [from close.]—1. The act of shutting up. *Boyle*.—2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. *Pope*.—3. The parts enclosing; enclosure. *Shaks*.—4. Conclusion; end. *Shaks*.
CLOT, klôt, s. Concretion; grume. *Bacon*.
To CLOT, klôt, v. n.—1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips*.—2. To concreate; to coagulate. *Philips*.
CLOTH, klôth, s. plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clôth, Sax.]—1. Any thing woven for dress or covering.—2. The piece of linen spread upon the table.—3. The canvas on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden*.—4. In the plural, dress; habit; garment; vesture. Pronounced *clô's*. *Temple*.—5. The covering of a bed. *Prior*.
To CLOTHE, klôth'e, v. a. pret. *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad*. [from cloth.]—1. To invest as with garments; to cover with dress. *Addison*.—2. To adorn with dress. *Ray*.—3. To invest as with clothes. *Dryden, Watts*.—4. To furnish or provide with clothes.
CLOTHIER, klôth'e'yâr, s. [from cloth.] A maker of cloth. *Graunt*.
CLOTHING, klôth'e'îng, s. [from to clothe.] Dress; vesture; garments. *Fairfax, Swift*.
CLOTHSHEARER, klôth-shêr'âr, s. One who trims the cloth. *Hakewell*.
CLOTPOLL, klôtpôle, s. [from clot and poll.]—1. Thickskull; blockhead. *Shaks*.—2. Head, in scori. *Shakspeare*.

Fâte, târ, tâll, fât,—mê; mên;—pine; pin;—

- To CLOTTER, klôt'târ, v. a. [klotteren, Dutch.]—
To concrete; to coagulate. *Dryden*.
- CLOTTY, klôt'tê, a. [from clot.] Full of clots; concreted. *Harvey*. *Mortimer*.
- A CLOUD, klôûd, s.—1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Grecæ*. *Roxcommon*.—2. The veins or stains in stones, or other bodies.—3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Waller*.—4. Any thing that spreads wide so as to interrupt the view, as a multitude. *Atterbury*.
- To CLOUD, klôûd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To darken with clouds. *Pope*.—2. To obscure: to make less evident.—3. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope*.
- To CLOUD, klôûd, v. n. To grow cloudy.
- CLO'UDBERRY, klôûd'bêr-rê, s. [from cloud and berry.] A plant, called also knotberry.
- CLO'UDCAPT, klôûd'kâpt, a. Topped with clouds. *Shakspeare*.
- CLOUDCOMPELLING, klôûd-kôm-pêl'lîng, a. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller*.
- CLO'UDILY, klôûd'ô-lê, ad. [from cloudy.]—1. With clouds; darkly.—2. Obscurely; not perspicuously. *Spenser*.
- CLO'UDINESS, klôûd'dê-nês, s. [from cloudy.]—1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness; *Harvey*.—2. Want of brightness. *Boyle*.
- CLO'UDILESS, klôûd'lês, a. [from cloud.] Clear; unclouded; luminous. *Pope*.
- CLO'UDY, klôûd'dê, a. [from cloud.]—1. Obscured with clouds. *Exodus*.—2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible. *Watts*.—3. Gloomy of look; not open; not cheerful. *Spenser*.—4. Marked with spots or veins.
- CLOVE, klôve, [the preterite of cleave.]
- CLOVE, klôve, s. [clon, Fr.]—1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate. The fruit or seed of a large tree. *Brown*.—2. Some of the parts into which garlic separates. *Tate*.
- CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, klôve-jîl'ê-flôûr, s. [from its smelling like cloves.] A flower.
- CLOVEN, klô'vn, part. pret. [from. cleave.] *Waller*.
- CLOVEN-FOOTED, klô'vn-fût-êd, }
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klô'vn-hôôft, } a.
[cloven and foot, or hoof.] Having the foot divided into two parts.
- CLOVER, klô'vâr, s. [clêv, Sax.]—1. A species of trefoil. *Shaks*.—2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously. *Ogle*.
- CLOVERED, klô'vârd, a. [from clover.] Covered with clover. *Thomson*.
- CL'UGH, klâf, s. [clough, Sax.] A cliff.
- CLOUGH, klâf, s. [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.
- A CLOUT, klôût, s. [clut, Sax.]—1. A cloth for any mean use. *Swift*.—2. A patch on a shoe or coat.—3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. *Shaks*.—4. An iron plate to an axle-tree.
- To CLOUT, klôût, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To patch; to mend coarsely. *Milton*.—2. To cover with cloth. *Spenser*.—3. To join awkwardly together. *Ascham*.
- CLO'UTED, klôût'êd, participle. a. Congealed; coagulated; for *clotted*. *Gay*.
- CLO'UTERLY, klôût'âr-lê, a. Clumsy; awkward.
- CLOWN, klôûn, s. [clown, Saxon.]—1. A rustick; a clown. *Sidney*.—2. A coarse ill bred man. *Spectator*.
- CLO'WNERY, klôûn'âr-rê, s. [from clown.] Ill breeding; clownishness. *L'Estrange*.
- CLO'WNISH, klôûn'îsh, a. [from clown.]—1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden*.—2. Coarse; rough; rugged. *Spenser*.—3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shaks*.—4. Clumsy; ungainly. *Prior*.
- CLO'WNISHLY, klôûn'îsh-lê, ad. Coarsely; rudely.
- CLO'WNISHNESS, klôûn'îsh-nês, s. [from clownish.]—1. Rusticity; coarseness. *Locke*.—2. Incivility; brutality.
- CLOWN'S MUSTARD, klôûns mûst'ârd, 's. An herb.
- To CLOY, klôê, v. a. [enclouer, Fr.]—1. To satiate; to sate; to surfeit. *Sidney*.—2. To strike the beak together. *Shaks*.—3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.
- CLO'YLESS, klôê'lês, a. [from cloy.] That which cannot cause satiety. *Shakspeare*.
- CLO'YMENT, klôê'mênt, s. [from cloy.] Satiety; repletion. *Shakspeare*.
- CLUB, klâb, s. [clwppa, Welsh.]—1. A heavy stick. *Spenser*.—2. The name of one of the suits of cards.—3. The shot or dividend to be paid. *L'Estrange*.—4. An assembly of good fellows. *Dryden*.—5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras*.
- To CLUB, klâb, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To contribute to common expense.—2. To join to one effect. *Dryden*. *King*.
- To CLUB, klâb, v. a. To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope*.
- CLUBHEAD, klâb-hêd'êd, a. [club and head.] Having a thick head. *Derham*.
- CLUBLA'W, klâb'lâw, s. [club and law.] The law of arms. *Addison*.
- CLUBRO'OM, klâb'rôôm, s. [club and room.] The room in which a club or company assembles.
- To CLUCK, klâk, v. n. [cloccan, Saxon.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Ray*.
- CLUMP, klâmp, s. [from lump.] A shapeless piece of wood.
- CLUMPS, klâmps, s. A numbscull. *Skinner*.
- CLUMSILY, klâmp'zê-lê, ad. [from clumsy.] Awkwardly. *Ray*.
- CLUMSINESS, klâmp'zê-nês, s. [from clumsy.] Awkwardness; unguiliness; want of dexterity. *Collier*.
- CLUMSY, klâmp'zê, a. [lompseh, Dutch, stupid.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Ray*. *Dryden*.
- CLUNG, klûng. The preterite and participle of cling.
- To CLUNG, klûng, v. n. [clingan, Sax.] To dry as wood does.
- CLUNG, klâng, a. [clungu, Saxon.] Wasted with leanness.
- CLU'STER, klâs'târ, s. [elÿrten, Saxon.]—1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. *Bacon*. *Denham*. *Newton*.—2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton*.—3. A body of people collected. *Addison*.
- To CLU'STER, klâs'târ, v. n. To grow in bunches. *Dryden*.
- To CLU'STER, klâs'târ, v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.
- CLU'STER-GRAPE, klâs'târ-grâpe, s. The small black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer*.
- CLU'STERY, klâs'târ-rê, a. Growing in clusters.
- To CLUTCH, klâtsh, v. a.—1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp. *Herbert*.—2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakspeare*.
- CLUTCH, klâtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.—2. The paws; the talons. *L'Estrange*.—3. Hands. *Stillingfleet*.
- A CLU'TTER, klât'tûr, s. A noise; a bustle; a hurry. *King*.
- To CLU'TTER, klât'tûr, v. n. [from the noun.] To make a noise or bustle.
- A CLY'STER, klîs'târ, s. [κλύστικε] An injection into the anus. *Arbuthnot*.
- To COACERVATE, kô-â-sêr-vâte, v. a. [coacervo, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon*.
- COACERVATION, kô-â-sêr-vâshûn, s. [from coacervate.] The act of heaping. *Bacon*.
- COACH, kôtsch, s. [coche, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Sidney*. *Pope*.
- To COACH, kôtsch, v. a. [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope*.
- COACH-BOX, kôtsch'bôks, s. The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbuthnot*.
- COACH-HIRE, kôtsch'hîre, s. Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Spectator*.
- COA'CH-MAN, kôtsch'mân, s. The driver of a coach.
- To COA'CT, kô-âkt, v. n. To act together in concert. *Shakspeare*.
- COA'CTION, kô-âk'shûn, s. [coactus, Lat.] Compulsion; force. *South*.
- COA'CTIVE, kô-âk'tîv, a. [from coact.]—1. Having

—nó, móve, nó, nó;—tábe, táb, báll;—óll;—póánd;—thín, TIIIs.

the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory. *Raleigh*.—2. Acting in concurrence. *Shakespeare*.

COADJUMENT, kò-ád-jú'mént, s. Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, kò-ád-jú'tánt, a. Helping; co-operating. *Philips*.

COADJUTOR, kò-ád-jú'túr, s.—1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate. *Carth.*—2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJUVANCY, kò-ád-jú'ván-sé, s. Help; concurrent help. *Brown*.

COADUNITION, kò-ád-ù-nish'ún, s. The conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale*.

TO COAGMENT, kò-ág-mént, v. a. To congregate. *Glanville*.

COAGMENTATION, kò-ág-ném-tá'shún, s. [from coagment.] Coagulation into one mass. *Ben Jonson*.

COAGULABLE, kò-ág-ù-lá-bl, a. [from coagulate.] That which is capable of concretion. *Boyle*.

TO COAGULATE, kò-ág-ù-lá-te, v. a. [coagulo, Latin.] To force into concretions. *Eacon*. *Woodward*.

TO COAGULATE, kò-ág-ù-lá-te, v. n. To run into concretions. *Boyle*.

COAGULATION, kò-ág-ù-lá'shún, s. [from coagulate.]—1. Concretion; congelation.—2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuthnot*.

COAGULATIVE, kò-ág-ù-lá-tív, a. [from coagulate.] That which has the power of causing concretion. *Boyle*.

COAGULATOR, kò-ág-ù-lá'túr, s. [from coagulate.] That which causes coagulation. *Arbuthnot*.

COAL, kò'le, s. [col, Sax. kol, Germ.]—1. The common fossil fuel. *Decham*.—2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.—3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden*.

TO COAL, kò'le, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carver*.—2. To delineate with a coal. *Camden*.

COAL-BLACK, kò'le-blák, a. [coal and black.] Black in the highest degree. *Dryden*.

COAL-MINE, kò'le-mine, s. [coal and mine.] A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer*.

COAL-PIT, kò'le-pít, s. [from coal and pit.] A pit for digging coals. *Woodward*.

COAL-STONE, kò'le-stóne, s. A sort of canal coal.

COAL-WORK, kò'le-wórk, s. A coalery; a place where coals are found. *Felton*.

COALERY, kò'le-ré, s. A place where coals are dug. *Woodward*.

TO COALESCE, kò-á-lés', v. n. [coalesco, Lat.]—1. To unite in masses. *Newton*.—2. To grow together; to join.

COALESCE, kò-á-lés'sé, s. [from coalesce.] Concretion; union.

COALITION, kò-á-lish'ún, s. [coalitum, Latin.] Union in one mass or body. *Hale*. *Lentley*.

COALY, kò'le, a. Containing coal. *Milton*.

COAPTATION, kò-áp-tá'shún, s. [con and apto, Latin.] The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle*. *Broomer*.

TO COARCE, kò-árk', v. a. [coarco, Latin.]—1. To straiten; to confine.—2. To contract power. *Ayliffe*.

COARCTATION, kò-árk-tá'shún, s. [from coarct.]—1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon*.—2. Contraction of any space. *Ray*.—3. Restraint for liberty. *Bramhall*.

COARSE, kòrse, a.—1. Not refined. *Shaks*.—2. Not soft or fine.—3. Rude; uncivil.—4. Gross; not delicate. *Thomson*.—5. Inelegant; unpolished. *Dryden*.—6. Unaccomplished by education. *Arbuthnot*.—7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Osway*.

COARSELY, kòrse'lé, ad. [from coarse.]—1. Without fineness.—2. Meanly; not elegantly. *Broomer*.—3. Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden*.—4. Inelegantly. *Dryden*.

COARSENESS, kòrse'nés, s. [from coarse.]—1. Impurity; unrefined state. *Bacon*.—2. Roughness; want of fineness.—3. Grossness; want of delicacy.—4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.—5. Meanness; want of nicety. *Addison*.

COAST, kòste, s. [coste, Fr.]—1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. *Dryden*.—2. Side. *Newton*.—3. The COAST is clear. The danger is over. *Sidney*. *Dryden*.

TO COAST, kòste, v. n. To sail close by the shore. *Arbuthnot*.

TO COAST, kòste, v. a. To sail by. *Addison*.

CO'ASTER, kò'stár, s. He that sails timorously near the shore. *Dryden*.

COAT, kòte, s. [cotte, French.]—1. The upper garment. *Samuel*.—2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.—3. Vesture, as demonstrative of the office; as, a herald's coat. *Hazel*.—4. The covering of an animal. *Milton*.—5. Any tregument. *Derham*.—6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden*.

TO COAT, kòte, v. a. To cover; to invest.

TO COAX, kòkes, v. a. To wheedle, to flatter. *L'Estrange*. *Farquhar*.

CO'AXER, kòkes'ér, s. [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB, kòb, s. The head or top.

COB, kòb, s. A sort of sea fowl. *Philips*.

CO'BALT, kòb'ált, s. A mearasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick. *Woodward*.

TO COBBLE, kòb'bl, v. a. [kebler, Danish.]—1. To mend any thing coarsly. *Shaks*.—2. To make any thing clumsily. *Brantley*.

CO'BBLER, kòb'lár, s. [from cobbler.]—1. A mender of old shoes. *Addison*.—2. A clumsy workman in general. *Shaks*.—3. Any mean person. *Dryden*.

CO'BIRONS, kòb'írnz, s. Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon*.

COB'SHOP, kòb'h'úp, s. A coadjutant bishop.

CO'BHUT, kòb'hút, s. [cob and hut.] A boy's game.

COBSWAN, kòb'swón, s. [cob, head, and swan.] The head or leading swan. *Ben Jonson*.

COBWEB, kòb'wé, s. [kopweb, Dutch.]—1. The web or net of a spider. *Spenser*.—2. Any snare or trap. *Swift*.

COCCIFEROUS, kòk-sí'féro-rús, a. [κόκκος and feru.] Plants are so called that have berries. *Quincy*.

CO'CHINEAL, kòtsh'ín-èèl, s. [cochinilla, Span.] An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red color is extracted. *Hill*.

CO'CHLEARY, kòk'le-á-ré, a. [from cochlea, Lat. a screw.] Screwform. *Brown*.

CO'CHLEATED, kòk'le-á-téèd, a. [from cochlea, Latin.] Of a screwed or turbinated form. *Woodward*.

COCK, kòk, s. [coec, Sax.]—1. The male to the hen. *Dryden*.—2. The male of any small birds. *Arbuthnot*.—3. The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind. *Shaks*.—4. A spout to let out water at will. *Pope*.—5. The notch of an arrow.—6. The pert of the lock of a gun that strikes with a flint. *Greav*.—7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift*.—8. Cock-crowing. *Shaks*.—9. A cockboat; a small boat. *Shaks*.—10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.] *Mortimer*.—11. The form of a hat. *Addison*.—12. The style of a dial. *Chambers*.—13. The needle of a balance.—14. *Cock on the hoop*. Triumphant; exulting. *Camden*. *Hudibras*.

TO COCK, kòk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift*.—2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance. *Prior*.—3. To mould the form of the hat.—4. To fix the cock of a gun for a discharge. *Dryden*.—5. To raise hay in small heaps. *Spenser*.

TO COCK, kòk, v. n.—1. To strut; to hold up the head. *Addison*.—2. To train or use fighting cocks. *Ben Jonson*.

COCKA'DE, kòk-á'dé, s. [from cock.] A ribband worn in the hat.

A COCKATRICE, kòk'á-tríse, s. [cock and atter, Saxon, a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. *Bacon*.

COCKBOAT, kòk'bòte, s. [cock and boat.] A small boat belonging to a ship. *Stillingfleet*.

COCKBROTH, kòk'bròth, s. Broth made by boiling a cock. *Hartwell*.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê;—pîne, plu;—

COCKCROWING, kôk-krôw'ing, s. [cock and crow.] The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark.*
 To COCKER, kôk'âr, v. a. [coquelirer, Fr.] To caude; to fondle. *Locke. Swift.*
 COCKER, kôk'âr, s. One who follows the sport of cockfighting.
 COCKEREL, kôk'kûr-îl, s. [from cock.] A young cock. *Dryden.*
 COCKET, kôk'it, s. A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Covel. Davies.*
 COCKFIGHT, kôk'fite, s. A match of cocks. *Bacon.*
 COCKHORSE, kôk'kôrse, a. [cock and horse.] On horseback; triumphant. *Prior.*
 COCKLE, kôk'kl, s. [coquille, Fr.] A small testaceous fish. *Locke.*
 COCKLE-STAIRS, kôk'kl-stâves, s. Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*
 COCKLE, kôk'kl, s. [coecol, Sax.] A weed that grows in corn, corn-rose. *Donne.*
 To COCKLE, kôk'kl, v. a. [from cockle.] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay.*
 COCKLED, kôk'klid, a. [from cockle.] Shelled, or tubinated. *Shakspeare.*
 COCKLOFT, kôk'lôft, s. [cock and lot.] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*
 COCKMASTER, kôk'mâs-tûr, s. One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*
 COCKMATCH, kôk'mâtsh, s. Cockfight for a prize.
 COCKNEY, kôk'nê, s.—1. A native of London. *Dorset.*—2. An effeminate, low citizen. *Shaks.*
 COCKPIT, kôk'pît, s. [cock and pit.]—1. The area where cocks fight. *Bovel.*—2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Haris.*
 COCKSCOMB, kôk'skôme, s. A plant; lousewort.
 COCKSHEAD, kôk'shêd, s. A plant; sainfoin.
 COCKSHUT, kôk'shût, s. The close of the evening.
 COCKSPUR, kôk'spûr, s. Virginian hawthorn. A species of hawthorn.
 COCKSURE, kôk'shôr, a. [from cock and sure.] Confidently certain. *Shaks. Pope.*
 COCKSWAIN, kôk'sn, s. [coegswaine, Saxon.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.
 COCKWEED, kôk'wêed, s. A plant, dittander, or pepperwort.
 COCOA, kô'kô, s. [cacaoal, Spanish.] A species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching houses. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many series of fruits. *Milner. Hill.*
 COCOON, kôk-kôôn', s. [In natural history.] The pod of a silk-worm.
 COCTILE, kôk'tîl, a. [coctilis, Latin.] Made by boiling. *Arbutnot.*
 COCTION, kôk'shûn, s. [coctio, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbutnot.*
 COD, kôd,
 CODFISH, kôd'fîsh, }
 A sea fish.
 COD, kôd, s. [codde, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*
 To COD, kôd, v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*
 CODDERS, kôd'dârs, s. [from cod.] Gatherers of prase. *Dict.*
 CODE, kôde, s. [codex, Lat.]—1. A book.—2. A book of the civil law. *Arbutnot.*
 CODICIL, kôd'ê-sîl, s. [codicillus, Lat.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*
 CODILLE, kô-dîl, s. [codille, Fr.] A term at ombre. *Pope.*
 To CODDLE, kôd'dl, v. a. [coctulo, Latin.] To parboil.

CODDLING, kôd'dling, s. [from to codle.] An apple generally codled. *King.*
 COEFFICACY, kô-êf'îs-kâ-sê, s. [con and efficacio, Lat.] The power of several things acting together. *Brown.*
 COEFFICIENCY, kô-êf'îsh'ên-sê, s. [con and efficio, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end. *Glauville.*
 COEFFICIENT, kô-êf'îsh'ênt, s. [con and efficiens, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.
 COELIAC Passion, kô-êl'î-âk. A diarrhoea or flux, that arises from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*
 COEMPTION, kô-êmp'shûn, s. [coemptio, Latin.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon.*
 COEQUAL, kô-ê'kwâl, a. [from con and æqualis, Lat.] Equal. *Shakspeare.*
 COEQUALITY, kô-ê-kwâl'ê-tê, s. [from coequal.] The state of being equal.
 To COERCE, kô-êr'sê, v. a. [coerceo, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe.*
 COERCIBLE, kô-êr'sê-bl, a. [from coerce.]—1. That may be restrained.—2. That ought to be restrained.
 COERCION, kô-êr'shûn, s. [from coerce.] Penal restraint; check. *Hale. South.*
 COERCIVE, kô-êr'siv, a. [from coerce.]—1. That which has the power of laying restraint. *Blackmore.*—2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment. *Hooker.*
 COESSENTIAL, kô-ê-sên'shâl, a. [con and essentia, Latin.] Participating of the same essence. *Hooker.*
 COESSENTIALITY, kô-ê-sên'shê-âf'ê-tê, s. [from coessential.] Participation of the same essence.
 COETANEOUS, kô-ê-tâ-nê-ûs, a. [con and ætas, Lat.] Of the same age with another. *Brown.*
 COETERNAL, kô-ê-têr'nâl, a. [con and æternus, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*
 COETERNALLY, kô-ê-têr'nâl-lê, ad. [from coeternal.] In a state of equal eternity with another.
 COETERNITY, kô-ê-têr'nê-tê, s. [from coeternal.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*
 COEVAL, kô-ê-vâl, a. [coævus, Lat.] Of the same age. *Prior. Bentley.*
 COEVAL, kô-ê-vâl, s. [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*
 COEVIOUS, kô-ê-vûs, a. [coævus, Latin.] Of the same age. *South.*
 To COEXIST, kô-êgz-îst, v. n. [con and existo, Lat.] To exist at the same time. *Hale.*
 COEXISTENCE, kô-êgz-îst'ênsê, s. [from coexist.] Existence at the same time with another. *Grey.*
 COEXISTENT, kô-êgz-îst'ênt, a. [from coexist.] Having existence at the same time with another.
 To COEXTEND, kô-êgz-tênd', v. a. [con and extendo, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grey.*
 COEXTENSION, kô-êgz-tên'shûn, s. [from coextend.] The state of extending to the same space with another. *Hale.*
 COEXTENSIVE, kô-êks-tên'siv, a. [from coextend.] Equally extensive, extending together.
 COFFEE, kôf'fê, s. [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called coffee, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, hot. *Bacon.*
 COFFEEHOUSE, kôf'fê-hôûse, s. [coffee and house.] A house where coffee is sold. *Prior.*
 COFFEE MAN, kôf'fê-mân, s. One that keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*
 COFFEE POT, kôf'fê-pôt, s. [coffee and pot.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
 COFFER, kôf'fâr, s. [coffe, Saxon.]—1. A chest, generally for keeping money. *Spenser. L'Estrange.*—2. Treasure. *Bacon.*—3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat. *Chambers.*
 To COFFER, kôf'fâr, v. a. To treasure up in chests. *Bacon.*

—nò, mòye, nòr, nò;—(à)br, rùb, bûj;—ûj;—pòdù;—rhûe. Titi.

COFFERER, of the King's Household, kò'f'fà-âr, s. A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Covel*.

COFFIN, kò'f'fîn, s. [coffin, French.]—1. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney*, *Swift*.—2. A mould of paste for a pye.—3. **COFFIN of a horse**, is the whole part of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **COFFIN**, kò'f'fîn, v. a. To enclose in a coffin. *Danne*.

To **COG**, kòg, v. a.—1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shaks*.—2. To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson*.—3. To cog a die. To secure it, so as to direct its fall. *Swift*.

To **COG**, kòg, v. a. To lie; to wheedle. *Shaks*.

COG, kòg, s. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **COG**, kòg, v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kò'jên-sè, s. [from cogent.] Force, strength. *Locke*.

COGENT, kò'jênt, a. [cogens, Latin.] Forceful; resistive; convincing. *Bentley*.

COGENTLY, kò'jênt-lè, ad. [from cogent.] With resistless force; forcibly. *Locke*.

COGGER, kòg'âr, s. [from cog.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE, kòg'gl-stòne, s. [cuogolo, Ital.] A little stone. *Skinner*.

COGITABLE, kòdjé'-tâ-bl, a. [from cogito, Lat.] What may be the subject of thought.

To **COGITATE**, kòdjé'-tâ-te, v. n. [cogito, Latin.] To think; to exercise the mind.

COGITATION, kòdjé'-tâ'shûn, s. [cogitatio, Lat.]—1. Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker*.—2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.—3. Meditation. *Milton*.

COGITATIVE, kòdjé'-tâ-tîv, a. [from cogito, Latin.]—1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley*.—2. Given to meditation. *Wotton*.

COGNATI, kòg-nâ'tî, s. pl. [Lat.] Relations by the mother. *Blackstone*.

COGNATION, kòg-nâ'shûn, s. [cognatio, Latin.]—1. Kindred. *South*.—2. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown*.

COGNISEE, kòg-nè-zèè, or kò'n-è-zèè, s. [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tencements is acknowledged. *Covel*.

COGNISOUR, kòg-nè-zòr, or kò'n-nè-zòr, s. [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine. *Covel*.

COGNITION, kòg-nîsh'ûn, s. [cognitio, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown*.

COGNITIVE, kòg-nè-tîv, a. [from cognitus, Lat.] Having the power of knowing. *South*.

COGNIZABLE, kòg-nè-zâ-bl, or kò'n-nè-zâ-bl, a. [cognosabile, French.]—1. That falls under judicial notice.—2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.—3. That may be known.

COGNIZANCE, kòg-nè-zâns, or kò'n-nè-zâns, s. [cognosance, French.]—1. Judicial notice; trial. *South*.—2. A badge by which any one is known.

COGNOMINAL, kòg-nò'm-nâ-l, a. [cognomen, Latin.] Having the same name. *Brown*.

COGNOMINATION, kòg-nò'm-nâ'shûn, s. [cognomen, Latin.]—1. A surname; the name of a family.—2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown*.

COGNOSCENCE, kòg-nòs-sèns, s. [cognosco, Lat.] Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, kòg-nòs-sè-bl, a. [cognosco, Lat.] That may be known. *Halt*.

To **COHABIT**, kò-hâ'b'î-t, v. n. [cohabit, Latin.]—1. To dwell with another in the same place. *South*.—2. To live together as husband and wife. *Fiddes*.

COHABITANT, kò-hâ'b'-tânt, s. An inhabitant of the same place. *Decay of Piety*.

COHABITATION, kò-hâ'b'-tâ'shûn, s. [from cohabit.]—1. The state of inhabiting the same place with another.—2. The state of living together as married persons. *Tatler*.

COHERE, kò-â-è, s. [cohaerens, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor*.

COHERESS, kò-â-è, s. A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

To **COHERE**, kò-hè-è, v. n. [cohaere, Latin.]—1. To stick together. *Boothward*.—2. To be well connected.—3. To suit; to fit. *Shaks*.—4. To agree.

COHERENCE, kò-hè-rèns, s.

COHERENCY, kò-hè-rèns, s.

[cohaerentia, Lat.]—1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist division and separation. *Quincy*, *Bentley*.—2. Connexion; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker*.—3. The texture of a discourse.—4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating. *Locke*.

COHERENT, kò-hè-rènt, a. [cohaerens, Latin.]—1. Sticking together. *Arbutnot*.—2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. *Shaks*.—3. Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts*.

COHESION, kò-hè-zhûn, s. [from cohere.]—1. The act of sticking together. *Newton*.—2. The state of union. *Blackmore*.—3. Connexion; dependency. *Locke*.

COHESIVE, kò-hè-sîv, a. [from cohere.] That has the power of sticking together.

COHESIVENESS, kò-hè-sîv-nèss, s. [from cohesive.] The quality of being cohesive.

To **COHIBIT**, kò-h'î-b'î-t, v. a. [cohibeo, Latin.] To restrain; to hinder.

To **COHOBATE**, kò'hò-bâ-te, v. a. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, or new matter of the same kind, and distil it again. *Abbutnot*.

COHOBATION, kò-hò-bâ'shûn, s. [from cohobate.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy*, *Grew*.

COHORT, kò'hòrt, s. [cohors, Latin.]—1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden*.—2. A body of warriors. *Milton*.

COHORTATION, kò-hò-râ'shûn, s. [cohortatio, Lat.] Incitement.

COIFF, kò'îf, s. [coëffe, Fr.] The head-dress; a cap. *Bacon*.

COIFFED, kò'îf, a. [from coiff.] Wearing a coiff.

COIFFURE, kò'îf'ûr, s. [coiffure, Fr.] Head-dress. *Addison*.

COIGNE, kò'îne, s. [Cueiller, F.] A corner.

To **COIL**, kò'îl, v. a. [cœuile, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle*.

COIL, kò'îl, s. [kolleren, German.]—1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shaks*.—2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN, kò'în, s. [coigne, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoins*. *Shakspeare*.

COIN, kò'în, s. [cuneus, Latin.]—1. Money stamped with a local impression.—2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond*.

To **COIN**, kò'în, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To mint or stamp metals for money.—2. To forge any thing, in an ill sense. *Atterbury*.

COINAGE, kò'în-âje, s. [from coin.]—1. The act or practice of coining money.—2. Coin; money. *Brown*.—3. The charges of coining money.—4. Forgery; invention. *Shakspeare*.

To **COINCIDE**, kò-în-sîd-è, v. n. [coincido, Latin.]—1. To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne*.—2. To concur. *Watts*.

COINCIDENCE, kò-în-sè-dèns, s. [from coincide.]—1. The state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point. *Bentley*.—2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the same end.—3. The accident by which two things happen at the same time.

COINCIDENT, kò-în-sè-dènt, a. [from coincide.]—1. Falling upon the same point. *Newton*.—2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent. *South*, *Bentley*.

COINCIDENT, kò-în-sè-dènt, s. [from the adjective.] What concurs with something else. *Overbury*.

COINDICATION, kò-în-dè-kâ'shûn, s. [from con and indicio, Lat.] Many symptoms brokening the same cause.

COINER, kò'în-âr, s. [from coin.]—1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift*.—2. A counterfeit of the king's stamp.—3. An inventor. *Camden*.

To **COJOIN**, kô-jôin, v. n. [conjungo, Lat.] To join with another. *Shakspeare*.

COY'S TRIL, kôis'trîl, s. A coward hawk. *Shaks.*

COIT, kôit, s. [kote, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew*.

COPTION, kô-îsh'ûn, s. [coitio, Lat.]—1. Copulation; the act of generation.—2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown*.

COKE, kôke, s. [coquo.] Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kô-lân-dâr, s. [colo, to strain, Lat.] A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. *May*.

COLATION, kô-lâ'shûn, s. The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kô-lâ-shûre, s. [from colo, Latin.]—1. The act of straining; filtration.—2. The matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kôl'bêr-tên, s. A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve*.

COLCOTHAR, kôl'kô-thâr, s. A term in chemistry. The dry substance which remains after distillation. *Quincy*.

COLD, kôld, a. [colb, Saxon.]—1. Not hot; not warm. *Arbutnot*.—2. Chill; having sense of cold. *Shaks*.—3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon*.—4. Unaffected; rigid; without passion; a cold friend. *Asclum. Rowe*.—5. Unaffected; unable to move the passions; a cold plea. *Addison*.—6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; cold looks. *Clarendon*.—7. Chaste. *Shaks*.—8. Not welcome; cold news. *Shaks*.—9. Not hasty; not violent.—10. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shaks*.—11. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shakspeare*.

COLD, kôld, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon*.—2. The sensation of cold; chilliness.—3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration. *Sha's. Roscommon*.

COLDLY, kôld'lê, ad. [from cold.]—1. Without heat.—2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift*.

COLDNESS, kôld'nês, s. [from cold.]—1. Want of heat. *Boyle*.—2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker*.—3. Coyness; want of kindness. *Prior*.—4. Chastity. *Pope*.

COLE, kôle, s. [cappi, Saxon.] Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kôle-wûrt, s. [caplpyrt, Saxon.] Cabbage. *Dryden*.

COLICK, kôl'ik, s. [colicus, Lat.] It strictly is a disorder of the colon, but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy*.

COLICK, kôl'ik, a. Affecting the bowels. *Milton*.

To **COLLAPSE**, kôl'lâps, v. n. [collapsus, Latin.] To close so as that one side touches the other. *Arbutnot*.

COLLAPSION, kôl-lâp'shûn, s. [from collapse.]—1. The state of vessels closed.—2. The act of closing or collapsum.

COLLAR, kôl'lâr, s. [collare, Latin.]—1. A ring of metal put round the neck.—2. The harness fastened about the horse's neck. *Shaks*.—3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.—4. To slip the COLLAR. To disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty. *Hubbard*.—5. A COLLAR of *Brown*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kôl'lâr-bône, s. [from collar and bone.] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck. *Wiseman*.

To **COLLAR**, kôl'lâr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.—2. To COLLAR *beef*; or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To **COLLATE**, kôl-lâ'te, v. a. [collatum, Lat.]—1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another. *South*.—2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.—3. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. *Atterburn*.

COLLATERAL, kôl-lâ'tê-râl, a. [con and latus, Lat.]—1. Side to side. *Milton*.—2. Running parallel.—3. Diffused on either side. *Milton*.—4. Those that stand equal in relation to some antec-

tor. *Ayliffe*.—5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shaks*.—6. Concurrent. *Atterburn*.

COLLATERALLY, kôl-lâ'tê-râl-ê, ad. [from collateral.]—1. Side by side. *Wilkins*.—2. Indirectly. *Dryden*.—3. In collateral relation.

COLLATION, kôl-lâ'shûn, s. [collatio, Latin.]—1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.—2. Comparison of one thing of the same kind with another. *Greav*.—3. In law. *Collatio* is the bestowing of a benefice. *Covel*.—4. A repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kôl-lâ-tîsh'ûs, a. [collatitius, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kôl-lâ'tôr, s. [from collate.]—1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts. *Addison*.—2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe*.

To **COLLAUD**, kôl-lâw'ê, v. a. [collaudo, Latin.] To join in praising. *Diet*.

COLLEAGUE, kôl'lêg, s. [collega, Latin.] A partner in office or employment. *Milton. Swift*.

To **COLLEAGUE**, kôl'lêg, v. a. To unite with.

To **COLLECT**, kôl-lêkt, v. a. [collectum, Latin.]—1. To gather together. *Watts*.—2. To draw many units into one sum.—3. To gain from observation. *Shaks*.—4. To inter as a consequence; to gather from premises. *Decay of Piety*.—5. To COLLECT himself. To recover from surpris. *Shakspeare*.

COLLECT, kôl'lêkt, s. [collecta, low Latin.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer. *Taylor*.

COLLECTANEOUS, kôl-lêk'tâ-nê-ûs, a. [collectaneus, Lat.] Gathered up together.

COLLECTIBLE, kôl-lêk'tê-bl, a. [from collect.] That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECT'ION, kôl-lêk'shûn, s. [from collect.]—1. The act of gathering together.—2. The things gathered. *Addison*.—3. The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker*.—4. Consectary; deduced from premises. *Hooker. Davies*.

COLLECTITIOUS, kôl-lêk-tîsh'ûs, a. [collectitius, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE, kôl-lêk'tiv, a. [collectif, Fr.]—1. Gathered into one mass; accumulative. *Hooker. Watts*.—2. Employed in deducing consequences. *Brown*.—3. A collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kôl-lêk'tiv-lê, ad. [from collective.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly. *Itale*.

COLLECTOR, kôl-lêk'tôr, s. [collector, Latin.]—1. A gatherer. *Addison*.—2. A tax-gatherer. *Temple*.

COLLEGATARY, kôl-lêg'â-târ, s. [from con and legatum, a legacy, Lat.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chambers*.

COLLEGE, kôl'lêdje, s. [collegium, Latin.]—1. A community. *Dryden*.—2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion. *Bacon*.—3. The house in which the collegians reside. *2 Kings*.—4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in public.

COLLEGIAL, kôl-lê-jê-âl, a. [from college.] Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kôl-lê-jê-ân, s. [from college.] An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kôl-lê-jê-âte, a. [collegiatus, low Lat.]—1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker*.—2. A collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of Presbyters lived together. *Ayliffe*.

COLLEGIATE, kôl-lê-jê-âte, s. [from college.] A member of a college; university man. *Rymer*.

COLLET, kôl-lê, s. [Fr. from collum, Lat. the neck.]—1. Something that went about the neck.—2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To **COLLIDE**, kôl'lîdê, v. a. [collido, Lat.] To beat, to dash, to knock together. *Brown*.

COLLIER, kôl'yâr, s. [from coal.]—1. A digger of coals.—2. A dealer in coals. *Bacon*.—3. A ship that carries coals.

—*uó, móve, nóe, nói,—tibe, táb, báll,—óll,—póllm;—/lin, Thiv.*

COLLIERY, kól'ýr-é, s. [from *collier*.]—1. The place where coals are dug.—2. The coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kól'fl-óó-úr, s. [from *capl, Sax. and flower*.] Cauliflower.

COLLIGATION, kól'fl-gá'shún, s. [colligatio, Lat.] A binding together. *Brown*.

COLLIMATION, kól'fl-má'shún, s. [from *collimo, Lat.*] Aim.

COLLINEATION, kól'fl-n-é-á'shún, s. [collineo, Latin.] The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kól'fl-k'wá-bl, a. [from *colliquate*.] Easily dissolved. *Harvey*.

COLLIQUAMENT, kól'fl-k'wá-mént, s. [from *colliquate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kól'fl-k'wánt, a. [from *colliquate*.] That which has the power of melting.

TO COLLIQUATE, kól'fl-k'wá-te, v. a. [colliquo, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle, Harvey*.

COLLIQUATION, kól'fl-k'wá'shún, s. [colliquatio, Lat.]—1. The melting of any thing whatsoever.—2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands. *Bacon*.

COLLIQUATIVE, kól'fl-k'wá-tív, a. [from *colliquate*.] [Melting; dissolvent. *Harvey*.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kól'fl-k'wé-fák'shún, s. [colliquefacio, Latin.] The act of melting together.

COLLISION, kól'fl-hzh'án, s. [collisio, Latin.]—1. The act of striking two bodies together.—2. The state of being struck together; a clash. *DeWalt*.

TO COLLOCATE, kól'fl-l-á-te, v. a. [colloco, Lat.] To place; to station. *Bacon*.

COLLOCATION, kól'fl-l-k'á'shún, s. [collocatio, Latin.]—1. The act of placing.—2. The state of being placed. *Bacon*.

COLLOCUTION, kól'fl-l-k'á'shún, s. [enlocutio, Latin.] Conference; conversation.

TO COLLOGUE, kól'fl-l-óg, v. n. To wheedle; to flatter. A low word.

COLLOP, kól'fl-ap, s. [from *coal and op*, a rasher broiled upon the coals.]—1. A small slice of meat. *King's Cookery*.—2. A piece of an animal. *L'Es-trange*.—3. A child. *Shakespeare*.

COLLOQUY, kól'fl-l-kwé, s. [colloquium; Latin.] Conference; conversation; talk. *Taylor*.

COLLOW, kól'fl-ó, s. Black grime of coals. *Wool-ward*.

COLLECTANCY, kól'fl-lák'tán-sé, s. [collector, Lat.] Opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION, kól'fl-lák-tá'shún, s. [colluctatio, Latin.] Contest; contrariety; opposition. *Wool-ward*.

TO COLLUDE, kól'fl-lú-de, v. n. [colludo, Latin.] To conspire in a fraud.

COLLUSION, kól'fl-lú-zhún, s. [collusio, Latin.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, kól'fl-lú-sív, a. [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kól'fl-lú-sív-lé, ad. [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY, kól'fl-lú-sór-é, a. [collusio, Latin.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY, kól'fl-é, s. [from *coal*.] The smut of coal. *Birton*.

TO COLLY, kól'fl-é, v. a. To grime with coal. *Shaks*.

COLLYRIUM, kól'fl-ri-é-ám. [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR, kól'fl-már, s. [French.] A sort of pear.

COLOGN *Earth*, kól'fl-ón-é, s. A deep brown, very light bastard ochre. *Hill*.

COLON, kól'fl-ón, s. [κόλον.]—1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period.—2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. *Quincy, Swift, Floyer*.

COLONEL, kól'fl-nél, s. The chief commander of a regiment. Generally sounded *col'nel*.

COLONELSHIP, kól'fl-nél-shíp, s. [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel. *Swift*.

TO COLONIZE, kól'fl-ó-ní-ze, v. a. [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants. *Hovel*.

COLONNADE, kól'fl-ó-ná-de', s. [from *colonna, Ital.*]—1. A peristyle of a circular figure, of a series of columns disposed in a circle. *Addison*.—2. Any series or range of pillars. *Pope*.

COLONY, kól'fl-ó-né, s. [colonia, Latin.]—1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.—2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryden*.

COLOPIONY, kól'fl-ó-l-ón-é, s. [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] *Rosin, Boyle, Floyer*.

COLOQUINTEDA, kól'fl-ó-kwín'té-dá, s. [colocythis, Latin.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers*.

COLORATE, kól'fl-ó-rá-te, a. [coloratus, Latin.] Coloured; dyed. *Ray*.

COLORATION, kól'fl-ó-rá'shún, s. [coloro, Latin.]—1. The art or practice of colouring.—2. The state of being coloured. *Bacon*.

COLORIFICK, kól'fl-ó-rí-fík, a. [colorificus, Latin.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton*.

COLOSSI, kól'fl-ó-sí, }
COLOSSUS, kól'fl-ó-sús, }
[colossus, Latin.] A statue of enormous magnitude.

COLOSSIAN, kól'fl-ó-sé-án, a. [colossus, Latin.] Giant-like.

COLOUR, kól'fl-ár, s. [color, Latin.]—1. The appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; dye. *Newton*.—2. The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryden*.—3. The tint of the painter. *Pope*.—4. The representation of any thing superficially examined. *Swift*.—5. Concealment; palliation. *K. Charles*.—6. Appearance; false show. *Knolles*.—7. Kind; species, character. *Shaks*.—8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Knolles*.

TO COLOUR, kól'fl-ár, v. a. [coloro, Latin.]—1. To mark with some hue, or dye.—2. To palliate; to excuse. *Robtigh*.—3. To make plausible. *Addison*.

TO COLOUR, kól'fl-ár, v. n. To blush.

COLOURABLE, kól'fl-ár-á-bl, a. [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. *Spenser, Hooker, Browg*.

COLOURABLY, kól'fl-ár-á-bl-é, ad. [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly. *Bacon*.

COLOURED, kól'fl-ár, part. a. Streaked; diversified with hues. *Baron*.

CYLURING, kól'fl-ár-íng, s. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on colours. *Prior*.

COLOURIST, kól'fl-ár-íst, s. [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. *Dryden*.

COLOURLESS, kól'fl-ár-lés, a. [from *colour*.] Without colour; transparent. *Newton, Bentley*.

COLT, kól't, s. [colt, Saxon.]—1. A young horse; not a foal. *Taylor*.—2. A young foolish fellow. *Shakespeare*.

TO COLT, kól't, v. n. To frisk; to frolic. *Spenser*.

TO COLT, kól't, v. n. To befool. *Shakespeare*.

COLTS-FOOT, kól'ts-fót, s. [from *colt and foot*.] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, kól'ts-tóóth, s.—1. An imperfect tooth in young horses.—2. A love of youthful pleasures. *Shakespeare*.

COLTEN, kól'tén, s. [cuttop, Saxon.] The sharp iron of a plough.

COLTISH, kól'tish, a. [from *colt*.] Wanton.

COLUBRINE, kól'fl-á-brí-ne, a. [colubrinus, Lat.]—1. Relating to a serpent.—2. Cunning; crafty.

COLUMBARY, kól'fl-ám-bá-ré, s. [colubarium, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house. *Brown*.

COLUBINE, kól'fl-ám-bí-ne, s. [colubina, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller*.

COLUBINE, kól'fl-ám-bí-ne, s. [colubinus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *Diet*.

COLUMN, kól'fl-ám, s. [columna, Lat.]—1. A round pillar. *Peacham*.—2. Any body pressing vertically upon its base.—3. The long file or row of troops.—4. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—wê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

COLUMNAR, kô-lôm'nâra. }
COLUMNARIAN, kô-lôm'nâ-rê-ân. } a.
 [from column.] Formed in columns. *Woodward*.
COLURES, kô-lûres', s. [coluri, Lat. κολυρῆς.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world; one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra, the other through the solstitial points Cancer and Capricorn. They divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. *Harris. Milton*.
COMA, kô'mâ, s. [κωμᾶ.] A morbid disposition to sleep.
COMATEL, kô-mâ'te', s. [com and mate.] Companion.
COMATOSE, kô-mâ-tô'se', a. [from coma.] Lethargick.
COMB, kôm, s. [canth, Saxon.]—1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair. *Newton*.—2. The top or crest of a cock. *Dryden*.—3. The cavities in which the boys lodge their honey. *Dryden*.
 To **COMB**, kôm, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To divide, and adjust the hair. *Swift*.—2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth; as, to comb wool.
COMB-BRUSH, kôm'e-brûsh, s. [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.
COMB-MAKER, kôm'e-mâ-kûr, s. One whose trade it is to make combs. *Mortimer*.
 To **COMBAT**, kôm'bât, v. n. [combattre, Fr.] To fight. *Shakespeare*.
 To **COMBAT**, kôm'bât, v. a. To oppose. *Granville*.
COMBAT, kôm'bât, s. Contest; battle; duel. *Dryden*.
COMBATANT, kôm'hâ-tânt, s. [combattant, French.]—1. He that fights with another; antagonist.—2. A champion. *Locke*.
COMBER, kô'mâr, s. [from comb.] He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.
COMBINE, kôm'bê-nâte, a. [from combine.] Il trothed; promised. *Shakespeare*.
COMBINATION, kôm'bê-nâ'shôn, s. [from combine.]—1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. *Shaks*.—2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South*.—3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke*.—4. COMBINATION is used in mathematics, to denote the variation or disposition of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.
 To **COMBINE**, kôm-blî'e', v. a. [combine, Fr.]—1. To join together. *Milton*.—2. To link in union. *Shaks*.—3. To agree; to accord. *Shaks*.—4. To join together; opposed to analyse.
 To **COMBINE**, kôm-blî'e', v. n.—1. To enalesce; to unite each with other.—2. To unite in friendship or design.
COMBINABLE, kôm-blî'e'-â-bl, a. from combine.] Consistent. *Chesterfield*.
COMBLESS, kôm'lê's, s. [from comb.] Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakespeare*.
COMBUST, kôm-bûst', a. [combustum, Latin.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun is said to be *combust*.
COMBUSTIBLE, kôm-bûs'tê-bl, a. [combustum, Lat.] Susceptible of fire. *South*.
COMBUSTIBILITY, kôm-bûs'tê-bl-nê's, s. Aptness to take fire.
COMBUSTION, kôm-bû's'tshôn, s.—1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. *Burnet*.—2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Addison*.
 To **COME**, kôm, v. n. pret. came, particip. come, [coman, Saxon; komen, Dutch.]—1. To be moved from a distant to a nearer place. Opposed to go. *Knolles*.—2. To draw near; to advance toward. *Shaks*.—3. To move in any manner toward another. *Locke*.—4. To proceed; to issue. 2 *Sam*.—5. To advance from one stage to another. *Knolles. Dryden*.—6. To change condition either for better or worse. *Swift*.—7. To attain any condition. *B. Jonson*.—8. To become. *Shaks*.—9. To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke*.—10. To change some one state into another desired. *Bacon. Hudibras*.—11. To become present, and no longer future. *Dryden*.—12. To become present; no longer absent. *Pope*.—13. To happen; to fall out. *Shaks*.—14. To fol-

low as a consequence. *Shaks*.—15. To cease very lately from some act or state. 2 *Sam*.—16. To **COME about**. To come to pass; to fall out. *Shaks*.—17. To **COME about**. To change; to come round. *Ben Jonson*.—18. To **COME again**. To return. *Judges*.—19. To **COME at**. To reach; to obtain; to gain. *Suckling*.—20. To **COME by**. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. *Hooker. Stillingfleet*.—21. To **COME in**. To enter. *Locke*.—22. To **COME in**. To comply; to yield.—23. To **COME in**. To become missh. *Roscommon*.—24. To **COME in**. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. *Atterbury*.—25. To **COME in for**. To be early enough to obtain. *Collier*.—26. To **COME in to**. To join with; to bring help. *Bacon*.—27. To **COME in to**. To comply with; to agree to. *Atterbury*.—28. To **COME near**. To approach in excellence. *Ben Jonson*.—29. To **COME off**. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden*.—30. To **COME off**. To proceed; as effects from their causes. *Locke*.—31. To **COME off**. To deviate; to depart from a rule. *Bacon*.—32. To **COME off**. To escape. *Milton. South*.—33. To **COME off**. To end an affair. *Hudibras*.—34. To **COME off from**. To leave; to forbear. *Felton*.—35. To **COME on**. To advance; to make progress. *Bacon. Knolles*.—36. To **COME on**. To advance to combat. *Knolles*.—37. To **COME on**. To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon*.—38. To **COME over**. To repeat an act. *Shaks*.—39. To **COME over**. To revolt. *Addison*.—40. To **COME over**. To raise in distillation. *Boyle*.—41. To **COME out**. To make publick. *Stillingfleet*.—42. To **COME out**. To appear upon trial; to be discovered. *Arbutnot*.—43. To **COME out with**. To give vent to. *Boyle*.—44. To **COME to**. To consent or yield. *Swift*.—45. To **COME to**. To amount to. *Knolles. Locke*.—46. To **COME to himself**. To recover his senses. *Temple*.—47. To **COME to pass**. To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker. Boyle*.—48. To **COME up**. To grow out of the ground. *Bacon. Temple*.—49. To **COME up**. To make appearance. *Bacon*.—50. To **COME up**. To come into use.—51. To **COME up to**. To amount to. *Woodward*.—52. To **COME up to**. To rise to. *Wake*.—53. To **COME up with**. To overtake.—54. To **COME upon**. To invade; to attack. *South*.
COME, kôm, A particle of exhortation. Be quick; make no delay. *Genesis*.
COME, kôm, A particle of reconciliation. *Come, Come*, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt. *Pope*.
 To **COME**, kôm, In futurity; not present. *Locke*.
COME, kôm, s. [from the verb.] A sprout; a cant term. *Mortimer*.
COMEDIAN, kôm'ê-dê-ân, s. [from comedy.]—1. A player or actor of comic parts.—2. A player in general; an actress or actor. *Camden*.—3. A writer of com-dies. *Peacham*.
COMEDY, kôm'mê-dê, s. [comedia, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Pope*.
COMELINESS, kôm'lê-nê's, s. [from comely.] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Sidney. Ray. Prior*.
COMELY, kôm'lê, a. [from become.]—1. Graceful; decent. *South*.—2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shakespeare*.
COMELY, kôm'lê, ad. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham*.
COMER, kôm'mâr, s. [from come.] One that comes. *Bacon. Locke*.
COMET, kôm'it, s. [cometa, Latin, a hairy star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. *Comets*, properly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. *Crashaw*.
COMETARY, kôm'mê-târ-ê, }
COMETICK, kôm-mêt'ik, } a.
 [from comet.] Relating to a comet. *Cheyne*.
COMFIT, kôm'fit, s. [from confect.] Sweetmeat; fruit preserved in sugar. *Hudibras*.
 To **COMFIT**, kôm'fit, v. a. To preserve dry with sugar. *Covely*.

no, mōve, nōr, nōr;—tūbe, tūh, būll;—ōll;—pōund—*chin*, THIN.

COMFIT-MAKER, kām'fīt-mā-kār, s. A maker of comfits.

COMFUTURE, kām'fē-tshūr, s. [from comfit.] Sweetener. *Donne*.

To COMFORT, kām'fārt, v. a. [comforto, Lat.]—1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Bacon*.—2. To console; to strengthen the mind under calamity. *Joh*.

COMFORT, kām'fārt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Support; assistance; countenance. *Bacon*.—2. Consolation; support under calamity. *Tillotson*.—3. That which gives consolation or support.

COMFORTABLE, kām'fār-tā-bl, a. [from comfort.]—1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort. *South*.—2. Dispensing comfort. *Dryden*.

COMFORTABLY, kām'fār-tā-bl, ad. [from comfortable.] With comfort; without despair. *Hampden*.

COMFORTER, kām'fār-tār, s. [from comfort.]—1. One that administers consolation in misfortune. *Shaks*.—2. The title of the third person of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kām'fārt-lēs, a. [from comfort.] Without comfort. *Sidney*. *Swift*.

COMFREY, kām'frē, s. [comfrie, Fr.] A plant.

COMICAL, kām'mē-kāl, a. [from comicus, Lat.]—1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.—2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kām'mē-kāl-lē, ad. [from comical.]—1. In such a manner as raises mirth.—2. In a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kām'mē-kāl-nēs, s. [from comical.] The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kām'mīk, a. [comicus, Lat. comique, Fr.]—1. Relating to comedy. *Roscommon*.—2. Raising mirth. *Shakspeare*.

COMING, kām'mīng, s. [from to come.]—1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton*.—2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke*.

COMING-IN, kām'mīng-in, s. Revenue; income. *Shakspeare*.

COMING, kām'mīng, particip. a. [from come.]—1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Pope*.—2. Future; to come. *Roscommon*.

COMITIAL, kō-nīsh'āl, a. [comita, Lat.] Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITTY, kōm'ē-tē, s. [comitas, Lat.] Courtesy; civility.

COMMA, kōm'mā, s. [comma] The point which notes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,]. *Pope*.

To COMMAND, kōm-mānd', v. a. [commander, Fr.]—1. To govern; to give order to. *Decay of Pleas*.—2. To order; to direct to be done. *Shaks*.—3. To have in one's power; his wife commands his opinion. *Gay*.—4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed; the hill commands the town. *Milton*.

To COMMAND, kōm-mānd', v. n. To have the supreme authority. *South*.

COMMAND, kōm-mānd, s. [from the verb.]—1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. *Waller*.—2. Cogent authority; despotism. *Locke*.—3. The act of commanding; order. *Taylor*.—4. The thing commanded.—5. The power of overlooking. *Dryden*.

COMMANDANT, kōm-mān'dānt, s. [Fr.] The chief military commander of a place, or of a body of forces. *Smollet's Gil Blas*.

COMMANDER, kōm-mān'dār, s. [from command.]—1. He that has the supreme authority; a chief. *Clarendon*.—2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. *Mason*.

COMMANDERY, kōm'mān'dār-ē, s. [from command.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, kōm-mān'mēnt, s. [commandement, Fr.]—1. Mandate; command; order; precept.—2. Authority; coactive power.—3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. *Ezodus*.

COMMANDRESS, kōm-mān'drēs, s. A woman vested with supreme authority. *Hooker*. *Fairfax*.

COMMATE'RIAL, kōm-mā-tē-rē-āl, a. [from con

and materia, Lat.] Consisting of the same matter with another. *Bacon*.

COMMATE'RIALITY, kōm-mā-tē-rē-āl'ē-tē, s. Participation of the same matter.

COMMELINE, kōm'mē-līn, s. [commelina, Latin.] A plant.

COMMÉMORABLE, kōm-mēm'mō-rā-bl, a. [from commémorate.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMÉMORATE, kōm-mēm'mō-rāte, v. a. [con and memoro, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick acts. *Fiddes*.

COMMÉMORATION, kōm-mēm'mō-rā'shūn, s. [from commémorate.] An act of publick celebration.

COMMÉMORATIVE, kōm-mēm'mō-rā-tīv, a. [from commémorate.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Atterbury*.

To COMMENCE, kōm-mēns', v. n. [commencer, Fr.]—1. To begin; to take beginning. *Rogers*.—2. To take a new character. *Pope*.

To COMMENCE, kōm-mēns', v. a. To begin; to make a beginning of; as, to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kōm-mēns'mēnt, s. [from commence.] Beginning; date. *Woodward*.

To COMMEND, kōm-mēnd', v. a. [commendo, Lat.]—1. To represent as worthy of notice, or kindness; to recommend. *Knolles*.—2. To deliver up with confidence. *Luke*.—3. To mention with approbation. *Cowley*.—4. To recommend with remembrance. *Shakspeare*.

COMMEND, kōm-mēnd', s. Commendation. *Shaks*.

COMMENDABLE, kōm-mēnd-ā-bl, or kōm-mēn'd-ā-bl, a. [from commend.] Laudable; worthy of praise. *Bacon*.

COMMENDABLY, kōm-mēn'd-ā-blē, ad. [from commendable.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. *Carew*.

COMMENDAM, kōm-mēn'dām, [commendam, low Lat.] *Commendam* is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied. *Covel*. *Clarendon*.

COMMENDATARY, kōm-mēn'dā-tār-ē, s. [from commendam.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kōm-mēn-dā'shūn, s. [from commend.]—1. Recommendation; favourable representation. *Bacon*.—2. Praise; declaration of esteem. *Dryden*.—3. Message of love. *Shakspeare*.

COMMENDATORY, kōm-mēn'dā-tār-ē, s. [from commend.] Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMENDER, kōm-mēn'dār, s. [from commend.] Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kōm-mēn-sāl'ē-tē, s. [from commensalis, Lat.] Fellowship of table. *Brown*.

COMMENSURABILITY, kōm-mēn-shū-rā-bl'ē-tē, s. [from commensurable.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kōm-mēn'shū-rā-bl, a. [con and mensura, Latin.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kōm-mēn'shū-rā-bl-nēs, s. [from commensurable.] Commensurability; proportion. *Hale*.

To COMMENSURATE, kōm-mēn'shū-rāte, v. a. [con and mensura, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure. *Brown*.

COMMENSURATE, kōm-mēn'shū-rāte, a. [from the verb.]—1. Reducible to some common measure.—2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kōm-mēn'shū-rāte-lē, ad. [from commensurate.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing. *Hollis*.

COMMENSURATION, kōm-mēn'shū-rā'shūz, s. [from commensurate.] Reduction of some things to some common measure. *Bacon*. *South*.

To COMMENT, kōm'mēnt, v. n. [commentator, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes; to expound. *Herbert*.

COMMENT, kōm'mēnt, s. Annotations on an author; notes; exposition. *Humphand*.

- COMMENTARY, kôm-mên-tâ-rê, s. [commentarius, Lat.]-1. An exposition; annotation; remark. *King Charles*.-2. Narrative in familiar manner. *Addison*.
- COMMENTA'TOIR, kôm-mên-tâ'tûr, s. [from comment.] Expositor; annotator. *Dryden*.
- COMMENTER, kôm-mên'târ, s. [from comment.] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne*.
- COMMENTI'TIOUS, kôm-mên-tîsh'ûs, a. [commentitious, Latin.] Invented; imaginary. *Glanville*.
- COMMERCE, kôm-mêrse, s. [commercium, Latin.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker, Tillotson*.
- To COMMERCE, kôm-mêrse', v. n. To hold intercourse. *Milton*.
- COMMER'CIAL, kôm-mêr'shâl, a. [from commerce.] Relating to commerce or traffick.
- COMMERE, kôm-mêre, s. [French.] A common mother.
- To COMMIGRATE, kôm-mê-grâte, v. n. [con and migro, Lat.] To remove by consent, from one country to another.
- COMMIGRA'TION, kôm-mê-grâ'shûn, s. [from commigrate.] A removal of a people from one country to another. *Woodward*.
- COMMINA'TION, kôm-mê-nâ'shûn, s. [comminatio, Lat.]-1. A threat, a denunciation of punishment.-2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days. *Comm. Prayer*.
- COMMINATORY, kôm-mîn-nâ-tûr-ê, a. [from commination.] Denunciatory; threatening.
- To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng-gl, v. a. [commisceo, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to mix; to blend. *Shakspeare*.
- To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng-gl, v. n. To unite with another thing. *Bacon*.
- COMMUN'IBLE, kôm-mîn-û-ê-bl, a. [from comminute.] Fragible; reducible to powder. *Brown*.
- To COMMUNUTE, kôm-mê-nût-ê, v. a. [communuo, Lat.] To grind; to pulverize. *Bacon*.
- COMMUNU'TION, kôm-mê-nû'shûn, s. [from comminute.] The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization. *Bentley*.
- COMMISERABLE, kôm-mîz-êr-â-bl, a. [from commiserate.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable. *Bacon*.
- To COMMISERATE, kôm-mîz-êr-âte, v. a. [con and misero, Latin.] To pity; to compassionate.
- COMMISERA'TION, kôm-mîz-êr-â'shûn, s. [from commiserate.] Pity; compassion; tenderness. *Hooker*.
- COMMISSARY, kôm-mîs-sâ-rê, s. [commissarius, low Lat.]-1. An officer made occasionally; a delegate; a deputy.-2. Such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese far distant from the chief city. *Cowel*.-3. An officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision. *Prior*.
- COMMISSARISHIP, kôm-mîs-sâ-rê-shîp, s. The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe*.
- COMMISSION, kôm-mîsh'ûn, s. [commissio, low Lat.]-1. The act of intrusting any thing.-2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held. *Cowel, Shaks*.-3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. *Knolles, Pope*.-4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton*.-5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission. *Smith*.-6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.-7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers; as, the broad seal was put into commission.-8. The order by which a factor trades for another person.
- To COMMISSION, kôm-mîsh'ûn, v. a. To empower; to appoint. *Dryden*.
- To COMMISSIONATE, kôm-mîsh'ûn-âte, v. a. To empower. Not in use. *Dreyn of Piety*.
- COMMISSIONER, kôm-mîsh'ûn-âr, s. One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon*.
- COMMISSURE, kôm-mîsh'ûre, s. [commissura, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Watson*.
- To COMMIT, kôm-mît', v. a. [committo, Latin.] 1.-To intrust; to give in trust. *Shakspeare*.-2. To put in any place to be kept safe. *Dryden*.-3.
- To send to prison; to imprison. *Clarendon*.-4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarendon*.
- COMMITMENT, kôm-mît'mênt, s. [from commit.] -1. Act of sending to prison. *Clarendon*.-2. An order for sending to prison.
- COMMITTEE, kôm-mît'tê, s. [from commit.] Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. *Cowel, Clarendon, Walton*.
- COMMITTEE, kôm-mît-tê', s. [In law.] One to whom the care of an idiot or lunatick, or an idiot's or lunatick's estate, is committed. *Blackstone*.
- COMMITTEER, kôm-mît'tûr, s. [from commit.] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South*.
- COMMITTIBLE, kôm-mît'tê-bl, a. [from commit.] Liable to be committed. *Brown*.
- To COMMIX, kôm-mîks', v. a. [commisceo, Latin.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton*.
- To COMMIX, kôm-mîks', v. n. To mingle. *Shaks*.
- COMMI'XION, kôm-mîks'shûn, s. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation. *Shakspeare*.
- COMMI'XTION, kôm-mîks'shûn, s. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown*.
- COMMI'XTURE, kôm-mîks'shûre, s. [from commix.]-1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Bacon*.-2. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon, Walton*.
- COMMO'DE, kôm-môd-ê, s. [Fr.] The head-dress of women. *Graville*.
- COMMO'DIOUS, kôm-môd'ê-ûs, or kôm-môd'ê-ûs, a. [commodus, Latin.]-1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate.-2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.
- COMMO'DIOUSLY, kôm-môd'ê-ûs-lê, ad. [from commodiusus.]-1. Conveniently. *Cowley*.-2. Without uneasiness. *Milton*.-3. Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker*.
- COMMO'DIOUSNESS, kôm-môd'ê-ûs-nêss, s. [from commodiusus.] Convenience; advantage. *Temple*.
- COMMO'DITY, kôm-môd'ê-tê, s. [commoditas, Lat.]-1. Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker*.-2. Convenience of time or place. *Ben Jonson*.-3. Wares; merchandise. *Locke*.
- COMMODO'RE, kôm-môd-ôre, s. [corrupted from the Spanish commandador.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.
- COMMON, kôm-mûn, a. [communis, Lat.]-1. Belonging equally to more than one.-2. Having no possessor or owner. *Locke*.-3. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had; not scarce. *Davies*.-4. Publick; general. *Watson, Addison*.-5. Mean; without birth, or descent.-6. Frequent; useful; ordinary. *Clarendon*.-7. Prostitute. *Spectator*.-8. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called common; as, *asperser*, I despise, or am despised; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.
- COMMON, kôm-mûn, s. An open ground equally used by many persons. *South*.
- COMMON, kôm-mûn, ad. [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakspeare*.
- In COMMON, kôm-mûn.-1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke*.-2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.
- To COMMON, kôm-mûn, v. n. [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.
- COMMON LAW, kôm-mûn-lâw, Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of law; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.
- COMMON PLEAS, kôm-mûn-plêz, The king's court now held in Westminster-hall; but anciently moveable. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Cowel*.
- COMMONABLE, kôm-mûn-â-bl, a. [from common.] What is held in common. *Bacon*.
- COMMONAGE, kôm-mûn-âje, s. [from common.] The right of feeding on a common.
- COMMONALTY, kôm-mûn-âl-tê, s. [communauté,

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll, búll;—pòdud, —Jin, ' His.

Fr.]—1. The common people. *Milton*.—2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker*.
COMMONER, kóm'mún-úr, s. [from common.]—1. One of the common people, a man of low rank. *Addison*.—2. A man not noble.—3. A member of the House of Commons.—4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Racon*.—5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford.—6. A prostitute. *Shakspeare*.
COMMONITION, kóm'mún-ísh'ún, s. [communio, Lat.] Advice; warning.
COMMONLY, kóm'mún-lé, ad. [from common.] Frequently; usually. *Temp'*.
COMMONNESS, kóm'mún-nés, s. [from common.]—Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue*.—2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift*.
TO COMMON-PLACE, kóm'mún-pláse, v. a. To reduce to general heads. *Felton*.
COMMON-PLACE, kóm'mún-pláse', a. [from the verb.] Ordinary. *Chesterfield*.
COMMON-PLACE BOOK, kóm'mún-pláse-bòók, s. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler*.
COMMONS, kóm'múnz, s.—1. The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden*.—2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented.—3. Fuel; fare; diet. *Swift*.
COMMONWEAL, kóm'mún-wèll, }
COMMONWEALTH, kóm'mún-wèllh, } s.
 [from common and weal or wealth.]—1. A polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker*. *Davies*.
Locke.—2. The public; the general body of the people. *Shaks*.—3. A government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic. *Ben Jonson*. *Temple*.
COMMEMORANCE, kóm'mò-ránsé, }
COMMEMORANCY, kóm'mò-ráns-é, } s.
 [from commemorant.] Dwelling; habitation; residence. *Hale*.
COMMEMORANT, kóm'mò-ránt, a. [commemorans, Latin.] Resident; dwelling; living. *Ayliffe*.
COMMOTION, kóm'mò-shún, s. [commotio, Lat.]—1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion. *Luke*. *Prome*.—2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon*.—3. Disturbance; restlessness; *Woodward*.
COMMOTIONER, kóm'mò-shún-úr, s. [from commotion.] A disturber of the peace. *Hayward*.
TO COMMOVE, kóm'mò-úv, v. a. [commovo, Lat.] To disturb; to unsettle. *Thomson*.
TO COMMUNE, kóm'mún, v. n. [communio, Lat.] To converse; to impart sentiments mutually. *Spenser*. *Locke*.
COMMUNICABILITY, kóm'mún-ká-bíl-é-té, s. [from communicable.] The quality of being communicated, or imparted.
COMMUNICABLE, kóm'mún-ká-bl-é, a. [from communicate.]—1. That which may become the common possession of more than one. *Hooker*.—2. That which may be imparted. *Milton*.—3. That which may be told.
COMMUNICANT, kóm'mún-kánt, s. [from communicate.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament. *Hooker*. *Atterbury*.
TO COMMUNICATE, kóm'mún-káte, v. a. [communico, Lat.]—1. To impart to others what is in our own power. *Bacon*. *Taylor*.—2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarendon*.
TO COMMUNICATE, kóm'mún-káte, v. n.—1. To partake of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor*.—2. To have something in common with another; as, the houses communicate. *Arbutnot*.
COMMUNICATIO, kóm'mún-ká-shún, s. [from communicate.]—1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. *Holzer*.—2. Common boundary or inlet. *Arbutnot*.—3. Interchange of knowledge. *Swift*.—4. Conference; conversation. *Samuel*.
COMMUNICATIVE, kóm'mún-ká-ív, a. [from communicate.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not selfish. *Evetym*.
COMMUNICATIVENESS, kóm'mún-ká-ív-nés,

s. [from communicative.] The quality of being communicative. *Norris*.
COMMUNION, kóm'mún-yún, s. [communio, Latin.]—1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession. *Raleigh*. *Fiddes*.—2. The common or public celebration of the Lord's supper. *Clarendon*.—3. A common or public act. *Raleigh*.—4. Union in the common worship of any church. *Stillingsfleet*.
COMMUNITY, kóm'mún-té, s. [communitas, Lat.]—1. The commonwealth; the body politic.—2. Common possession. *Locke*.—3. Frequency; commonness. Not used. *Shakspeare*.
COMMUTABILITY, kóm'mú-tá-bíl-é-té, s. [from commutabile.] The quality of being capable of exchange.
COMMUTABLE, kóm'mú-tá-bl, a. [from commutabile.] That may be exchanged for something else.
COMMUTATION, kóm'mú-tá-shún, s. [from commutatio.]—1. Change; alteration. *Saith*.—2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray*.—3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment. *Brown*.
COMMUTATIVE, kóm'mú-tá-ív, a. [from commutatio.] Relative to exchange.
TO COMMUTE, kóm'mú-té, v. a. [commuto, Lat.]—1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Deray of Piety*.—2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another. *L'Estrange*.
TO COMMUTE, kóm'mú-té, v. n. To atone; to bargain for exemption. *South*.
COMMUTUAL, kóm'mú-tsh-ál, a. [con and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal. *Foje*.
COMPACT, kóm'pákt, s. [compactum, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South*.
TO COMPACT, kóm'pákt', v. a. [compingo, compactum, Lat.]—1. To join together with firmness; to consolidate. *Rosammon*.—2. To make out of something. *Shaks*.—3. To league with. *Shaks*.—4. To join together; to bring into a system. *Hooker*.
COMPACT, kóm'pákt, a. [compactus, Latin.]—1. Firm; solid; close; dense. *Newton*.—2. Well connected; as, a compact discourse.
COMPACTEDNESS, kóm'pákt-éd-nés, s. [from compacted.] Firmness; density. *Digby*.
COMPACTLY, kóm'pákt-lé, ad. [from compact.]—1. Closely; densely.—2. With neat joining.
COMPACTNESS, kóm'pákt-nés, s. [from compact.] Firmness; closeness. *Woodward*.
COMPACTURE, kóm'pákt-shúre, s. [from compact.] Structure; compagination. *Spenser*.
COMPAGES, kóm'pájés, s. [Latin.] A system of many parts united. *Ray*.
COMPAGINATION, kóm'pá-jé-né-shún, s. [compago, Lat.] Union; structure. *Brown*.
COMPANABLENESS, kóm'pá-ná-bl-nés, s. [from company.] The quality of being a good companion. Not in use. *Sidney*.
COMPANION, kóm'pán'yún, s. [compagnon, Fr.]—1. One with whom a man frequently converses. *Peior*.—2. A partner; an associate. *Philippians*.—3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh*.
COMPANIONABLE, kóm'pán'yún-á-bl, a. [from companion.] Fit for good fellowship; social. *Clarendon*.
COMPANIONABLY, kóm'pán'yún-á-blé, ad. [from companionable.] In a companionable manner.
COMPANIONSHIP, kóm'pán'yún-shíp, s. [from companion.]—1. Company; train. *Shaks*.—2. Fellowship; association. *Shakspeare*.
COMPANY, kóm'pá-né, s. [compagnie, Fr.]—1. Persons assembled together. *Shaks*.—2. An assembly of pleasure. *Bacon*.—3. Persons considered as capable of conversation. *Temple*.—4. Conversation; fellowship. *Guardian*.—5. A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dinnis*.—6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.—7. A body corporate; a subordinate corporation. *Arbutnot*.—8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot. *Knolls*.—9. To bear COMPANY, to keep COMPANY, To associate with; to be a companion.

Fâc, fâz; tâl, tât,—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

to. *Shaks. Pope.*—10. To keep COMPANY, to frequent house of entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
 To COMPANY, kôm'pâ-nê, v. a. [from the noun.] To accompany; to be associated with. *Shaks. Prior.*
 To COMPANY, kôm'pâ-nê, v. n. To associate one's self with. *Corinthians.*
 COMPARABLE, kôm'pâ-râ-bl, a. [from to compare.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard.
 COMPARABLY, kôm'pâ-râ-blê, ad. [from comparable.] In a manner worthy to be compared.
 COMPARATES, kôm'pâ-râ-tês, s. [from to compare.] In logic, the two things compared to one another.
 COMPARATIVE, kôm'pâr-â-tiv, a. [comparativus, Lat.]—1. Estimated by comparison; not absolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*—2. Having the power of comparing. *Glennville.*—3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in other; as, *the right-hand is the stronger.*
 COMPARATIVE, kôm'pâr-â-tiv, s. [from the adjective.] One that makes himself another's equal. *Shakspeare.*
 COMPARATIVELY, kôm'pâr-â-tiv-lê, ad. [from comparative.] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison. *Rogers.*
 To COMPARE, kôm'pârê, v. n. [comparo, Lat.]—1. To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness. *Tillotson.*—2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenser.*
 COMPARE, kôm'pârê, s. [from the verb.]—1. Comparative estimate; comparison. *Sucklings.*—2. Simile; similitude. *Shakspeare.*
 COMPARISON, kôm'pâr-ê-sôn, s. [comparaison, Fr.]—1. The act of comparing. *Crew.*—2. The state of being compared. *Locke.*—3. A comparative estimate. *Tillotson.*—4. A simile in writing or speaking. *Shaks.*—5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong, stronger, strongest.*
 To COMPART, kôm'pâr't, v. a. [compartir, Fr.] To divide. *Wotton.*
 COMPARTIMENT, kôm'pâr't-ê-mên-t, s. [compartiment, French.] A division of a picture or design. *Pope.*
 COMPARTITION, kôm'pâr't-îsh'ân, s. [from compartir.]—1. The act of comparing or dividing. —2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part. *Wotton.*
 COMPARTMENT, kôm'pâr't-mên-t, s. [compartiment, Fr.] Division. *Peacham.*
 To COMPASS, kôm'pâs, v. a. [compasser, Fr.]—1. To encircle; to environ; to surround. *Job.*—2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*—3. To beleague; to besiege. *Luke.*—4. To grasp; to enclose in the arms. —5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker. Clarendon. Pope.*—6. To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compass the death of the king.*
 COMPASS, kôm'pâs, s. [from the verb.]—1. Circle; round. *Shaks.*—2. Extent; reach; grasp. *South.*—3. Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*—4. Enclosure; circumference. *Milton.*—5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance. —6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits. *Davies.*—7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music. *Shaks. Dryden.*—8. The instrument with which circles are drawn. *Dante.*—9. The instrument composed of a needle and eard, whereby mariners steer. *King Charles.*
 COMPASSION, kôm'pâsh'ân, s. [compassion, Fr.] Pity; commiseration; painful sympathy. *Herbert.*
 To COMPASSION, kôm'pâsh'ân, v. a. [from the noun.] To pity. *Shakspeare.*
 COMPASSIONATE, kôm'pâsh'ân-âte, a. [from compassion.] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*
 To COMPASSIONATE, kôm'pâsh'ân-âte, v. a. [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. *Raleigh.*

COMPASSIONATELY, kôm'pâsh'ân-âte-lê, ad. [from compassionate.] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*
 COMPAST, kôm'pâst, part. a. [from to compass.] Of a round form. *Shakspeare.*
 COMPATERNITY, kôm'pâ-târ'nê-tê, s. [con and paternitas, Lat.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers. Gossiped, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*
 COMPATIBILITY, kôm'pât-ê-bl'ê-tê, s. [from compatible.] Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else.
 COMPATIBLE, kôm'pât-ê-bl, a.—1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with. *Hale.*—2. Consistent; congruous; agreeable. *Broune.*
 COMPATIBLENESS, kôm'pât-ê-bl-nês, s. [from compatible.] Consistency.
 COMPATIBLY, kôm'pât-ê-blê, ad. [from compatible.] Fitly; suitably.
 COMPATIENT, kôm'pâsh'ênt, a. [from con and patior, Lat.] Suffering together.
 COMPATRIOT, kôm'pâ-tri-ôt, s. One of the same country.
 COMPER, kôm'pêr', s. [Compar, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague. *Philips.*
 To COMPER, kôm'pêr', v. n. To be equal with; to mate. *Shakspeare.*
 To COMPEL, kôm'pêl', v. a. [compello, Latin.]—1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain. *Clarendon.*—2. To take by force or violence. *Shakspeare.*
 COMPELLABLE, kôm'pêl-lâ-bl, a. [from compel.] That may be forced.
 COMPELLATION, kôm'pêl-lâ'sh'ân, s. [from compello, Lat.] The style of address. *Duffin.*
 COMPELLER, kôm'pêl-lâr, s. [from compel.] He that forces another.
 COMPEND, kôm'pênd, s. [compendium, Latin.]—1. Abridgment; summary; epitome. *Watts.*
 COMPENDIARIOUS, kôm'pênd-ê-â-rê-ôs, a. [compendarius, Lat.] Short; contracted.
 COMPENDIOSITY, kôm'pênd-ê-ôs-sê-tê, s. [from compendius.] Shortness.
 COMPENDIOUS, kôm'pênd-ê-ôs, a. [from compendium.] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive. *Woodward.*
 COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm'pênd-ê-ôs-lê, ad. [from compendius.] Shortly; summarily. *Hooker.*
 COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm'pênd-ê-ôs-nês, s. [from compendius.] Shortness; brevity. *Bentley.*
 COMPENDIUM, kôm'pênd-ê-ôm, s. [Lat.] Abridgment; summary; brevity. *Watts.*
 COMPENSABLE, kôm'pên-sâ-bl, a. [from compensare.] That which may be recompensed.
 To COMPENSATE, kôm'pên-sâ-te, v. a. [compensare, Lat.] To recompense; to counterbalance; to countervail. *Bacon. Prior.*
 COMPENSATION, kôm'pên-sâ'sh'ân, s. [from compensare.] Recompense; something equivalent. *Dryden.*
 COMPENSATIVE, kôm'pên-sâ-tiv, a. [from compensare.] That which compensates.
 To COMPENSE, kôm'pên-sê, v. a. [compensare, Lat.] To compensate; to counterbalance; to recompense. *Bacon.*
 To COMPERENDINATE, kôm'pê-rênd-ê-nâte, v. a. [comperendino, Lat.] To delay.
 COMPERENDINATION, kôm'pê-rênd-ê-nâ'sh'ân, s. [from comperendinare.] Delay.
 COMPETENCE, kôm'pê-tên-sê, }
 COMPETENCY, kôm'pê-tên-sê, }
 [from competent.]—1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient. *Government of the Tongue.*—2. A fortune equal to the convenience of life. *Shaks. Pope.*—3. The power or capacity of a judge or court.
 COMPETENT, kôm'pê-tênt, a. [competens, Lat.]—1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Davies.*—2. Without defect or superfluity. *Hooker.*—3. Reasonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*—4. Qualified; fit. *Government of the Tongue.*—5. Consistent with. *Locke.*
 COMPETENTLY, kôm'pê-tênt-lê, ad. [from com-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —óll; —pòund; —chim, Tllis.

petent.]—1. Reasonably; moderately. *Wotton*.—2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley*.

COMPE'TIBLE, kóm-pét'è-bl, a. [competo, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. *Hammond*.

COMPE'TIBLENESS, kóm-pét'è-bl-nés, s. [from compé'tible.] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION, kóm-pét'ish'án, s. [con and petitio, Lat.]—1. Rivalry, contest. *Rogers*.—2. Claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kóm-pét'è-túr, s. [con and petitor, Lat.]—1. A rival. *Rogers*.—2. An opponent. *Shakspeare*.

COMPI'LATION, kóm-pé'lá'shún, s. [from compilo, Lat.]—1. A collection from various authors.—2. An assemblage; a coacervation. *Woodward*.

To COMPILE, kóm-plí'è, v. a. [compilo, Lat.]—1. To draw up from various authors.—2. To write; to compose. *Temple*.—3. To contain; to comprise. *Spenser*.

COMPLÉMENT, kóm-plé'mént, s. [from compile.] Coacervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton*.

COMPI'LER, kóm-plí'ár, s. [from compile.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors. *Swift*.

COMPLA'CENCE, kóm-plá'séñse, } s.
COMPLA'CENCY, kóm-plá'séñs-é, }
[complacentia, low Lat.]—1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. *Milner*. *South*.—2. The cause of pleasure; joy. *Milton*.—3. Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon*.

COMPLA'CENT, kóm-plá'séñt, a. [complacens, Latin.] Civil; affable; soft.

To COMPLA'IN kóm-plá'è, v. n. [complains, Fr.]—1. To mention with sorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory*.—2. To inform against. *Shaks*.

To COMPLA'IN, kóm-plá'è, v. a. To lament; to bewail. *Dryden*.

COMPLA'INANT, kóm-plá'áñt, s. [from complain.] One who urges a suit against another. *Collier*.

COMPLA'INER, kóm-plá'núr, s. One who complains; a lamenter. *Goss of the Tongue*.

COMPLA'INT, kóm-plá'è, s. [complainte, Fr.]—1. Representation of pains or injuries. *Job*.—2. The cause or subject of complaint.—3. A malady; a disease. *Arbuthnot*.—4. Remonstrance against. *Shakspeare*.

COMPLAISANCE, kóm-plé-záñse, s. [complaisance, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. *Dryden*. *Prior*.

COMPLAISANT, kóm-plé-záñt, a. [complaisant, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *Pope*.

COMPLAISANTLY, kóm-plé-záñt'ly, ad. [from complaisant.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously. *Pope*.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kóm-plé-záñt'nés, s. [from complaisant.] Civility.

To COMPLA'NATE, kóm-plá'náte, } v. a.
To COMPLA'NE, kóm-plá'è, }
[from planus, Latin.] To level; to reduce to a flat surface. *Denham*.

COMPLEMENT, kóm-plé'mént, s. [complementum, Lat.]—1. Perfection; fulness; completion. *Hooker*.—2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity. *Prior*.—3. Adscititious circumstance; appendages. *Hooker*. *Shakspeare*.

COMPLÉTE, kóm-plé'té, a. [completus, Latin.]—1. Perfect; full; without any defects.—2. Finished; ended; concluded. *Prior*.

To COMPLÉTE, kóm-plé'té, v. a. [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish. *Wotton*.

COMPLÉTELY, kóm-plé'té'ly, ad. [from complete.] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore*. *Sveif*.

COMPLÉTEMENT, kóm-plé'témént, s. [complément, French.] The act of completing. *Dryden*.

COMPLÉTENESS, kóm-plé'té'nés, s. [from complete.] Perfection. *King Charles*.

COMPLÉTION, kóm-plé'shún, s. [from complete.]—1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling.—2. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope*.

COMPLEX, kóm-pléks, a. [complexus, Latin.] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke*.

COMPLEX, kóm-pléks, s. Complication; collection. *South*.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kóm-pléks'éd-nés, s. [from complex.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke*.

COMPLÉXION, kóm-pléks'ishún, s. [complexio, Latin.]—1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts*.—2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies*.—3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden*.

COMPLÉXIONAL, kóm-pléks'ishún-ál, a. [from complexion.] Depending on the complexion or temperment of the body. *Fiddes*.

COMPLÉXIONALLY, kóm-pléks'ishún-ál-ly, ad. [from complexion.] By complexion. *Brown*.

COMPLÉXITY, kóm-pléks'è-té, s. State of being complex. *Burke*.

COMPLÉXLY, kóm-pléks'ly, ad. [from complex.] In a complex manner; not simple.

COMPLÉXNESS, kóm-pléks'nés, s. [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLÉXURE, kóm-pléks'shüre, s. [from complex.] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ABLE, kóm-plí'á-bl, a. [from comply.] Ready to comply; yielding; consenting.

COMPLI'ANCE, kóm-plí'áñse, s. [from comply.]—1. The act of yielding; accord; submission. *Rogers*.—2. A disposition to yield to others. *Clarendon*.

COMPLI'ANT, kóm-plí'áñt, a. [from comply.]—1. Yielding; bending. *Milton*.—2. Civil; complaisant.

To COMPLICATE, kóm-plé-káte, v. a. [complico, Latin.]—1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tillotson*.—2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle*.—3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral. *Locke*.

COMPLICATE, kóm-plé-káte, a. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts*.

COMPLICATEDNESS, kóm-plé-káte-nés, s. [from complicate.] The state of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale*.

COMPLICATION, kóm-plé-ká'shún, s. [from complicate.]—1. The act of involving one thing in another.—2. The state of being involved one in another. *Wilkins*.—3. The integral consisting of many things involved. *Watts*.

COMPLICE, kóm-plís, s. French, from complex, Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; a confederate. *Clarendon*.

COMPLI'ER, kóm-plí'úr, s. [from comply.] A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIMENT, kóm-plé'mént, s. [compliment, French.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney*.

To COMPLIMENT, kóm-plé'mént, v. a. [from the noun.] To soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter. *Prior*.

COMPLIMENTAL, kóm-plé'mén'tál, a. [from compliment.] Expressive of respect or civility. *Wotton*.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kóm-plé'mén'tál-ly, ad. [from complimentary.] In the nature of a complimentary civility. *Brown*.

COMPLIMENTER, kóm-plé'mén-túr, s. [from compliment.] One given to compliments; flatterer.

COMPLINE, kóm-plíñe, s. [complaine, Fr. completum, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night. *Spenser*.

To COMPLORÉ, kóm-pló're, v. n. [comprolo, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLÓT, kóm-pló't, s. [French.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot. *Shakspeare*.

To COMPLÓT, kóm-pló't, v. a. [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire. *Pope*.

COMPLÓTTER, kóm-pló't-túr, s. [from complot.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden*.

To COMPLY, kóm-plí'è, v. n. [complier, French.] To yield to; to be obedient to. *Tillotson*.

COMPO'NENT, kóm-pò'nént, a. [componentis,

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, mêt, mêt;—pne, pîq;—

[Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body.
Newton.

To COMPO'RT, kôm-pôrt', v. n. [comporter, Fr.]
To agree; to suit. *Donne.*

To COMPO'RT, kôm-pôrt', v. a. To bear; to endure. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT, kôm-pôrt', s. [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABLE, kôm-pôrt'â-bl, a. [from com-
port.] Consistent. *Wotton.*

COMPO'RTANCE, kôm-pôrt'ânse, s. [from com-
port.] Behaviour. *Spenser.*

COMPO'RTMENT, kôm-pôrt'mênt, s. [from com-
port.] Behaviour; mien; demeanour. *Addison.*

To COMPO'SE, kôm-pôze', v. a. [composer, French.]
—1. To form a mass by joining different things to-
gether. *Sprat.*—2. To place any thing in its pro-
per form and method; she composed her dress.
Dryden.—3. To dispose; to put in its proper state.
Clarendon.—4. To put together a discourse or sen-
tence. *Hooker.*—5. To constitute by being part of
a whole; blue and yellow compose green. *Milton.*
Watts.—6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*—7.
To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppa.*—8.
To adjust; to settle; us, to compose a difference.—
9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters.—10.
[In music.] To form a tune from the different
musical notes.

COMPO'SED, kôm-pôzd', participial a. Calm; seri-
ous; even; sedate. *Addison.*

COMPO'SEDLY, kôm-pôz'êd-lê, ad. [from compos-
ed.] Calmly; seriously. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS, kôm-pôz'êd-nêss, s. Sedateness;
Calmness. *Norris.*

COM'POSER, kôm-pô-zêr', s. [from compose.]—1.
An author; a writer. *Milton.*—2. He that adapts
music to words. *Peacham.*

COMPO'SITE, kôm-pôz'it, a. [compositus, Lat.]
The composite order in architecture is the last of
the five orders; so named, because its capital is
composed out of those of the other orders; it is also
called the Roman and Italic order. *Harris.*

COMPOSITION, kôm-pô-zîsh'ûn, s. [compositio,
Lat.]—1. The act of forming an integral of vari-
ous dissimilar parts. *Bacon.* *Temple.*—2. The act
of bringing simple ideas into complication, oppos-
ed to analysis. *Newton.*—3. A mass formed by
mingling different ingredients. *Swift.*—4. The
state of being compounded; union; conjunction.
Watts.—5. The arrangement of various figures in
a picture. *Dryden.*—6. Written work. *Addison.*—
7. Adjustment; regulation. *Ben Jonson.*—8. Com-
pact; agreement. *Hooker.* *Waller.*—9. The act of
discharging a debt by paying part.—10. Consistency;
congruity. *Shaks.*—11. [In grammar.] The
joining two words together.—12. A certain method
of demonstration in mathematics, which is the
reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.
Harris.

COMPO'SITIVE, kôm-pôz'ê-tîv, a. Compounded;
or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR, kôm-pôz'ê-tôr, s. [from compose.]
He that arranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kôm-pôst, s. [French; compositum,
Lat.] Manure. *Evelyn.*

To COMPOST, kôm-pôst, v. a. To manure.
Bacon.

COMPO'STURE, kôm-pôst'shûre, s. [from com-
post.] Soil; manure. *Shakspeare.*

COMPO'SURE, kôm-pôzhûre, s. [from compose.]—
1. The act of composing or judging. *K. Charles.*—
2. Arrangement; combination; order. *Holder.*—3.
The firm arising from the disposition of the vari-
ous parts. *Crashaw.*—4. Frame; make. *Shaks.*—
5. Relative adjustment. *Wotton.*—6. Composition;
framed discourse. *Asterb.*—7. Sedateness; calm-
ness; tranquillity. *Milton.*—8. Agreement; com-
position; settlement of differences. *Milton.*

COMPOTA'TION, kôm-pô-tâ'shûn, s. [compotatio,
Latin.] The act of drinking together. *Philips.*

COMPOTA'TOR, kôm-pô-tâ'tôr, }
COMPOTOR, kôm-pô'tôr, } s.
One that drinks with another.

To COMPO'UND, kôm-pôund', v. a. [compono,
Latin.]—1. To mingle many ingredients together.
—2. To form by uniting various parts; he com-
pounded a medicine. *Boyle.*—3. To mingle in dif-
ferent portions; to combine. *Addison.*—4. To
form one word from two or more words; as day-
light, from day and light. *Rowley.*—5. To com-
pose by being united. *Shaks.*—6. To adjust a dif-
ference by recession from the rigour of claims.
Shaks. *Bacon.*—7. To discharge a debt by paying
only part. See *compose.* *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND, kôm-pôund', v. n.—1. To come
to terms of agreement by abating something. *Clar-
endon.*—2. To bargain in the lump. *Shaks.*—
3. To come to terms. *Carw.*—4. To determine.
Shakspeare.

COMPOUND, kôm-pôund, a. [from the verb.]—
1. Formed out of many ingredients; not sin-
gle. *Bacon.*—2. Composed of two or more words.
Pope.

COMPOUND, kôm-pôund, s. The mass formed
by the union of many ingredients. *South.*

COMPOUNDABLE, kôm-pôund'â-bl, a. Capable
of being compounded.

COMPOUN'DER, kôm-pôund'âr, s. [from to com-
pound.]—1. One who endeavours to bring parties
to terms of agreement. *Swift.*—2. A mingler; one
who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND, kôm-prê-hênd', v. a. [compre-
hendo, Latin.]—1. To comprise; to include.
Romans.—2. To obtain in the mind; to conceive.
Waller.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, kôm-prê-hêns'ê-bl, a. [compre-
hensibile, Fr.] Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, kôm-prê-hêns'ê-blê, ad.
[from comprehensible.]—1. With great power of
signification or understanding. *Tillotson.*—2. In-
telligibly.

COMPREHE'NSION, kôm-prê-hêns'hûn, s. [compre-
hensio, Latin.]—1. The act or quality of com-
prising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.*—2.
Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rogers.*—3.
Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit
ideas. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE, kôm-prê-hêns'îv, a. [from
comprehend.]—1. Having the power to compre-
hend or understand. *Pope.*—2. Having the quality
of comprising much. *Sprat.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, kôm-prê-hêns'îv-lê, ad.
In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, kôm-prê-hêns'îv-nêss,
s. [from comprehensive.] The quality of includ-
ing much in a few words or narrow compass.
Addison.

To COMPRE'SS, kôm-prêss', v. a. [compressus,
Latin.]—1. To force into a narrow compass.—2.
To embrace. *Pope.*

COMPRESS, kôm-prêss, s. [from the verb.] Bol-
sters of linen rags. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBILITY, kôm-prêss-sê-bîl'ê-tê, s.
[from compressible.] The quality of admitting to
be brought by force into a narrow compass.

COMPRES'SIBLE, kôm-prêss'ê-bl, a. [from com-
press.] Yielding to pressure, so that one part is
brought nearer to another. *Cleyna.*

COMPRES'SIBLENESS, kôm-prêss'ê-bl-nêss, s.
[from compressible.] Capability of being pressed
close.

COMPRES'SION, kôm-prêsh'ûn, s. [compressio,
Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any
body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon.*
Newton.

COMPRES'SURE, kôm-prêsh'shûre, s. [from com-
press.] The act or force of the body pressing
against another. *Boyle.*

To COMPRINT, kôm-print', v. n. [comprimere,
Latin.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice
of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*

To COMPRISE, kôm-prîze', v. a. [compris, Fr.]
To contain; to include. *Hooker.* *Roscommon.*

COMPROBATION, kôm-prô-bâ'shûn, s. [comproba-
tio, Lat.] Proof; attestation. *Bacon.*

COMPROMISE, kôm-prô-mîze', s. [compromissum,
Latin.]—1. A mutual promise of parties at differ-

ence to refer their controversies to arbitrators. *Convel.*—2. A compact or bargain, in which concessions are made. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPROMISE, kôm-prô-mîze, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions.—2. To accord; to agree. *Shakspeare.*

COMPROMISSORIAL, kôm-prô-mîs-sô-rê-ál, a. [from compromise.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL, kôm-prô-vín-shál, a. [con and provincial.] Belonging to the same province.

COMPT, kôút, s. [compte, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPT, kôút, v. a. [computer, French.] To compute; to number. We now use To COUNT.

COMPTIBLE, kôút-tê-bl, a. Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPTROLL, kôm-trôl', v. a. To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTROLLER, kôm-trôl'lar, s. [from comptroll.] Director; supervisor. *Temple.*

COMPTROLLERSHIP, [kôm-trôl'lar-shíp], s. [from comptroller.] Superintendance. *Caico.*

COMPUTSATIVELY, kôm-pút-sá-tív-lé, ad. By constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPULSATORY, kôm-pút-sá-tár-é, a. [from compulser, Latin.] Having the force of compelling. *Shakspeare.*

COMPULSION, kôm-pút-shôn, s. [compulsio, Latin.]—1. The act of compelling to something; force. *Milton.*—2. The state of being compelled. *Hale.*

COMPULSIVE, kôm-pút-sív, a. [from compulser, French.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Philips.*

COMPULSIVELY, kôm-pút-sív-lé, ad. [from compulsive.] By force; by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kôm-pút-sív-nês, s. [from compulsive.] Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, kôm-pút-sô-rê-lé, ad. [from compulsory.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*

COMPULSORY, kôm-pút-sû-ré, a. [compulsoire, French.] Having the power of compelling. *Bramhall.*

COMPU'NCTION, kôm-pung-shôn, s. [compunctio, Fr.]—1. The power of pricking; stimulation. *Brown.*—2. Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS, kôm-pung-shús, a. [from compunctio.] Repentant; tender. *Shakspeare.*

COMPU'NCTIVE, kôm-pung-tív, a. [from compunctio.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION, kôm-púr-gá-shôn, s. [compurgatio, Latin.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kôm-púr-gá-tór, s. [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Woodward.*

COMPU'TABLE, kôm-pút-tá-bl, a. [from compute.] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*

COMPU'TATION, kôm-pút-tá-shôn, s. [from compute.]—1. The act of reckoning; calculation.—2. The sum collected or settled by calculation. *Addison.*

To COMPU'TE, kôm-pút-é, v. a. [computo, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder.*

COMPU'TE, kôm-pút-é, s. [computus, Latin.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER, kôm-pút-ér, s. [from compute.] Reckoner; accountant. *Swift.*

COMPUTIST, kôm-pút-tíst, s. [computiste, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in computation. *Wotton.*

COM'RADE, kôm-ráde, s. [comrade, French.]—1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber; used chiefly of soldiers. *Shaks.*—2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*

CON, kôn. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union; as *con-course*, a running together.

CON, kôn, [contra, against, Lat.] One who is on the negative side of the question.

To CON, kôn, v. a. [connan, Saxon.]—1. To know. *Spenser.*—2. To study. *Shaks. Holder. Prior.*—3. To CON thanks. To thank. *Shakspeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE, kôn-kám-é-ráte, v. a. [concamero, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Greus.*

To CONCA'TENATE, kôn-kát-é-náte, v. a. [from catena, Lat.] To link together.

CONCATENATION, kôn-kát-é-ná-shôn, s. [from concatenate.] A series of links. *South.*

CONCA'VATION, kông-ká-vá-shôn, s. [from concave.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, kông-káve, a. [conceavus, Lat.] Hollow; opposed to convex. *Barnet.*

CONCAVENE'SS, kông-káve-nês, s. [from concave.] Hollowness. *Dier.*

CONCA'VITY, kôn-káv-é-té, s. [from concave.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-ká-vô-kông-káve, s. Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-ká-vô-kôn-vêks, a. [from concave and convex.] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*

CONCA'VOUS, kôn-ká-vús, a. [conceavus, Latin.] Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-ká-vús-lé, ad. [from conceavous.] With hollowness. *Brown.*

To CONCEAL, kôn-sêl', v. a. [concealo, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kôn-sêl'-á-bl, a. [from conceal.] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*

CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sêl'-éd-nês, s. [from conceal.] Privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCEALER, kôn-sêl'lar, s. [from conceal.] He that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, kôn-sêl'mênt, s. [from conceal.]—1. The act of hiding; secrecy. *Glanville.*—2. The state of being hid; privacy.—3. Hiding place; retreat. *Rogers.*

To CONCEDE, kôn-sêd', v. a. [concedo, Lat.] To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CONCEIT, kôn-sêt', s. [conceit, French.]—1. Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*—2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Wisdom.*—3. Fancy; fantastical notion. *Locke.*—4. Opinion in a neutral sense. *Shaks.*—5. A pleasant fancy. *Shaks.*—6. Sentiment; striking thought. *Pope.*—7. Fondness; favourable opinion. *Bauley.*—8. Out of CONCEIT with. No longer fond of. *Tillotson.*

To CONCEIT, kôn-sêt', v. a. To imagine; to believe. *South.*

CONCEITED, kôn-sê-têd, participial a. [from conceit.]—1. Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.*—2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative. *Telton.*

CONCEITEDLY, kôn-sê-têd-lé, ad. [from conceited.] Fancifully; whimsically. *Duane.*

CONCEITEDNESS, kôn-sê-têd-nês, s. [from conceited.] Pride; fondness of himself. *Collier.*

CONCEITLESS, kôn-sêt'-lês, a. [from conceit.] Stupid; without thought. *Shakspeare.*

CONCEIVABLE, kôn-sê-vá-bl, a. [from conceive.]—1. That may be imagined or thought.—2. That may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, kôn-sê-vá-bl-nês, s. [from conceivable.] The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kôn-sê-vá-bl-é, ad. [from conceivable.] In a conceivable manner.

To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêv', v. a. [concevoir, Fr.]—1. To form in the womb; to be pregnant of.—2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiah.*—3. To comprehend; to understand. *Shaks.*—4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*

To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêv', v. n.—1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*—2. To become pregnant. *Genesis.*

CONCEIVER, kôn-sê-vúr, s. [from conceive.] One that understands or apprehends. *Brown.*

CONCEIVING, kôn-sê-vúg, s. [from conceiv.] Apprehension. *Shakspeare.*

CONCENT, kôn-sênt', s. [concentus, Lat.]—1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*—2. Consistency. *Atterbury.*

CONCEN'TED, kôn-sênt-éd, s. [from consentus, Latin.] Made to accord. *Spenser.*

To CONCEN'TRATE, kôn-sênt-ráte, v. a. [concentrer, French.] To drive into a narrower compass. *Arbutnot.*

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

CONCENTRA'TION, kôn-sên-trâ'shûn, s. [from concentrate.] Collection in a narrower space, round the centre. *Peckham*.

To **CONCENTRE**, kôn-sên'tûr, v. n. [concenter, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale*.

To **CONCENTRE**, kôn-sên'tûr, v. a. To emit toward one centre. *Decay of Pety.*

CONCENTRICAL, kôn-sên-trê-kâl, }
CONCENTRICK, kôn-sên'trik, } a.
 [concentricus, Lat.] Having one common centre. *Donne. Bentley.*

CONCEPTACLE, kôn-sêp'tâ-kl, s. [conceptaculum, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*

CONCEPTIBLE, kôn-sêp'tê-bl, a. [from concipio, conceptum, Lat.] Intelligible; capable to be understood. *Hale.*

CONCEPTION, kôn-sêp'shûn, s. [conceptio, Lat.]
 —1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton*.—2. The state of being conceived. *Shaks*.—3. Notion; idea. *South*.—4. Sentiment; purpose. *Shaks*.—5. Apprehension; knowledge. *Davies*.—6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*

CONCEPTIOUS, kôn-sêp'shûs, a. [conceptum, Latin.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakspeare.*

CONCEPTIVE, kôn-sêp'tiv, a. [conceptum, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*

To **CONCERN**, kôn-sêrn', v. a. [concerner, Fr.]—1. To relate; to belong to. *Locke*.—2. To affect with some passion. *Rogers*.—3. To interest; to engage by interest; he is concerned in the mine. *Boyle*.—4. To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derham.*

CONCERN, kôn-sêrn', s.—1. Business; affair. *Rogers*.—2. Interest; engagement. *Burnet*.—3. Importance; moment. *Roseomon*.—4. Passion; affection; regard. *Addison.*

CONCERNING, kôn-sêrn'ing, prep. Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotson.*

CONCERNMENT, kôn-sêrn'mênt, s. [from concern.]—1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; business; interest. *Tillotson*.—2. Relation; influence. *Denham*.—3. Intercourse; business. *Locke*.—4. Importance; moment. *Boyle*.—5. Interposition; regard; meddling. *Clar*.—6. Passion; emotion of mind. *Dryden*.

To **CONCERT**, kôn-sêrt, v. a. [concenter, French.]
 —1. To settle any thing by mutual communication.—2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust jointly with others.

CONCERT, kôn-sêrt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Communication of designs. *Swift*.—2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTA'TION, kôn-sêrt-â'shûn, s. [concertatio, Lat.] Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE, kôn-sêrt-â-tiv, a. [concertativus, Lat.] Contentious. *Dict.*

CONCERTO, kôn-sêrt'ô, s. [Italian.] A piece of music composed for a concert.

CONCESSION, kôn-sêss'ôn, s. [concessio, Latin.]
 —1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale*.—2. A grant; the thing yielded. *K. Charles.*

CONCESSIONARY, kôn-sêss'ôn-â-rê, a. Given by indulgence.

CONCESSIVE, kôn-sê'ssiv, a. Implying concession. *South.*

CONCESSIVELY, kôn-sê'ssiv-lê, ad. [from concessio.] By way of concession. *Brown.*

CONCÉ'TO, kôn-sê't'ô, s. [Ital. concerti, plural.] False conceit. *Shenstone.*

CONCH, kôngk, s. [concha, Lat.] A shell; a sea-shell. *Dryden.*

CONCHOID, kôngk'ôid, s. The nave of a curve.

To **CONCILIATE**, kôn-sil'iate, v. a. [concilio, Latin.] To gain; to win. *Brown.*

CONCILIATION, kôn-sil-ê-â'shûn, s. [from conciliate.] The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kôn-sil-ê-â'tûr, s. [from conciliate.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kôn-sil'ê-â-tûr-ê, a. [from conciliate.] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCINNITY, kôn-sin'nê-tê, s. [from concinnitas, Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.

CONCINNOUS, kôn-sin'nûs, a. [concinnus, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; neat.

CONCISE, kôn-sis-ê, a. [concisus, Lat.] Brief; short. *Ben Jonson.*

CONCISELY, kôn-sis-ê-lê, ad. [from concise.] Briefly; shortly. *Broome.*

CONCISENESS, kôn-sis-ê-nêss, s. [from concise.] Brevity; shortness. *Dryden.*

CONCISION, kôn-sizh'zhûn, s. [concisum, Latin.] Cutting off; excision.

CONCITATION, kôn-sê-tâ'shûn, s. [concitatio, Latin.] The act of stirring up. *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION, kông-klâ-mâ'shûn, s. An outcry. *Dict.*

CONCLAVE, kông-klâve, s. [conclave, Fr.]—1. A private apartment.—2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals. *South*.—3. A close assembly. *Garth.*

To **CONCLUDE**, kôn-klâde', v. a. [concludo, Lat.]
 —1. To shut. *Hooker*.—2. To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotson*.—3. To decide; to determine. *Addison*.—4. To end; to finish. *Bacon. Dryden*.—5. To oblige, as by the final determination. *Hale. Atterbury.*

To **CONCLUDE**, kôn-klâde', v. n.—1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to determine. *Davies. Boyle*.—2. To settle opinion. *Atterbury*.—3. Finally to determine. *Shaks*.—4. To end. *Dryden.*

CONCLUDENCY, kôn-klû'dên-sê, s. [from concludent.] Consequence; regular proof. *Hale.*

CONCLUDENT, kôn-klû'dênt, a. [from concludent.] Decisive. *Hale.*

CONCLUSIBLE, kôn-klû'ssê-bl, a. [from concludere.] Determinable. *Hemmond.*

CONCLUSION, kôn-klû'zhûn, s. [from concludere.]
 —1. Determination; final decision. *Hooker*.—2. Collection from propositions premises; consequence. *Davies. Tillotson*.—3. The close; the last result. *Eccles*.—4. The event of experiments; experiment. *Shaks*.—5. The end; the upshot. *Shaks*.—6. Silence; confinement of the thought. *Shaks.*

CONCLUSIVE, kôn-klû'siv, s. [from concludere.]—1. Decisive; giving the last determination. *Bramhall. Rogers*.—2. Regularly consequential. *Locke.*

CONCLUSIVELY, kôn-klû'siv-lê, ad. [from conclusivus.] Decisively. *Bacon.*

CONCLUSIVENESS, kôn-klû'siv-nêss, s. [from conclusive.] Power of determining the opinion. *Hale.*

To **CONCOAGULATE**, kông-kô-âg-gû-lâte, v. a. To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULATION, kông-kô-âg-gû-lâ'shûn, s. [from concoagulate.] A conagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To **CONCOCT**, kôn-kôkt', v. a. [concoquo, Lat.]—1. To digest by the stomach. *Hayward*.—2. To exalt; to mature by time or warmth.

CONCOCTION, kôn-kôk'shûn, s. [from concoct.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Donne.*

CONCOLOR, kôn-kû'lûr, a. [concolor, Lat.] Of one colour. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE, kôn-kôm'ê-tânse, }
CONCOMITANCY, kôn-kôm'ê-tân-sê, } s.
 [from concomitor, Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing. *Glaville.*

CONCOMITANT, kôn-kôm'ê-tânt, s. [concomitans, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT, kôn-kôm'ê-tânt, s. Companion; person connected. *South.*

CONCOMITANTLY, kôn-kôm'ê-tânt-lê, ad. [from concomitans.] In company with others.

To **CONCOMITATE**, kôn-kôm'ê-tâte, v. a. [concomitatus, Lat.] To be connected with any thing; to attend; to accompany. *Harvey.*

CONCORD, kông-kôrd, s. [concordia, Lat.]—1. Agreement between persons or things; peace; union. *Shaks*.—2. A compact. *Davies*.—3. Harmony; consent of sounds.—4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONCORDANCE, kôn-kôrdânse, s. [concordantia, Latin.]—1. Agreement.—2. A book which shows, in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

nò, mòve, nòr, nòc;—tùbe, tồb, bắt;—đi;—pồđủ;—chín, THis.

CONCORDANT, kôn-kỏ'đẩnt, a. [concordans, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown*.

CONCORDATE, kôn-kỏ'đẩt, s. [concordat, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift*.

CONCORPORAL, kôn-kỏ'pỏ'pỏ'ỉ, a. [from concorporo, Lat.] Of the same body. *Diet*.

To **CONCORPORATE**, kôn-kỏ'pỏ'pỏ'ỉt, v. a. [con and corpus, Lat.] To unite into one mass or substance. *Taylor*.

CONCORPORATION, kôn-kỏ'pỏ'pỏ'ỉ-shủn, s. [from concorporate.] Union in one mass. *Diet*.

CONCOURSE, kông'kỏ'se, s. [concursum, Latin.]—1. The confluence of many persons or things. *Ben Jansen*.—2. The persons assembled. *Dryden*.—3. The point of junction or interjection of two bodies. *Newton*.

CONCREMATION, kông'krẻ' má'shủn, s. [from concrema, Latin.] The act of burning together. *Diet*.

CONCREMENT, kông'krẻ'mẻnt, s. [from concreo, Latin.] The mass formed by concretion. *Hale*.

CONCRESCENCE, kôn-krẻ'sẻn'sẻ, s. [from concreo, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh*.

To **CONCRETE**, kôn-krẻ'tẻ, v. n. [concreo, Lat.] To coalesce into one mass. *Newton*.

To **CONCRETE**, kôn-krẻ'tẻ, v. a. To form by concretion. *Hale*.

CONCRETE, kôn'krẻ'tẻ, a. [from the verb.]—1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet*.—2. [In logic.] Not abstracted; applied to a subject. *Hooker*.

CONCRETE, kôn'krẻ'tẻ, s. A mass formed by concretion. *Bentley*.

CONCRETELY, kôn-krẻ'tẻ'lẻ, ad. [from concrete.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate. *Norris*.

CONCRETENESS, kôn-krẻ'tẻ'nẻs, s. [from concrete.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Diet*.

CONCRETION, kôn-krẻ'shủn, s. [from concrete.]—1. The act of concreting; coalition.—2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. *Bacon*.

CONCRETIVE, kôn'krẻ'tẻ'ỉv, a. [from concrete.] Coagulative. *Brown*.

CONCRETURE, kôn-krẻ'ỉshủn, s. A mass formed by coagulation.

To **CONCREW**, kôn-krẻ'ỏ'v, v. n. [from concreo, Lat.] To clot together.

CONCUBINAGE, kôn-kủ'bẻ'ỉnẻ, s. [concubinage, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome*.

CONCUBINE, kông'kỏ'ủnẻ, s. [concubina, Latin.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon*.

To **CONCULCATE**, kôn-kủ'kỏ'kỏ'tẻ, v. a. [conculco, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kôn-kủ'kỏ'kỏ'shủn, s. [conculcacio, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kôn-kủ'pẻ'sẻn'sẻ, s. [concupiscentia, Lat.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish. *Bentley*.

CONCUPISCENT, kôn-kủ'pẻ'sẻnt, a. [concupiscens, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shaks*.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kôn-kủ'pẻ'sẻn'sẻ'ỉ, a. [from concupiscens.] Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kôn-kủ'pẻ'sẻ'ỉ, a. [concupiscibilis, Latin.] Impressing desire; indulging desire. *South*.

To **CONCUR**, kôn-kủ'v, v. n. [concurro, Latin.]—1. To meet in one point. *Temple*.—2. To agree; to join in one action. *Swift*.—3. To be united with; to be conjoined.—4. To contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kôn'kủ'rẻn'sẻ, s.

CONCURRENCE, kôn'kủ'rẻn'sẻ, s.

[from concur.]—1. Union; association; conjunction. *Clarendon*.—2. Combination of many agents or circumstances. *Crashaw*.—3. Assistance; help. *Rogers*.—4. Joint right; common claim. *Ayliff*.

CONCURRENT, kôn-kủ'rẻnt, a. [from concur.]—1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale*.—2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

CONCURRENT, kôn-kủ'rẻnt, s. That which concurs. *Decay of Piety*.

CONCUSSION, kôn-kủ'sh'ủn, s. [concussio, Latin.] The act of shaking; tremefaction. *Bacon*.

CONCUSSIVE, kôn-kủ'sủ'ỉv, a. [concussus, Latin.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To **CONDEMN**, kôn-dẻm'v, v. a. [condemno, Lat.]—1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment; contrary to acquit. *Fiddes*.—2. To censure; to blame; contrary to approve. *Locke*.—3. To fine. *Chronicles*.

CONDEMNABLE, kôn-dẻm'ỉnỏ'ỉ, a. [from condemn.] Blamable; culpable. *Brown*.

CONDEMNATION, kôn-dẻm'ỉnỏ'shủn, s. [condemnatio, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. *Romans*.

CONDEMNATORY, kôn-dẻm'ỉnỏ'tỏ'rẻ, a. [from condemn.] Passing a sentence of condemnation. *Government of the Tongue*.

CONDEMNER, kôn-dẻm'ỉnỏ'r, s. [from condemn.] A blamer; a censurer. *Taylor*.

CONDENSABLE, kôn-dẻn'sỏ'ỉ, a. [from condensate.] Being capable of condensation. *Digby*.

To **CONDENSATE**, kôn-dẻn'sỏ'tẻ, v. a. [condenso, Lat.] To make thicker.

To **CONDENSATE**, kôn-dẻn'sỏ'tẻ, v. n. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kôn-dẻn'sỏ'tẻ, a. [condensatus, Latin.] Made thick; compressed into less space. *Peacham*.

CONDENSATION, kôn-dẻn'sỏ'shủn, s. [from condensate.] The act of thickening any body. Opposite to rarefaction. *Raleigh*. *Bentley*.

To **CONDENSE**, kôn-dẻn'sẻ, v. a. [condenso, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close and weighty. *Woodward*.

To **CONDENSE**, kôn-dẻn'sẻ, v. n. To grow close and weighty. *Newton*.

CONDENSE, kôn-dẻn'sẻ, a. [from the verb.] Thick; dense. *Bentley*.

CONDENSER, kôn-dẻn'sỏ'r, s. A vessel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy*.

CONDENSITY, kôn-dẻn'sẻ'tẻ, s. [from condense.] The state of being condensed.

CONDERS, kôn'dỏ'r's, s. [condire, French.] Such as stand upon high places near the sea-coast at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal of herrings passeth. *Cowel*.

To **CONDESCEND**, kôn-dẻ'sẻn'dẻ, v. n. [condescendo, French.]—1. To depart from the privileges of superiority. *Watts*.—2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require. *Tillotson*.—3. To stoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton*.

CONDESCENDENCE, kôn-dẻ'sẻn'dẻn'sẻ, s. [condescendence, Fr.] Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kôn-dẻ'sẻn'dẻng'ỉẻ, ad. [from condescending.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSIVE, kôn-dẻ'sẻn'sẻ'sủn, s. [from condescend.] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority. *Tillotson*.

CONDESCENSIVE, kôn-dẻ'sẻn'sẻ'ỉv, a. [from condescend.] Courteous.

CONDIGN, kôn'dẻn'v, a. [condignus, Lat.] Suitable; deserved; meritorious. *Arbutnot*.

CONDIGNNESS, kôn'dẻn'nẻs, s. [from condign.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY, kôn'dẻn'ỉẻ'ỉ, ad. [from condign.] Deservedly; according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kôn'dẻ'mẻnt, s. [condimentum, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon*.

CONDISCIPLE, kôn'dẻ'sủ'ỉ'ỉ, s. [discipulus, Latin.] A school-fellow.

To **CONDITE**, kôn'dẻ'tẻ, v. a. [condio, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts. *Taylor*.

CONDITEMENT, kôn'dẻ'tẻ'mẻnt, s. [from condite.] A composition of conserves. *Diet*.

CONDITION, kôn'dẻ'ỉ'ủn, s. [conditio, French.]—1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shaks*.—2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton*.—3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. *Shaks*.—4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice. *South*.—5. State; circumstances. *Hale*.—6. Rank. *Shaks*. *Clarendon*.—7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *Clar*.—8. The writing of agreement; compact. *Shakspeare*.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plin;—

To **CONDITION**, kôn-dish'ân, v. n. [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate. *Donne*.
CONDITIONAL, kôn-dish'ân-â, a. [from condition.] By way of stipulation; not absolute. *South*.
CONDITIONAL, kôn-dish'ân-â, s. [from the adjective.] A limitation. *Bacon*.
CONDITIONALITY, kôn-dish-ê-d-nâ'ê-tê, s. [from conditional.] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety*.
CONDITIONALLY, kôn-dish'ân-â-ê, ad. [from conditional.] With certain limitations; on particular terms. *South*.
CONDITIONARY, kôn-dish'ân-â-rê, a. [from condition.] Stipulated. *Norris*.
 To **CONDITIONATE**, kôn-dish'ân-â-te, v. a. To regulate by certain conditions. *Brown*.
CONDITIONATE, kôn-dish'ân-â-te, a. Established on certain terms. *Hammond*.
CONDITIONED, kôn-dish'ân-d, a. [from condition.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.
 To **CONDOLE**, kôn-dô-lê, v. n. [condoleo, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to partake another's sorrow. *Temple*.
 To **CONDOLE**, kôn-dô-lê, v. a. To bewail with another. *Dryden*.
CONDOLEMENT, kôn-dô-lê-mênt, s. [from condole.] Grief; sorrow participated. *Shaks*.
CONDOLENCE, kôn-dô-lênse, s. [condoleance, French.] Grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbutnot*.
CONDOLER, kôn-dô-lâr, s. [from condole.] One that laments with another upon his misfortunes.
CONDONATION, kôn-do-nâ'shôn, s. condonatio, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.
 To **CONDUCE**, kôn-dû-se, v. n. [conduco, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotson*.
 To **CONDUCE**, kôn-dû-se, v. a. To conduct. *Wotton*.
CONDUCTIBLE, kôn-dû-sê-bl, a. [conducibilis, Lat.] Having the power of conducting. *Bentley*.
CONDUCTIBLENESS, kôn-dû-sê-bl-nês, s. [from conductible.] The quality of contributing to any end.
CONDUCTIVE, kôn-dû-siv, a. [from conduce.] That which may contribute to any end. *Rogers*.
CONDUCTIVENESS, kôn-dû-siv-nês, s. [from conductive.] The quality of conducting.
CONDUCT, kôn-dûkt, s. [conduis, French.]—1. Management; economy. *Bacon*.—2. The act of leading troops. *Waller*.—3. Convoy; escort; guard. 1 *Esdra*.—4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.—5. Behaviour; regular life. *Swift*.
 To **CONDUCT**, kôn-dûkt, v. a. [conduire, Fr.]—1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to show the way. *Milton*.—2. To attend in civility. *Shaks*.—3. To manage; as, to conduct an affair.—4. To head an army.
CONDUCTYTIUS, kôn-dûk-tish'ûs, a. [conductivus, Lat.] Hired. *Ayliff*.
CONDUCTOR, kôn-dûk-târ, s. [from conduct.]—1. A leader; one who shows another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden*.—2. A chief; a general.—3. A manager; a director.—4. An instrument to direct the knife in cutting. *Quincy*.
CONDUCTRESS, kôn-dûk-três, s. [from conduct.] A woman that directs.
CONDUIT, kôn-dûit, s. [conduit, Fr.]—1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Davies*.—2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shaks*.
CONDUPPLICATION, kôn-dû-plê-kâ'shôn, s. [conduplicatio, Lat.] A doubling.
CONE, kône, s. [κων, Gr.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.
 To **CONFABULATE**, kôn-fâb'û-lâ-te, v. n. [confabulo, Lat.] To talk easily together; to chat.
CONFABULATION, kôn-fâb'û-lâ'shôn, s. [confabulatio, Lat.] Easy conversation.
CONFABULATORY, kôn-fâb'û-lâ-târ-ê, a. [from confabulate.] Belonging to talk.
CONFAREATION, kôn-fâr-rê-â'shôn, s. [confareatio, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliff*.
 To **CONFECT**, kôn-fêkt, v. a. [confectus, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats.
CONFECT, kôn-fêkt, s. [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECTIO, kôn-fêk'shôn, s. [confectio, Latin.]—1. A preparation of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Addison*.—2. A composition; a mixture. *Shakspeare*.
CONFECTORY, kôn-fêk'shôn-â-rê, s. [from confectio.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Shakspeare*.
CONFECTOR, kôn-fêk'sb'ôn-âr, s. [from confectio.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle*.
CONFEDERACY, kôn-fêd'êr-â-sê, s. [confederatio, French.] League; union; engagement. *Shaks*.
 To **CONFEDERATE**, kôn-fêd'êr-â-te, v. a. [confederer, Fr.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knolles*.
 To **CONFEDERATE**, kôn-fêd'êr-â-te, v. n. To league; to unite in league. *South*.
CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'êr-â-te, a. [from the verb.] United in a league. *Palms*.
CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'êr-â-te, s. [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally. *Dryden*.
CONFEDERATION, kôn-fêd'êr-â'shôn, s. [confederatio, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon*.
 To **CONFERR**, kôn-fêr, v. n. [confero, Latin.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject. *Clarendon*.
 To **CONFERR**, kôn-fêr, v. a.—1. To compare. *Raleigh*. *Boyle*.—2. To give; to bestow. *Clarendon*.—3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville*.
CONFERENCE, kôn-fêr-ê-use, s. [conference, Fr.]—1. Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney*.—2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point.—3. Comparison. *Aecham*.
CONFERRER, kôn-fêr-êr, s. [from confer.]—1. He that converses.—2. He that bestows.
 To **CONFESS**, kôn-fêss, v. a. [confessor, Fr.]—1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shaks*.—2. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake*.—3. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.—4. To own; to avow; not to deny. *Matthew*.—5. To grant; not to dispute. *Lacke*.—6. To show; to prove; to attest. *Pope*.
 To **CONFESS**, kôn-fêss, v. n. To make confession; as, he is gone to the priest to confess.
CONFESSOR, kôn-fêss-êr, s. [from confess-ed.] Avowedly; indisputably. *South*.
CONFESSOR, kôn-fêsh'ân, s. [from confess.]—1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple*.—2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. *Wake*.—3. Profession; avowal. 1 *Tim*.—4. A formula, in which the articles of faith are comprised.
CONFESSORIAL, kôn-fêsh'ân-â, s. [Fr.] The seat in which the confessor sits. *Arbutnot*.
CONFESSORIAL, kôn-fêsh'ân-â-rê, s. [confessionaire, Fr.] The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.
CONFESSOR, kôn-fêss-sâr, s. [confesseur, Fr.]—1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillingfleet*.—2. He that hears confessions and prescribes penitence. *Taylor*.—3. He who confesses his crimes.
CONFEST, kôn-fêst, a. Open; known; not concealed; apparent; evident. *Rowe*.
CONFESTLY, kôn-fêst-lê, ad. Undisputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety*.
CONFIDENT, kôn-fish'ênt, a. That causes or procures. *Diect*.
CONFIDENT, kôn-fê-dênt, s. [confident, French.] A person trusted with private affairs. *Arbutnot*.
 To **CONFIDE**, kôn-fid-ê, v. n. [confido, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in. *Congreve*.
CONFIDENCE, kôn-fê-dênse, s. [confidentia, Lat.]—1. Firm belief of another. *South*.—2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune. *Clarendon*.—3. Vicious boldness. Opposed to modesty. *Hooker*.—4. Honest boldness; firmness of integrity. 2 *Esdra*. *Milton*.—5. Trust in the goodness of another. 1 *John*.—6. That which gives or causes confidence.
CONFIDENT, kôn-fê-dênt, a. [from confide.]—1. Assured beyond doubt. *Hammont*.—2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.—3. Secure of success. *Sidney*. *South*.—4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shaks*.—5. Bold to a vice; impudent.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûh, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

CONFIDENT, kôn'fê-dênt, s. [from confide.] One trusted with secrets. *South*.

CONFIDENTLY, kôn'fê-dênt-lê, ad. [from confident.]—1. Without doubt; without fear. *Atterbury*.—2. With firm trust. *Dryden*.—3. Without appearance of doubt; positively; dogmatically. *Ben Jonson*.

CONFIDENTNESS, kôn'fê-dênt-nês, s. [from confident.] Assurance.

CONFIGURATION, kôn'fig-û-râ'shûn, s. [configuration, Fr.]—1. The form of the various parts adapted to each other. *Woodward*.—2. The face of the horoscope.

TO CONFIGURE, kôn'fig-û-re, v. a. [from figura, Lat.] To dispose into any form. *Bentley*.

CONFINE, kôn'fîne, s. [confinis, Latin.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke*.

CONFINE, kôn'fîne', v. a. [confinis, Lat.] Bordering upon.

TO CONFINE, kôn'fîne', v. n. To border upon; to touch on other territories. *Milton*.

TO CONFINE, kôn'fîne', v. a. [confiner, French.]—1. To bound; to limit.—2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure.—3. To restrain; to tie up to; as, the action of a play is confined to a short time. *Dryden*.

CONFINELESS, kôn'fîne-lês, a. [from confine.] Boundless; unlimited. *Shakespeare*.

CONFINEMENT, kôn'fîne-mênt, s. [from confine.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addison*.

CONFINER, kôn'fîn-ûr, s. [from confine.]—1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Daniel*.—2. A near neighbour. *Watson*.—3. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon*.

CONFINITY, kôn'fîn-ê-tê, s. [confinitas, Latin.] Nearness; contiguity. *Dict.*

TO CONFIRM, kôn'fêrm, v. a. [confirmo, Lat.]—1. To put past doubt by new evidence. *Addison*.—2. To settle; to establish. *Shaks*.—3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiceman*.—4. To complete; to perfect. *Shaks*.—5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. *Swift*.—6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands. *Hammond*.

CONFIRMABLE, kôn'fêrm-â-bl, a. [from confirm.] That which is capable of incontestable evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kôn'fêrm-mâ'shûn, s. [from confirm.]—1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement. *Shaks*.—2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles*.—3. Proof; convincing testimony. *South*.—4. An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond*.

CONFIRMATOR, kôn'fêrm-mâ'tûr, s. An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt. *Brown*.

CONFIRMATORY, kôn'fêrm-nâ-tûr-ê, a. [from confirm.] Giving additional testimony.

CONFIRMEDNESS, kôn'fêrm-êd-nês, s. [from confirmed.] Confirmed state. *Decay of Piety*.

CONFIRMER, kôn'fêrm-ûr, s. [from confirm.] One that confirms; an attester; an establisher. *Shakespeare*.

CONFISCABLE, kôn'fîs-kâ-bl, a. [from confiscate.] Liable to forfeiture.

TO CONFISCATE, kôn'fîs-kâ-te, v. a. [confiscare, Fr.] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty. *Bacon*.

CONFISCATE, kôn'fîs-kâ-te, a. [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shaks*.

CONFISCATION, kôn'fîs-kâ'shûn, s. [from confiscate.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Bacon*.

CONFITENT, kôn'fê-tênt, s. [confitens, Lat.] One confessing. *Decay of Piety*.

CONFITURE, kôn'fê-tshûre, s. [Fr.] A sweetmeat; a confection. *Bacon*.

TO CONFIX, kôn'fîks', v. a. [confixum, Latin.] To fix down. *Shakespeare*.

CONFLAGRANT, kôn'flâ-grânt, a. [conflagrans, Lat.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton*.

CONFLAGRATION, kôn'flâ-grâ'shûn, s. [conflagratio, Lat.]—1. A general fire. *Bentley*.—2. It is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the last day.

CONFLATION, kôn'flâ'shûn, s. [conlatum,

Latin.]—1. The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon*.—2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kôn'flêk'shûre, s. [conflexura, Latin.] A bending.

TO CONFLICT, kôn'flîkt, v. n. [configo, Latin.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle. *Til-lotson*.

CONFLICT, kôn'flîkt, s. [conflictus, Lat.]—1. A violent collision or opposition.—2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shaks*.—3. Contest; strife; contention. *Shaks*.—4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Ro-gers*.

CONFLUENCE, kôn'flû-ênce, s. [confluo, Lat.]—1. The junction or union of several streams. *Bre-cwood*.—2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon*.—3. A concourse; a multitude. *Temple*.

CONFLUENT, kôn'flû-ênt, a. [confluens, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore*.

CONFLUX, kôn'flûks, s. [confluxio, Lat.]—1. The union of several currents. *Clarendon*.—2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton*.

CONFORM, kôn'fôr'm, a. [conformis, Lat.] Assuming the same form; resembling. *Bacon*.

TO CONFORM, kôn'fôr'm, v. a. [conformo, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with something else. *Hooker*.

TO CONFORM, kôn'fôr'm, v. n. To comply with. *Dryden*.

CONFORMABLE, kôn'fôr'm-â-bl, a. [from conform.]—1. Having the same form; similar. *Hooker*.—2. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite. *Addison*.—3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obsequious. *Sprat*.

CONFORMABLY, kôn'fôr'm-â-blê, ad. [from conformable.] With conformity; suitably. *Locke*.

CONFORMATION, kôn'fôr'm-mâ'shûn, s. [French; conformatio, Lat.]—1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder*.—2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity. *Watts*.

CONFORMIST, kôn'fôr'mîst, s. [from conform.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFORMITY, kôn'fôr'm-ê-tê, s. [from conform.]—1. Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker*.—2. Consistency. *Arbutnot*.

CONFORTATION, kôn'fôr-tâ'shûn, s. [from conforto, Lat.] Collation of strength. *Bacon*.

TO CONFOUND, kôn'fôund', v. a. [confondre, Fr.]—1. To mingle things. *Genesis*.—2. To perplex; to mention without due distinction. *Locke*.—3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words. *Locke*.—4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to astonish; to stupify. *Milton*.—5. To destroy. *Daniel*.

CONFOUNDED, kôn'fôund'êd, partic. a. [from confound.] Hatelul; detestable. *Greco*.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kôn'fôund'êd-lê, ad. [from confounded.] Hatelully; shamefully. *Addison*.

CONFUNDER, kôn'fôund'ûr, s. [from confound.] He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kôn'frâ-tûr-nê-tê, s. [from con and fraternitas, Lat.] A body of men united for some religious purpose. *Stillingfleet*.

CONFRICATION, kôn'frê-kâ'shûn, s. [from con and frico, Latin.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

TO CONFRONT, kôn'frônt', v. a. [confronter, Fr.]—1. To stand against another in full view; to face. *Dryden*.—2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another. *Sidney*.—3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.—4. To compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, kôn'frônt-tâ'shûn, s. [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE, kôn'fûsê', v. a. [confusus, Latin.]—1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.—2. To mix; not to separate.—3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure. *Watts*.—4. To hurry the mind. *Pope*.

CONFUSEDLY, kôn'fûsêd-lê, ad. [from confused.]—1. In a mixed mass; without separation.—2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.—3. Not

clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon*.—4. Tumultuously; hastily.—*Dryden*.

CONFUSEDNESS, kôn-fû'sêd-nês, s. [from confused.] Want of distinctness; want of clearness. *Norris*.

CONFUSION, kôn-fû'shûn, s. [from confuse.]—1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.—2. Tumult. *Hooker*.—3. Indistinct combination. *Locke*.—4. Overthrow; destruction. *Shaks*.—5. Astouishment; distraction of mind. *Spectator*.

CONFUTABLE, kôn-fû'tâ-bl, a. [from confute.] Possible to be disproved. *Brown*.

CONFUTATION, kôn-fû'tâ'shûn, s. [confutatio, Lat.] The act of confuting; disproof.

To CONFUTE, kôn-fû'te', v. a. [confuto, Latin.] To convict of error; to disprove. *Hudibras*.

CON'GE, kôn'jê, s. [congê, French.]—1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.—2. Leave; farewell. *Spenser*.

To CON'GE, kôn'jê, v. n. To take leave. *Shaks*.

CONGE D'ÉLIRE, kôn'jê-dê-lêr. [French.] The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to choose a bishop. *Spectator*.

CON'GE, kôn'jê, s. [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.

To CONGEAL, kôn'jêl', v. a. [congelô, Latin.]—1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser*.—2. To bind or to fix, as by cold. *Shaks*.

To CONGEAL, kôn'jêl', v. n. To congregate, by cold. *Burnet*.

CONGEALABLE, kôn-jê-lâ-bl, a. [from congeal.] Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon*.

CONGEALMENT, kôn'jêl'mênt, s. [from congeal.] The clot formed by congelation. *Shaks*.

CONGELATION, kôn-jê-lâ'shûn, s. [from congeal.] State of being congealed, or made solid. *Brown*.

CON'GENER, kôn'jê-nûr, s. [Lat.] Of the same kind or nature. *Miller*.

CONGENEROUS, kôn-jên'ê-rûs, a. [congener, Lat.] Of the same kind. *Brown*. *Arbutnot*.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kôn-jên'ê-rûs-nês, s. [from congenerous.] The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kôn-jê-nê-âl, a. [con and genus, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; connate. *Watton*. *Pope*.

CONGENIALITY, kôn-jê-nê-â-l'ê-tê, s. [from congenial.] Cognition of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kôn-jê-nê-âl-nês, s. [from congenial.] Cognition of mind.

CONGENITE, kôn-jên'nit, a. [congenitus, Lat.] Of the same birth; connate. *Hale*.

CON'GER, kôn'gêr, s. [congrus, Lat.] The sea-eel. *Walton*.

CON'GERIES, kôn-jê-rê-ês, s. [Latin.] A mass of bodies heaped up together. *Boyle*.

To CONGE'ST, kôn-jê'st, v. a. [congestum, Lat.] To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kôn-jê'stê-bl, a. [from congest.] That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kôn-jê'st'yûn, s. [congesto, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses. *Quincy*.

CONGIARY, kôn'jê-â-rê, s. [congiarium, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kôn-glâ'shê-â-te, v. n. [conglaciatus, Lat.] To turn to ice. *Brown*.

CONGLACIATION, kôn-glâ-shê-â'shûn, s. [from conglaciate.] Act of changing into ice. *Brown*.

To CONGLOBATE, kôn-glô'bâte, v. a. [conglôbatus, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grev*.

CONGLOBATE, kôn-glô'bâte, a. Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne*.

CONGLOBATELY, kôn-glô'bâte-lê, ad. In a spherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kôn-glô'bâ'shûn, s. [from conglobate.] A round body; acquired sphericity. *Brown*.

To CONGLOBE, kôn-glô'bê, v. a. [conglobo, Lat.] To gather into a round mass. *Pope*.

To CONGLOBE, kôn-glô'bê, v. n. To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton*.

To CONGLOMERATE, kôn-glô'mê-râte, v. a. [conglomerô, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grev*.

CONGLOMERATE, kôn-glô'mê-râte, a. [from the verb.]—1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct. *Cheyne*.—2. Collected; twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kôn-glô'mê-râ'shûn, s. [from conglomerate.]—1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.—2. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon*.

To CONGLUTINATE, kôn-glû'tê-nâte, v. a. [conglutino, Lat.] To cement; to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kôn-glû'tê-nâte, v. n. To coalesce.

CONGLUTINATION, kôn-glû'tê-nâ'shûn, s. [from conglutinate.] The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kôn-glû'tê-nâ-tiv, a. [from conglutinate.] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kôn-glû'tê-nâ-tôr, s. [from conglutinate.] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward*.

CONGRATULANT, kôn-grâtsh'û-lânt, a. [from congratulate.] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton*.

To CONGRATULATE, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâte, v. a. [gratulô, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Swatt*.

To CONGRATULATE, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâte, v. n. To rejoice in participation. *Swift*.

CONGRATULATION, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâ'shûn, s. [from congratulate.]—1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.—2. The form in which joy is professed.

CONGRATULATORY, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâ-tôr-ê, a. [from congratulate.] Expressing joy for the good of another.

To CONGREG'Ê, kôn-grê'ê, v. n. To agree; to join. *Shakspeare*.

To CONGREG'ET, kôn-grê'êt, v. n. [from con and greet.] To salute reciprocally. *Shakspeare*.

To CONGREGATE, kôn-grê-gâte, v. a. [congrego, Lat.] To collect; to assemble; to bring into one place. *Ruleigh*. *Newton*.

To CONGREGATE, kôn-grê-gâte, v. n. To assemble; to meet. *Bensham*.

CONGREGATE, kôn-grê-gâte, a. [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon*.

CONGREGATION, kôn-grê-gâ'shûn, s. [from congregate.]—1. A collection; a mass brought together. *Shaks*.—2. An assembly met to worship God in publick. *Hooker*. *Swift*.

CONGREGATIONAL, kôn-grê-gê'shûn-âl, a. [from congregation.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kôn'grê's, s. [congressus, Lat.]—1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.—2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGREGSSIVE, kôn-grê'ssiv, a. [from congress.] Meeting; encountering. *Brown*.

To CONGRUE, kôn-grû, v. n. [from congruo, Latin.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit. *Shakspeare*.

CONGRUENCE, kôn-grû-ênsê, s. [congruentia, Latin.] Agreement; suitability of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kôn-grû-ênt, a. [congruens, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent. *Cheyne*.

CONGRUITY, kôn-grû-ê-tê, s. [from congrue.]—1. Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville*.—2. Fitness; pertinence.—3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency. *Hooker*.

CONGRUMENT, kôn-grû-mênt, s. [from congrue.] Fitness; adaptation. *Ben Jonson*.

CONGRUOUS, kôn-grû-ûs, a. [congruus, Latin.]—1. Agreeable to; consistent with. *Locke*.—2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne*.—3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury*.

CONGRUOUSLY, kôn-grû-ûs-lê, ad. [from congruous.] Suitably; pertinently. *Boyle*.

—*nó*, *móve*, *nór*, *nót*;—*túbe*, *túb*, *háll*;—*óit*;—*póúnd*;—*áin*, *This*.

CONICAL, *kón'è-kál*, }
CONICK, *kón'ík*, }
 [conicus, Latin.] Having the form of a cone.

Prior.
CONICALLY, *kón'è-kál'ly*, ad. [from conical.] In form of a cone. *Boyle*.

CONICALNESS, *kón'è-kál'ness*, s. [from conical.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTION, *kón'ík*, s. A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK SECTIONS, *kón'ík-sék'shúnz*, }
CONICKS, *kón'ík*, }

That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

CONJECT, *kón-jék't*, v. n. [conjectum, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. *Shakspeare*.

CONJECTOR, *kón-jék'túr*, s. [from conject.] A guesser; a conjecturer. *Swift*.

CONJECTURABLE, *kón-jék'tshú-rá-bl*, a. [from conjecture.] Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, *kón-jék'tshú-rál*, a. [from conjecture.] Depending on conjecture. *Bacone*.

CONJECTURALITY, *kón-jék'tshú-rál'è-tè*, s. [from conjectural.] That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, *kón-jék'tshú-rál'ly*, ad. [from conjectural.] By guess; by conjecture. *Hooker*.

CONJECTURE, *kón-jék'tshúre*, s. [conjectura, Lat.]—1. Guess; imperfect knowledge. *South*.—2. Idea; notion; conception. *Shakspeare*.

TO CONJECTURE, *kón-jék'tshúre*, v. a. [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess. *S'ath*.

CONJECTURER, *kón-jék'tshú-rúr*, s. [from conjecture.] A guesser. *Addison*.

CONFEROUS, *kón-ní'f'è-rús*, a. [conus and fert, Latin.] Such trees are *conférous* as bear a fruit of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, and pine. *Quincy*.

TO CONJOBBLE, *kón-jó'bl*, v. a. To concert; a low word. *L'Estrange*.

TO CONJOIN, *kón-jó'in*, v. a. [conjoindre, Fr.]—1. To unite; to consolidate into one.—2. To unite in marriage. *Shaks*.—3. To associate; to connect. *Taylor*.

TO CONJOIN, *kón-jó'in*, v. n. To league; to unite.

CONJOINT, *kón-jó'int*, a. [conjoint, Fr.] United; connected.

CONJOINTLY, *kón-jó'int'ly*, ad. [from conjoint.] In union; together. *Brown*.

CONJUGAL, *kón-jú-gál*, a. [conjugalis, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift*.

CONJUGALLY, *kón-jú-gál'ly*, ad. [from conjugal.] Matrimonially; conjunally.

TO CONJUGATE, *kón-jú-gáte*, v. a. [conjugo, Lat.]—1. To join, to join in marriage; to unite. *Wotton*.—2. To inflect verbs.

CONJUGATE, *kón-jú-gáte*, a. [conjugatus, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramhall*.

CONJUGATION, *kón-jú-gá'shún*, s. [conjugatio, Lat.]—1. A couple; a pair. *Brown*.—2. The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley*.—3. The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke*.—4. Union; assemblage. *Taylor*.

CONJUNCT, *kón-jú'kt*, a. [conjunctus, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakspeare*.

CONJUNCTION, *kón-jú'kt'shún*, s. [conjunctio, Lat.]—1. Union; association; league. *Bacon*.—2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac. *Ryder*.—3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together. *Clarke*.

CONJUNCTIVE, *kón-jú'kt'iv*, a. [conjunctivus, Lat.]—1. Closely united. *Shaks*.—2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, *kón-jú'kt'iv'ly*, ad. [from conjunctive.] In union. *Brown*.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, *kón-jú'kt'iv'ness*, s. [from conjunctive.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, *kón-jú'kt'ly*, ad. [from conjunctive.] Jointly; together.

CONJUNCTURE, *kón-jú'kt'shúre*, s. [conjunction, Fr.]—1. Combination of many circumstances. *King Charles*.—2. Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon*.—3. Mode of union; connexion. *Holder*.—4. Consistency. *King Charles*.

CONJURATION, *kón-jú-rá'shún*, s. [from conjure.]—1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. *Shaks*.—2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney*.

TO CONJURE, *kón-jú're*, v. a. [conjura, Lat.]—1. To summon in a sacred name. *Clar*.—2. To ensnare. *Milton*.

TO CONJURE, *kón-jú'r*, v. n. To practise charms or enchantments. *Shakspeare*.

CONJURER, *kón-jú-rúr*, s. [from conjure.]—1. An enchanter. *Donne*.—2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. *Prior*.—3. A man of shrewd conjuncture. *Addison*.

CONJUREMENT, *kón-jú're'mént*, s. [from conjure.] Serious injunction. *Milton*.

CONNASCENCE, *kón-nás'sé'nsé*, s. [con and nascor, Lat.]—1. Common birth; community of birth.—2. The act of uniting or growing together.

CONNATE, *kón-ná'té*, a. [from con and natus, Lat.] Born with another. *South*.

CONNATURAL, *kón-ná'ts'ú-rál*, a. [con and natural.]—1. Suitable to nature. *Milton*.—2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies*.—3. Participant of the same nature. *Milton*.

CONNATURALITY, *kón-ná'ts'ú-rál'è-tè*, s. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature. *Hale*.

CONNATURALLY, *kón-ná'ts'ú-rál'ly*, ad. [from connatural.] By the act of nature; originally.

CONNATURALNESS, *kón-ná'ts'ú-rál'ness*, s. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson*.

TO CONNECT, *kón-nék't*, v. a. [connecto, Latin.]—1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle*.—2. To unite, as a cement. *Locke*.—3. To join in a just series of thought; as, the author connects his reasons well.

TO CONNECT, *kón-nék't*, v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY, *kón-nék't'iv'ly*, ad. [from connect.] In conjunction; in union.

TO CONNEX, *kón-nék's*, v. a. [connexum, Lat.] To join or link together. *Hale*. *Phillips*.

CONNEXION, *kón-nék'shún*, s. [from connex.]—1. Union; junction. *Atterbury*.—2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent. *Blackmore*.

CONNEXIVE, *kón-nék's'iv*, a. [from connex.] Having the force of connexion. *Watts*.

CONNECTION, *kón-nék'tá'shún*, s. [from connecto, Latin.]—1. The act of linking.—2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South*.

TO CONNIVE, *kón-nív'è*, v. n. [connivo, Lat.]—1. To wink. *Spectator*.—2. To pretend blindness, or ignorance. *Rogers*.

CONNOISSEUR, *kón-né-sà're*, s. [Fr.] A judge; a critic in matters of taste. *Swift*.

TO CONNOTATE, *kón-nó'tá'té*, v. a. [con and nota, Lat.] To designate something beside itself. *Hammond*.

CONNOTATION, *kón-nó'tá'shún*, s. [from connotate.] Implication of something beside itself. *Hale*.

TO CONNOTE, *kón-nó'té*, v. a. [con and nota, Lat.] To imply; to include. *South*.

CONNUBIAL, *kón-nú'bé-ál*, a. [connubialis, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. *Pope*.

CONOID, *kón-nó'id*, s. [*κωνοειδης*] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder*.

CONOIDICAL, *kón-nó'id'è-kál*, a. [from conoid.] Approaching to a conic form.

TO CONQUASSATE, *kón-kwá's'sá'té*, v. a. [conquasso, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. *Harvey*.

CONQUASSATION, *kón-kwá's'sá'shún*, s. [from conquassate.] Agitation; concussion.

TO CONQUER, *kón-k'úr*, v. a. [conquerit, Fr.]—1. To gain by conquest; to win. *1 Mac*.—2. To over-

come; to subdue. *Smith*.—3. To surmount; to overcome; as, he conquered his reluctance.

To CONQUER, kôn'k'wér, v. n. To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety*.

CONQUERABLE, kôn'k'wér-á-bl, a. [from conquer.] Possible to be overcome. *South*.

CONQUERESS, kôn'k'wér-és, s. [from conquer.] A victorious female. *Fairfax*.

CONQUEROR, kôn'k'wér, s. [from conquer.]-1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shaks*.—2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kông'kwést, s. [conqueste, Fr.]-1. The act of conquering; subjection. *Davies*.—2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.—3. Victory; success in arms. *Addison*.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kôn-sâng-gwih'né-ús, a. [consanguineus, Lat.] Near of kin; related by birth; not affined by marriage. *Shakspeare*.

CONSANGUINITY, kôn-sâng-gwih'né-té, s. [consanguinitas, Lat.] Relation by blood. *South*.

CONSCARCINA'TION, kôn-sâr-sè-ná'shún, s. [from consarcino, Latin.] The act of joining coarsely together.

CONSCIENCE, kôn'shênse, s. [scientia, Latin.]-1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of our own actions. *Spenser*.—2. Justice; the estimate of conscience.—3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hooker*.—4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts. *Clarendon*.—5. Scruple; difficulty. *Taylor*.—6. Reason; reasonableness. *Swift*.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kôn-shè-ên'shús, a. [from conscience.] Scrupulous; exactly just. *L'Estrange*.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kôn-shè-ên'shús-lé, ad. [from conscientious.] According to the direction of conscience. *L'Estrange*.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kôn-shè-ên'shús-nés, s. [from conscientious.] Exactness of justice. *Locke*.

CONSCIONABLE, kôn'shún-á-bl, a. [from conscience.] Reasonable; just. *Shakspeare*.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kôn'shún-á-bl-nés, s. [from conscionable.] Equity; reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY, kôn'shún-á-blé, ad. [from conscionable.] Reasonably; justly. *Taylor*.

CONSCIOUS, kôn'shús, a. [conscious, Latin.]-1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley*.—2. Knowing from memory. *Dryden*.—3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bentley*.—4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing. *Clarendon*.

CONSCIOUSLY, kôn'shús-lé, ad. [from conscious.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kôn'shús-nés, s. [from conscious.]-1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*.—2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

CONSCRIPT, kôn'skríp, a. A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*.

CONSCRIPTIÖN, kôn'skríp'shún, s. [conscriptio, Lat.] An enrolling.

To CONSECRATE, kôn'sè-krâte, v. a. [consecro, Lat.]-1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews*.—2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose. *Numbers*.—3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE, kôn'sè-krâte, a. Consecrated; sacred. *Drayton*.

CONSECRATE'R, kôn'sè-krâte-r, s. [from consecrate.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury*.

CONSECRAT'ION, kôn'sè-krâte'shún, s. [from consecrate.]-1. A rite of dedicating to the service of God. *Hooker*.—2. The act of declaring one holy. *Hale*.

CONSECTARY, kôn'sè-krâte-ré, a. [from consecrarius, Latin.] Consequent; consequential. *Brown*.

CONSECTARY, kôn'sè-krâte-ré, s. Deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward*.

CONSECUTION, kôn'sè-krâte'shún, s. [consecutio, Latin.]-1. Train of consequences; chain of de-

ductions. *Hale*.—2. Succession. *Newton*.—3. [In astronomy.] The month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kôn'sèk'k'útiv, a. [consecutiv, French.]-1. Following in train. *Arbutnot*.—2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kôn-sém'é-nâte, v. a. [consequino, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSENSION, kôn-sèn'shún, s. [consensio, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley*.

CONSENT, kôn-sènt, s. [consensus, Latin.]-1. The act of yielding or consenting.—2. Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley*.—3. Coherence with; correspondence.—4. Tendency to one point. *Pope*.—5. The correspondence which one part has with another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy*.

To CONSENT, kôn-sènt, v. n. [consentio, Latin.]-1. To be of the same mind; to agree.—2. To cooperate to the same end.]-3. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis*.

CONSENT'ANEOUS, kôn-sèn-tá'né-ús, a. [consentaneus, Latin.]-1. Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond*.

CONSENT'ANEOUSLY, kôn-sèn-tá'né-ús-lé, ad. [from consentaneous.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle*.

CONSENT'ANEOUSNESS, kôn-sèn-tá'né-ús-nés, s. [from consentaneous.] Agreement; consistence. *Dier*.

CONSETER, kôn-sènt'âr, s. One who consents to another's doing or act.

CONSENTIEN', kôn-sènt'shènt, a. [consentius, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant*.

CONSEQUENCE, kôn'sè-kwènsé, s. [consequencia, Latin.]-1. That which follows from any cause or principle.—2. Event; effect of a cause. *Milton*.—3. Deduction; conclusion. *Decay of Piety*.—4. The last proposition of a syllogism introduced by *therefore*, as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty*.—5. Concatenation of causes and effects.—6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond*.—7. Importance; moment. *Swift*.

CONSEQUENT, kôn'sè-kwènt, a. [consequens, Latin.]-1. Following by rational deduction.—2. Following as by the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kôn'sè-kwènt, s.—1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker*.—2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies*.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kôn'sè-kwènt'shál, a. [from consequent.]-1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior*.—2. Conclusive. *Hale*.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kôn'sè-kwènt'shál-lé, ad. [from consequential.]-1. With just deduction of consequences.—2. By consequence; eventually. *Smith*.—3. In a regular series. *Addison*.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kôn'sè-kwènt'shál-nés, s. [from consequential.] Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kôn'sè-kwènt'lé, ad. [from consequent.]-1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. *Woodward*.—2. In consequence; pursuantly. *South*.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kôn'sè-kwènt-nés, s. [from consequent.] Regular connexion. *Digby*.

CONSERVABLE, kôn'sèrv'á-bl, a. [from conservo, Lat.] Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kôn'sèrv'án-sé, s. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, kôn'sèrv'vá'shún, s. [conservatio, Lat.]-1. The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward*.—2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon*.

CONSERVATIVE, kôn'sèrv'vá-tiv, a. [from conservo, Latin.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peachment*.

CONSERVATOR, kôn'sèrv'vá-túr, s. [Latin.] Preserver.

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt;—tòbe, táb, háll;—òll;—pòánd;—tlin, THis.

CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'vá-túr-é, s. [from *conservo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward*.

CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'vá-túr-é, á. Having a preservative quality.

CONSERVATRIX, kón-sér'vá-tríks, s. [from *conservator*.] A female who preserves.

To CONSERVE, kón-sér'v, v. a. [*conservo*, Lat.] 1.—To preserve without loss or detriment.—2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kón-sér'v, s. [from the verb.]—1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit. *Dennis*.—2. A conservatory. *Evelyn*.

CONSERVER, kón-sér'vúr, s. [from *conservo*.]—1. A layer up; a restorer. *Hayward*.—2. A preparer of preserves.

CONSESSION, kón-sesh'shún, s. [*sessio*, Lat.] A sitting together.

CONSESSOR, kón-sés'sór, s. [Latin.] One that sits with others.

To CONSIDER, kón-sí'ár, v. a. [*considero*, Lat.]

—1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spectator*.—2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple*.—3. To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews*.—4. To require; to reward one for his trouble. *Shaks*.

To CONSIDER, kón-sí'ár, v. n.—1. To think maturely. *Isaiah*.—2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.—3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakspeare*.

CONSIDERABLE, kón-sí'ár-á-bl, a. [from *consider*.]—1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson*.—2. Respectable; above neglect. *Spratt*.—3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety*.—4. More than little; a middle sense between little and great. *Clarendon*.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kón-sí'ár-á-bl-nés, s. [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. *Boyle*.

CONSIDERABLY, kón-sí'ár-á-bl, ad. [from *considerable*.]—1. In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon*.—2. With importance; importantly. *Pope*.

CONSIDERANCE, kón-sí'ár-á-nse, s. [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection. *Shakspeare*.

CONSIDERATE, kón-sí'ár-á-té, a. [*consideratus*, Lat.]—1. Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson*.—2. Having respect for; regardful. *Decay of Piety*.—3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY, kón-sí'ár-á-té-lé, ad. [from *considerate*.] Calmly; coolly. *Bacon*.

CONSIDERATENESS, kón-sí'ár-á-té-nés, s. [from *considerate*.] Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERATION, kón-sí'ár-á-shún, s. [from *consider*.]—1. The act of considering; regard; notice. *Locke*.—2. Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney*.—3. Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney*.—4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. *Aldison*.—5. Equivalent; compensation. *Ray*.—6. Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon*.—7. Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker*.—8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Covel*.

CONSIDERER, kón-sí'ár-ár, s. A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue*.

To CONSIGN, kón-sí'ne, v. a. [*consigno*, Latin.]

—1. To give to another any thing. *South*.—2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. *Addison*.—3. To commit; to intrust. *Addison*.

To CONSIGN, kón-sí'ne, v. n.—1. To yield; to submit; to resign.—2. To sign; to consent to. *Shaks*.

CONSIGNATION, kón-sí'ná-shún, s. [from *consigno*.]—1. The act of consigning. *Taylor*.—2. The act of signing. *Taylor*.

CONSIGNIFICATION, kón-sí'ne-ní-fí-ká-shún, s. United signification. *Harris*.

CONSIGNMENT, kón-sí'ne-mént, s. [from *consigno*.]—1. The act of consigning.—2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, kón-sím-é-lár, a. [from *consimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance.

To CONSTITUTE, kón-síst, v. a. [*constituo*, Latin.]—1. To subvert; not to perish. *Colossians*.—2. To continue fixed without dissipation. *Brevewood*.—3.

To be comprised; to be contained; true cheerfulness consists in benevolence. *Walsh*.—4. To be composed; beer consists of malt and water. *Burton*.—5. To agree; not to oppose. *Clarendon*.

CONSISTENCE, kón-síst-é-nse, } s.
CONSISTENCY, kón-síst-é-nse, }

[*consistitia*, low Lat.]—1. State with respect to material existence; water in its natural consistence is level. *Bacon*.—2. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbutnot*.—3. Substance; firm; make. *South*.—4. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing. *Addison*.—5. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers*.

CONSISTENT, kón-síst-ént, a. [*consistens*, Lat.]—1. Not contradictory; not opposed. *South*.—2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward*.

CONSISTENTLY, kón-síst-ént-lé, ad. [from *consistent*.] Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broomé*.

CONSISTORIAL, kón-síst-tór-é-ál, a. [from *consistorium*.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe*.

CONSISTORY, kón-síst-túr-é, s. [*consistorium*, Lat.]—1. The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hooker*. *South*.—2. The assembly of cardinals. *Atterbury*.—3. Any solemn assembly. *Milton*.—4. Place of residence. *Shakspeare*.

CONSOCIATE, kón-sò'shé-á-té, s. [from *consocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayward*.

To CONSOCIATE, kón-sò'shé-á-té, v. a. [*consocio*, Lat.]—1. To unite; to join. *Watton*.—2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet*.

To CONSOCIATE, kón-sò'shé-á-té, v. n. To coalesce; to unite. *Bentley*.

CONSOCIATION, kón-sò'shé-á-shún, s. from *consociate*.]—1. Alliance. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

CONSOLE, kón-sò-lé, a. [from *consolare*.] That which admits comfort.

To CONSOLATE, kón-sò-lá-té, v. a. [*consolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to console. *Brown*.

CONSOLATION, kón-sò-lá-shún, s. [*consolatio*, Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of misery. *Bacon*.

CONSOLATOR, kón-sò-lá-túr, s. [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, kón-sò-lá-túr-é, s. [from *consolare*.] A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton*.

CONSOLATORY, kón-sò-lá-túr-é, a. [from *consolare*.] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSOLE, kón-sò-lé, v. a. To comfort; to cheer. *Pope*.

CONSÒLE, kón-sò-lé, s. [French.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers*.

CONSÒLER, kón-sò-lér, s. [from *consolare*.] One that gives comfort. *Warburton*.

CONSOLIDANT, kón-sò-lé-dánt, a. [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE, kón-sò-lé-dá-té, v. a. [*consolidare*, Fr.]—1. To form into a compact or solid body; to harden. *Burnet*. *Arbutnot*.—2. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSOLIDATE, kón-sò-lé-dá-té, v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid. *Bacon*. *Woodward*.

CONSOLIDATION, kón-sò-lé-dá-shún, s. [from *consolidate*.]—1. The act of uniting into a solid mass. 2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.—3. The combining two benefices into one. *Covel*.

CONSONANCE, kón-sò-ná-nse, }
CONSONANCY, kón-sò-nán-sé, }

[*consonantia*, Fr.]—1. Accord of sound. *Watton*.—2. Consistency; congruence. *Hammond*.—3. Agreement; concord; friendship. *Shakspeare*.

CONSONANT, kón-sò-nánt, a. [*consonantia*, Fr.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker*.

CONSONANTLY, kón-sò-nánt-lé, ad. [from *consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker*. *Tillotson*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâ;—mê, nêt;—pîne, plu;—

CONSONANTNESS, kôn'sô-nânt-nês, s. [from consonant.] Agreeableness; consistency.

CONSONOUS, kôn'sô-nûs, a. [consonus, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIATION, kôn-sô-pé-â-shûn, s. [from consopio, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep. *Digby*.

CONSORT, kôn'sôrt, s. [consors, Latin.]—1. Companion; partner. *Deham*.—2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.—3. A number of instruments playing together. *Eerlus*.—4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury*.

To **CONSORT**, kôn'sôrt', v. n. [from the noun.] To associate with. *Dryden*.

To **CONSORT**, kôn'sôrt', v. a.—1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with his *consorted* Eve. *Milton*. *Locke*.—2. To accompany. *Shakespeare*.

CONSORTABLE, kôn-sôrt'-â-bl, a. [from consort.] To be compared with; suitable. *Wotton*.

CONSORTION, kôn-sôrt'shûn, s. [consortio, Lat.] Partnership; society.

CONSPICUOUS, kôn-spêk'tâ-bl, a. [from conspectus, Latin.] Easy to be seen.

CONSPICUITY, kôn-spêk'tû-tê-tê, s. [conspicuitas, Latin.] Sense of seeing. *Shakespeare*.

CONSPERSION, kôn-spêr'shûn, s. [conspersio, Lat.] A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kôn-spêr-kh'ê-tê, s. [from conspicuus.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight. *Glanville*.

CONSPICUOUS, kôn-spîk'û-ûs, a. [conspicuus, Latin.]—1. Obvious to the sight; seen at distance.—2. Eminent; famous; distinguished. *Adison*.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kôn-spîk'û-ûs-lê, ad. [from conspicuus.]—1. Obviously to the view. *Watts*.—2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kôn-spîk'û-ûs-nês, s. [from conspicuus.]—1. Exposure to the view. *Boyle*.—2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle*.

CONSPIRACY, kôn-spîr-â-sê, s. [conspiratio, Lat.]—1. A plot; a concerted treason. *Dryden*.—2. An agreement of men to do any thing, evil or unlawful. *Cowel*.—3. Tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kôn-spî-rânt, a. [conspirans, Lat.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy; plotting. *Shakespeare*.

CONSPIRATION, kôn-spê-râ'shûn, s. [conspiratio, Lat.] A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kôn-spîr-â-tûr, s. [from conspiro, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *South*.

To **CONSPIRE**, kôn-spîrê, v. n. [conspiro, Latin.]—1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shaks*.—2. To agree together; as, *all things conspire to make him happy*.

CONSPIRER, kôn-spî-rêr, s. [from conspire.] A conspirator; a plotter. *Shakespeare*.

CONSPIRING POWERS, kôn-spî-rîng-pôû-ûrs, [in mechanics.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris*.

CONSPURCATION, kôn-spûr-kâ'shûn, s. [from conspurco, Lat.] Defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE, kôn'stâ-bl, s. [comes stabuli, as it is supposed.]—1. Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England. The function of the constable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the constable and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. From these are derived petty constables, or inferior officers of the peace. *Cowel*. *Clarendon*.—2. To over-run the constable. To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth.

CONSTABLESHIP, kôn'stâ-bl-shîp, s. [from constable.] The office of a constable. *Caveat*.

CONSTANCY, kôn'stân-sê, s. [constantia, Latin.]—1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker*.—2. Consistency; unvaried state. *Ray*.—3. Resolution; steadiness. *Prior*.—4. Lasting affection. *South*.—5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakespeare*.

CONSTANT, kôn'stânt, a. [constans, Latin.]—1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle*.—2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.—3. Firm; resolute; determined. *Shaks*.—4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney*.—5. Certain; not various. *Addison*.

CONSTANTLY, kôn'stânt-lê, ad. [from constant.] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

To **CONSTELLATE**, kôn-stê'lâ-tê, v. n. [constellatus, Latin.] To shine with one general light.

To **CONSTELLATE**, kôn-stê'lâ-tê, v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kôn-stê'lâ'shûn, s. [from constellatus.]—1. A cluster of fixed stars. *Isaiah*.—2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond*.

CONSTERNATION, kôn-stêr-nâ'shûn, s. [from consterno, Latin.] Astonishment; amazement; wonder. *South*.

To **CONSTIPATE**, kôn-stê-pâ-tê, v. n. [from constipio, Lat.]—1. To crowd together into a narrow room.—2. To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbutnot*.—3. To bind the belly.

CONSTIPATION, kôn-stê-pâ'shûn, s. [from constipate.]—1. The act of crowding any thing into less room. *Bentley*.—2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude. *Arbutnot*.

CONSTITUTE, kôn-tî'st'û-ênt, a. [constituens, Lat.] Elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden*. *Bentley*.

CONSTITUTE, kôn-tî'st'û-ênt, s.—1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing. *Hale*.—2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. *Arbutnot*.—3. He that deposes another.

To **CONSTITUTE**, kôn-stê-tû-tê, v. a. [constituo, Lat.]—1. To give formal existence; to produce. *Decay of Piety*.—2. To erect; to establish. *Taylor*.—3. To depute.

CONSTITUTER, kôn'stê-tû-tûr, s. [from constitute.] He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kôn-stê-tû'shûn, s. [from constitute.]—1. The act of constituting; enacting; establishing.—2. State of being; natural qualities. *Newton*.—3. Corporeal frame. *Arbutnot*.—4. Temper of body, with respect to health.—5. Temper of mind. *Sidney*. *Clarendon*.—6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs. *Daniel*.—7. Particular laws; establishment; institution. *Hooker*.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kôn-stê-tû'shûn-âl, a. [from constitution.]—1. Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp*.—2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kôn'stê-tû-tîv, a. [from constitute.]—1. Elemental; essential; productive.—2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To **CONSTRAIN**, kôn-strâ'nê, v. n. [constraindre, French.]—1. To compel; to force to some action.—2. To hinder by force. *Dryden*.—3. To necessitate. *Pope*.—4. To violate; to ravish. *Shaks*.—5. To confine; to press. *Gay*.

CONSTRAINABLE, kôn-strâ'nâ-bl, a. [from constrain.] Liable to constraint. *Hooker*.

CONSTRAINER, kôn-strâ'nêr, s. [from constrain.] He that constrains.

CONSTRANT, kôn-strânt, s. [constrainte, French.] Compulsion; violence; confinement. *Locke*.

To **CONSTRICHT**, kôn-strîkt', v. a. [constrictum, Lat.]—1. To bind; to cramp.—2. To contract; to cause to shrink. *Arbutnot*.

CONSTRUCTION, kôn-strîkt'shûn, s. [from constrict.] Contract; compression. *Ray*.

CONSTRUCTOR, kôn-strîkt'ûr, s. [constrictor, Latin.] That which compresses or contracts. *Arbutnot*.

To **CONSTRINGE**, kôn-strînjê, v. a. [constringo, Latin.] To compress; to contract; to bind. *Shakespeare*.

CONSTRINGENT, kôn-strînjênt, a. [constringens, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compressing. *Bacon*.

-nò, nôve, nôr, nôt; -tùbe, túb, búll; -ôll; -pôll; -tlin, THIS.

To CONSTRUCT, kôn-strâkt', v. a. [constructus, Lat.] To build; to form. *Boyle*.
 CONSTRUCTION, kôn-strâkt'shûn, s. [constructio, Latin.]—1. The act of building; fabrication.—2. The form of building; structure; fabric; *Arbutnot*.—3. The putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense. *Clarke, Locke*.—4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order; the act of interpreting; explanation. *Shaks.*—5. The sense; the meaning. *Collier*.—6. Judgment; mental representation; he put a bad construction upon good actions. *Brown*.—7. The manner of describing a figure in geometry.
 CONSTRUCTIVE, kôn-strâkt'iv, a. By construction. *Blackstone*.
 CONSTRUCTURE, kôn-strâkt'ishûre, s. [from construct.] Pile; edifice; fabric. *Blackmore*.
 To CONSTRUCT, kôn-strôô', or kôn'strâ', v. a. [construct, Lat.]—1. To range words in their natural order.—2. To intercept; to explain. *Hooker*.
 To CONSTUPRATE, kôn'stû-prâte, v. a. [constupro, Latin.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.
 CONSTUPRATION, kôn'stû-prâ'shûn, s. [from constuprate.] Violation; defilement.
 CONSUBSTANTIAL, kôn-sûb-stân'shâll, a. [consubstantialis, Latin.]—1. Having the same essence or substance. *Hooker*.—2. Being of the same kind or nature. *Brevewood*.
 CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kôn-sûb-stân-shê-âll'ê-tê, s. [from consubstantial.] Existence of more than one in the same substance. *Hammond*.
 To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kôn-sûb-stân'shê-âte, v. a. [con and substantia, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.
 CONSUBSTANTIATION, kôn-sûb-stân-shê-â'shûn, s. [from consubstantiate.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury*.
 CONSUEITUDE, kôn-sû-ê-tûde, s. Custom; usage. *Ash*.
 CONSUL, kôn'sûl, s. [consul, Lat.]—1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic. *Dryden*.—2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.
 CONSULAR, kôn'sûl-âr, a. [consularis, Latin.]—1. Relating to the consul. *Spectator*.—2. CONSULAR Man. One who has been consul. *Ben Jonson*.
 CONSULATE, kôn'shû-lâte, s. [consulatus, Lat.] The office of consul. *Addison*.
 CONSULSHIP, kôn'sûl-shîp, s. [from consul.] The office of consul. *Ben Jonson*.
 To CONSULT, kôn-sûlt', v. v. [consulto, Latin.] To take counsel together. *Clarendon*.
 To CONSULT, kôn-sûlt', v. a.—1. To ask advice; as, he consulted his friends.—2. To regard; to act with view or respect to. *L'Estrange*.—3. To plan; to contrive. *Clarendon*.—4. To search into; to examine; to inquire of; as, to consult an author.
 CONSULT kôn-sûlt', s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of consulting. *Dryden*.—2. The effect of consulting; determination.—3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation. *Swift*.
 CONSULTATION, kôn-sûlt-â'shûn, s. [from consult.]—1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation. *Mark*.—2. A number of persons consulted together. *Wiseman*.
 CONSULTER, kôn-sûlt'âr, s. [from consult.] One that consults or asks counsel. *Deuteronomy*.
 CONSUMABLE, kôn-sû-mâ-bl, a. [from consume.] Susceptible of destruction. *Wilkins*.
 To CONSUME, kôn-sûmê, v. a. [consume, Lat.] To waste; to spend; to destroy. *Deuteronomy*.
 To CONSUME, kôn-sûmê, v. n. To waste away; to be exhausted. *Shakspeare*.
 CONSUMER, kôn-sû-nûr, s. [from consume.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.
 To CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'mâte, v. a. [consummare, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shaks.*
 CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'mâte, a. [from the verb.] Complete; perfect. *Addison*.

CONSUMMATION, kôn-sûm'mâ-shûn, s. [from consummate.]—1. Completion; perfection; end. *Addison*.—2. The end of the present state of things.—3. Death; end of life. *Shakspeare*.
 CONSUMPTION, kôn-sûm'shûn, s. [consumptio, Latin.]—1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction. *Locke*.—2. The state of wasting or perishing.—3. A waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever. *Quincy, Shakspeare*.
 CONSUMPTIVE, kôn-sûm'tiv, a. [from consume.]—1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting. *Addison*.—2. Diseased with a consumption. *Harvey*.
 CONSUMPTIVENESS, kôn-sûm'tiv-nês, s. [from consumptive.] A tendency to a consumption.
 CONSUMTILE, kôn-sû'til, a. [consultilis, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together.
 To CONTABULATE, kôn-tâb'ù-lâte, v. a. [contabulatio, Lat.] To floor with boards.
 CONTABULATION, kôn-tâb'ù-lâ'shûn, s. [contabulatio, Lat.] A joining of boards together.
 CONTACT, kôn'tâkt, s. [contactus, Lat.] Touch; close union. *Newton*.
 CONTACTION, kôn-tâkt'shûn, s. [contactus, Lat.] The act of touching. *Brown*.
 CONTAGION, kôn-tâ'jê-ûn, s. [contagio, Lat.]—1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. *Bacon*.—2. Infection; propagation of mischief. *K. Charles*.—3. Pestilence; venomous emanations. *Shakspeare*.
 CONTAGIOUS, kôn-tâ'jê-ûs, a. [from contagio, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior*.
 CONTAGIOUSNESS, kôn-tâ'jê-ûs-nês, s. [from contagious.] The quality of being contagious.
 To CONTAIN, kôn-tâm', v. a. [contineo, Lat.]—1. To hold, as a vessel.—2. To comprise, as a writing. *John*.—3. To restrain; to withhold. *Spenser*.
 To CONTAIN, kôn-tâm', v. n. To live in continence or chastity. *Arbutnot*.
 CONTAINABLE, kôn-tâ'nâ-bl, a. [from contain.] Possible to be contained. *Boyle*.
 To CONTAMINATE, kôn-tâm'ê-nâte, v. a. [contaminare, Latin.] To defile; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shakspeare*.
 CONTAMINATE, kôn-tâm'ê-nâte, a. [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled. *Shakspeare*.
 CONTAMINATION, kôn-tâm'ê-nâ'shûn, s. [from contaminate.] Pollution; defilement.
 CONTEMERATED, kôn-têm'ê-râ-têd, a. [contemeratus, Lat.] Violated; polluted.
 To CONTEMN, kôn-têm', v. a. [contemno, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to neglect.
 CONTEMNER, kôn-têm'nûr, s. [from contemni.] One that contemns; a despiser. *South*.
 To CONTEMPER, kôn-têm'pûr, v. a. [contempero, Lat.] To moderate by mixture. *Ray*.
 CONTEMPERAMENT, kôn-têm'pûr-â-mênt, s. [from contempero, Lat.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others. *Denham*.
 To CONTEMPERATE, kôn-têm'pûr-âte, v. a. [from contempero, Latin.] To moderate; to temper by mixture. *Wiseman*.
 CONTEMPERATION, kôn-têm'pûr-â'shûn, s. [from contemperate.]—1. The act of moderating or tempering.—2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.
 To CONTEMPERATE, kôn-têm'pûr-âte, v. a. [from contempero, Lat.] To study; to meditate. *Watts*.
 To CONTEMPERATE, kôn-têm'pûr-âte, v. n. To muse; to think studiously with long attention.
 CONTEMPLATION, kôn-têm'plâ'shûn, s. [from contemplate.]—1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject. *Shaks*.—1. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.—3. Study; opposed to action. *South*.
 CONTEMPLATIVE, kôn-têm'plâ'tiv, a. [from contemplate.]—1. Given to thought; studious; thoughtful. *Denham*.—2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.—3. Having the power of thought. *Ray*.
 CONTEMPLATIVELY, kôn-têm'plâ'tiv-lê, ad. [from contemplate.] Thoughtfully; attentively.
 CONTEMPLATOR, kôn-têm'plâ'târ, s. [Lat.] One employed in study. *Raleigh*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât,—mè, mèi;—pine, pln;—

CONTEMPORARY, kôn-têm'pô-râ-rê, a. [contemporain, Fr.]—1. Living in the same age. *Dryden*.—2. Born at the same time. *Cooley*.—3. Existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kôn-têm'pô-râ-rê, s. One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden*.

To **CONTEMPORIZE**, kôn-têm'pô-rî-zê, v. a. [con and tempus, Latin.] To make contemporary. *Brown*.

CONTEMPT, kôn-têm't, s. [contemptus, Lat.]—1. The act of despising others; scorn. *South*.—2. The state of being despised; vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kôn-têm'tê-bl, a. [from contempt.]—1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.—2. Despised; scorned; negl-ct-d. *Locke*.—3. Scornful; apt to despise. *Shakspeare*.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kôn-têm'tê-bl-nês, s. [from contemptible.] The state of being contemptible; vileness; ch-appiness. *Decay of Piety*.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kôn-têm'tê-bl, ad. [from contemptible.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kôn-têm'tshû-ûs, a. [from contempt.] Scornful; apt to despise. *Raleigh*. *Atterbury*.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kôn-têm'tshû-ûs-lê, ad. [from contemptuous.] With scorn; with des-pite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kôn-têm'tshû-ûs-nês, s. [from contemptuous.] Disposition to contempt.

To **CONTEND**, kôn-tênd', v. n. [contendo, Lat.]—1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.—2. To vie; to act in emulation.

To **CONTEND**, kôn-tênd', v. a. To dispute any thing; to contest. *Dryden*.

CONTENTEND, kôn-têntêndt, s. [from contend.] Antagonist; opponent. *L'Estrange*.

CONTENTED, kôn-têntêd', s. [from contend.] Combatant; champion. *Locke*.

CONTENT, kôn-tênt', a. [contentus, Lat.]—1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy.—2. Satisfied so as not to oppose. *Shakspeare*.

To **CONTENT**, kôn-tênt', v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint. *Villotson*.—2. To please; to gratify. *Shakspeare*.

CONTENT, kôn-tênt', s. [from the verb.]—1. Moderate happiness. *Shaks*.—2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope*.—3. That which is contained, or included in any thing. *Woodward*.—4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Grant*.—5. That which is comprised in a writing. *Grew*. *Addison*.

CONTENTATION, kôn-tênt-â'shûn, s. [from content.] Satisfaction; content. *Shaks*.

CONTENTED, kôn-têntêd', part. a. [from content.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Knollys*.

CONTENTEDLY, kôn-têntêd-lê, ad. [from contented.] Unconcernedly. *Whole Duty of Man*.

CONTENTION, kôn-têntshûn, s. [contentio, Lat.]—1. Strife; debate; contest. *Decay of Piety*.—2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shaks*.—3. Eagerness; zeal; labour. *Rogers*.

CONTENTIOUS, kôn-têntshûs, a. [from contend.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse.

CONTENTIOUS, kôn-têntshûs, [in law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers*.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kôn-têntshûs-lê, ad. [from contentious.] Perversely; quarrelsome. *Brown*.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kôn-têntshûs-nês, s. [from contentious.] Promeness to contest; perverseness; turbulence. *Bentley*.

CONTENTLESS, kôn-tênt'lês, a. [from content.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shakspeare*.

CONTENTMENT, kôn-tênt'mênt, s. [from content, the verb.]—1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker*. *Grew*.—2. Gratification. *Wotton*.

CONTERMINOUS, kôn-têr'mê-nûs, a. [conterminus, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale*.

CONTERMINOUS, kôn-têr-râ-nê-ûs, a. [conterminus, Lat.] Of the same country.

To **CONTEST**, kôn-têst', v. a. [contester, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden*.

To **CONTEST**, kôn-têst', v. n.—1. To strive; to contend. *Burnet*.—2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope*.

CONTEST, kôn-têst, s. [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. *Denham*.

CONTESTABLE, kôn-têst-â-bl, a. [from contest.] Disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kôn-têst-â-bl-nês, s. [from contestable.] Possibility of contest.

CONTESTATION, kôn-têst-â'shûn, s. [from contest.] The act of contesting; debate; strife. *Clarendon*.

To **CONTEXT**, kôn-têkst', v. a. [contexto, Latin.] To weave together. *Boyle*.

CONTEXT, kôn-têkst, s. [contextus, Latin.] The general series of a discourse. *Hammond*.

CONTEXT, kôn-têkst, a. [from context.] Knit together; firm. *Derham*.

CONTEXTURE, kôn-têkst'shûre, s. [from context.] The disposition of parts one another; the system; the constitution. *Blackmore*.

CONTIGNATION, kôn-têgn-â'shûn, s. [contignatio, Lat.]—1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Watson*.—2. The act of framing or joining a fabric.

CONTIGUITY, kôn-tê-gn'ê-tê, s. [from contiguous.] Actual contact. *Brown*. *Hale*.

CONTIGUOUS, kôn-tê-gn-ûs, a. [contiguus, Latin.] Meeting so as to touch. *Newton*.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kôn-tê-gn-ûs-lê, ad. [from contiguous.] Without any intervening spaces. *Dryden*.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kôn-tê-gn-ûs-nês, s. [from contiguous.] Close connexion.

CONTINENCE, kôn-tê-nênsê, } s.
CONTINENCY, kôn-tê-nên-sê, } s.
 [continentia, Lat.]—1. Restraint; command of one's self.—2. Chastity in general. *Shaks*.—3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew*.—4. Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Taylor*.—5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Ayliffe*.

CONTINENT, kôn-tê-nênt, a. [continens, Lat.]—1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Shaks*.—2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. *Shaks*.—3. Continous; connected. *Brerewood*.

CONTINENT, kôn-tê-nênt, s. [continens, Lat.]—1. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands. *Bentley*.—2. That which contains any thing. *Shakspeare*.

To **CONTINGE**, kôn-tînjê, v. n. [contingo, Lat.] To touch; to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kôn-tînjênsê, } s.
CONTINGENCY, kôn-tînjên-sê, } s.
 [from contingere.] The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown*.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tînjênt, a. [contingens, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South*.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tînjênt, s.—1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew*.—2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, kôn-tînjênt-lê, ad. [from contingere.] Accidentally; without settled rule. *Woodward*.

CONTINGENTNESS, kôn-tînjênt-nês, s. [from contingere.] Accidentality; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL, kôn-tîn-û-âl, a. [continuus, Lat.]—1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope*.—2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Covel*.

CONTINUALNESS, kôn-tîn-û-âl-nês, s. [from continual.] Incessantness, perpetuation, uninterrupted state.

CONTINUALLY, kôn-tîn-û-âl-lê, ad. [from continual.]—1. Without pause; without interruption.—2. Without ceasing. *Bentley*.

CONTINUANCE, kôn-tîn-û-ân-sê, s. [from continue.]—1. Succession uninterrupted. *Addison*.—2. Permanence in one state. *Sidney*. *South*.—3. Abode in a place.—4. Duration; lastingness. *Hayward*.—5. Perseverance. *Romans*.

CONTINUATE, kôn-tîn-û-â-tê, a. [continuuus, Lat.]—1. Immediately united. *Hooker*.—2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakspeare*.

CONTINUATION, kôn-tîn-û-â'shûn, s. [from con-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòq;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dù;—pònu;—Uih, THIS.

unint.) Protraction, or succession uninterrupted. *Roy.*
CONTINUATIVE, kôn-tîn-ù-â-tiv, s. [from continue.] Expressing permanence or duration. *Watts.*
CONTINUATOR, kôn-tîn-ù-â-târ, s. [from continue.] He that continues or keeps up the series of succession. *Brown.*
To CONTINUE, kôn-tîn-ù, v. n. [continuer, Fr.]—1. To remain in the same state. *Matthew.*—2. To last; to be durable. *Samuel.*—3. To persevere. *Job.*
To CONTINUE, kôn-tîn-ù, v. a.—1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. *Psalms.*—2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance. *Milton.*
CONTINUEDLY, kôn-tîn-ù-ê-ù-lê, ad. [from continued.] Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*
CONTINUER, kôn-tîn-ù-âr, s. [from continue.] Having the power of perseverance. *Shakspeare.*
CONTINUITY, kôn-tê-nù-ê-tê, s. [continuitas, Lat.]—1. Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion.—2. The texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy, Arbuthnot.*
CONTINUOUS, kôn-tîn-ù-ûs, a. [continuus, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any space. *Newton.*
To CONTORT, kôn-tòrt', v. a. [contortus, Lat.] To twist; to writhe. *Roy.*
CONTORTION, kôn-tòr'shân, s. [from contort.] Twist; wry motion; flexure. *Roy.*
CONTOUR, kôn-tòòr', s. [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.
CONTRA, kôn-trâ, a Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies against.
CONTRABAND, kôn-trâ-bând, a. [contrabando, Ital.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*
To CONTRABAND, kôn-trâ-bând, v. a. [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.
To CONTRACT, kôn-trâkt, v. a. [contractus, Lat.]—1. To draw together; to shorten. *Donne.*—2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. *Dryden.*—3. To betroth; to affiancé. *Talfer.*—4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get; as, he contracts bad habits; he contracts a disease. *King Charles.*—5. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomize.
To CONTRACT, kôn-trâkt, v. n.—1. To shrink up; to grow short. *Arbuthnot.*—2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.
CONTRACT, kôn-trâkt, particip. a. [from the verb.] Affiancé; contracted. *Shakspeare.*
CONTRACT, kôn-trâkt, s.—1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*—2. A net whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shaks.*—3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
CONTRACTEDNESS, kôn-trâkt'êd-nês, s. [from contracted.] The state of being contracted.
CONTRACTIBILITY, kôn-trâkt-tê-bil'ê-tê, s. [from contractible.] Possibility of being contracted. *Arbuthnot.*
CONTRACTIBLE, kôn-trâkt'ê-bl, a. [from contract.] Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*
CONTRACTIBLENESS, kôn-trâkt'ê-bl-nês, s. [from contractible.] The quality of suffering contraction.
CONTRACTILE, kôn-trâkt'île, a. [from contract.] Having the power of shortening itself. *Arbuthnot.*
CONTRACTION, kôn-trâkt'shôn, s. [contractio, Lat.]—1. The act of contracting or shortening.—2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling. *Arbuthnot.*—3. The state of being contracted or drawn into a narrow compass. *Newton.*—4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.—5. Abbreviation; as, the writing is full of contractions.
CONTRACTOR, kôn-trâkt'âr, s. [from contract.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.
To CONTRADICT, kôn-trâ-dikt', v. a. [contradico, Lat.]—1. To oppose verbally. *Dryden.*—2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hocker.*

CONTRADICTER, kôn-trâ-dikt'âr, s. [from contradict.] One that contradicts; an opposer. *Swift.*
CONTRADICTION, kôn-trâ-dikt'shôn, s. [from contradict.]—1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion. *Milton.*—2. Opposition. *Hebrews.*—3. Inconsistency; incongruity. *South.*—4. Contrariety in thought or effect. *Sidney.*
CONTRADICTIONOUS, kôn-trâ-dikt'shôn, a. [from contradict.]—1. Filled with contradiction; inconsistent.—2. Inclined to contradict.
CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, kôn-trâ-dikt'shôn-nês, s. [from contradictionous.] Inconsistency. *Norris.*
CONTRADICTORILY, kôn-trâ-dikt'âr-ê-lê, ad. [from contradictory.] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others. *Brown.*
CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trâ-dikt'âr-ê, a. [contradictorius, Lat.]—1. Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South.*—2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition.
CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trâ-dikt'âr-ê, s. A proposition, which opposes the other in all its terms; inconsistency. *Bramhall.*
CONTRADISTINCTION, kôn-trâ-dis-tîng'shôn, s. Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glanville.*
To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kôn-trâ-dis-tîng'gish, v. a. [contra and distinguish.] To distinguish by opposite qualities. *Le s.*
CONTRAFISSURE, kôn-trâ-fîsh'ûre, s. [from contra and fissure.] A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*
CONTRADICANT, kôn-trâ-in-dê-kânt, s. [from contra and indicio, Lat.] A symptom which forbids treating a disorder in the usual way. *Burke.*
To CONTRAINDICATE, kôn-trâ-in-dê-kâte, v. a. [contra and indicio, Lat.] To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*
CONTRAINDICTION, kôn-trâ-in-dê-kâ'shôn, s. [from contraindicare.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.
CONTRAMURE, kôn-trâ-nûr-ê, s. [contremur, French.] An out-wall built about the main wall of a city.
CONTRARIENCY, kôn-trâ-nê-tên-sê, s. [from contra and nitens, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*
CONTRANATURAL, kôn-trâ-nâ-tshù-râl, a. [contra, Latin, and natural.] Opposite to nature. *Hobbes.*
CONTRAPPOSITION, kôn-trâ-pò-zîsh'ân, s. [from contra and position.] A placing over against.
CONTRAREGULARITY, kôn-trâ-rêg-ù-lâr'ê-tê, s. [from contra and regularity.] Contrariety to rule.
CONTRARIANT, kôn-trâ-rê-ânt, a. [contrariant, contrarier, Fr.] Inconsistent; contradictory.
CONTRARIES, kôn-trâ-rêz, s. [from contrary.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other.
CONTRARIETY, kôn-trâ-rî-ê-tê, s. [from contrarius, Lat.]—1. Repugnancy; opposition. *Wotton.*—2. Inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Sidney.*
CONTRARILY, kôn-trâ-rê-lê, ad. [from contrary.]—1. In a manner contrary. *Roy.*—2. Different ways; in different directions.
CONTRARIENESS, kôn-trâ-rê-ênês, s. [from contrary.] Contrariety; opposition.
CONTRARIOUS, kôn-trâ-rê-ûs, a. [from contrary.] Opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*
CONTRARIOUSLY, kôn-trâ-rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from contrarius.] Oppositely. *Shakspeare.*
CONTRARIWISE, kôn-trâ-rê-wîze, ad.—1. Conversely. *Bacon.*—2. On the contrary. *Davies, Raleigh.*
CONTRARY, kôn-trâ-rê, a. [contrarius, Lat.]—1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different. *Davies.*—2. Inconsistent, disagreeing. *Tillotson.*—3. Adversely in an opposite direction.
CONTRARY, kôn-trâ-rê, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A thing of opposite qualities. *Cowley.*—2. A proposition contrary to some other.—3. On the CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- 4. To the CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose. *Stillingfleet*.
- To CONTRARY, kôn'trâ-rê, v. a. [contrarier, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart. Obsolete. *Latimer*.
- CONTRARY, kôn'trâ-rê, ad. Contrariwise. *Spenser*.
- CONTRAST, kôn'trâst, s. [contrast, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.
- To CONTRAST, kôn'trâst', v. a. [from the noun.] —1. To place in opposition.—2. To show another figure to advantage.
- CONTRAVALLATION, kôn'trâ-vâ-hâ'shûn, s. [from contra and vallo, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.
- To CONTRAVENTE, kôn'trâ-vênê', v. a. [contra, and venio, Latin.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.
- CONTRAVENTER, kôn'trâ-vênê'r, s. [from contravene.] He who opposes another.
- CONTRAVENTION, kôn'trâ-vên'shûn, s. [Fr.] Opposition. *Swift*.
- CONTRAVERSION, kôn'trâ-vêr'shûn, s. [from contra and versio.] A turning to the opposite side. *Congreve*.
- CONTRAYERVA, kôn'trâ-yêr'vâ, s. A species of hirtb-wort. *Miller*.
- CONTRACTATION, kôn'trêk-tâ'shûn, s. [contractatio, Lat.] A touching.
- CONTRIBUTARY, kôn'trib'û-tâ-rê, a. [from con and tributary.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.
- To CONTRIBUTE, kôn'trib'ûte, v. a. [contribuo, Latin.] To give to some common stock. *Adison*.
- To CONTRIBUTE, kôn'trib'ûte, v. n. To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect. *Pope*.
- CONTRIBUTION, kôn'trê-b'û'shûn, s. [from contribute.] —1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.—2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. *Graunt*.—3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakspeare*.
- CONTRIBUTIVE, kôn'trib'û-tiv, a. [from contribute.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *Decay of Piety*.
- CONTRIBUTOR, kôn'trib'û-tôr, s. [from contribute.] One that bears a part in some common design.
- CONTRIBUTORY, kôn'trib'û-tôr-ê, a. [from contribute.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.
- To CONTRISTATE, kôn'trîstâte, v. a. [contristare, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon*.
- CONTRISTATION, kôn'trîs-tâ'shûn, s. [from contristate.] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad. *Bacon*.
- CONTRITE, kôn'trîte', a. [contritus, Lat.] —1. Bruised; much worn.—2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *atritie* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment. *Rogers*.
- CONTRITENESS, kôn'trîte'nês, s. [from contrite.] Contrition, repentance.
- CONTRITION, kôn'trîsh'shûn, s. [from contrite.] —1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. *Newton*.—2. Penitence; sorrow for sin. *Spratt*.
- CONTRIVABLE, kôn'trîvâ-bl, a. [from contrive.] Possible to be planned by the mind. *Wilkins*.
- CONTRIVANCE, kôn'trîvâns, s. [from contrive.] —1. The act of contriving; excogitation.—2. Scheme; plan. *Glanville*.—3. Conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atherbury*.
- To CONTRIVE, kôn'trîvê', v. a. [controuer, Fr.] —1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson*.—2. To wear away. *Spenser*.
- To CONTRIVE, kôn'trîvê', v. n. To form or design; to plan. *Shakspeare*.
- CONTRIVEMENT, kôn'trîvê'mênt, s. [from contrive.] Invention.
- CONTRIVER, kôn'trîvê'r, s. [from contrive.] An inventor. *Dehham*.
- CONTROL, kôn'trôll', s. [control, Fr.] —1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.—2. Check; restraint. *Waller*.—3. Power; authority; superintendence.
- To CONTROL, kôn'trôll', v. a. [from the noun.] —To keep under check by a counter reckoning.—2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.—3. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon*.
- CONTROLABLE, kôn'trôllâ-bl, a. [from control.] Subject to control; subject to be overruled.
- CONTROLLER, kôn'trôllê'r, s. [from control.] One that has the power of governing or restraining. *Dryden*.
- CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn'trôllêr'shîp, s. [from controller.] The office of a controller.
- CONTROLMENT, kôn'trôll'mênt, s. [from control.] —1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint. *Davies*.—2. Opposition; restraint; confutation.
- CONTROVERSIAL, kôn'trô-vêr'shâl, a. [from controversy.] Relating to disputes; disputation. *Locke*.
- CONTROVERSY, kôn'trô-vêr-sê, s. [controversia, Lat.] —1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Dehham*.—2. A suit in law. *Deuteronomy*.—3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah*.—4. Opposition; enmity. *Shakspeare*.
- To CONTROVERT, kôn'trô-vêrt, v. a. [controverto, Lat.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Cheyne*.
- CONTROVERTIBLE, kôn'trô-vêrt'ê-bl, ad. [from controvert.] Disputable. *Brown*.
- CONTROVERTIST, kôn'trô-vêrt'îst, [from controvert.] Disputant. *Tillotson*.
- CONTUMACIOUS, kôn'tû-mâ'shûs, a. [contumax, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond*.
- CONTUMACIOUSLY, kôn'tû-mâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from contumacious.] Obstinate; inflexibly; perversely.
- CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kôn'tû-mâ'shûs-nês, s. [from contumacious.] Obstinaey; perverseness. *Wiseman*.
- CONTUMACY, kôn'tû-mâ-sê, s. [from contumacia, Lat.] —1. Obstinaey; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Milton*.—2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe*.
- CONTUMELIOUS, kôn'tû-mê'lê-ûs, a. [contumeliosus, Lat.] —1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastic. *Shaks*.—2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue*.—3. Productive of reproach; shameful. *Decay of Piety*.
- CONTUMELIOUSLY, kôn'tû-mê'lê-ûs-lê, ad. [from contumeliosus.] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker*.
- CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kôn'tû-mê'lê-ûs-nês, s. [from contumeliosus.] Rudeness; reproach.
- CONTUMELY, kôn'tû-mê-lê, s. [contumelia, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker*, *Tillotson*.
- To CONTUSE, kôn'tûzê', v. a. [contusus, Lat.] —1. To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon*.—2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman*.
- CONTUSION, kôn'tûzshûn, s. [from contusio, Lat.] —1. The act of beating or bruising.—2. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle*.—2. A bruise. *Bacon*.
- CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vâ-lê's-sêns, }
CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vâ-lê's-sên-sê, }
[from convalesco, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from disease. *Clarendon*.
- CONVALESCENT, kôn-vâ-lê's-sênt, a. [convalescens, Lat.] Recovering.
- CONVENABLE, kôn-vê'nâ-bl, a. [convenable, French.] Consistent with; agreeable to; according to.
- To CONVEENE, kôn-vênê', v. n. [convenio, Lat.] To come together; to assemble. *Boyle*.
- To CONVEENE, kôn-vênê', v. a.—1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke. *Clarendon*.—2. To summon judicially. *Ayliffe*.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, cûb, bûll;—bîll;—pôunds;—thin, THIN.

CONVENIENCE, kôn-vên'ê-ên-s, }
CONVENIENCY, kôn-vên'ê-ên-sê, }

[convenientia, Lat.]—1. Fitness; propriety. *Hooker*.
—2. Commodiousness; ease. *Calamy*.—3. Cause of ease; accommodation. *Dryden*.—4. Fitness of time or place. *Shakespeare*.

CONVENIENT, kôn-vên'ê-ên-t, a. [conveniens, Latin.] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotson*.

CONVENIENTLY, kôn-vên'ê-ên-t-lê, ad. [from convenient].—1. Commodiously; without difficulty. *Shakspeare*.—2. Fitly. *Wilkins*.

CONVENT, kôn-vên't, s. [conventus, Latin].—1. An assembly of religious persons. *Shakspeare*.—2. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery. *Addison*.

To CONVE'NT, kôn-vên't, v. a. [conventus, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shakspeare*. *Bacon*.

CONVENTICLE, kôn-vên't'ê-k, s. [conventiculum, Lat.].—1. An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe*.—2. An assembly for worship. *Hooker*.—3. A secret assembly. *Shakespeare*.

CONVENTICLER, kôn-vên't'ê-k, s. [from conventicle.] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies. *Dryden*.

CONVENTION, kôn-vên'shûn, s. [conventio, Lat.].—1. The act of coming together; union; coalition. *Boyle*.—2. An assembly. *Swift*.—3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kôn-vên'shûn-âl, a. [from convention.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale*.

CONVENTIONARY, kôn-vên'shûn-â-rê, a. [from convention.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulation. *Carew*.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'tshû-âl, a. [conventuel, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastick. *Ayliffe*.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'tshû-âl, s. [from convent.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE, kôn-vêr'jê, v. n. [convergo, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newton*.

CONVE'RGE'NT, kôn-vêr'jênt, }
CONVE'RGING, kôn-vêr'jîng, } a.

[from converge.] Tending to one point from different places.

CONVE'RSABLE, kôn-vêr'sâ-bl, a. [from converse.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, kôn-vêr'sâ-bl-nê-s, s. [from converseable.] The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY, kôn-vêr'sâ-blê, ad. [from converseable.] In a converseable manner.

CONVE'RSANT, kôn-vêr'sânt, or kôn-vêr'sânt, a. [conversant, Fr.].—1. Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker*.—2. Having intercourse with any. *Joshua*.—3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning; logic is conversant about many things. *Hooker*. *Addison*.

CONVE'RSATION, kôn-vêr-sâ'shûn, s. [conversatio, Lat.].—1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk.—2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.—3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dryden*.—4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peter*.

CONVE'RSATIVE, kôn-vêr'sâ-tîv, a. [from converse.] Relating to publick life; not contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE, kôn-vêr'sê, v. n. [converser, Fr.].—1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. *Locke*.—2. To be acquainted with. *Shakspeare*.—3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton*.—4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.—5. To have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE, kôn-vêr'sê, s. [from the verb.]—1. Manner of discoursing in familiar life. *Pope*.—2. Acquaintance; conversation; familiarity. *Clayton*.

CONVE'RSELY, kôn-vêr'sê-lê, ad. [from converse.] With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, kôn-vêr'shûn, s. [conversio, Lat.].—1. Change from one state into another; transmutation. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Change from reprobation to

grace.—3. Change from one religion to another.—4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue*.

CONVE'RSION, kôn-vêr'shûn, s. [In law.] Converting any thing to one's own use. *Blackstone*.

CONVE'RSIVE, kôn-vêr'siv, a. [from converse.] Conversable; social.

To CONVE'RT, kôn-vêrt', v. a. [converto, Lat.].—1. To change into another substance; to transmute. *Bunnet*.—2. To change from one religion to another.—3. To turn from a bad to a good life.—4. To turn toward any point. *Brown*.—5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

To CONVE'RT, kôn-vêrt', v. n. To undergo a change; to be transmuted. *Shakespeare*.

CONVE'RT, kôn-vêrt, s. A person converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingfleet*.

CONVE'RTER, kôn-vêrt'êr, s. [from convert.] One that makes converts.

CONVE'RTIBILITY, kôn-vêrt'ê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [from convertible.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE, kôn-vêrt'ê-bl, a. [from convert.]—1. Susceptible of change; transmutable. *Arbuthnot*.—2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other. *Swift*.

CONVE'RTIBLY, kôn-vêrt'ê-blê, ad. [from convertible.] Reciprocally. *South*.

CONVE'RTITE, kôn-vêrt'itê, s. [converti, Fr.] A convert. *Donne*.

CONVEX, kôn-vêks, a. [convexus, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

CONVEX, kôn-vêks, s. A convex body. *Tickel*.

CONVEXED, kôn-vêks'êd, particip. a. [from convex.] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown*.

CONVEXEDLY, kôn-vêks'êd-lê, ad. [from convex.] In a convex form. *Brown*.

CONVEXITY, kôn-vêks'ê-tê, s. [from convex.] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton*.

CONVEXLY, kôn-vêks-lê, ad. [from convex.] In a convex form. *Greav*.

CONVEXNESS, kôn-vêks'nê-s, s. [from convex.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CO'NCAVE, kôn-vêks'ô-kông'kâve, a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton*.

To CONVE'Y, kôn-vâ', v. a. [conveho, Lat.].—1. To carry; to transport from one place to another. *1 Kings*.—2. To hand from one to another. *Locke*.—3. To carry secretly. *Shakspeare*.—4. To bring to transmit. *Locke*.—5. To transfer; to deliver to another.—6. To impart. *Locke*.—7. To introduce. *Locke*.—8. To manage with privacy. *Shakespeare*.

CONVE'YABLE, kôn-vâ'-â-bl, a. [from convey.] Capable of being conveyed or removed from one place to another. *Dorney*.

CONVE'YANCE, kôn-vâ'-ân-sê, s. [from convey.].—1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakspeare*.—2. Way for carriage or transportation. *Raleigh*.—3. The method of removing secretly. *Shakspeare*.—4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakspeare*.—5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke*.—6. Act of transferring property. *Spenser*.—7. Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon*.—8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker*. *Hudibras*.

CONVE'YANCER, kôn-vâ'-ân-sêr, s. [from conveyance.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER, kôn-vâ'-âr, s. [from convey.] One who carries or transports any thing. *Brevintood*.

To CONVE'CT, kôn-vêkt', v. a. [convicco, Lat.].—1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon*.—2. To continue; to discover to be false. *Brown*.

CONVE'CT, kôn-vêkt', a. Convicted; detected in guilt.

CONVE'CT, kôn-vêkt', s. [from the verb.] A person east at the bar. *Ayliffe*.

CONVE'CTABLE, kôn-vêkt'-â-bl, a. [from convict.] Capable of being convicted, or detected in guilt.

CONVE'CTION, kôn-vêkt'shûn, s. [from convict.].—1. Detection of guilt. *Coael*.—2. The act of convincing; confutation.

Fâw, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—ploe, p[ri]n;—

CONVICITIVE, kôn-vîk'tiv, a. [from convict.] Having the power of convicting.

To CONVINCÉ, kôn-vînsé', v. a. [convinceo, Lat.]

—1. To force another to acknowledge a contested position. *Tillotson*.—2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh*.—3. To convince; to prove. *Shakspeare*.—4. To overpower; to surmount. *Shakspeare*.

CONVICEMENT, kôn-vînsémént, s. [from convince.] Conviction. *Decay of Piety*.

CONVICIBLE, kôn-vînsé-bl, a. [from convince.] —1. Capable of conviction.—2. Capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVICINGLY, kôn-vînsing-lè, ad. [from convince.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVICINGNESS, kôn-vînsing-nès, s. [from convincing.] The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kôn-vîvè', v. a. [convivo, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakspeare*.

CONVIVAL, kôn-vîv'âl, }
CONVIVIAL, kôn-vîv'îâl, } a.

[convivalis, Lat.] Relating to an entertainment; festival; social. *Denham*.

CONVINDRUM, kô-nân'drûm, s. A low jest; a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kôn-vô-kâte, v. n. [convoco, Lat.] To call tog. ther.

CONVOCATION, kôn-vô-kâ'shân, s. [convocatio, Latin.]—1. The act of calling to an assembly. *Sidney*.—2. An assembly. *Leviticus*.—3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical; as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the archbishops and bishops sit severally; the rest of the clergy are represented by deputies. *Stilling fleet*.

To CONVOLVE, kôn-vôlvè', v. a. [convoco, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

To CONVOLVE, kôn-vôlvè', v. a. [convolvo, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton*.

CONVOLUTED, kôn-vô-lû'téd, part. Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Woodward*.

CONVOLUTION, kôn-vô-lû'shân, s. [convolutio, Latin.]—1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself. *Greav*.—2. The state of rolling together in company.

To CONVÓY, kôn-vôè', v. a. [convoyer, French.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONVOY, kôn-vôè', s. [from the verb.]—1. Force attending the roads by way of defence. *Shakspeare*.—2. The act of attending as a defence.

COGNUSANCE, kôgn'ús-ânsâs, s. [cognitione, Fr.] Cognisance; notice.

To CONVULSE, kôn-vûlsè', v. a. [convulsus, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kôn-vûl'shân, s. [convulsio, Lat.]—1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles. *Quincy*.—2. An irregular and violent motion; commotion. *Temple*.

CONVULSIVE, kôn-vûl'siv, a. [convulsif, Fr.] That which gives twitches or spasms. *Hale*.

CO'NY, kôn'né, s. [comul, Fr. enniculus, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground. *Ben Jonson*.

CO'NY-BOROUGH, kôn'né-bôr'ô, s. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'NYCATCH, kôn'né-kâtsh, v. n. To cheat; to trick. *Shakspeare*.

CO'NYCATCHER, kôn'né-kâtsh-âr, s. A thief; a cheat.

To COO, kôô, v. n. [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson*.

COOK, kôôk, s. [coquus, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakspeare*.

COOK-MAID, kôôk'mâde, s. [cook and maid.] A maid that dresses provisions. *Addison*.

COOK-ROOM, kôôk'rôôm, s. [cook and room.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK, kôôk, v. a. [coquo, Lat.]—1. To prepare victuals for the table. *Decay of Piety*.—2. To prepare for any purpose. *Shakspeare*.

CO'OKERY, kôôk'âr-è, s. [from cook.] The art of dressing victuals. *Davies*.

COOL, kôôl, a. [koelen, Dutch.]—1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.—2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.

COOL, kôôl, s. Freedom from heat; as, the cool of the evening.

To COOLEN, kôôl, v. a. [koelen, Dutch.]—1. To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbutnot*.—2. To quiet passion; to calm anger. *Swift*.

To COOL, kôôl, v. n.—1. To grow less hot.—2. To grow less warm with regard to passion. *Dryden*.

CO'OLER, kôôl'âr, s. [from cool.]—1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey*.—2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

CO'OLLY, kôôl'lè, ad. [from cool.]—1. Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson*.—2. Without passion. *Atterbury*.

CO'OLNESS, kôôl'nès, s. [from cool.]—1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon*.—2. Want of affection; disinclination. *Clarendon*.—3. Freedom from passion.

COOM, kôôm, s. [ecume, Fr.]—1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.—2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey*.

COOM, kôôm, s. A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey*.

COOP, kôôp, s. [kuype, Dutch.]—1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.—2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep. *Brown*.

To COOP, kôôp, v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to cage. *Dryden*.

COOPE'Û, kôô-pèè', s. [coupé, French.] A motion in dancing.

COOPE'Û, kôô-pâr, s. [from coop.] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child*.

CO'OPERAGE, kôô-pâr-âjè, s. [from cooper.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To CO'OPERATE, kôô-pâr-âte, v. n. [con and opera, Lat.]—1. To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon*, *Boyle*.—2. To concur in producing the same effect.

CO-OPERA'TION, kô-ôp-âr-â'shân, s. [from cooperate.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end. *Bacon*.

CO-OPERATIVE, kô-ôp-âr-â-tiv, a. [from cooperate.] Promoting the same end jointly.

CO-OPERA'TOR, kô-ôp-âr-â-tûr, s. [from cooperate.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

CO'OPERY, kôô-pâr-è, s. A place where cooper's work is done.

CO-OPTATION, kô-ôp-â-t'shân, s. [co-opto, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.

CO-ORDINATE, kô-ôr-dé-nâte, a. [oon and ordinatus, Lat.] Holding the same rank. *Watts*.

CO-ORDINATELY, kô-ôr-dé-nâte-lè, ad. [from coordinate.] In the same rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, kô-ôr-dé-nâte-nès, s. [from coordinate.] The state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION, kô-ôr-dé-nâ'shân, s. [from coordinate.] The state of holding the same rank; collateralness. *Hovel*.

COOT, kôôt, s. [cotée, Fr.] A small black water-fowl. *Dryden*.

COP, kôp, s. [kop, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.

CO'PAL, kô'pâl, s. The Mexican term for a gum.

COPAR'CE'NARY, kô-pâr'sè-nâ-ré, s. [from coparcener.] Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale*.

COPAR'CE'NER, kô-pâr'sè-nâr, s. [from con and participes, Lat.] Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowel*, *Davies*.

COPAR'CE'NY, kô-pâr'sè-nè, s. [See COPARCENER.] An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kô-pâr'tnâr, s. [co and partner.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPART'NERSHIP, kô-pâr'tnâr-shîp, s. [from copartner.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale*.

no, mōve, nōt, nōt;—cūbe, tūb, bult;—ōll;—pōūd;—tūm. THIS.

COPATAIN, kōp'ā-tin, a. [from cope.] High raised; pointed. *Hammer.*
COPA'YVA, kō-pā'vā, s. A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.
COPE, kōpe, s. [See COP.]—1. Any thing with which the head is covered.—2. A sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration.—3. Any thing which is spread over the head. *Dryden.*
To COPE, kōpe, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover as with a cope. *Addison.*—2. To reward; to give in return. *Shaks.*—3. To contend with; to oppose. *Shakspeare.*
To COPE, kōpe, v. n.—1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. *Philips.*—2. To interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shakspeare.*
COPESMATE, kōpes'māte, s. Companion; friend. *Spenser.*
COP'IER, kōp'pē-ār, s. [from copy.]—1. One that copies; a transcriber. *Addison.*—2. A plagiarist; an imitator. *Tickel.*
COP'ING, kō'ping, s. [from cope.] The upper tier of masonry which covers the wall.
COP'IOUS, kōp'pē-ās, a. [copia, Latin.]—1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.—2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.
COP'IOUSLY, kōp'pē-ās-lē, ad. [from copious.]—1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.—2. At large; without brevity or conciseness, diffusely. *Addison.*
COP'IOUSNESS, kōp'pē-ās-nēs, s. [from copious.]—1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.—2. Diffusion; exuberance of style. *Dryden.*
COP'IST, kōp'ist, s. [from copy.] A copier; an imitator.
COP'LAND, kōp'lānd, s. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *Diet.*
COP'PED, kōp'pēd, or kōpt, a. [from cop.] Rising to a top or head. *Wiscaman.*
COP'PEL, kōp'pēl, s. An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.
COP'PER, kōp'pār, s. [koper, Dutch.] One of the six primitive metals. *Copper* is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of *copper* and lapis calaminaris, is formed brass; of *copper* and tin, bell-metal; of *copper* and brass, what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues.
COP'PER, kōp'pār, s. A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*
COP'PER-NOSE, kōp'pār-nōse, s. [copper and nose.] A red nose. *Wiscaman.*
COP'PER-PLATE, kōp'pār-plāte, s. A plate on which pictures are engraven.
COP'PER-WORK, kōp'pār-wūrks, s. [copper and work.] A place where copper is manufactured.
COPPERAS, kōp'pē-rās, s. [kopperoose, Dutch.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white. What is commonly sold for *copperas* is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the seashore in Essex.
COP'PERSMITH, kōp'pār-smith, s. [copper and smith.] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*
COP'PERWORM, kōp'pār-wūrm, s.—1. A little worm in ships.—2. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*
COP'PERY, kōp'pār-ē, a. [from copper.] Containing copper. *Woodward.*
COP'PICE, kōp'pīs, s. [coupeaux, French.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel. *Sidney. Mortimer.*
COP'PLE-DUST, kōp'pl-dūst, s. [or cupel dust.] Powder used in purifying metals. *Bacon.*
COP'PLED, kōp'pld, a. [from cop.] Rising in a conic form. *Woodward.*
COPSE, kōps, s. Short wood. *Waller.*
To COPSE, kōps, v. a. [from the noun.] To preserve underwood. *Swift.*
COP'ULA, kōp'ū-lā, s. [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books are dear; are is the copula.* *Watts.*

To COPULATE, kōp'ū-lāte, v. a. [copulo, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*
To COPULATE, kōp'ū-lāte, v. n. To come together as different sexes. *Wiscaman.*
COPULA' TION, kōp'ū-lā-tshn, s. [from copulate.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.
COP'ULATIVE, kōp'ū-lā-tiv, a. [copulativus, Lat.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* propositions are those which have more subjects; as, *riches and honours are temptations.*
COP'Y, kōp'pē, s. [copie, Fr.]—1. A transcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*—2. An individual book; as, *a good and fair copy.* *Hooker.*—3. The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*—4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shaks.*—5. A picture drawn from another picture.
To COP'Y, kōp'pē, v. a.—1. To transcribe; to write after an original.—2. To imitate; to propose to imitation.
To COP'Y, kōp'pē, v. n. To do any thing in imitation of something else. *Dryden.*
COP'Y-BOOK, kōp'pē-hōök, s. [copy and book.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
COP'Y-HOLD, kōp'pē-hōld, s. [copy and hold.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. *Cowley.*
COP'Y-HOLDER, kōp'pē-hōld-ār, s. One that is possessed of land in copy-hold.
To COQUE'T, kō-kēt, v. a. [from the noun.] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. *Swift.*
COQUE'TRY, kō-kēt-rē, s. [coqueterie, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addison.*
COQUE'TTE, kō-kēt, s. [coquette, Fr.] A gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.
COR'ACLE, kōr'ā-kl, s. [cwrwgle, Welsh.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker-work.
COR'AL, kōr'āl, s. [corallium, Lat.]—1. Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. *Hill.*—2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks.
COR'ALLINE, kōr'āl-in, a. Consisting of coral.
COR'ALLINE, kōr'āl-in, s. Coralline is a seaplant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness. *Hill.*
COR'ALLOID, kōr'āl-lōid, or }
COR'ALLOIDAL, kōr'āl-lōid-āl, }
 [see also CORAL.] Resembling coral.
COR'ANT, kō-rānt, s. [courant, French.] A nimble sprightly dance. *Walsh.*
COR'BAN, kōr'hān, s. [קרבן] An alms basket; a gift, an alms. *K. Charles.*
COR'BE, kōrb, a. [courbe, Fr.] Crooked.
COR'BEILS, kōr'bēlz, s. Little baskets used in fortifications, filled with earth.
COR'BEIL, kōr'bēl, s. [In architecture.] The representation of a basket.
COR'BEL, or **COR'BIIL**, kōr'bēl, s. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall.
CORD, kōrd, s. [cort, Welsh; chorda, Latin.]—1. A rope; a string. *Blackmore.*—2. A quantity of wood or fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
COR'D-MAKER, kōrd'mā-kār, s. [cord and make.] One whose trade it is to make ropes; a ropemaker.
COR'D-WOOD, kōrd'wūd, s. [cord and wood.] Wood piled up to be sold for fuel.
To CORD, kōrd, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.
COR'DAGE, kōrd'āje, s. [from cord.] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*
COR'DED, kōr'dēd, a. [from cord.] Made of ropes.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâus—mê, mêtç,—pline, plin;—

CORDELIER, kôr-dê-lê-er', n. A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Prior*.

COR'DIAL, kôr-jê-âl, s. [from cor, the heart, Lat.] —1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.—2. Any medicine that increases strength.—3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. *Dryden*.

COR'DIAL, kôr-jê-âl, a.—1. Heavily; invigorating; restorative.—2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond*.

COR'DIALITY, kôr-jê-âl-ê-tê, s. [from cordial.] —1. Relation to the heart. *Brown*.—2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

COR'DIALLY, kôr-jê-âl-ê, ad. [from cordial.] Sincerely; heartily. *South*.

CORDINER, kôr-dê-nâr, s. [cordonnier, Fr.] A shoemaker. *Covel*.

COR'DON, kôr-dôn, s. [Fr.] A row of stones.

CORDWAIN, kôr-wâ-ne, s. [cordovan, leather.] Spanish leather. *Spenser*.

COR'DWAINER, kôr-wâ-nâr, s. A shoemaker.

CORE, kô-re, s. [cœur, French.] —1. The heart. *Shaks*.—2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh*.—3. The inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernel. *Bacon*.—4. The matter contained in a boil or sore. *Dryden*.

CORIA'CEOUS, kô-rê-â-shûs, a. [coriaceus, Latin.] —1. Consisting of leather.—2. Of a substance resembling leather. *Arbutnot*.

CORIAN'DER, kô-rê-ân-dâr, s. A plant.

COR'INTH, kôr-rân, s. A small fruit, commonly called *Broomc*.

CORINTHIAN ORDER, kôr-în-thê-ân-ôr-dâr, is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris*.

CORK, kôrk, s. [cortex, Latin.] —1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller*.—2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples.—3. The stopple of a bottle. *King*.

COR'KING PIN, kôr-îng-pin, s. A pin of the largest size. *Swift*.

COR'KY, kôr-kê, a. [from cork.] Consisting of cork. *Shakspeare*.

CORMORANT, kôr-mô-rânt, s. [cormoran, Fr.] —1. A bird that preys upon fish.—2. A glutton.

CORN, kôrn, s. [cornu, Saxon.] —1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods. *John* xii. 25.—2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles*.—3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed. *Job*.—1. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiseman*.

To CORN, kôrn, v. a. [from the noun.] —1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.—2. To granulate.

CORNEA, kôr-nê-â, s. [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye. *Reid's Inquiry*.

CORNET, kôr-nêt, s. A military officer in a regiment of horse. *Chesterfield*.

CORNETCY, kôr-nêt-sê, s. The post of a cornet in the army. *Chesterfield*.

CORNFIELD, kôr-nfêld, s. A field where corn is growing. *Shakspeare*.

CORN-FLAG, kôr-nfâg, s. [corn and flag.] A plant. The leaves are like those of the *Deur-djys*.

CORN-FLOOR, kôr-nflô-re, s. The floor where corn is stored. *Hosca*.

CORN-FLOWER, kôr-nflô-ûr, s. [from corn and flower.] The blue-bottle. *Bacon*.

CORN-LAND, kôr-nlând, s. [corn and land.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MASTER, kôr-nmâs-târ, s. [corn and master.] One that cultivates corn for sale. *Bacon*.

CORN-MILL, kôr-nmîl, s. [corn and mill.] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer*.

CORN-PIPE, kôr-npî-pe, s. A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tickell*.

CORN-SALLAD, kôr-nsâl-lêt, s. Corn-Sallad is an herb, whose top leaves are a salad of themselves.

CORNAGE, kôr-nîdje, s. [from cômre, French.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

COR'NCHANDLER, kôr-n'shând-lâr, s. [corn and chandler.] One that retails corn.

COR'NCUTTER, kôr-nkût-târ, s. [from corn and cut.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiseman*.

COR'NELL, kôr-nêl,

CORNE'LIAN-TREE, kôr-nê-lê-ân-trêe, } s. [cornus, Latin.] The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry. *Mortimer*.

COR'NEMUSE, kôr-n'mû-se, s. [French.] A kind of rustic flute.

COR'NEOUS, kôr-nê-ûs, a. [corneus, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn. *Brown*.

COR'NER, kôr-nâr, s. [corner, Welsh.] —1. An angle.—2. A secret or remote place. *Proverbs*.—3. The extremities; the utmost limit. *Dryden*.

COR'NER-STONE, kôr-nâr-stô-ne, s. The stone that unites the two walls at the corner. *Hovel*.

COR'NER-TEETH of a Horse, kôr-nâr-têeth, s. are the four teeth which are placed between the middle teeth and the tusks. *Farrier's Diet*.

COR'NERWISE, kôr-nâr-wî-ze, ad. [corner and wise.] Diagonally; from corner to corner.

COR'NET, kôr-nêt, s. [cornette, French.] —1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon*.—2. A company or troop of horse. *Clarendon*.—3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.—4. COR'NET of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pasteron that runs round the coffin.—5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.

COR'NETTER, kôr-nêt-târ, s. [from cornet.] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewell*.

COR'NICE, kôr-nîs, s. [corniche, Fr.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

COR'NICLE, kôr-nîk-kl, s. [from cornu, Lat.] A little horn.

CORNY'GEROUS, kôr-nîdje-ê-ûs, a. [corniger, Latin.] Horned; having horns. *Brown*.

CORNUC'PIAE, kôr-nû-kô-pê-ê, s. [Lat.] The horn of plenty.

To CORNU'TE, kôr-nû-tê, v. n. [cornutus, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, kôr-nû-têd, a. [cornutus, Lat.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, kôr-nû-tô, s. [from cornutus, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakspeare*.

COR'NY, kôr-nê, a. [from cornu, horn, Latin.] —1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton*.—2. [from corn.] Producing corn. *Prior*.

CORO'LLARY, kôr-ô-lâr-ê, a. [corollarium, Latin, from corolla.] —1. The conclusion. *Govern*. of the *Tongue*.—2. Surplus. *Shakspeare*.

CORO'NA, kôr-ô-nâ, s. [Latin.] The crown of an order.

CORONAL, kôr-ô-nâl, s. [corona, Lat.] A crown; a garland. *Spenser*.

CORONAL, kôr-ô-nâl, a. Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiseman*.

CORONARY, kôr-ô-nâr-ê, a. [coronarius, Lat.] —1. Relating to a crown. *Brown*.—2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley*.

CORONATION, kôr-ô-nâ-shûn, s. [from corona, Lat.] —1. The act of solemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney*.—2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope*.

CORONER, kôr-ô-nâr, s. [from corona, Latin.] An officer whose duty is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned. *Shakspeare*.

CORONET, kôr-ô-nêt, s. [coronetta, Ital.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney*.

CORPORAL, kôr-pô-râl, s. [corrupted from caporal, French.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Cay*.

CORPORAL of a Ship, kôr-pô-râl, s. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries. *Harris*.

CORPORAL, kôr-pô-râl, a. [corporel, Fr.] —1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury*.—2. Material; not spiritual. *Shakspeare*.

CORPORALITY, kôr-pô-râl-ê-tê, s. [from corporel.] The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh*.

CORPORALLY, kôr-pô-râl-ê, ad. [from corporal.] Bodily. *Brown*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôç;—tûbe, tûb, bûil;—ôli;—pôând;—în, THIS.

CORPORATE, kôr'pô-râte, a. [from corpus, Lat.] United in a body or community. *Swift*.

CORPORATENESS, kôr'pô-râte-nês, s. [from corporate.] State of community.

CORPORATION, kôr'pô-râ'shûn, s. [from corpus, Latin.] A body politic, authorized to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any thing within the compass of their charter; even as one man. *Davies*.

CORPORATURE, kôr'pô-râ-tshûre, s. [from corpus, Lat.] The state of being embodied.

CORPoreal, kôr'pô-rê-âl, a. [corporeus, Latin.] Having a body; not immaterial. *Tillotson*.

CORPOREITY, kôr'pô-rê-tê, s. [from corporeus, Lat.] Materiality; bodiliness. *Stillingfleet*.

CORPORIFICATION, kôr'pô-rê-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [from corporify.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPORIFY, kôr'pô-rê-fî, v. a. [from corpus, Lat.] To embody. *Boyle*.

CORPS, kôr, plural kôrç, } s.

CORPSE, kôrps, } s.
[corp, French.]—1. A body. *Dryden*.—2. A carcass; a dead body; a corse. *Addison*.—3. A quantity of land.—4. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE, kôr'pû-lênse, } s.

CORPULENCY, kôr'pû-lên-sê, } s.
[corpulentia, Latin.]—1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness. *Donne*.—2. Spissitude; grossness of matter. *Ray*.

CORPULENT, kôr'pû-lên-t, a. [corpulentus, Latin.] Fleshly; bulky. *Ben Jonson*.

CORPUSCLE, kôr'pû-s'l, s. [corpusculum, Latin.] A small body; an atom. *Newton*.

CORPUSCULAR, kôr'pû-s'kû-lâr, } a.

CORPUSCULARIAN, kôr'pû-s'kû-lâr-tê-ân, } a.
[from corpusculum, Latin.] Relating to atoms; comprising small or indivisible bodies. *Boyle Bentley*.

To CORRADE, kôr-râde, v. a. [corrado, Lat.] To rub off to scrape togeth.

CORRADATION, kôr-râ-dê-â'shûn, s. [con and radius, Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon*.

To CORRECT, kôr-rêkt', v. a. [correctum, Lat.]—1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.—2. To amend; to take away faults. *Rogers*.—3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior*.—4. To remark faults.

CORRECT, kôr-rêkt', a. [correctus, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; accurate. *Felton*.

CORRECTION, kôr-rêk'tshûn, s. [from correct.]—1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement.—2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryden*.—3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Harris*.—4. Reprehension; animadversion. *Brown*.—5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. *Donne*.

CORRECTIONER, kôr-rêk'tshûn-êr, s. [from correction.] A jail-bird. *Shakespeare*.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rêkt'iv, a. [from correct.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbuthnot*.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rêkt'iv, s.—1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. *South*.—2. Limitation; restriction. *Hale*.

CORRECTLY, kôr-rêkt'iv-ly, ad. Accurately; appositely; exactly. *Locke*.

CORRECTNESS, kôr-rêkt'iv-nês, s. [from correct.] Accuracy; exactness. *Swift*.

CORRECTOR, kôr-rêkt'ôr, s. [from correct.]—1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment. *Spratt*.—2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults. *Swift*.—3. Such an ingredient in a composition, as stands against, or abates, the force of another. *Quincy*.

To CORRELATE, kôr-rê-lâte, v. u. [from con and relatus, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kôr-rê-lâte, s. One that stands in the opposite relation. *South*.

CORRELATIVE, kôr-rê-lâ-tiv, a. [con and relatus, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South*.

CORRELATIVENESS, kôr-rê-lâ-tiv-nês, s. [from correlative.] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kôr-rêp'shûn, s. [corruptum, Lat.] Objection; chiding; reprehension; reproof. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

To CORRESPOND, kôr-rê-spônd', v. n. [con and respondeo, Latin.]—1. To suit; to answer; to fit. *Locke*.—2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kôr-rê-spônd'ênse, } s.

CORRESPONDENCY, kôr-rê-spônd'ên-sê, } s.
[from correspond.]—1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.—2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. *King Charles Denham*.—3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon*.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-rê-spônd'ên-t, a. [from correspond.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable. *Hooker*.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-rê-spônd'ên-t, s. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters. *Denham*.

CORRESPONSIVE, kôr-rê-spôn'siv, a. [from correspond.] Answerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakespeare*.

CORRIDOR, kôr-rê-dôre, s. [Fr.]—1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.—2. A gallery or long file round about a building. *Harris*.

CORRIGIBLE, kôr-rê-jê-bl, a. [from corrigo, Lat.]—1. That which may be altered or amended.—2. Punishable. *Havel*.—3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Shakespeare*.

CORRIVAL, kôr-rî-vâl, s. [con and rival.] Rival; competitor. *Spenser*.

CORRIVALRY, kôr-rî-vâl-ri, s. [from corrival.] Competition; opposition of interest.

CORROBORANT, kôr-rô-bô-rânt, a. [from corroborate.] Having the power to give strength. *Bacon*.

To CORROBORATE, kôr-rô-bô-râte, v. a. [con and roboro, Lat.]—1. To confirm; to establish. *Bacon*.—2. To strengthen; to make strong. *Wotton*.

CORROBORATION, kôr-rô-bô-râ'shûn, s. [from corroborate.] The act of strengthening or confirming. *Bacon*.

CORROBORATIVE, kôr-rô-bô-râ-tiv, a. [from corroborate.] Having the power of increasing strength. *Wiseman*.

To CORRODE, kôr-rô-de, v. a. [corrudo, Lat.] To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle*.

CORRODENT, kôr-rô-dên-t, a. [from corrudo.] Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE, kôr-rô-dê-bl, a. [from corrudo.] Possible to be consumed. *Brown*.

CORRODY, kôr-rô-dê, s. [corrudo, Lat.] A defalcation from an allowance. *Ayliffe*.

CORROSI BILITY, kôr-rô-sê-bil'itê, s. [from corrosio.] Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSI BLE, kôr-rô-sê-bl, a. [from corrudo.] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSI BLENES, kôr-rô-sê-bl-nês, s. [from corrosio.] Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kôr-rô'zhûn, s. [corrudo, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodward*.

CORROSI VE, kôr-rô'siv, a. [corrudo, Latin.]—1. Having the power of wearing away. *Greav*.—2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker*.

CORROSI VE, kôr-rô'siv, s.—1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away. *Spenser*.—2. That which has the power of giving pain. *Hooker*.

CORROSI VELY, kôr-rô'siv-ly, ad. [from corrosive.]—1. Like a corrosive. *Boyle*.—2. With the power of corrosion.

CORROSI VENESS, kôr-rô'siv-nês, s. [from corrosive.] The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony. *Donne*.

CORRUGANT, kôr-rû-gânt, a. [from corrugate.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kôr-rû-gâte, v. a. [corrugo, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up. *Bacon*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâg—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

CORRUGATION, kôr-rû-gâ'shûn, s. [from corrugate.] Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer*.
TO CORRUPT, kôr-rûp't, v. a. [corruptus, Latin.] —1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.—2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate. *2 Cor. Luke. Pope*.
TO CORRUPT, kôr-rûp't, v. n. To become putrid; to grow rotten. *Eacon*.
CORRUPT, kôr-rûp't, a. [from corrupt.] Vicious, tainted with wickedness. *South*.
CORRUPTER, kôr-rûp'târ, s. [from corrupt.] He that taints or vitiates. *Addison*.
CORRUPTIBILITY, kôr-rûp-tê-bî-lî-tê, s. [from corruptible.] Possibility to be corrupted.
CORRUPTIBLE, kôr-rûp-tê-bl, a. [from corrupt.] —1. Susceptible of destruction. *Tillotson*.—2. Possible to be vitiated.
CORRUPTIBLENESS, kôr-rûp-tê-bl-nê-s, s. [from corruptible.] Susceptibility of corruption.
CORRUPTIBLY, kôr-rûp-tê-blê, ad. [from corruptible.] In such a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakspeare*.
CORRUPTION, kôr-rûp'shûn, s. [corruptio, Lat.] —1. The principles by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.—2. Wickedness; perversion of principles.—3. Putrescence. *Blackmore*.—4. Matter or pus in a sore.—5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; deprivation. *Maleigh*.
CORRUPTIVE, kôr-rûp'tîv, a. [from corrupt.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray*.
CORRUPTLESS, kôr-rûp'tlê-s, a. [from corrupt.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.
CORRUPTLY, kôr-rûp'tlê, ad. [from corrupt.] —1. With corruption; with taint. *Shaks*.—2. Viciously; contrary to purity. *Camden*.
CORRUPTNESS, kôr-rûp'tnê-s, s. [from corrupt.] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.
CORSAIR, kôr-sâr, s. [Fr.] A pirate.
CORSE, kôr-sê, s. [corps, Fr.] —1. A body. *Spenser*.—2. A dead body; a carcass. *Addison*.
CORSELET, kôr-sê-lê, s. [corselet, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Prior*.
CORTICAL, kôr-tê-kâl, a. [cortex, bark, Latin.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne*.
CORTICATED, kôr-tê-kâ-têd, a. [from corticatus, Latin.] Ressembling the bark of a tree. *Brown*.
CORTECOSE, kôr-tê-kô-sê, a. [from corticosus, Latin.] Full of bark.
CORVETTO, kôr-ê-tô, s. The curvet. *Peacham*.
CORUSCANT, kôr-rû-skânt, a. [corusco, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.
CORUSCATION, kôr-rû-skâ'shûn, s. [coruscatio, Lat.] Flash; quick vibration of light. *Garth*.
CORYMBIATED, kôr-rîm-bê-têd, a. [corymbus, Lat.] Garnished with branches or berries.
CORYMBIFEROUS, kôr-rîm-bî-fê-rû-s, a. [corymbus and fero, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in branches.
CORYMBUS, kôr-rîm-bû-s, s. [Lat.] Among ancient botanists, clusters of berries: among moderns, a compounded discous of flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common maysgold. *Quincy*.
COSCI-NOMANCY, kôs-sîn-ô-mân-se, s. [κωσκινομαντεια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve.
COSECANT, kôs-sê-kânt, s. [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris*.
COSIER, kô-zhê-âr, s. [from couser, old French, to sew.] A botcher. *Shakspeare*.
COSINE, kô-sî-ne, s. [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris*.
COSMETICK, kôz-mê-tîk, a. [κοσμητικος.] Beautifying. *Pope*.
COSMICAL, kôz-mê-kâl, a. [κοσμικος.] —1. Relating to the world.—2. Rising or setting with the sun. *Brown*.
COSMICALLY, kôz-mê-kâl-ê, ad. [from cosmical.] With the sun; not achronically. *Brown*.
COSMOGONY, kôz-mô-gô-nê, s. [κοσμογονια and γωνια.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.
COSMOGRAPHER, kôz-mô-g-râ-fâr, s. [κοσμογραφος and γραφω.] One who writes a description of the world. *Brown*.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kôz-mô-g-râ-fê-kâl, a. [from cosmography.] Relating to the general description of the world.
COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kôz-mô-g-râ-fê-kâl-ê, ad. [from cosmographical.] In a manner relating to the structure of the world. *Brown*.
COSMOGRAPHY, kôz-mô-g-râ-fê, s. [κοσμογραφια and γραφω.] The science of the general system or affections of the world. *South*.
COSMOPOLITAN, kôz-mô-pô-lî-tân, s. [κοσμοπολιτης and πολιτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.
COSMOPOLITE, kôz-mô-pô-lî-te, s. [κοσμοπολιτης and πολιτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.
TO COSS, kô-s, v. a. To turn a dog loose with something tied to his tail.
CO'SSET, kô-s'êt, s. A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser*.
COST, kôst, s. [kost, Dutch.] —1. The price of any thing.—2. Sumptuousness; luxury. *Waller*.—3. Charge; expense. *Crashaw*.—4. Loss; fine; detriment. *Knolles*.
TO COST, kôst, v. n. preter. cost; particip. cost, [coster, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden*.
CO'STAL, kô-s'tâl, a. [costa, Latin, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown*.
CO'STARD, kô-s'târ, s. [from coster, a head.] —1. A head. *Shaks*.—2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton*.
CO'STIVE, kô-s'tîv, a. [constripé, French.] —1. Bound in the body. *Prior*.—2. Close; impenetrable. *Mortimer*.
CO'STIVENESS, kô-s'tîv-nê-s, s. [from costive.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Locke*.
CO'STLINESS, kô-s'tlê-nê-s, s. [from costly.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Glanville*.
CO'STLY, kô-s'tlê, a. [from cost.] Sumptuous; expensive. *Dryden*.
CO'STIMARY, kô-s'tmâr-ê, s. [costus, Latin.] An herb.
CO'STREL, kô-s'trêl, s. A bottle. *Skinner*.
COSTS, kôsts, s. pl. The charge attendant upon being east in a law suit. *Blackstone*.
COT, kôt, }
COTE, kôte, }
COAT, kôte, }
 At the end of the names of places, from the Saxon eot, a cottage. *Gilson*.
COTE, kôte, s. [Saxon. casa.] —1. A cottage. *Shaks*. As you like it.—2. A pen for sheep. *Milton*.
COT, kôt, s. [cot, Sax.] A small house, a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton*.
COT, kôt, s. An abridgment of *cotcuan*.
COTANGENT, kô-tân-jênt, s. [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
TO COTE, kôte, v. s. To leave behind. *Chapman*.
COTE-MPORARY, kô-tê-m-pô-râr-ê, a. [con and tempus, Latin.] Living at the same time; co-etaneous. *Locke*.
COTERIE, kô-târ-rêl, s. [Fr.] A club, a society. *Ash*.
COTILLOIN, kô-tî-lî-yông, s. [Fr.] A species of dance. *Notes to Cuyr's Long Story*.
COTLAND, kôt-lând, s. [cot and land.] Land attendant to a cottage.
COTQUEAN, kôt-kwê-ne, s. A man who busies himself with women's affairs. *Addison*.
COTTAGE, kôt-tâ-gê, s. [from cot.] A hut; a mean habitation. *Zeph. Taylor. Pope*.
COTTAGER, kôt-tâ-jâr, s. [from cottage.] —1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.—2. One who lives in the common, without paying rent. *Bacon*.
COTTIER, kôt-yêr, s. [from cot.] One who inhabits a cot.
COTTION, kôt-tî-n, s. The down of the cotton tree.
COTTON, kôt-tî-n, s. A plant.
COTTON, kôt-tî-n, s. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.
TO COTTON, kôt-tî-n, v. n.—1. To rise with a nap.—2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift*.
COTTONOUS, kôt-tî-nû-s, or kôt-tî-nê, a. Similar to cotton. *Evelyn*.
TO COUCH, kôutsh, v. n. [coucher, French.] —1.

nd, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, báll;—díl;—jódánd—táin, TíHs.

To lie down on a place to repose. *Dryden*.—2. To lie down on the knee, as a beast to rest. *Dryden*.—3. To lie down in ambush. *Hayward*.—4. To lie in a stratum. *Deut.*—5. To stoop, or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH, kóúsh, v. n. —1. To repose; to lie on a place of repose.—2. To lay down any thing in a stratum.—3. To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon*.—4. To involve; to include; to comprise. *Atterbury*.—5. To include secretly; to hide. *South*.—6. To lay close to another. *Senser*.—7. To fix the spear in the rest. *Dryden*.—8. To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Deunis*.

COUCH, kóúsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.—2. A bed; a place of repose. *Addison*.—3. A layer, or stratum. *Mortimer*.

COUCHANT, kóúsh'ánt, a. [couchant, Fr.] Lying down; squatting. *Milton*.

COUCHÉE, kóú'shèè, s. [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night. *Dryden*.

COUCHER, kóúsh'ór, s. [from couch.] He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kóúsh'fèl-ló, s. [couch and fellow.] Redfellow; companion. *Shakspeare*.

COUCHGRASS, kóúsh'grás, s. A weed. *Mortimer*.

COVE, kóve, s.—1. A small creek or bay.—2. A shelter, a cover.

To COVE, kóve, v. a. To arch over. A ceiling arched at the sides is called a cove ceiling.

COVENANT, kúv'é-nánt, s. [covenant, French.]—1. A contract; stipulation. *Waller*.—2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond*.—3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakspeare*.

To COVENANT, kúv'é-nánt, v. n. [from the noun.] To bargain; to stipulate. *South*.

COVENANTE, kúv'é-nán-tèè, s. [from covenant.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer. *Ayliffe*.

COVENANTER, kúv'é-nán'túr, s. [from covenant.] One who takes the covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars. *Oxford Reasons*.

COVINOUS, kúv'ín-ús, a. [from covin.] Fraudulent; collusive; tricky. *Bacon*.

To COVER, kúv'úr, v. a. [couvrir, French.]—1. To overspread any thing with something else. *Shaks*.—2. To conceal under something laid over. *Dryden*.—3. To hide by superficial appearances.—4. To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts*.—5. To shelter; to conceal from harm.—6. To inebriate; to breed on. *Addison*.—7. To copulate with a female.—8. To wear the hat. *Dryden*.

COVER, kúv'úr, s. [from the verb.]—1. Any thing that is laid over another.—2. A concealment; a screen; a veil.—3. Shelter; defence. *Clarendon*.

COVER-SHAME, kúv'úr-shámie, s. [cover and shame.] Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden*.

COVERING, kúv'úr-íng, s. [from cover.] Dress; vesture. *South*.

COVERLET, kúv'úr-lèt, s. [couvrelet, French.] The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed. *Spenser*.

COVERT, kúv'úrt, s. [couvert, French.]—1. A shelter; a defence. *Isaiah*.—2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addison*.

COVERT, kúv'úrt, a. [couvert, French.]—1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.—2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious. *Milton*.

COVERT, kúv'úrt, a. [couvert, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband. *Dryden*.

COVERT-WAY, kúv'úrt-wá, s. [from covert and way.] A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris*.

COVERTLY, kúv'úrt-lè, ad. [from covert.] Secretly; closely. *Dryden*.

COVERTNESS, kúv'úrt-nèss, s. [from covert.] Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE, kúv'úr-tshúre, s. [from covert.]—1. Shelter; defence; not exposure. *Woodward*.—2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman. *Covel, Davies*.

To COVET, kúv'èt, v. a. [convoiter, French.]—1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds. *Shaks*.—2. To desire earnestly. *1 Cor.*

To COVET, kúv'èt, v. n. To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kúv'èt-á-bl, a. [from covert.] To be wished for.

COVETINGLY, kúv'èt-íng-lè, ad. [from covert.] Ardently. *B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*.

COVETISE, kúv'èt-lèze, s. [convoitise, French.] Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser*.

COVETOUS, kúv'è-tús, a. [convoiteux, French.]—1. Inordinately desirous. *Dryden*.—2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.—3. Desirous; eager; in a good sense. *Taylor*.

COVETOUSLY, kúv'è-tús-lè, ad. [from covetous.] Avariciously; eagerly. *Shakspeare*.

COVETOUSNESS, kúv'è-tús-nèss, s. [from covetous.] Avarice; eagerness of gain. *Tillotson*.

COVEY, kúv'è, s. [couver, French.]—1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.—2. A number of birds together. *Addison*.

COUGH, kóí, s. [kuch, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs with noise. *Smith*.

To COUGH, kóí, v. n. [kuchen, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Shaks. Pope*.

To COUGH, kóí, v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kóí'úr, s. [from cough.] One that coughs.

COVIN, } kóv'ín, s.

COVINE, } kóv'ín, s.

A deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another.

COVING, kóv'íng, s. [from cove.] A term in building, used in houses that project over the ground-plot. *Harris*.

COULD, kúú, [the imperfect preterite of can.]

COULTER, kóle'túr, s. [culter, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kóún'síl, s. [concilium, Latin.]—1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation. *Matthew*.—2. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts*.—3. Persons called together to be consulted.—4. The body of privy-counsellors. *Shakspeare*.

COUNCIL BOARD, kóún'síl-bórd, s. [council and board.] Council table; table where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon*.

COUNSEL, kóún'sél, s. [consilium, Latin.]—1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon*.—2. Deliberation. *Hooker*.—3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs*.—4. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting. *Shaks*.—5. Scheme; purpose; design. *1 Cor.*—6. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. *Pope*.

To COUNSEL, kóún'sél, v. a. [consilior, Latin.]—1. To give advice or counsel to any person.—2. To advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kóún'sél-lá-bl, a. [from counsel.] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarendon*.

COUNSELLOR, kóún'sél-lár, s. [from counsel.]—1. One that gives advice. *Wisd. viii. 9.*—2. Confident; boson friend. *Waller*.—3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs. *Bacon*.—4. One that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kóún'sél-lár-shíp, s. [from counsellor.] The office or post of privy-counsellor.

To COUNT, kóúnt, v. a. [compter, French.]—1. To number; to tell. *South*.—2. To preserve a reckoning. *Locke*.—3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke*.—4. To esteem; to account; to consider as having a certain character. *Hooker*.—5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe*.

To COUNT, kóúnt, v. n. To found an account or scheme. *Swift*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; -mè, mèt; -plne, plu;-

COUNT, kôunt, s. [compte, French.]—1. Number. *Spenser*.—2. Reckoning; *Shakspeare*.
 COUNT, kôunt, s. [compte, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.
 CO'UNTABLE, kôun'tâ-bl, a. [from count.] That which may be numbered. *Spenser*.
 CO'UNTENANCE, kôun'tè-nânse, s. [countenance, French.]—1. The form of the face; the system of the features. *Milton*.—2. Air; look. *Shaks*.—3. Calmness of look; composure of face. *Swift*.—4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. *Clarendon. Spratt*.—5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenser*.—6. Patronage; appearance of favour; support. *Davies*.—7. Superficial appearance. *Ascham*.
 To CO'UNTENANCE, kôun'tè-nânse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To support; to patronize; to vindicate.—2. To make a show of. *Spenser*.—3. To act suitably to any thing. *Shaks*.—4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Watton*.
 COUNTENANCER, kôun'tè-nân'sûr, s. [from countenance.] One that countenances or supports another.
 CO'UNTER, kôun'tûr, s. [from count.]—1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. *Swift*.—2. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop. *Dryden*.—3. COUNTER OF a Horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Far. Dict*.
 CO'UNTER, kôun'tûr, ad. [contre, French.]—1. Contrary to; in opposition to. *South*.—2. The wrong way. *Shaks*.—3. Contrary ways. *Locke*.
 CO'UNTER, kôun'tûr, s. [In London.] The name of certain prisons. *Middleton's Mad World*.
 To CO'UNTERACT, kôun'tûr-âkt', v. n. [counter and act.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South*.
 CO'UNTER-ATTRACTION, kôun'tûr-â-t-trâk'-shân, s. Opposite attraction. *Shenstone*.
 To CO'UNTERBALANCE, kôun'tûr-bâl'lânse, v. a. [counter and balance.] To act against with an opposite weight. *Boyle*.
 CO'UNTERBALANCE, kôun'tûr-bâl'lânse, s. [from the verb.] Opposite weight. *Locke*.
 To CO'UNTERBUFF, kôun'tûr-bûf', v. a. [from counter and buff.] To impel; to strike back. *Dryden*.
 CO'UNTERBUFF, kôun'tûr-bûf', s. [counter and buff.] A stroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney*.
 CO'UNTER-CAST, Delusive contrivance. *Sp*.
 CO'UNTERCASTER, kôun'tûr-kâs'tûr, s. [counter and caster.] A book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner. *Shakspeare*.
 CO'UNTERCHANGE, kôun'tûr-tshânje, s. [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shaks*.
 To CO'UNTERCHANGE, kôun'tûr-tshânje, v. a. To give and receive.
 CO'UNTERCHARM, kôun'tûr-tshârm', s. [counter and charm.] That by which a charm is dissolved. *Pope*.
 To CO'UNTERCHARM, kôun'tûr-tshârm', v. a. [from counter and charm.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety*.
 To CO'UNTERCHECK, kôun'tûr-tshêk', v. a. [counter and check.] To oppose.
 CO'UNTERCHECK, kôun'tûr-tshêk', s. [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke. *Shakspeare*.
 To CO'UNTERDRAW, kôun'tûr-drâw', v. a. [from counter and draw.] To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, when on the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.
 CO'UNTEREVIDENCE, kôun'tûr-êv'è-dêns, s. [counter and evidence.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. *Burnet*.
 To CO'UNTERFEIT, kôun'tûr-fît, v. a. [contre-faire, Fr.]—1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original. *Waller*.—2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Tillotson*.—3. To imitate hypocritically.
 To CO'UNTERFEIT, kôun'tûr-fît, v. n. To feign; to carry on a fiction. *Shaks. As you like it*.
 CO'UNTERFEIT, kôun'tûr-fît, s. [from the verb.]

—1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke*.—2. Deceitful; hypocritical.
 CO'UNTERFEIT, kôun'tûr-fît, s. [from the verb.]—1. One who personates another; an impostor. *Bacon*.—2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotson*.
 CO'UNTERFEITER, kôun'tûr-fît-âr, s. [from counterfeit.] A forger. *Camden*.
 CO'UNTERFEITLY, kôun'tûr-fît-lê, ad. [from counter-feit.] Falsely; with forgery. *Shakspeare*.
 CO'UNTERFERMENT, kôun'tûr-fêr'mênt, s. [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.
 CO'UNTERFE/SANCE, kôun'tûr-fêz'ânse, s. [contre-faisance, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.
 CO'UNTERFORT, kôun'tûr-fôrt, s. [from counter and fort.] Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge. *Chambers*.
 COUNTERGA'GE, kôun'tûr-gâj'e, s. [from counter and gage.] A method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be.
 COUNTERGUARD, kôun'tûr-gârd', s. [from counter and guard.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict*.
 COUNTERLIGHT, kôun'tûr-lit'e, s. [from counter and light.] A window or light opposite to any thing. *Chambers*.
 To CO'UNTERMAND, kôun'tûr-mând', v. a. [contremander, Fr.]—1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South*.—2. To contradict the orders of another. *Holder*.
 CO'UNTERMAND, kôun'tûr-mând', s. [contremand, Fr.] Repeal of a former order. *Shaks*.
 To CO'UNTERMARCH, kôun'tûr-mârtsh', v. u. [counter and march.] To march backward.
 CO'UNTERMARCH, kôun'tûr-mârtsh', s. [from the verb.]—1. Retrocession; march backward. *Collier*.—2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet*.
 COUNTERMARK, kôun'tûr-mârk', s. [from counter and mark.]—1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods.—2. The mark of the goldsmiths company.—3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses.—4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value.
 To CO'UNTERMARK, kôun'tûr-mârk', v. a. A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow.
 COUNTERMINE, kôun'tûr-mîne', s. [counter and mine.]—1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine.—2. Means of opposition. *Sidney*.—3. A stratagem, by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Estrange*.
 To CO'UNTERMINE, kôun'tûr-mîne', v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine.—2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures. *Decay of Piety*.
 COUNTERMOTION, kôun'tûr-mô'shôn, s. [counter and motion.] Contrary motion. *Digby*.
 COUNTERMURE, kôun'tûr-mûre', s. [contremure, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall. *Knalles*.
 COUNTERNATURAL, kôun'tûr-nâtsh'û-râl, a. [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature. *Harvey*.
 COUNTERNOISE, kôun'tûr-nôze', s. [counter and noise.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. *Calamy*.
 COUNTEROPENING, kôun'tûr-ôp'n-îng, s. [counter and opening.] An aperture on the contrary side.
 COUNTERPACE, kôun'tûr-pâse', s. [counter and pace.] Contrary measure. *Swift*.
 CO'UNTERPANE, kôun'tûr-pâne, s. [counterpoint, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. *Shakspeare*.
 COUNTERPART, kôun'tûr-pârt', s. [counter and part.] The correspondent part. *L'Estrange*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùc, túb, búll;—óll;—pòúnt;—thín, Tllis.

COUNTERPLEA, kòú-túr-plé, s. [from counter and plea.] In law, a replication. *Covel.*
 To COUNTERPLOT, kòú-túr-plòt, v. a. [counter and plot.] To oppose one machination by another.
 COUNTERPLOT, kòú-túr-plòt, s. [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Estrange.*
 COUNTERPOINT, kòú-túr-pòint, s. A coverlet woven in squares.
 To COUNTERPOISE, kòú-túr-pòize, v. a. [counter and poise.—1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to. *Digby.*—2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*—3. To act with equal power against any person or cause. *Spenser.*
 COUNTERPOISE, kòú-túr-pòize, s. [from counter and poise.]—1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*—2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. *Milton.*—3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.
 COUNTERPOISON, kòú-túr-pòize, s. [counter and poison.] Antidote. *Arbutnot.*
 COUNTERPRESSURE, kòú-túr-prèsh'ùre, s. [counter and pressure.] Opposite force. *Blackmore.*
 COUNTERPROJECT, kòú-túr-pròj'èkt, s. [counter and project.] Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*
 To COUNTERPROVE, kòú-túr-pròv, v. a. [from counter and prove.] To take off a design in black lead, by pressing it through the rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*
 To COUNTERROLL, kòú-túr-ròll, v. a. [counter and roll.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.
 COUNTERROLLMENT, kòú-túr-ròll'mènt, s. [from counterroll.] A counter account. *Bacon.*
 COUNTERSCARP, kòú-túr-skàrp, s. That side of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*
 To COUNTERSIGN, kòú-túr-sìne, v. a. [from counter and sign.] To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. *Chambers.*
 COUNTERSTROKE, kòú-túr-stròke, s. A counteracting stroke. *Sp.*
 COUNTERTENOR, kòú-túr-tèn àr, s. [from counter and tenor.] One of the mean or middle parts of music; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*
 COUNTERTIDE, kòú-túr-tìde, s. [counter and tide.] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*
 COUNTERTIME, kòú-túr-tìme, s. [contretemp, Fr.] Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*
 COUNTERTURN, kòú-túr-túr, s. [counter and turn.] The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the counterturn, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*
 To COUNTERVALE, kòú-túr-vàle, v. a. [contra and valeo, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*
 COUNTERVALE, kòú-túr-vàle, s. [from the verb.]—1. Equal weight.—2. That which has equal weight or value. *South.*
 COUNTERVIEW, kòú-túr-vú, s. [counter and view.]—1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*—2. Contrast. *Swift.*
 To COUNTERWORK, kòú-túr-wàrk, v. a. [counter and work.] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pepe.*
 COUNTERTESS, kòú-túr-tèss, s. [countissa, countess, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*
 COUNTING-HOUSE, kòú-tìng-hòús, s. [count and house.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*
 COUNTLESS, kòú-túr-tèss, a. [from count.] Innumerable; surpassing number. *Doane.*
 COUNTRY, kòú-tré, s. [contrée, French.]—1. A tract of land; a region. *Spratt.*—2. Rural parts, not towns. *Spectator.*—3. The place which any man inhabits.—4. The place of one's birth; the

native soil. *Spratt.*—5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakespeare.*
 COUNTRY, kòú-tré, a.—1. Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*—2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*—3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccab.*—4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*
 COUNTRY-DANCE, kòú-tré-dàns, s. A well-known kind of dance. *Butler's Characters.*
 COUNTRYMAN, kòú-tré-màn, s. [from country and man.]—1. One born in the same country. *Locke.*—2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts; not a townsman. *Graunt.*—3. A farmer; husbandman. *L'Est ange.*
 COUNTY, kòú-té, s. [conté, French.]—1. A shire; that is, one of the circuits or portions of the realm, into which the whole land is divid'd. *Covel.* *Addison.*—2. An earldom.—3. A count; a lord. *Davies.*
 COUPE'E, kòò-pèè, s. [Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*
 COUPLE, kòp'pl, s. [couple, Fr.]—1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together. *Shaks.*—2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*—3. A male and his female. *Shakespeare.*
 To COUPLE, kòp'pl, v. a. [copulo, Lat.]—1. To chain together. *Shaks.*—2. To join one another. *South.*—3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*
 To COUPLE, kòp'pl, v. u. To join in embraces. *Bacon. Hale.*
 COUPLE-BEGGAR, kòp'pl-bèg-gàr, s. [couple and beggar.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*
 COUplet, kòp'lèt, s. [French.]—1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes. *Swift.*—2. A pair, as of doves. *Shakespeare.*
 COURAGE, kòr'èdje, s. [courage, Fr.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Andison.*
 COURAGEOUS, kòr-rà-jè-òs, a. [from courage.] Brave; daring; bold. *Amos.*
 COURAGEOUSLY, kòr-rà-jè-òs-lé, ad. [from courageous.] Bravely; stoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*
 COURAGEOUSNESS, kòr-rà-jè-òs-nèss, s. [from courageous.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage. *Maccabees.*
 COURANT, kòr-rànt, s. }
 COURANTO, kòr-ràntò, }
 [courant, Fr.] See CORANT.—1. A nimble dance. *Shaks.*—2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news.
 To COURB, kòòrb, v. n. [courber, Fr.] To bend; to bow. *Shakespeare.*
 COURIER, kòò-rèèr, s. [coursier, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste. *Shaks. Knolles.*
 COURSE, kòòrse, s. [course, Fr.]—1. Race; career. *Cowley.*—2. Passage from place to place. *Denham.*—3. Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney.*—4. Ground on which a race is run.—5. Track or line in which a ship sails.—6. Sail; means by which the course is performed. *Raleigh.*—7. Progress from one gradation to another. *Shaks.*—8. Order or succession. *Cornehians.*—9. Stated and orderly method. *Shaks.*—10. Series of successive and methodical procedure. *Wiseman.*—11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. *Chambers.*—12. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles.*—13. Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*—14. Natural bent; uncontrouled will. *Temple.*—15. Cata-metia. *Harvey.*—16. Orderly structure. *James.*—17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones.—18. Series of consequences. *Garth.*—19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Swift. Pope.*—20. Regularity; settled truth. *Swift.*—21. Empty form. *L'Estrange.*
 To COURSE, kòòrse, v. a. [from noun.]—1. To hunt; to pursue. *Shaks.*—2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.—3. To put to speed; to force to run.
 To COURSE, kòòrse, v. n. To run; to rove about.
 COURSER, kòòr-sàr, s. [coarsier, Fr.]—1. A swift horse; a war-horse. *Pepe.*—2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Hannet.*
 COURT, kòòrt, s. [cour, Fr.]—1. The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Pope.*—2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Sitt.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne; pln;—

bury.—3. Open space before a house. *Dryden*.
—4. A small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones.—5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple*.—6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.—7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Spectator*.—8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery. *Locke*.

To COURT, kôrte, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To woo; to solicit a woman. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To solicit; to seek. *Locke*.—3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHA'PLAIN, kôrte-tshâp'lîn, s. [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift*.

COURT-DAY, kôrte-dâ'y, s. [court and day.] Day on which justice is solemnly administered. *Arbutnot*.

COURT-DRESSER, kôrte-drês'sâr, s. A flatterer. *Locke*.

COURT-FA'VOUR, kôrte-fâ'vâr, s. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange*.

COURT-HAND, kôrte-hând, s. [court and hand.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakspeare*.

COURT-LADY, kôrte-lâ'dî, s. [court and lady.] A lady conversant in court. *Locke*.

COURTEOUS, kûr'tshê-ûs, a. [courtois, Fr.] Elegance of manners; well-bred. *South*.

COURTEOUSLY, kûr'tshê-ûs-lê, ad. [from courteous.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly. *Camden*.

COURTEOUSNESS, kûr'tshê-ûs-nês, s. [from courteous.] Civility; complaisance.

COURTESAN, } kûr-tê-zân', s.
COURTEZAN, }

[cortisana, low Lat.] A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Wotton*. *Addison*.

COURTESY, kûr'tê-sê, s. [courtoisie, French.]—1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance. *Clarendon*.—2. An act of civility or respect. *Bacon*.—3. The reverence made by women. *Dryden*.—4. A tenure not of right, but by the favour of others.—5. COURTESY of England. A tenure, by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet shall he keep the land during his life. *Covel*.

To COURTESY, kûr'tê-sê, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shaks*.—2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior*.

COURTIER, kôrte'î, s. [from court.]—1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden*.—2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another. *Suckling*.

COURTLIKE, kôrte'îlke, a. [court and like.] Elegant; polite. *Camden*.

COURTLINESS, kôrte'îl-nês, s. [from courtly.] Elegance of manners; complaisance; civility.

COURTLY, kôrte'î, a. [from court.] Relating or pertaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering. *Pope*.

COURTLY, kôrte'î, ad. In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden*.

COURTSHIP, kôrte'shîp, s. [from court.]—1. The act of soliciting favour. *Swift*.—2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addison*.—3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne*.

COUSIN, kûz'zn, s. [cousin, French.]—1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister. *Shaks*.—2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kô, s. [in the plural, anciently kine, or keen, now commonly cows; cu, Sax.] The female of the bull. *Bacon*.

To COW, kô, v. a. [from coward.] To depress with fear. *Howell*.

COW-HERD, kô'hêrd, s. [cow and hêrd, Sax., a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kô'kô, s. [cow and house.] The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer*.
COW-LEECH, kô'lêtsch, s. [cow and leech.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH, kô'lêtsch, v. n. To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer*.

COW-WEED, kô'wêde, s. [cow and weed.] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kô'hwête, s. [from cow and wheat.] A plant.

COW'WARD, kô'ârd, s. [coward. Fr.]—1. A poltron; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear. *Sidney*. *South*.—2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective. *Prior*.

COW'WARDICE, kô'ârd-îs, s. [from coward.] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Rogers*.

COW'WARDLINESS, kô'ârd-lê-nês, s. [from cowardly.] Timidity; cowardice.

COW'WARDLY, kô'ârd-lê, a. [from coward.]—1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. *Bacon*.—2. Mean; besetting a coward. *Shakspeare*.

COW'WARDLY, kô'ârd-lê, ad. In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Knolles*.

To COWER, kô'âr, v. n. [cwrain, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink. *Milton*. *Dr den*.

COW'ISH, kô'îsh, a. [from to cow.] Timorous; fearful. *Shakspeare*.

COW-ITCH, kô'îtsch, s. A prurient hairy flue on the coat of a West India vegetable, a species of *Doliches*. *Congreve*.

COW-KEEPER, kô'kêep-âr, s. [cow and keeper.] One whose business is to keep cows. *Broome*.

COWL, kô, s. [cugle, Sax.]—1. A monk's hood. *Camden*.—2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kô'l'stâf, s. [cow and staff.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling*.

COW-POX, kô'pôks, s. The pustules of the cow.

COW-POX inoculation, kô'pôks. A species of inoculation, lately introduced, which is said to eradicate the seeds of the small-pox.

COWSLIP, kô'slîp, s. [cynippe, Saxon.] *Cowslip* is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose. *Miller*. *Sidney*. *Shakspeare*.

COWSLIP WATER, kô'slîp-wâ-târ, s. A water distilled from cowslip. *Congreve*.

COWS-LUNGWORT, kôuz-lûng'wârd, s. Mullen. *Miller*.

COX-COMB, kôks'kôme, s. [from cock's comb.]—1. The top of the head. *Shaks*.—2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools were formerly in their caps. *Shaks*.—3. A fop; a superficial pretender. *Pope*.

COX-COMBLY, kôks'kôme-lê, a. [from coxcomb.] Conceited. *Congreve*.

COXCOCMICAL, kôks'kô'm'îk-âl, a. [from coxcomb.] Poppish; conceited. *Dennis*.

COY, kô, a. [coi, Fr.]—1. Modest; decent. *Chaucer*.—2. Reserved; not accessible. *Waller*.

To COY, kô, v. n. [from the adjective.]—1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe*.—2. Not to condescend willingly. *Shakspeare*.

COYLY, kô'îlê, ad. [from coy.] With reserve. *Chapman*.

COY'NESS, kô'înês, s. [from coy.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar. *Walton*.

COZ, kâz, s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin. *Shakspeare*.

To COZEN, kâz'zn, v. a. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon*. *Locke*.

COZENAGE, kâz'zn-âje, s. [from cozen.] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben Jonson*.

COZENER, kâz'zn-âr, s. [from cozen.] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakspeare*.

CRAB, krâb, s. [craaba, Saxon.]—1. A crustaceous fish. *Bacon*.—2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor*.—3. A peevish morose person.—4. A wooden en line with three claws for launching of slips. *Philips*.—5. The sign in the zodiac. *Creech*.

CRAB, krâb, a. Sour or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôs;—tâbe, tâb, báll;—ôll;—pòund;—thin, This.

CRA'BBED, krâb'béd, a. [from crab.]—1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser*.—2. Harsh; unpleasant. *Dryden*.—3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior*.

CRA'BBEDLY, krâb'béd-lé, ad. [from erabbed.] Peevishly.

CRA'BHEDNESS, krâb'héd-nés, s. [from erabbed.]—1. Sourness of taste.—2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.—3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER, krâ'bûr, s. The water-rat. *Walton*.

CRABS-EYES, krâb'êze, s. Whitish bodies rounded on one side, and depressed on the other; not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfish. *Hill*.

CRA'B'TREE, krâb'trêé, s. The tree that bears crabs. *Shakespeare*.

CRACK, krâk, s. [kraek, Dutch.]—1. A sudden disruption.—2. A chink; fissure; narrow breach. *Newton*.—3. The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden*.—4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison*.—5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flash. *Shaks*.—6. Craziness of intellect.—7. A man crazed. *Addison*.—8. A whore.—9. A boast. *Spenser*.—10. A boaster.

To CRACK, krâk, v. a. [kraecken, Dutch.]—1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer*.—2. To break; to split. *Donne*.—3. To do any thing with quickness or sinartness. *Pope*.—4. To break or destroy any thing. *Shaks*.—5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roscommon*.

To CRACK, krâk, v. n.—1. To burst; to open into chinks. *Boyle*.—2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden*.—3. To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shaks*.—4. To boast; with of. *Shakespeare*.

CRACK-BRAINED, krâk-brând', a. Crazy; wanting right reason. *Arbutnot*.

CRACK-HEMP, krâk'hêmp, s. A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare*.

CRACK-ROPE, krâk'rôpe, s. A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER, krâk'âr, s. [from craek.]—1. A noisy boasting fellow. *Shaks*.—2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Boyle*.

To CRA'CKLE, krâk'kl, v. n. [from craek.] To make slight cracks; to decrepitate. *Doane*.

CRA'CKNEL, krâk'nêl, s. [from crack.] A hard brittle cake. *Spenser*.

CRA'DLE, krâ'dl, s. [epâdel, Saxn.]—1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion. *Pope*.—2. Infancy, or the first part of life. *Clarendon*.—3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone.—4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

To CRA'DLE, krâ'dl, v. a. To lay in a cradle. *Arbutnot*.

CRA'DLE CLOTHES, krâ'dl-klôze, s. [from cradle and clothes.] Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, krâft, s. [epæft, Saxon.]—1. Manual art; trade. *Watton*.—2. Fraud; cunning. *Shaks*.—3. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT, krâft, v. n. [from the noun.] To play tricks. *Shakespeare*.

CRA'FTILY, krâft'êlé, ad. [from crafty.] Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles*.

CRA'FTINESS, krâft'ênés, s. [from crafty.] Cunning; stratagem. *Job*.

CRA'FTSMAN, krâft'smân, s. [craft and man.] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety*.

CRA'FTSMASTER, krâft'smâstâr, s. [craft and master.] A man skilled in his trade. *Collier*.

CRA'FTY, krâft'ê, a. [from craft.] Cunning; artful. *Davies*.

CRA'G, krâg, s.—1. A rough steep rock.—2. The rugged protuberance of rocks. *Fairfax*.—3. The neck. *Stensen*.

CRA'GGED, krâg'gêd, a. [from crag.] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Crashaw*.

CRA'GGEDNESS, krâg'gêd-nés, s. [from crag.] Fullness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brezenwood*.

CRA'GGINESS, krâg'gê-nés, s. [from craggy.] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, krâg'gê, a. [from crag.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Raleigh*.

To CRAM, krâm, v. n. [crannian, Saxon.]—1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shaks*.—2. To fill with food beyond satiety. *King*.—3. To thrust in by force. *Dryden*.

To CRAM, krâm, v. n. To eat beyond satiety. *Pope*.

CRA'MBO, krâm'bô, s. A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP, krâmp, s. [kramp, Dutch.]—1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Bacon*.—2. A restriction; a confinement; shackle.—3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins*.

CRAMP, krâmp, a. Difficult; knotty; a low term.

To CRAMP, krâmp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To pain with cramps or twitches. *Dryden*.—2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct. *Glanville*. *Burmet*.—3. To bind with crampiroons.

CRA'MP-FISH, krâmp'fîsh, s. The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON, krâmp'îrôn, s. See CRAMP, sense 3.

CRA'NAGE, krâ'nâje, s. [cranagium, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels. *Cavel*.

CRANE, krâne, s. [epan, Saxon.]—1. A bird with a long beak. *Isaiah*.—2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. *Thomson*.—3. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL, krânes'bîl, s. [from crane and bill.]—1. An herb. *Miller*.—2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA'NIUM, krâ'nê-ûm, s. [Lat.] The skull. *Wiseman*.

CRANK, krângk, s. [A contraction of crane-neck.]—1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. *Mozon*.—2. Any b-nding or winding passage. *Shaks*.—3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word. *Milton*.

CRANK, krângk, a.—1. Healthy; sprightly. *Spenser*.—2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.

To CRA'NKLE, krâng'kl, v. n. [from erank.] To run in and out. *Shakespeare*.

To CRA'NKLE, krâng'kl, v. a. To break in unequal surfaces. *Philips*.

CRA'NKLES, krâng'kls, s. [from the verb.] Inequalities.

CRA'NKNESS, krângk'nés, s. [from erank.]—1. Health; vigour.—2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED, krâ'nê-êd, a. [from cranmy.] Full of chinks. *Brown*.

CRA'NNY, krâ'nê, s. [eren, Fr. crana, Lat.] A chink; a cleft. *Burnet*.

CRAPE, krâpe, s. [crepa, low Lat.] A thin stuff loosely woven. *Swift*.

CRA'PLE, krâ'pl, s. A hooked claw. *Spenser*.

CRA'PULENCY, krâp'ûlênce, s. [crapula, a surfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

CRA'PULOUS, krâp'ûlûs, a. [crapulosus, Latin.] Drunken; sick with intemperance.

CRASH, krâsh, v. n. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling. *Zephaniah*.

To CRASH, krâsh, v. n. To break or bruise.

CRASH, krâsh, s. [from the verb.] A loud mixed sound. *Shaks*. *Pope*.

CRA'SIS, krâ'sîs, s. [κρασις, s.] Temperature; constitution. *South*.

CRASS, krâs, a. [crassus, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle. *Woodward*.

CRA'SSITUDE, krâs'stîde, s. [crassitudo, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness. *Bacon*.

CRAS'TINA'TION, krâs'tê-nâ'shôn, s. [from crastinus, Lat.] Delay.

CRA'TCH, krâ'tsh, s. [craech, French.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewell*.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fâg-mé, mêt;—plne, pln;—

CRA'VAT, krá'vát', s. A neckcloth. *Hudibras*.
 To CRAVE, krá'v, v. n. [craevan, Sax.]—1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission. *Hooker*.
Knolles.—2. To ask insatiably. *Denham*.—3. To long; to wish unreasonably. *South*.—4. To call for importunately. *Shakspeare*.
 CRA'VEN, krá'vén, s.—1. A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shaks*.—2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax*.
 To CRA'VEN, krá'vén, v. a. [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakspeare*.
 To CRAUNCH, krá'ntsh, v. a. To crush in the mouth. *Swift*.
 CRAW, krá'w, s. [kroc, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray*.
 CRA'WFISH, krá'w'fsh, s. A small crustaceous fish found in brooks. *Bacon*.
 To CRAWL, krá'wl, v. n. [krielen, Dutch.]—1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm. *Dryden*.
Grece.—2. To move weakly and slowly. *Knolles*.—3. To move about hated and despised.
 CRA'WLER, krá'w'lar, s. [from crawl.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.
 CRA'WFISH, krá'w'fsh, s. [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster. *Floyer*.
 CRA'YON, krá'ýn, s. [crayon, Fr.]—1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with. *Dryden*.
 —2. A drawing done with a crayon.
 To CRAZE, krá'ze, v. a. [crazer, Fr.]—1. To break; to crush; to weaken. *Milton*.—2. To powder. *Carew*.
 —3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotson*.
 CRAZEDNESS, krá'zéd-nés, s. [from crazed.] Deceitful; brokenness. *Hooker*.
 CRA'ZINESS, krá'zéd-nés, s. [from crazy.] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness. *Howel*.
 CRA'ZY, krá'zè, a. [craze, French.]—1. Broken; decrepid. *Shaks*.—2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect. *Hudibras*.—3. Weak; feeble; shattered. *Wake*.
 CREAUGHT, kréét, s. [An Irish word.] Herds of cattle. *Davies*.
 To CREAK, kréke, v. n. [corrupted from crack.] To make a harsh noise. *Dryden*.
 CREAM, kréme, s. [cremor, Lat.] The nutritious or oily part of milk. *King*.
 To CREAM, kréme, v. n. [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakspeare*.
 To CREAM, kréme, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To skim off the cream.—2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.
 CREAM-FACED, kré'm'fáste, a. [cream and face.] Pale; coward-looking. *Shakspeare*.
 CREAMY, kré'mé, a. [from cream.] Full of cream.
 CRE'ANCE, kré'ánsé, s. [French.] A fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash.
 CREASE, krése, s. A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift*.
 To CREASE, krése, v. a. [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.
 To CREATE, kré'áte', v. a. [creo, Lat.]—1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis*.—2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. *K. Charles*. *Roscommon*.—3. To beget. *Shaks*.—4. To invest with any new character. *Shakspeare*.
 CREA'TION, kré'á'shún, s. [from create.]—1. The act of creating, or conferring existence. *Taylor*.—2. The act of investing with new character.—3. Things created; the universe. *Parnell*.—4. Any thing produced or caused.
 CREA'TIVE, kré'á'tív, a. [from create.]—1. Having the power to create.—2. Exerting the act of creation. *South*.
 CREA'TOR, kré'á'túr, s. [creator, Lat.] The Being that bestows existence. *Taylor*.
 CREA'FRESS, kré'á'trés, s. A female that creates any thing. *Spenser*.
 CREA'TURE, kré'tshúre, s. [creatura, low Lat.]—1. A being created. *Stillingfleet*.—2. An animal, not human. *Shaks*.—3. A general term for man. *Spens*.
 —4. A word of contempt for a human being. *Prior*.

5. A word of petty tenderness. *Dryden*.—6. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon*.
 CRE'ATURELY, kré'tshúre-lé, a. [from creature.] Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne*.
 CRE'BRITUDE, kré'b'rétúde, s. [from creber, frequent, Lat.] Frivolousness. *Dick*.
 CRE'BROUS, kré'b'rús, a. [from creber, Lat.] Frequent. *Dick*.
 CRE'DENCE, kré'dénsé, s. [from credo, Latin; credence, French.]—1. Belief; credit. *Spenser*.—2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward*.
 CRE'DENDÁ, kré'déndá, s. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South*.
 CRE'DENT, kré'dént, a. [credens, Lat.]—1. Believing; easy of belief. *Shaks*.—2. Having credit; not to be questioned.
 CREDEN'TIAL, kré'dént'shál, s. [from credens, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addison*.
 CREDIB'LITY, kré't'ébl'íté, s. [from credible.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief. *Tillotson*.
 CRE'DIBLE, kré'd'é-bl, a. [credibilis, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tillotson*.
 CRE'DIBLENESS, kré'd'é-bl-nés, s. [from credible.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief. *Boyle*.
 CRE'DIBLY, kré'd'é-blé, ad. [from credible.] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon*.
 CRE'DIT, kré'd'ít, s. [credit, Fr.]—1. Belief. *Addison*.
 —2. Honour; reputation. *Pope*.—3. Esteem; good opinion. *Bacon*.—4. Faith; testimony. *Hooker*.—5. Trust reposed. *Locke*.—6. Promise given.—7. Influence; power; not compulsive. *Clarendon*.
 To CRE'DIT, kré'd'ít, v. a. [credo, Lat.]—1. To believe. *Shaks*.—2. To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Waller*.—3. To trust; to confide in.—4. To admit a debtor.
 CRE'DITABLE, kré'd'ít-á-bl, a. [from credit.]—1. Reputable; above contempt. *Arbutnot*.—2. Honourable; estimable. *Tillotson*.
 CRE'DITABLENESS, kré'd'ít-á-bl-nés, s. [from creditable.] Reputation; estimation. *Decay of Piety*.
 CRE'DITABLY, kré'd'ít-á-blé, ad. [from creditable.] Reputably; without disgrace. *South*.
 CRE'DITOR, kré'd'ít-úr, s. [creditor, Lat.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit; correlative to debtor. *Swift*.
 CRE'DULITY, kré'dú'líté, s. [credulité, French.] Easiness of belief. *Sidney*.
 CRE'DULOUS, kré'd'jús-ús, a. [credulus, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.
 CRE'DULOUSNESS, kré'd'jús-ús-nés, s. [from credulous.] Aptness to believe; credulity.
 CREED, krééd, s. [from credo, Lat.]—1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes*.—2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion. *Shakspeare*.
 To CREEK, kréék, v. n. To make a harsh noise. *Shakspeare*.
 CREEK, kréék, s. [craeca, Sax. kroke, Dutch.]—1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. *Davies*.—2. A small port; a bay; a cove. *Davies*.—3. A turn or alley. *Shakspeare*.
 CRE'EKY, kré'éké, a. Full of creeks; unequal winding. *Spenser*.
 To CREEP, kréép, v. n. pret. crept. [craepan, Sax.]—1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs. *Milton*.—2. To grow along the ground or on other supports. *Dryden*.—3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.—4. To move slowly and feebly. *Shaks*.—5. To move secretly and clandestinely.—6. To move timorously without soaring or venturing. *Addison*.—7. To come unexpected. *Sidney*. *Temple*.—8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend. *Shakspeare*.
 CRE'EPER, kré'épár, s. [from creep.]—1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. *Bacon*.—2. An iron used to slide along the

-nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; -tùbe, tùb, báll; -òll; -pòònd; -thin, THis.

grate in kitchens.—3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEP/PHOLE, krèp'hòle, s. [creep and hole.]—1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.—2. A subtlety; an excuse.

CREEP/PINGLY, krèp'pìng-lè, ad. [from creeping.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Silney.*

CREMATION, krè-má'shùn, s. [crematio, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR, krè'mòr, s. [Lat.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*

CRE/NATED, krè'ná-téd, a. [from crena, Latin.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CRE/PAINÉ, krè'pánc, s. [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE/PITATE, krèp'è-táte, v. n. [crepito, Lat.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION, krèp'è-tá'shùn, s. [from crepitate.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT, krèpt, particip. [from crep.] *Pope.*

CREPUSCULE, krè-pús'kúle, s. [crepusculum, Lat.] Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, krè-pús'kú-lús, a. [crepusculum, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness. *Brown.*

CRE/SCENT, krè's'sènt, a. [from cresco, Latin.] Increasing; growing. *Shaks. Milton.*

CRE/SCENT', krè's'sènt, s. [crescens, Latin.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing. *Dryden.*

CRE/SCIVE, krè's'siv, a. [from cresco, Latin.] Increasing; growing. *Shakspeare.*

CRESS, krè's, s. An herb. *Pope.*

CRE/SSET, krè's'sèt, s. [croisset, French.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

CREST, krè'st, s. [crista, Lat.]—1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. *Milton.*—2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.—3. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shaks.—4. Pride; spirit; fire. Shakspeare.*

CRE/STED, krè's'téd, a. [from crest, cristatus, Lat.]—1. Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton.*—2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN, krè's't'áhn, a. Dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless. *Howell.*

CRE/STLESS, krè's't'lès, a. [from crest.] Not dignified with coat-of-arms. *Shakspeare.*

CRE/TACEOUS, krè-tá'shús, a. [creta, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; chalky. *Philips.*

CRE/TATED, krè-tá-téd, a. [cretatus, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE/VICE, krè'vís, s. [from crever, Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Addison.*

CREW, kròò, s. [probably from croud, Saxon.]—1. A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spenser.*—2. The company of a ship.—3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

CREW, kròò, the praterie of crew.

CRE/WEL, krè'wél, s. [klewel, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, kríb, s. [epynthe, Saxon.]—1. The rack or manger of a stable. *Shakspeare.*—2. The stall or cabin of an ox.—3. A small habitation; a cottage. *Shakspeare.*

To CRIB, kríb, v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakspeare.*

CRIB/BAGE, kríb'báge, s. A game at cards.

CRIB/BLE, kríb'bl, s. [cribrum, Latin.] A corn-sieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRATION, kríb-brá'shùn, s. [cribru, Lat.] The act of sifting.

CRICK, krík, s. [from crico, Ital.] 1. The noise of a door.—2. [from cryve, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, krík'kít, s.—1. An insect that squeaks or chips about ovens and fire-places. *Milton.*—2. A sport at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope.*—3. A low seat or stool.

CRICKETER, krík'èt-òr, s. One that plays at cricket. *Duncombe.*

CRIFER, krí'òr, s. [from cry.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, kríme, s. [crimen, Latin; crime, Fr.] An act contrary to law and right; an offence; a great fault. *Pope.*

CRIMEFUL, kríme'fúl, a. [from crime and full.] Wicked; crimina. *Shakspeare.*

CRIMELESS, kríme'lès, a. [from crime.] Innocent; free from crime. *Shakspeare.*

CRIMINAL, krím'è-nál, a. [from crime.]—1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; as, a criminal action. *Spenser.*—2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent; as, a criminal person. *Rogers.*—3. Not civil, as, a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, krím'è-nál, s. [from crime.]—1. A man accused. *Dryden.*—2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

CRIMINALLY, krím'è-nál-lè, ad. [from criminal.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

CRIMINALNESS, krím'è-nál-nès, s. [from criminal.] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION, krím'è-ná'shùn, s. [crimatio, Latin.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY, krím'è-ná-túr-è, a. [from crimina, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krím'è-nús, a. [criminosus, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty. *Hannond.*

CRIMINOUSLY, krím'è-nús-lè, ad. [from criminosus.] Enormously; very wickedly. *Hannond.*

CRIMINOUSNESS, krím'è-nús-nès, s. [from criminosus.] Wickedness; guilt; crime. *K. Charles.*

CRIMOSIN, krím'ò-sín, a. [crimosus, Ital.] A species of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenser.*

CRIMP, kríp, a. [from crumple or crimble.]—1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. *Philips.*—2. Not consistent; not forcible; a low cant word. *Arbutnot.*

To CRIMP/LE, krím'pl, v. a. To contract; to corrugate. *Wiseman.*

CRIMSON, krím'zn, s. [crimosus, Ital.]—1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*—2. Red in general. *Shaks. Prior.*

To CRIMSON, krím'zn, v. a. [from the noun.] To dye with crimson. *Shakspeare.*

CRINCUM, kríngk'úm, s. [a cant word.] A cramp; whimsy. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, krínje, s. [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility. *Philips.*

To CRINGE, krínje, v. a. To draw together; to contract. *Shakspeare.*

To CRINGE, krínje, v. n. To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbutnot.*

CRINGEROUS, krí-íng'è-rús, a. [cringer, Lat.] Hair; overgrown with hair.

CRINTE, krè'nite, a. [crinitus, Lat.] Seemingly having a tail of long hair. *Fairfax.*

To CRINKLE, kríng'kl, v. n. [from krínkeln, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*

To CRINKLE, kríng'kl, v. a. To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE, kríng'kl, s. [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE, krí'nòse, a. [from crinus, Lat.] Hairly.

CRINOSITY, krí-nòs-è-tè, s. [from crinose.] Hairiness.

CRIPPLE, kríp'pl, s. [epýpel, Sax.] It is written by *Donne, creep*, as from *creep*. A lame man. *Dryden. Bentley.*

To CRIPPLE, kríp'pl, v. a. [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. *Addison.*

CRIPPLENESS, kríp'pl-nès, s. [from cripple.] Lameness.

CRISIS, krí'sís, s. [κρίσις.]—1. The decisive moment; the point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better. *Dryden.*—2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addison.*

CRISP, krísp, a. [crispus, Lat.]—1. Curled. *Bacon.*—2. Indented; winding. *Shaks.*—3. Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*

To CRISP, krísp, v. a. [crispo, Lat.]—1. To curl; to contract into knots. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To twist. *Milton.*—3. To indent; to run in and out. *Milton.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâç,—mê, mêt,—plne, plu;—

CRISPA'TION, kris-pâ'shûn, s. [from crisp.]—1. The act of curling.—2. The state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRISPING-PIN, kris'ping-pîn, s. [from crisp.] A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

CRISPNESS, krisp'nês, s. [from crisp.] Curledness.

CRISPY, kris'pê, a. [from crisp.] Curled. *Shaks.*

CRITERION, kri-tê-rê-ûn, s. [κρίτηριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness. *South.*

CRIT'ICK, kri'ík, s. [κριτικός.]—1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.*—2. A censor; a man apt to find fault.

CRIT'ICK, kri'ík, a. Critical; relating to criticism. *Pope.*

CRIT'ICK, kri'ík, s.—1. A critical examination; critical remarks.—2. Science of criticism. *Locke.*

To CRIT'ICK, kri'ík, v. n. [from the noun.] To play the critic; to criticise. *Temple.*

CRIT'ICAL, kri'ê-kâl, a. [from critic.]—1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. *Stillingfleet.*—2. Relating to criticism.—3. Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shaks.*—4. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*

CRIT'ICALLY, kri'ê-kâl-lê, ad. [from critic.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously. *Woodward.*

CRIT'ICALNESS, kri'ê-kâl-nês, s. [from critic.] Exactness; accuracy.

To CRIT'ICISE, kri'ê-sîze, v. a. [from critic.]—1. To play the critic; to judge. *Dryden.*—2. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

To CRIT'ICISE, kri'ê-sîze, v. a. [from critic.] To censure; to pass judgment upon. *Addison.*

CRIT'ICISM, kri'ê-sîzm, s. [from critic.]—1. Criticism is a standard of judging well. *Dryden.*—2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations. *Addison.*

To CROAK, krôke, v. n. [κραεζαν, Sax.]—1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.—2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakspeare.*

CROAK, krôke, s. [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Lee.*

CROCEOUS, krô'shê-ûs, a. [croceus, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCITA'TION, krô-sê-tâ'shûn, s. [crocitatio, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK, krôk, s. [kruiick, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krôk'ûr-ê, s. Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krôk'ô-dîl, s. [from κροκόδειλος, saffron, and φοβέος, fearful.]—1. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot be pierced, except under the belly. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself.—2. Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called stink, very much like the lizard, or small crocodile. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea. *Trevoux.*

CROCODILINE, krôk'ô-dîl-line, a. [crocodilinus, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Diet.*

CROC'ÛS, krô'kûs, s. An early flower.

CROFT, krôft, s. [cruft, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture. *Milton.*

CHOISADÉ, krôê-sâ-dê, }
CHOISADÔ, krôê-sâ-dô, } s.

[croisade, from crois, a cross, Fr. The adventurers in the holy war always bearing a cross, as an ensign of their cause.] A holy war. *Bacon.*

CHOISES, krôê'sêz, s.—1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.—2. Soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE, krône, s. [croune, Saxon.]—1. An old ewe.—2. In contempt, an old woman. *Drayton.*

CROWN'ET, krô'ûet, s. The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CROWN'Y, krô'ûnê, s. [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. *Swift.*

CROOK, krôók, s. [croc, French.]—1. Any crooked or bent instrument.—2. A sheephook. *Prior.*—3. Any thing bent; a meander. *Sidney.*

To CROOK, krôók, v. a. [crocher, French.]—1. To

bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbuthnot.*—2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

CROOKBACK, krôók'bâk, s. [crook and back.] A man that has gibbous shoulder-s. *Shakspeare.*

CROOK'BACK'ED, krôók'bâkt, a. Having bent shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROOK'ED, krôók'êd, a. [crocher, French.]—1. Bent; not straight; curv'd. *Newton.*—2. Winding; oblique; anfractuons. *Locke.*—3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakspeare.*

CROOK'EDLY, krôók'êd-lê, ad. [from crooked.]—1. Not in a straight line.—2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROOK'EDNESS, krôók'êd-nês, s. [from crooked.]—1. Deviation from straightness; curvity.—2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP, krôp, s. [croup, Saxon.] The craw of a bird. *Roy.*

CROP, krôp, s. [croupa, Saxon.]—1. The highest part or end of any thing.—2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field. *Rescommon.*—3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

*To CROP, krôp, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Creech.**

To CROP, krôp, v. n. To yield harvest. *Shaks.*

CRO'PFUL, krôp'fûl, a. [crop and full.] Satiated; having a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK, krôp'sík, a. [crop and sick.] Sick with excess and debauchery. *Tate.*

CRO'PPER, krôp'pâr, s. [from crop.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'SIER, krô'zê-êr, s. [croiser, Fr.] The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET, krô's-lêt, s. [croisselet, French.] A small cross.

CROSS, krôs, s. [croix, French.]—1. One straight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*—2. The ensign of the Christian religion. *Rowe.*—3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shaks.*—4. A line drawn through another.—5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience. *Ben Jonson.* *Taylor.*—6. Money so called, because marked with a cross. *Howel.*—7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money.

CROSS, krôs, a. [from the substantive.]—1. Transverse; falling athwart something else. *Newton.*—2. Oblique. *Shaks.*—3. Adverse; opposition. *Atterbury.*—4. Perverse; untractable. *South.*—5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotson.*—6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*—7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate. *South.*—8. Interchanged; a cross marriage. *Bacon.*

CROSS, krôs, prep.—1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing. *Knolles.*—2. Over; from side to side. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSS, krôs, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. *Hudibras.*—2. To sign with the cross.—3. To mark out; to cancel; as, to cross an article.—4. To pass over; he crossed the river. *Temple.*—5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenser.*—6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction. *Daniel.* *Clarendon.*—7. To counteract; appetite crosses reason. *Locke.*—8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. *Shaks.*—9. To contradict. *Bacon.*—10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakspeare.*

To CROSS, krôs, v. n.—1. To lay athwart another thing.—2. To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR SHOT, krôs'bâr-shôt, s. A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

CROSS BILL, krôs-bîl, s. A bill in Chancery brought by a defendant against a plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krôs'êgz-âm'în, v. a. [cross and examine.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CROSS-STAFF, krôs'stâf, s. [from cross and staff.] an instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Ha ris.*

nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tđh, báll;—đít;—póđúnd;—tđin, TIIIs.

A CRO'SSBITE, kró's'bíte, s. [cross and bite.] A deception; a cheat. *L'Esrange*.
 To CRO'SSBITE, kró's'bíte, v. a. [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier*.
 CROSS'BOW, kró's'bó, s. [cross and bow.] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Shakspeare*.
 CRO'SSBOWER, kró's'bó-ár, s. A shooter with a crossbow. *Raleigh*.
 CROSS-GRAINED, kró's'gráin'd, a. [cross and grain.]—1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular. *Maxon*.—2. Pervers; troublesome; vexatious. *Prior*.
 CRO'SSLET, kró's'lét, s. [from croisneil, old Fr.] A kind of crucible. *B. Jonsón's Alchemist*.
 CRO'SSLY, kró's'lé, ad. [from cross.]—1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.—2. Adversely; in opposition to. *Tillotson*.—3. Unfavorably.
 CRO'SSNESS, kró's'nés, s. [from cross.]—1. Transverseness; intersection.—2. Perverseness; peevishness.
 CROSS-PURPOSE, kró's'púr'pós, s.—1. A contradictory system. *Shakespeare*.—2. [In the plural.] A conversation, where one person does, or pretends to, misunderstand the other's meaning. *Chesterfield*.
 CRO'SSROW, kró's'ró, s. [cross and row.] Alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. *Shakspeare*.
 CRO'SSWIND, kró's'wínd, s. [cross and wind.] Wind blowing from the right to the left. *Boyle*.
 CRO'SSWAY, kró's'wá, s. [cross and way.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.
 CRO'SSWORT, kró's'wúrt, s. [from cross and wort.] A plant. *Miller*.
 CRO'TCH, kró'tsh, s. [croce, French.] A hook.
 CRO'TCHET, kró'tsh'é, s. [crochet, French.]—1. [In music.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim.—2. A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden*.—3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].—4. A perverse conceit; odd fancy. *Havel*.
 To CROUCH, kró'úsh, v. n. [croucho, crooked, Fr.]—1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground.—2. To fawn; to bend servilely. *Dryden*.
 CROUP, kró'p, s. [croupe, French.]—1. The rump of a fowl.—2. The buttocks of a horse.
 CROUPA'DES, kró'p-ád'z, s. [from croup.] Higher leaps than those of curvets. *Farrier's Dict.*
 CROW, kró, s. [cnap, Saxon.]—1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts. *Dryden*.—2. To pluck a CROW, to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Esrange*.—3. A bar used as a lever. *Southern*.—4. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaitery.
 CROW'FOOT, kró'fú, s. [from crow and foot.] A flower.
 CROW'FOOT, kró'fú, s. A caltrop. *Military Dict.*
 To CROW, kró, pret. rite. I crew, or crowd, I have crowded. [cnap, Saxon.]—1. To make the noise which a cock makes.—2. To boast; to bully; to vapour.
 CROWD, kró'd, s. [cruđ, Saxon.]—1. A multitude confusedly press'd together.—2. A promiscuous medley. *Essay on Homer*.—3. The vulgar; the people. *Dryden*.—4. [from erwth, Welsh.] A hide. *Hudibras*.
 To CROWD, kró'd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fill with confused multitudes; he crowded the house with his friends. *Watts*.—2. To press close together; he crowds many thoughts into a page. *Burnet*.—3. To encumber by multitudes; the gates were crowded. *Glanville*.—4. To CROWD Sail. [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.
 To CROWD, kró'd, v. n.—1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused. *Dryden*.—2. To thrust among a multitude. *Conoley*.
 CROW'DER, kró'd-ár, s. [from crowd.] A fiddler. *Sidney*.
 CROW'KEEPER, kró'kéj-ár, s. [crow and keep.] A scarecrow. *Shakspeare*.
 CROWN, kró'ún, s. [couronne, French.]—1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and

regal dignity. *Shaks*.—2. A garland. *Eckes*.—3. Reward; honorary distinction.—*Cor*.—4. Regal power; royalty. *Locke*.—5. The top of the head. *Pope*.—6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shaks*.—7. Part of the hat that covers the head.—8. A piece of money. *Suckling*.—9. Honour; ornament; decoration.—10. Completion; accomplishment.
 CROWN, kró'ún, s. [In law.] The king's executive power, more especially as fountain of justice. *Blackstone*.
 To CROWN, kró'ún, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden*.—2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden*.—3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms*.—4. To reward; to recompense. *Roocommon*.—5. To complete; to perfect. *South*.—6. To terminate; to finish. *Dryden*.
 CROWN-IMPERIAL, kró'ún-ím-pé'r'é-ál, s. [corona imperialis, Lat.] A flower.
 CROW'NGLASS, kró'ún'glás, s. The finest sort of window-glass.
 CROWNPOST, kró'ún'póst, s. A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
 CROW'NSCAB, kró'ún'ská'b, s. A stinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
 CROW'NWHÉEL, kró'ún'hwéle, s. The upper wheel of a watch.
 CROW'NWORKS, kró'ún'wúrk, s. [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris*.
 CROW'NET, kró'ún'é, s. [from crown.]—1. The same with coronet.—2. Chief aid; last purpose. *Shakspeare*.
 CRY'STALINE, kró'íst'óne, s. Crystalized cauk. *Woodward*.
 CRUCIAL, kró'úsh'é-ál, a. [crucis, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp*.
 To CRUCIATE, kró'úsh'é-áte, v. a. [crucio, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to exercise.
 CRUCIBLE, kró'úsh'é-bl, s. [crucibulum, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot made of earth.
 CRUCIFEROUS, kró'úsh'é-rú's, a. [crux and fero, Lat.] Bearing the cross.
 CRUCIFIER, kró'úsh'é-fí-ár, s. [from crucify.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Hammend*.
 CRUCIFIX, kró'úsh'é-fíks, s. [crucifixus, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion. *Addison*.
 CRUCIFIXION, kró'úsh'é-fíks'ú'n, s. [from crucifixus, Latin.] The punishment of hanging to a cross. *Madison*.
 CRUCIFORM, kró'úsh'é-fórm, a. [crux and forma, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.
 To CRUCIFY, kró'úsh'é-fí, v. a. [crucifigo, Lat.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Milton*.
 CRUCI'FEROUS, kró'úsh'é-jé-fé-rú's, a. [cruciger, Lat.] Bearing the cross.
 CRUD, krú'd, s. [commonly written curd.] A concretion; coagulation.
 CRUDE, kró'd, a. [crudus, Latin.]—1. Raw; not subdued by fire.—2. Not changed by any process or preparation. *Boyle*.—3. Harsh; unripe. *Bacon*.—4. Unconcocted; not well digested. *Bacon*.—5. Not brought to perfection; immature. *Milton*.—6. Having indigested notions. *Milton*.—7. Indigested; not fully come out in the intellect. *Ben Jonson*.
 CRUDELY, kró'd'lé, ad. [from crude.] Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden*.
 CRU'DENESS, kró'd'nés, s. [from crude.] Unripeness; indigestion.
 CRU'DITY, kró'd'ité, s. [from crude.] Indigestion; inconcoction; unripeness; want of maturity. *Arbutnot*.
 To CRU'DLE, kró'd'le, v. a. To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden*.
 CRU'DY, kró'd'ý, a. [from crud.]—1. Concocted; coagulated. *Spenser*.—2. [from crude.] Raw; chill. *Shakspeare*.
 CRUEL, kró'd'le, a. [cruel, French.]—1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; bar-

Fâre, fâr, fâl, fâi;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plin;—

barous. *Dryden*.—2. [Of things.] Hurtful; mischievous; destructive. *Psalms*.
CRUELLY, krôô'î-lê, ad. [from cruel.] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously. *South*.
CRUELNESS, krôô'î-nês, s. [from cruel.] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Speaser*.
CRUELTY, krôô'î-lê, s. [cruauté, Fr.] Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shakspeare*.
CRUENTATE, krôô'ên-tâte, a. [cruentatus, Lat.] Smeared with blood. *Glarville*.
CRUET, krôô'ît, s. [kruicke, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil. *Swift*.
CRUISE, krôô's, s. [kruicke, Dutch.] A small cup. 1 *Knigs*.
CRUISE, krôô's, s. [croise, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.
To CRUISE, krôô'z, v. a. [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of plunder.
CRUISER, krôô'zâr, s. [from cruise.] One that roves the sea in search of plunder. *Wiseman*.
CRUM, } krâm, s.
CRUMB, }
 [cruma, Saxon].—1. The soft part of bread, not the crust. *Bacon*.—2. A small particle or fragment of bread.
To CRUMBLE, krâm'bl, v. a. [from crumb.] To break into small pieces; to comminute. *Herbert*.
To CRUMBLE, krâm'bl, v. n. To fall into small pieces. *Pope*.
CRUMENAL, krû'mê-nâl, s. [from crumena, Lat.] A purse. *Speaser*.
CRUMMY, krâm'mê, a. [from crum.] Soft; not crusty.
CRUMP, krâmp, a. [crump, Sax.] Crooked in the neck. *L'Estrange*.
To CRUMPLE, krâm'pl, v. a. [from rump.] To draw into wrinkles. *Addison*.
CRUMPLING, krâmp'ling, s. A small degenerate apple.
TO CRUNK, krûnk, }
TO CRUNKLE, krûnk'l, } v. n.
 To ery like a crane. *Duct*.
CRUPPER, krûp'pâr, s. [from croupe, Fr.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. *Stidney*.
CRURAL, krôô'râl, a. [from crus cruris, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot*.
CRUSADE, krôô-sâdê, } s.
CRUSADE, krôô-sâdê, }
CRUSADE, krôô-sâdê, }
 See **CRUSADE**.—1. An expedition against the infidels.—2. A coin stamped with a cross. *Shaks*.
CRUSADE, krôô-sâdâr, s. One employed in a crusade. *Lytleton*.
CRUSE, krôô's, s. See **CRUISE**.
CRUSET, krôô'ît, s. A goldsmith's melting-pot.
TO CRUSH, krûsh, v. a. [craser, Fr.]—1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze. *Milton*.—2. To press with violence. *Waller*.—3. To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden*.—4. To subdue; to depress; to dispirit. *Milton*.
To CRUSH, krûsh, v. n. To be condensed. *Thomson*.
CRUSH, krûsh, s. [from the verb.] A collision.
CRUST, krûst, s. [crusta, Lat.]—1. Any-hell or external coat. *Addison*.—2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addison*.—3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked. *Addison*.—4. The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden*.—5. A waste piece of bread. *Dryden*.
TO CRUST, krûst, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To envelope; to cover with a hard case.—2. To foul with concretions. *Swift*.
TO CRUST, krûst, v. n. To gather or contract a crust. *Temple*.
CRUSTACEOUS, krûs-tâ'shûs, a. [from crusta, Latin.] Shelly with joints; not testaceous. *Wood*.
CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krûs-tâ'shûs-nês, s. [from crustaceous.] The quality of having jointed shells.
CRUSTILY, krûs-tê-lê, ad. [from crusty.] Peevishly; snappishly.
CRUSTINESS, krûs-tê-nês, s. [from crusty].—1. The quality of a crust.—2. Peevishness; moroseness.
CRUSTY, krûs'tê, a. [from crust].—1. Covered with a crust. *Derham*.—2. Morose; snappish.

CRUTCH, krûtsh, s. [croccia, Ital.] A support used by cripples. *Smith*.
To CRUTCH, krûtsh, v. a. [from crutch.] To support on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden*.
TO CRY, kri, v. n. [crier, Fr.]—1. To speak with vehemence and loudness. *Shaks*.—2. To call importunately. *Jon. ii. 2-3*. To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Ecclesiast*.—4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiah*.—5. To exclaim. *Herbert*.—6. To utter lamentation. *Tillotson*.—7. To squall, as an infant. *Waller*.—8. To weep; to shed tears. *Donne*.—9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Psalms*.—10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Shakspeare*.
TO CRY, kri, v. a. To proclaim publicly something lost or found. *Crashaw*.
To CRY down, kri, v. a.—1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillotson*.—2. To prohibit. *Bacon*.—3. To overbear. *Shakspeare*.
TO CRY out, kri, v. n.—1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.—2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury*.—3. To blame; to censure. *Shaks*.—4. To declare loud.—5. To be in labour. *Shakspeare*.
TO CRY up, kri, v. a.—1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise. *Bacon*.—2. To raise the price by proclamation. *Temple*.
CRY, kri, s. [cri, Fr.]—1. Lamentation; shriek; ser-am. *Exodus*.—2. Weeping, mourning.—3. Clamour; outcry. *Addison*.—4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder.—5. Proclamation.—6. The hawk's proclamation of wares; as, the cries of London.—7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shaks*.—8. Voice; utterance; number of vocal expression. *Locke*.—9. Importunate call. *Jeremiah*.—10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller*.—11. Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph. i. 10-12*. A pack of dogs. *Milton*. *Ainsworth*.
CRYAL, kri'âl, s. The heron.
CRYER, kri'âr, s. The falcon gentle. *Ainsworth*.
CRYPTICAL, kri'p'tê-kâl, }
CRYPTICK, kri'p'têk, } a.
 [κρυπτικός.] Hidden; secret; occult. *Glarville*.
CRYPTICALLY, kri'p'tê-kâl-lê, ad. [from cryptical.] Occultly; secretly. *Boyle*.
CRYPTOGRAPHY, kri'p-tôg'grâ-tê, s. [κρυπτο and γραφω.]—1. The act of writing secret characters.—2. Secret characters; ciphers.
CRYPTOLOGY, kri'p-tô-lô-jê, s. [κρυπτο and λογος.] Enigmatical language.
CRYSTAL, kri'stâl, s. [κρυσταλλος.]—1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regular angular figures. *Hill*.—2. *Island crystal* is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blenished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of six planes. *Hill*.—3. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass houses, called also *crystal glass*, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass. *Chambers*.—4. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts or other matters, shot or congealed in manner of crystal. *Bacon*.
CRYSTAL, kri'stâl, a.—1. Consisting of crystal. *Shaks*.—2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden*.
CRYSTALLINE, kri'stâl-lînc, or kri'stâl-lîn, a. [crystallinus, Lat.]—1. Consisting of crystal. *Boyle*.—2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.
CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, kri'stâl-lînc, or kri'stâl-lîn hûmôr, s. The second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray*.
CRYSTALLIZATION, kri'stâl-lînzâ'shûn, s. [from crystallize.] Congelation into crystals; the mass formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward*.
TO CRYSTALLIZE, kri'stâl-lînze, v. a. [from crystal.] To cause to congeal or concreate in crystals.
To CRYSTALLIZE, kri'stâl-lînze, v. n. To coagulate, congeal, concreate, or shoot into crystals.
CUB, kûb, s. [of uncertain etymology].—1. The young of a boar; generally of a bear or fox. *Shaks*.—2. The young of a whale. *Waller*.—3. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakspeare*.

—nó, móvc, nór, nó;—túbe, túb, túll;—óll;—poúnd;—chín, THIS.

To CUB, kúb, v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryden*.
 CUBATION, kú-bá-shún, s. [cubatio, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Ditt.*
 CUBATORY, kú-bá-túr-é, n. [from cubo, Lat.] Recumbent.
 CUBATURE, kú-bá-túre, s. [from cube.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris*.
 CUBE, kúbe, s. [from κυβος, a die.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers*.
 CUBE ROOT, kúbe-ródt, }
 CUBICK ROOT, kú-bík-ródt, } s.
 The origin of a cubick number.
 CUBEB, kú-béb, s. A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour, and composed of a corrugated bark, covering a thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single seed, roundish, blackish on the surface, and white within. *Hill. Floyer*.
 CUBICAL, kú-bé-kál, } a.
 CUBICK, kú-bík, }
 [from cube.]—1. Having the form or properties of a cube.—2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number sixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number sixty-four. *Hale*.
 CUBICALNESS, kú-bé-kál-nés, s. [from cubical.] The state or quality of being cubical.
 CUBICULARY, kú-bík-kú-lá-ré, a. [cubiculum, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying. *Brown*.
 CUBIFORM, kú-bé-fórm, a. [from cube and form.] Of the shape of a cube.
 CUBIT, kú-bit, s. [from cubitus, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger; a foot and a half. *Holder*.
 CUBITAL, kú-bé-tál, a. [cubitalis, Lat.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown*.
 CUCKINGSTOOL, kúk-íng-stóol, s. An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. *Covel. Hudibras*.
 CUCKOLD, kúk-kóld, s. [coca, Fr.] One that is married to an adulteress. *Shakspeare*.
 To CUCKOLD, kúk-kóld, v. a.—t. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Dryden*.
 CUCKOLDY, kúk-kóld-jé, a. [from cuckold.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shakspeare*.
 CUCKOLDMAKER, kúk-kóld-má-kár, s. [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden*.
 CUCKOLDOM, kúk-kóld-dóm, s. [from cuckold.]—1. The act of adultery. *Dryden*.—2. The state of a cuckold. *Arbutnot*.
 CUCKOO, kúk-kóo, s. [cwecew, Welsh.]—1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney. Thomson*.—2. A name of contempt. *Shakspeare*.
 CUCKOO-BUD, kúk-kóo-búd, }
 CUCKOO-FLOWER, kúk-kóo-flóo-ár, } s.
 The name of a flower. *Shakspeare*.
 CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kúk-kóo-spít-tl, s. *Woodseave*, that spouts dew, or exudation, found upon plants about the end of May. *Brown*.
 CUCULLATE, kú-kú-lá-té, } a.
 CUCULATED, kú-kú-lá-téd, }
 [cucullatus, hooded, Lat.]—1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.—2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood. *Brown*.
 CUCUMBER, kú-kú-m-bér, s. [cucumis, Latin.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.
 CUCURBITACEOUS, kú-kúr-bé-tá-shús, a. [from cucurbita, Lat. a gourd.] Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers*.
 CUCURBITE, kú-kúr-bít, s. [cucurbita, Latin.] A chymical vessel, called a body. *Boyle*.

CUD, kúd, s. [cud, Saxon.] The food which is reposed in the first stomach, in order to rumination. *Sidne*.
 CUDDEN, kú-dén, } s.
 CUDDY, kú-dé, }
 A clown; stupid low dolt. *Dryden*.
 To CUDDLE, kú-dú-l, v. n. To lie close; to squat. *Prior*.
 CUDGEL, kú-djél, s. [kudse, Dutch.]—1. A stick to strike with. *Locke*.—2. To cross the CUDGELS, is to yield. *L'Esperance*.
 To CUDGEL, kú-djél, v. a. [from the noun.] To beat with a stick. *Son h.*
 CUDGEL-PROOF, kú-djél-pródt, a. Able to resist a stick.
 CUDWEED, kú-dwéed, s. [from cud and weed.] A plant. *Miller*.
 CUE, kú, s. [queue, a tail, French.]—1. The tail or end of any thing.—2. The last word of a speech. *Shaks*.—3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction. *Swift*.—4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rumer*.—5. Humour; temper of mind.
 CUE'RPÓ, kwér-pó, s. [Spanish.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat. *Hudibras*.
 CUFF, kúf, s. [zafla, a battle, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke. *Shakspeare*.
 To CUFF, kúf, v. n. [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden*.
 To CUFF, kúf, v. a.—1. To strike with the fist. *Shaks*.—2. To strike with talous. *Otway*.
 CUFF, kúf, s. [cuffe, French.] Part of the sleeves. *Arbutnot*.
 CUIRAS, kwér-rás, s. [cuirasse, Fr.] A breast-plate. *Dryden*.
 CUIRASSIER, kwér-rás-siér, s. [from cuirass.] A man at arms; a soldi'r in armour. *Milton*.
 CUIR, kwísh, s. [cuise, Fr.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden*.
 CULDEES, kú-dléz, s. [colicci, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.
 CULLERAGE, kú-lár-í-dje, s. Arse-smart.
 CULINARY, kú-lé-ná-ré, a. [culina, Lat.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton*.
 To CULL, kúl, v. a. [cueiller, French.] To select from others. *Hooker. Pope*.
 CULLER, kú-lár, s. [from cull.] One who picks or chooses.
 CULLIBILITY, kú-lé-bí-líté-té, s. [from cullible.] Easiness of temper, the state of being easily imposed upon. *Swift*.
 CULLIBLE, kú-lé-bí, a. Capable of being deceived, easily imposed on.
 CULLION, kú-lí-on, s. [coglione, a fool, Italian.] A second-rate. *Shakspeare*.
 CULLIONLY, kú-lí-ú-lé, a. [from cullion.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.
 CULLIS, kú-lís, s. A kind of jelly. *Marston's Fawne*.
 CULLY, kú-lé, s. [coglione, Ital.] a fool. A man deceived or imposed upon. *Arbutnot*.
 To CULLY, kú-lé, v. a. [from the noun.] To befoo; to cheat; to impose upon.
 CULMIFEROUS, kú-lmí-fér-rús, n. [culmus and fero, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy*.
 To CULMINATE, kú-lmí-ná-té, v. n. [culmen, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton*.
 CULMINATION, kú-lmí-ná-shún, s. [from culminating.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.
 CULPABILITY, kú-lpá-bí-líté-té, s. [from culpable.] Blameableness.
 CULPABLE, kú-lpá-bl, a. [culpabilis, Latin.]—1. Criminal. *Shaks*.—2. Blameable; blameworthy. *Hooker*.
 CULPABLENESS, kú-lpá-bl-nés, s. [from culpable.] Blame; guilt.
 CULPABLY, kú-lpá-blé, ad. [from culpable.] Blamably; criminally. *Taylor*.
 CULPATORY, kú-lpá-tó-ré, s. [Low Latin, culpa-tio.] Reprehensory, objuratory, blanning, chiding.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

CULPRIT, kûl'prît, s. A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior*.

CULTER, kûl'târ, s. [cultur, Lat.] The iron of the plough perpendicular o the share.

To CUL TIVATE, kûl'tê-vâte, v. a. [cultiver, Fr.]—1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry. *Felton*.—2. To improve; to meliorate. *Waller*.

CULTIVATION, kûl'tê-vâ'shûn, s. [from cultivate.] —1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.—2. Improvement in general; melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kûl'tê-vâ'tûr, s. [from cultivate.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle*.

CULTURE, kûl'tshûre, s. [cultura, Latin.]—1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward*.—2. Improvement; melioration. *Tatler*.

To CULTURE, kûl'tshûre, v. a. [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomson*.

CULVER, kûl'vâr, s. [culpne, Saxon.] A pigeon. *Spenser*.

CULVERIN, kûl've-rîn, s. [conlverine, French.] A species of ordnance. *Waller*.

CULVERKEY, kûl'ver-kê, s. A species of flower.

To CUMBER, kûm'bûr, v. a. [komieren, to disturb, Dutch.]—1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.—2. To crowd or load with something use- less.—3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. *Shaks*.—4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke*.—5. To be troublesome in any place. *Greene*.

CUMBER, kûm'bûr, s. [komber, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment. *Raleigh*.

CUMBERSOME, kûm'bûs-ûm, a. [from cumber.]—1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney*.—2. Burthensome; embarrassing. *Arbutnot*.—3. Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton*.

CUMBERSOMELY, kûm'bûr-ûm-jê, ad. [from cumbersome.] In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kûm'bûr-ûm-nês, s. [from cumbersome.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE, kûm'brânse, s. [from cumber.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment. *Milton*.

CUMBROUS, kûm'brûs, a. [from cumber.]—1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.—2. Oppressive; burthensome. *Swift*.—3. Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Milton*.

CUMFREY, kûm'frê, s. A medicinal plant.

CUMIN, kûm'in, s. [cuminum, Lat.] A plant.

To CUMULATE, kûm'û-lâte, v. a. [cumulo, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward*.

CUMULATION, kûm'û-lâ'shûn, s. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION, kûnk-tâ'shûn, s. [cunctatio, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Hayward*.

CUNCTATOR, kûnk-tâ'tûr, s. [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond*.

To CUND, kûnd, v. n. [konnen, Dutch.] To give notice to fishers. *Carew*.

CUNEAL, kûnê-âl, a. [cuneus, Lat.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kûnê-â-têd, a. [cuneus, Lat.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kûnê-tê-fôrm, a. [from cuneus and forma, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kûn'nûr, s. A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth*.

CUNNING, kûn'nîng, a. [from connan, Saxon.]—1. Skillful; knowing; learned. *Prior*.—2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser*.—3. Artful; deceitful; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdulous. *South*.—4. Acted with subtily. *Sidney*.

CUNNING, kûn'nîng, s. [cunnunge, Saxon.]—1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; slight; fraudulent design. *Baron*.—2. Art; skill; knowledge. *Psalms*.

CUNNINGLY, kûn'nîng-jê, ad. [from cunning.] Artfully; slyly; craftily. *Swift*.

CUNNINGMAN, kûn'nîng-mân, s. [cunning and man.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras*.

CUNNINGNESS, kûn'nîng-nês, s. [from cunning.] Deceitfulness slyness.

CUP, kûp, s. [cup, Sax.]—1. A small vessel to drink

in. *Genesis*.—2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller*.—3. Social entertainment; merry bout; commonly in the plural. *Knolles*. *Ben Jonson*.—4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn. *Woodward*.—5. **CUP and Cap**. Familiar companions. *Swift*.

To CUP, kûp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To supply with cups. *Shaks*.—2. To fix glass bells or ecurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood by scarification. *See CUPPING-GLASS*. *Pope*.

CUPBEARING, kûp-bâ'rûr, s.—1. An officer of the king's household. *Watton*.—2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, kûp'bûrd, s. [cup and bord, Sax.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon*.

To CUPBOARD, kûp'bûrd, v. a. [from the noun.] To assure; to hoard up. *Shakspeare*.

CUPIDITY, kûp'id-ê-tê, s. [cupiditas, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kûp'ô-lâ, s. [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison*.

CUPPEL, kûp'pl. *See COPPEL*.

CUPPER, kûp'pûr, s. [from cup.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kûp'ping-glâss, s. [from cup and glass.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarifying the air. *Wiseman*.

CUPREOUS, kû'prê-ûs, a. [cupreus, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle*.

CUR, kûr, s. [korre, Dutch.]—1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Shaks*.—2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shakspeare*.

CURABLE, kû'râ-bl, a. [from cure.] That admits a remedy. *Dryden*.

CURABLENESS, kû'râ-bl-nês, s. [from curable.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, kû'râ-sê, s. [from curate.] Employment of a curate; which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift*.

CURATE, kû'râte, s. [curator, Lat.]—1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.—2. A parish priest. *Dryden*. *Collier*.

CURATESHIP, kû'râte-shîp, s. [from curate.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE, kû'râ-tiv, a. [from cure.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. *Brown*.

CURATOR, kû-râ'tôr, s. [Latin.] One that has the superintendance of any thing. *Swift*.

CURB, kûrb, s. [courber, French.]—1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse.—2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition. *Atterbury*.

To CURB, kûrb, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To guide a horse with a curb. *Milton*.—2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenser*.

CURB-STONE, kûrb'stône, s. A thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

CURD, kûrd, s. The coagulation of milk. *Pope*.

To CURD, kûrd, v. a. [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate. *Shakspeare*.

To CURDLE, kûrd'ld, v. n. [from curd.] To coagulate; to concreate. *Bacon*.

To CURDLE, kûrd'ld, v. a. To cause to coagulate.

CURDLY, kûrd'ld, a. [from curd.] Coagulated; concreated; full of curds; curdled. *Arbutnot*.

CURE, kûre, s. [cura, Lat.]—1. Remedy; restorative. *Granville*.—2. Act of healing. *Luke*.—3. The beneficence or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier*.

To CURE, kûre, v. a. [curo, Latin.]—1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy. *Waller*.—2. To prepare in any manner so as to be preserved from corruption. *Temple*.

CURLESS, kûrê'lês, a. [cure and less.] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakspeare*.

CURER, kû'rûr, s. [from cure.] A healer; a physician. *Shaks*. *Harvey*.

CURFEW, kûr'fû, s. [couvre feu, French.]—1. An evening peal, by which the conqueror willed that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Milton*.—2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. *Bacon*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâh, bûll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—thin, THis.

CURIALITY, kû-rê-â-l'è-tê, s. [curialis, Latin.] The privileges or retinue of a court. *Bacon*.

CURIOSITY, kû-rê-ô-è-tê, s. [from curious.]—1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.—2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shaks*.—3. Accuracy; exactness. *Ray*.—4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Bacon*.—5. An object of curiosity; rarity. *Addison*.

CURIIOUS, kû-rê-û, a. [curiosus, Lat.]—1. Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Davies*.—2. Attentive to; diligent about. *Woolward*.—3. Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Hooker*.—4. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection. *Taylor*.—5. Exact; nice; subtle. *Holder*.—6. Artful; not neglected; not fortuitous; nicely diligent. *Fairfax*.—7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.—8. Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakspeare*.

CURIOUSLY, kû-rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from curious.]—1. Inquisitively; studiously. *Newton*.—2. Elegantly; neatly. *South*.—3. Artfully; exactly.—4. Captivously.

CURL, kûrl, s. [from the verb.]—1. A ringlet of hair. *Sidney*.—2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton*.

To **CURL**, kûrl, v. a. [krollen, Dutch.]—1. To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shaks*.—2. To writhe; to twist.—3. To dress with curls. *Shaks*.—4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities. *Dryden*. To **CURL**, kûrl, v. n.—1. To shrink into ringlets. *Boyle*.—2. To rise in undulations. *Dryden*.—3. To twist itself. *Dryden*.

CURLEW, kûrl'û, s. [courlieu, Fr.]—1. A kind of water-fowl.—2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn fields in Spain. *Treoux*.

CURMUDGEON, kûr-mûd'jûn, s. [cur mechant, Fr.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kûr-mûd'jûn-lê, a. [from curmudgeon.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

CURRENT, kû'rân, s.—1. A small fruit-tree.—2. A small dried grape, properly written *corinth*. *King*.

CURRENTENCY, kû'rên-sê, s. [from current.]—1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. *Swift*.—2. General reception.—3. Fluency; readiness of utterance.—4. Continuance; constant flow. *Ayliffe*.—5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon*.—6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT, kû'rênt, a. [currens, Latin.]—1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand. *Genesis*.—2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. *Hooker*.—3. Common; general. *Watts*.—4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation. *Grevo*.—5. Fashionable; popular. *Pope*.—6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted. *Shaks*.—7. What is now passing; as, the current year.

CURRENT, kû'rênt, s.—1. A running stream. *Boyle*.—2. Currents are progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. *Harris*.

CURRENTLY, kû'rênt-lê, ad. [from current.]—1. With a constant motion.—2. Without opposition. *Hooker*.—3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.—4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS, kû'rênt-nêss, s. [from current.]—1. Circulation.—2. General reception.—3. Easiness of pronunciation. *Camden*.

CURRICLE, kû'rêk-kêl, s. [curriculum, Latin.] An open two wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast.

CURRIER, kû'rê-ûr, s. [coriarius, Lat.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes and other things. *L'Esrange*.

CURRISH, kû'r'ish, ã. [from cur.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome. *Fairfax*.

To **CURRY**, kû'r'ê, v. a. [curium, Lat. leather.]—1. To dress leather.—2. To rub; to thrash; to chastise. *Addison*.—3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. *Bacon*.—4. To scratch in kindness. *Shaks*.—5. To CURRY Favour.

To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindness, or flattery. *Hooker*.

CURRYCOMB, kû'r'ê-kômbe, s. [from curry and comb.] An iron instrument used for currying hofs s.

To **CURSE**, kûrse, v. a. [cuppian, Sax.]—1. To wish evil; to execrate. *Knolles*.—2. To mischiev; to afflict. *Pope*.

To **CURSE**, kûrse, v. n. To imprecate evil. *Judges*. **CURSE**, kûrse, s. [from the verb.]—1. Malediction; wish of evil to another. *Dryden*.—2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addison*.

CURSED, kûr'sêd, partiep. a. [from curse.]—1. Under a curse; hateful; detestable. *Shaks*.—2. Unholy; unsanctified. *Milton*.—3. Vexatious; troublesome. *Prior*.

CURSEFULLY, kûr'sêd-lê, ad. [from cursed.] Miserably; shamefully. *Pope*.

CURSEDNESS, kûr'sêd-nêss, s. [from cursed.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSER, kûr'sâr, s. One that curses. *Chesterfield*.

CURSHIP, kûr'shîp, s. [from cur.] Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras*.

CURSING, kûr'sîng, s. The act of uttering curses. *Blackstone*.

CURSTOR, kûr'sê-tôr, s. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the chancery, that makes out original writs. *Covel*.

CURSORY, kûr'sô-râ-rê, a. [from cursus, Lat.] Cursory; hasty; careless. *Shakspeare*.

CURSORILY, kûr'sô-rê-lê, ad. [from cursory.] Hastily; without care. *Aterbury*.

CURSORINESS, kûr'sô-rê-nêss, s. [from cursory.] Slight attention.

CURSORY, kûr'sô-rê, a. [from cursorius, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless. *Addison*.

CURST, kûrst, a. Froward; peevish; malignant; malicious; snarling. *Ascham*. *Cranshaw*.

CURSTNESS, kûrst-nêss, s. [from curst.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity. *Dryden*.

CURT, kûrt, a. [from curtus, Lat.] Short.

To **CURTAL**, kûrt'âlê, v. a. [curto, Lat.] To cut off; to cut short; to shorten. *Hudibras*.

CURTAL DOG, kûrt'âlê-dôg, s. A dog whose tail is cut off. *Shakspeare*.

CURTAIN, kûrt'în, s. [cortina, Lat.]—1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. *Arbutnot*.—2. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light, or to open it so as to discern the object. *Pope*. *Shaks*. *Cranshaw*.—3. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Knolles*.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kûrt'în-lêk-tshûre, s. [from curtain and lecture.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Addison*.

To **CURTAIN**, kûrt'în, v. n. [from the noun.] To enclose with curtains. *Pope*.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kûrt'âte-dist'ânse, s. [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, kûrt'ât'shûn, vs. [from curto, to shorten, Lat.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTELASSE, } kûrt'lâs,

CURTELAN, }

See CUTLASS.

CURTSY, kûrt'sê. See COURTESY.

CURVATED, kûr'vâ-têd, a. [curvatus, Lat.]

CURVATION, kûr'vâ'shûn, s. [curvo, Lat.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kûr'vâ-tshûre, s. [from curve.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending; bent form. *Holder*.

CURVE, kûrv, a. [curvus, Lat.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley*.

CURVE, kûrv, s. Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness. *Thomson*.

To **CURVE**, kûrv, v. n. [curveo, Lat.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder*.

To **CURVET**, kûr'vet, v. n. [corvettare, Ital.]—1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton*.—2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVET, kûr'vet, s. [from the verb.]—1. A leap; a bound.—2. A frolic; a prank.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

CURVILY'NEAR, kâr-ê-în'yâr, a. [curvus and linea, Lat.]—1. Forming a crooked line. *Cheyne*.—2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kâr've-tê, s. [from curve.] Crookedness.

CUSHION, kâsh'in, or kâsh'ân, s. [cousin, Fr.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED, kâsh'îp'd, a. [from cushion.] Seated on a cushion.

CUSP, kûsp, s. [cuspis, Lat.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris*.

CUSPATED, kûsp'â-têd, } a.
CUSPIDATED, kûsp'ê-dâ-têd, }
[from cuspis. Lat.] Having the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy*.

CUSTARD, kûs'târd, s. [cward, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar. It is a food much used in city feasts. *Pope*.

CUSTODY, kûs'tô-dê, s. [custodia, Lat.]—1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Milton*.—2. Care; preservation; security. *Bacon*.

CUSTOM, kûs'tûm, s. [eoustume, French]—1. Habit; habitual practice.—2. Fashion; common way of acting.—3. Established manner. 1 *Sam*.—4. Practice of buying of certain persons.—5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good custom*.—6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. *Covel*.—7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported. *Temple*.

CUSTOMHOUSE, kûs'tûm-hôûse, s. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Smith*.

CUSTOMABLE, kûs'tûm-â-bl, a. [from custom.] Common; habitual frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kûs'tûm-â-bl-nês, s. [from customable.]—1. Frequency; habit.—2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kûs'tûm-â-blê, ad. [from customable.] According to custom. *Hayward*.

CUSTOMARILY, kûs'tûm-âr-ê-lê, ad. [from customary.] Habitually; Commonly. *Ray*.

CUSTOMARINESS, kûs'tûm-âr-ê-nês, s. [from customary.] Frequency. *Government of the Tongue*.

CUSTOMARY, kûs'tûm-âr-ê, a. [from custom.]—1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. *Glanville*.—2. Habitual. *Tillotson*.—3. Usual; wonted. *Shakespeare*.

CUSTOMED, kûs'tûm'd, a. [from custom.] Usual; common. *Shakespeare*.

CUSTOMER, kûs'tûm'âr, s. [from custom.] One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. *Roscommon*.

CUSTOMER, kûs'tûm'âr, s. —1. A shield bearer.—2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth*.

TA CUT, kât, pret. cut; part. pass. cut. [from the French coupeau, a knife.]—1. To penetrate with an edged instrument.—2. To hew, as with an axe. *Cham*.—3. To carve; to make by sculpture.—4. To form any thing by cutting. *Pope*.—5. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.—6. To divide packs of cards. *Granville*.—7. To intersect; to cross; as, one line cuts another.—8. To CUT down. To fell; to hew down.—9. To CUT down. To excel; to overpower. *Addison*.—10. To CUT off. To separate from the other parts. *Judges*.—11. To CUT off. To destroy; to exti pate; to put to death untimely. *Havel*.—12. To CUT off. To resist. *Smulridge*.—13. To CUT off. To intercept; to hinder from union. *Clarendon*.—14. To CUT off. To put an end to; to obviate. *Clarendon*.—15. To CUT off. To take away; to withhold. *Rogers*.—16. To CUT off. To preclude. *Prior*.—17. To CUT off. To interrupt; to silence. *Bacon*.—18. To CUT off. To apostrophise; to abbreviate by elision. *Dryden*.—19. To CUT out. To shape; to form.—20. To CUT out. To adapt; to contrive.—21. To CUT out. To adapt. *Rymer*.—22. To CUT out. To debar. *Pope*.—23. To CUT out. To excel; to outdo.—24. To CUT short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Dryden.—25. To CUT short. To abridge; as, *the soldiers were cut short of their pay*.—26. To CUT up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Estrange*.—27. To CUT up. To eradicate. *Job*.
To CUT, kât, v. n.—1. To make its way by dividing obstructions. *Arbutnot*.—2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.—3. To interfere; as, a horse that cuts.

CUT, kât, part. a. Prepared for use. *Swift*.

CUT, kât, s. [from the noun.]—1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument.—2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge.—3. A wound made by cutting. *Wiseman*.—4. A channel made by art. *Knolles*.—5. A part cut off from the rest. *Mortimer*.—6. A small particle; a shred.—*Hooker*.—7. A lot cut off a stick. *Locke*.—8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. *Hale*.—9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed from it. *Brown*.—10. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift*.—11. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. *Stillingfleet*. *Addison*.—12. A fool or cully. *Shaks*.—13. CUT and long tail. Men of all kinds. *Ben Jonson*.

CUTANEOUS, kû-tân-ê-ûs, a. [from cutis, Latin.] Relating to the skin. *Floyer*.

CUTICLE, kû-tê-kl, s. [cuticula, Latin]—1. The first and out-most covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaister. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin. *Quincy*.—2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kû-tik'û-lâr, a. [from cutis, Lat.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, kûth, s. Knowledge or skill. *Camden*.

CUTLASS, kûtlâs, s. [coutelas, Fr.] A broad cutting sword. *Shakespeare*.

CUTLER, kûtlâr, s. [coutelier, French.] One who makes or sells knives. *Clarendon*.

CUTPURSE, kûtpûrse, s. [cut and purse.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief; a robber. *Bentley*.

CUTTER, kût'tûr, s. [from cut.]—1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.—2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.—3. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray*.—4. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them. *Covel*.

CUT-THROAT, kût'thrôte, s. [cut and throat.] A ruffian; a murderer; an assassin. *Knolles*.

CUT-THROAT, kût'thrôte, a. Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Caveau*.

CUTTING, kût'tîng, s. [from cut.] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon*.

CUTTLE, kût'til, s. A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray*.

CUTTLE, kût'til, s. [from cuttle.] A foul-mouthed fellow. *Hannor*. *Shakespeare*.

CYCLE, s'kl, s. [eycleus, Latin; κυκλος.]—1. A circle.—2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder*.—3. A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. *Evelyn*.—4. Imaginary orb; a circle in the heavens. *Milton*.

CYCLOID, s'klôid, s. [from κυκλοειδης.]—1. A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in the right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAE, ê-klôid'â, a. [from cycloid.] Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPEDIA, s'klô-pê-dê-â, s. [κυκλο and παιδεια] A circle of knowledge; a course of the science.

CYGNET, sig'nêt, s. [from cygnus, Lat.] A young swan. *Mortimer*.

CYLINDER, s'il'în-dâr, s. [κυλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces; and one circular; a roller. *Willkins*.

CYLINDRICAL, ê-în'drê-kl, } a.
CYLINDRICK, ê-în'drîk, }

[from cylinder.] Partaking of the nature of a

-bò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, báll;—díl;—pòdònd;—úin, THIS.

- cylinder; having the form of a cylinder, or of a roller. *Woodward.*
CYMAR, sè-màr', s. [properly written simar.] A slight covering; a scarf. *Dryden.*
CYMATIUM, sè-mà'sliè-úm, s. [Latin; from κυματιον.] A member of architect ure, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris.*
CYMBAL, sìm'bál, s. [cymbalum, Lat.] A musical instrument. *Dryden.*
CYNANTHROPY, sè-nán'thèò-pè, s. [κυανθροπια, and ανθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.
CYNEGETICKS, sìn-nè-jèt'iks, s. [κυνηγετικα.] The art of hunting.
CYNICAL, sìn'ik-ál, } a.
CYNICK, sìn'nik, }
 [κυνηγετικα.] Having the qualities of a dog; curriish; brutish; snarling; satirical. *Witkins.*
CYNICK, sìn'ik, s. [κυνηγος.] A philosopher of the snarling or curriish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a snarler; a misanthrope. *Shakspeare.*
CYNORHODON, sìn-òr-hòd'òn, s. [Greek.] The rose of the wild-briar. *Armstrong.*
CYNOSURE, sìn'ò-shùre, or sìn'ò-shùre, s. [from κυνοσουρα.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Milton.*
CYPRESS-TREE, s'p'rès-trèè, s. [cupressus, Latin.]
 —1. A tall straight tree; its leaves are bitter, the smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals. The *cypress-tree* is always green, the wood is heavy, of a good smell, and never either rots, or is worm-eaten. *Calmet. Shaks. Isaiah.*—2. It is the emblem of mourning. *Shaks.*
CYPRUS, s'p'rùs, s. A thin black stuff. *Shaks.*
CVST, s'fst, } s.
CVSTIS, s'f'stis, }
 [κυστις.] A bag containing some morbid matter. *Witsenian.*
CYSTICK, s'f'stik, a. [from cyst, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbuthnot.*
CYSTOTOMY, s'is-tò'tò-mè, s. [κυστις and τομή.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.
CZAR, zâr, s. [written more prop-riety tzar.] The title of the emperor of Russia.
CZARINA, zâ-rè'nâ, s. [from czar.] The empress of Russia.

D.

- D**, dè. Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T. The sound of D. in English is uniform, and it is never mute.
DACCAPPO, dà-kà-pò, [Italian.] A term in musick, which means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.
TO DAB, dàb, v. a. [dauber, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. *Sharp.*
DAB, dàb, s. [from the verb.]—1. A small lump of any thing.—2. A blow with something moist or soft.—3. Something moist or slippy thrown upon one.—4. [In low language.] An artist.—5. A kind of small flat fish. *Caveau.*
DAB-CHICK, dàb'tsh'ik, s. A water fowl. *Pope.*
TO DABBLE, dàb'bl, v. a. [dabbelen, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*
TO DABBLE, dàb'bl, v. n.—1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Swift.*—2. To do any thing in a slight manner; to tamper. *Pope.*
DABBLER, dàb'bl'r, s. [from dabble.]—1. One that plays in water.—2. One that meddles without mastery; a superficial muddler. *Swift.*
DACE, dàse, s. A small river fish, resembling roach. *Walton.*
DACYLLY, dàk'ül, s. [δακτυλο, a finger.] A poeti-

- cal foot consisting of one long syllable and two short.
DAD, dàd, }
DADDDY, dàd'dè, } s.
 The child's way of expressing father. *Shakspeare.*
DA'DO, dà'dò, s. [Italian.] The plain part of a round between the base and a cornice.
DÆDAL, dè'dál, a. [dædalus, Latin.] Various; variegated.
DA'FFODIL, dà'fò-díl, }
DAFFODILLY, dà'fò-dìl-lè, } s.
DAFFODOWNDILLY, dà'fò-dòdn-dìl-lè, }
 This plant hath a lilly-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell shaped. *Spenser. Milton. Dryden.*
TO DAFT, dàft, v. a. [from do aft.] To toss aside; to throw away slightly. *Shakspeare.*
DAG, dàg, s. [dague, Fr.]—1. A dagger.—2. A handgun; a pistol.
TO DAG, dàg, v. a. [from daggle.] To daggle; to bemire.
DA'GGER, dàg'gúr, s. [dague, Fr.]—1. A short sword; a poniard. *Add son.*—2. A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.—3. The obelisk; as [†]
TO DA'GGER, dàg'gúr, v. a. [from the noun.] To wound with a dagger. *Decker's Honest Whore.*
DAGGERSDRAWING, dàg'gúr-dràw-ing, s. [dagger and draw.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras.*
TO DA'GGLE, dàg'gl, v. a. [from dag, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.
TO DA'GGLE, dàg'gl, v. n. To lie in the mire. *Pope.*
DA'GGLETAIL, dàg'gl-tàle, a. [daggle and tail.] Bemired bespattered. *Swift.*
DAILY, dà'le, s. [daghe, Sax.] Happening every day; quotidian. *Prior.*
DAILY, dà'le, ad. Every day; very often. *Spenser.*
DAI'NTILY, dàné'tè-lè, ad. [from dainty.]—1. Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.*—2. Deliciously; pleasantly. *Hayel.*
DAI'NTINESS, dàné'tè-nès, s. [from dainty.]—1. Delicacy; softness. *Ben Jonson.*—2. Elegance; nicety. *Watton.*—3. Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Watton.*
DAI'NTY, dàné'tè, a. [daint, old French.]—1. Pleading to the palate; of exquisite taste. *Bacon.*—2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish. *Davies.*—3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakspeare.*—4. Elegant; tenderly; languishing; beautiful. *Milton.* 5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*
DAI'NTY, dàné'tè, s.—1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy. *Proverbs.*—2. A word of fondness formerly in use. *Ben Jonson.*
DAI'RY, dà'rè, s. [from dey, an old word for milk.] —1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.—2. The place where milk is manufactured.—3. Pasturage; milk farm. *Lucan.*
DAI'RYMAID, dà'rè-màide, s. [dairy and maid.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*
DAI'SY, dà'sè, s. [daigeage, Saxon, or day's eye.] A spring flower. *Shakspeare.*
DALE, dàle, s. [dalcè, Gothick.] A vale; a valley. *Tirkell.*
DALLIANCE, dà'lè-ànsè, s. [from dally.]—1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Milton.*—2. Conjugal conversation. *Milton.*—3. Delay; procrastination. *Shakspeare.*
DALLIER, dà'lè-àr, s. [from dally.] A triller; a fondler. *Ascham.*
DALLOP, dà'lòp, s. A toft or clump. *Tusser.*
TO DA'LLY, dà'lè, v. n. [dollen, Dutch, to trifle.]—1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Shaks. Calymny.*—2. To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shaks.*—3. To sport; to play; to frolick. *Shaks.*—4. To delay. *Wisdom.*
TO DA'LLY, dà'lè, v. a. To put off; to delay; to amuse. *Knolles.*
DAM, dàm, s. [from danæ.] The mother.
DAM, dàm, s. [dem, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
TO DAM, dàm, v. a. [demman, Sax.] To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams. *Oswen.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plo;—

- DA'MAGE, dâm'mîdje, s. [damage, French.]—1. Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies*.—2. Loss; mischief suffered. *Davies*.—3. The value of mischief done. *Clarendon*.—4. Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon*.—5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. *Covel*.
To DA'MAGE, dâm'mîdje, v. a. To mischief; to injure; to impair. *Addison*.
To DA'MAGE, dâm'mîdje, v. n. To take damage.
DA'MAGEABLE, dâm'mîdje-â-bl, a. [from damage.] 1. Susceptible of hurt; as, damageable goods.—2. Mischievous; pernicious. *Govern. of the Tongue*.
DA'MASCENE, dâm'zn, s. [from Damascus.] A small black plum, a damson. *Bacon*.
DA'MASK, dâm'ûsk, s. [damasquin, French.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, with a texture, by which part has regular figures. *Swift*.
To DA'MASK, dâm'ûsk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To form flowers upon stuff.—2. To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton*.
DA'MASK-ROSE, dâm'ûsk-rôze, s. A red rose. *Bacon*.
DA'MASKENING, dâm'ûsk-kn-îng, s. [from damasquiner, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers*.
DAME, dâme, s. [dame, Fr. dama, Span.]—1. A lady; the title of honour to women. *Milton*.—2. Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange*.—3. Women in general. *Shakespeare*.
DAMESVIOLET, dâmêz-vl'ô-lêt, s. Queen's gilliflower.
To DAMN, dâm, v. a. [damno, Latin.]—1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon*.—2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South*.—3. To condemn; to censure. *Dryden*.—4. To hunt or hiss any publick performance; to explode. *Pope*.
DAMNABLE, dâm'nâ-bl, a. [from damn.] Deserving damnation. *Hooker*.
DAMNABLY, dâm'nâ-blê, ad. [from damnable.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South*.
DAMNATION, dâm'nâ-shûn, s. [from damn.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor*.
DAMNATORY, dâm'nâ-tûr-ê, a. [from damnatorius, Latin.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.
DAMNED, dâmd, or dâm'ned, part. a. [from damn.] Hateful; detestable. *Shaks. Romeo*.
DAMNIFICK, dâm-nîf'ik, a. [from damnify.] Procuring loss; mischievous.
To DAMNIFY, dâm'nêf'v, v. a. [from damnifico, Lat.]—1. To endamage; to injure. *Locke*.—2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenser*.
DAMNINGNESS, dâm'ning-nês, s. [from damning.] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond*.
DAMMOSEL, dâm'ô-sêl, s. Damsel. *Spenser*.
DAMP, dâmp, a. [dampe, Dutch.]—1. Moist; inclining to wet. *Dryden*.—2. Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton*.
DAMP, dâmp, s.—1. Fog; moist air; moisture. *Dryden*.—2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward*.—3. Dejection; depression of spirit. *Roscommon*.
To DAMP, dâmp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To wet; to moisten.—2. To depress; to deject; to chill. *Atherb.*—3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate. *Milton*.
DAMPISHNESS, dâmp'ish-nês, s. [from damp.] Tendency to wetness; foginess; moisture. *Bacon*.
DAMPNESS, dâmp'nês, s. [from damp.] Moisture; foginess. *Dryden*.
DAMPY, dâmp'ê, a. [from damp.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Woodward*.
DAMSEL, dâm'zêl, s. [damselle, French.]—1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior*.—2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden*.—3. A wench; a country lass. *Cay*.
DAMSON, dâm'zn, s. [corruptly from damascene.] A small black plum. *Shakespeare*.
- DAN, dân, s. [from dominus, Lat.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior*.
To DANCE, dânsê, v. n. [danser, Fr.] To move in measure. *Shakespeare*.
To DANCE Attendance, dânsê, v. a. To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh*.
To DANCE, dânsê, v. a. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon*.
DANCE, dânsê, s. [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon*.
DANCER, dân'sâr, s. [from dance.] One that practises the art of dancing. *Donne*.
DANCINGMASTER, dân'sîng-mâs-tûr, s. [dance and master.] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke*.
DANCING-SCHOOL, dân'sîng-skôol, s. [dancing and school.] The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Estrange*.
DANDELION, dâm-dê-l'ân, s. [dent de lion, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller*.
DANDIPRAT, dân'dê-prât, s. [dandin, French.] A little fellow; an urchin.
To DANDLE, dân'dl, v. a. [dandelen, Dutch.]—1. To shake a child on the knee. *Temple*.—2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison*.—3. To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare*.
DANDLER, dând'lâr, s. He that dandles or fondles children.
DANDRUFF, dân'drûf, s. [dan, the itch, and druf, sorbid.] Scabs in the head.
DANEWORT, dâne'wûrt, s. A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.
DANGER, dâne'jûr, s. [danger, Fr.] Risque; hazard; peril. *Acts*.
To DANGER, dâne'jûr, v. a. To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare*.
DANGERLESS, dâne'jûr-lês, a. [from danger.] Without hazard; without risque. *Sidney*.
DANGEROUS, dâne'jûr-ûs, a. [from danger.] Hazardous; perilous. *Dryden*.
DANGEROUSLY, dâne'jûr-ûs-lê, ad. [from dangerous.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger. *Hammond*.
DANGEROUSNESS, dâne'jûr-ûs-nês, s. [from dangerous.] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle*.
To DANGLE, dâng'gl, v. n. [from hang, according to Skinner.]—1. To hang loose and quivering. *Smith*.—2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift*.
DANGLER, dâng'glâr, s. [from dangle.] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph*.
DANK, dânk, a. [from tuncken, Germ.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton. Greiv*.
DANKISH, dânk'ish, a. Somewhat dank. *Shaks*.
To DAP, dâp, v. n. [corrupted from di.] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton*.
DAPATICAL, dâ-pât'ê-kâl, a. Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey*.
DAPPER, dâp'pâr, a. [dapper, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton*.
DAPPERLING, dâp'pâr-lîng, s. [from dapper.] A dwarf. *Ainsworth*.
DAPPLE, dâp'pl, a. A mark with various colours; variegated. *Locke*.
To DAPPLE, dâp'pl, v. a. To streak; to vary. *Spenser. Bacon*.
DAR, dâr, }
DART, dârt, }
A fish found in the Severn.
To DARE, dâre, v. a. pret. I durst; part. I have dared. [deapan, Sax.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shaks. Dryden*.
To DARE, dâre, v. a. [pret. I dared.] To challenge; to defy. *Knolles. Roscommon*.
To DARE Larks, dâre, To catch them by means of a looking glass. *Carew*.
DARE, dâre, s. [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. *Shakespeare*.
DAREFUL, dâre'fdl, a. [dare and full.] Full of defiance. *Shakespeare*.
DARING, dâ'ring, a. [from dare.] Bold; adventurous; fearless. *Prior*.

DAT

DAY

—nò, mðve, nðr, nðr;—tùbe, túb, báll;—ðll;—pððnd;—tñin, TILIS.

DARING-HARDY, dâ'ring-hâr-dê, a. Fool-hardy. *Shakspeare*.
DARINGLY, dâ'ring-lê, ad. [from daring.] Boldly; courageously. *Hallifax*.
DARINGNESS, dâ'ring-nês, s. [from daring.] Boldness.
DARK, dârk, a. [Deopce, Saxon.]—1. Not light; wanting light. *Waller*.—2. Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Boyle*.—3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden*.—4. Opaque; not transparent.—5. Obscure; not perspicuous. *Hooker*.—6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Denham*.—7. Gloomy; not cheerful. *Addison*.
DARK, dârk, s.—1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Shaks. Milton*.—2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury*.—4. Want of knowledge. *Locke*.
 To **DARK**, dârk, v. a. [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure. *Spenser*.
 To **DARKEN**, dâ'rk'ku, v. a.—1. To make dark. *Addison*.—2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon*.—3. To foul; to sully. *Tillotson*.
 To **DARKEN**, dâ'rk'ku, v. n. To grow dark.
DARKLING, dârk'ling, particip. Being in the dark. *Shaks. Dryden*.
DARKLY, dârk'lê, ad. [from dark.] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly. *Dryden*.
DARKNESS, dârk'nês, s. [from dark.]—1. Absence of light. *Genesis*.—2. Opakness.—3. Obscurity.—4. Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shaks*.—5. The empire of Satan. *Colossians*.
DARKSOME, dârk'sâm, a. [from dark.] Gloomy; obscure; not luminous. *Spenser. Pope*.
DARLING, dâ'ring, a. [æcopling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Esrange*.
DARLING, dâ'ring, s. A favourite; one much beloved. *Hallifax*.
 To **DARN**, dârn, v. a. See **DEARN**. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. *Cay*.
DARNEL, dâ'rnêl, s. A weed growing in the fields. *Shakspeare*.
 To **DARRAIN**, dâ'r'râine, v. a.—1. To range troops for battle. *Carver*.—2. To apply to the fight. *Spenser*.
DART, dârt, s. [dard, French.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham*.
 To **DART**, dârt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To throw offensively. *Pope*.—2. To throw; to emit.
 To **DART**, dârt, v. n. To fly as a dart. *Shaks*.
 To **DASH**, dâsh, v. a.—1. To throw any thing suddenly against something. *Tillotson*.—2. To break by collision. *Shaks*.—3. To throw water in flashes. *Martiner*.—4. To bespatter; to besprinkle. *Shaks*.—5. To agitate any liquid. *Dryden*.—6. To mingle; to change by some small admixture. *Hudibras*.—7. To form, write, or print in haste. *Pope*.—8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out. *Pope*.—9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly. *Dryden. South. Pope*.
 To **DASH**, dâsh, v. n.—1. To fly off the surface. *Cheyne*.—2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise. *Thomson*.—3. To rush through water so as to make it fly. *Dryden*.
DASH, dâsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Collision. *Thomson*.—2. Infusion. *Addison*.—3. A mark in writing; a line—. *Brown*.—4. Stroke; blow. *Shakspeare*.
DASH, dâsh, ad. An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden*.
DASHING, dâsh'ing, a. [from to dash.] Hasty; inconsiderate. *Burke*.
DASTARD, dâs'târd, s. [dastardige, Saxon.] A coward; a poltroon. *Locke*.
 To **DASTARD**, dâs'târd, v. a. To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden*.
 To **DASTARD ZF**, dâs'târd'ize, v. a. [from dastard.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden*.
DASTARDLY, dâs'târd-lê, a. [from dastard.] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L's. strange*.
DASTARDY, dâs'târd-lê, s. [from dastard.] Cowardliness.
DATA, dâ'tâ, s. pl. [Lat.]—1. Allowed premises.—2. It is also used in its Latin singular number, *datum. Blackstone*.

DATARY, dâ'târ-ê, s. [from date.] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Diet*.
DATE, dâte, s. [date, French.]—1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.—2. The time at which any event happened.—3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. *Shaks*.—4. End; conclusion. *Pope*.—5. Duration; continuance. *Denham*.—6. [from dactylus, Latin.] The fruit of the date-tree. *Shaks*.
DATE-TREE, dâte'trêe, s. A species of palm.
 To **DATE**, dâte, v. a. [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley*.
DATELESS, dâte'lês, a. [from date.] Without any fixed term. *Shakspeare*.
DATIVE, dâ'tiv, a. [dativus, Latin.] In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
 To **DAUB**, dâwb, v. a. [flabben, Dutch.]—1. To smear with something adhesive. *Exodus*.—2. To paint coarsely. *Orway*.—3. To cover with something specious or gross. *Shaks*.—4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon*.—5. To flatter grossly. *South*.
 To **DAUB**, dâwb, v. n. To play the hypocrite. *Shakspeare*.
DAUBER, dâwb'br, s. [from daub.] A coarse low painter. *Swift*.
DAUBY, dâwb'ê, a. [from daub.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Dryden*.
DAUGHTER, dâw'târ, s. [dohter, Saxon; dotter, Runic.]—1. The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shaks*.—2. A woman. *Genesis*.—3. [In poetry.] Any descendant.—4. The penitent of a confessor. *Shakspeare*.
 To **DAUNT**, dânt, v. a. [domter, Fr.] To discourage; to fright. *Glanville*.
DAUNTLESS, dânt'lês, a. [from daunt.] Fearless; not dejected. *Pope*.
DAUNTLESSNESS, dânt'lês-nês, s. [from dauntless.] Fearlessness.
DAUPHIN, dâw'fin, s. [from Daupling.] Heir apparent to the crown of France. *Shakspeare*.
DAUPHINESS, dâw'fin-ês, s. The wife or widow of the dauphin of France. *Walspole*.
DAW, dâw, s. The name of a bird. *Davies*.
DAWK, dâwk, s. A hollow or incision in stuff. *Mason*.
 To **DAWK**, dâwk, v. a. To mark with an incision. *Mason*.
 To **DAWN**, dâwn, v. n.—1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope*.—2. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke*.—3. To begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre. *Pope*.
DAWN, dâwn, s. [from the verb.]—1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden*.—2. Beginning; first rise. *Pope*.
DAWNING, dâwn'ing, s. [from to dawn.] Dawn of day. *Shakspeare*.
DAY, dâ, s. [dæg, Saxon.]—1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Matthew*.—2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shaks*.—3. Light; sunshine. *Romans*.—4. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. *Roscommon*.—5. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden*.—6. A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shaks*.—7. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance. *Eaton*.
 To **DAY**, dâ. On this day. *Fenton*.
DAYBED, dâ'bêd, s. [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness. *Shakspeare*.
DAYBOOK, dâ'bôok, s. [from day and book.] A tradesman's journal.
DAYBREAK, dâ'b'râke, s. [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden*.
DAY-DREAM, dâ-di'êmc, s. A vision to the waking senses.
DAYLABOUR, dâ-lâ'bûr, s. [day and labour.] Labour by the day. *Milton*.
DAYLAHOURER, dâ-lâ'bûr-êr, s. [from day-labour.] One that works by the day. *Milton*.
DAYLIGHT, dâ'lite, s. [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

DA'YLILY, dâ'li-è, s. The same with asphodel.
 DA'YSMAN, dâze'mân, s. [day and man.] An old word for *empire*. *Spenser*.
 DA'YSPRING, dâ'spring, s. [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn.
 DA'YSTAR, dâ'stâr, s. [day and star.] The morning star. *Ben Jonson*.
 DA'YTIME, dâ'time, s. [day and time.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night. *Bacon*.
 DAY'WORK, dâ'wôrk, s. [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; daylabour. *Fairfax*.
 To DAZE, dâze, v. a. [Dapier, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax*. *Dryden*.
 DA'ZLED, dâ'z'ld, a. Besprinkled with daisies.
 To DAZZLE, dâ'z'zl, v. a. To overpower with light. *Dan*.
 To DAZZLE, dâ'z'zl, v. n. To be overpowered with light. *Bacon*.
 DE'ACON, dè'kn, s. [diaconus, Latin.]—1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sanderson*.—2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.—3. The master of an incorporated company.
 DE'ACONESS, dè'ku-nès, s. [from deacon.] A female officer in the ancient church.
 DE'ACONRY, dè'ku-rè, s. }
 DE'ACONSHIP, dè'ku-shîp, s. }
 [from deacon.] The office or dignity of a deacon.
 DEAD, dèd, a. [Dead, Saxon.]—1. Deprived of life; exterminated. *Hale*.—2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope*.—3. Imitating death, senseless; motionless. *Psalms*.—4. Unactive; motionless. *Lees*.—5. Empty; vacant. *Dryden*.—6. Useless; unprofitable. *Addison*.—7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles*.—8. Still; obscure. *Hayward*.—9. Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden*.—10. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle*.—11. Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addison*.—12. Past 'ess; rapid; spiritless.—13. Uninhabited. *Arbutnot*.—14. Without the power of vegetation.—15. [In theology.] Lying under the power of sin.
 The DEAD, dèd, s. Dead men. *Smith*.
 DEAD, dèd, s. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or loom; as at midwinter and midnight. *South*. *Dryden*.
 To DEAD, dèd, v. n. [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon*.
 To DEAD, dèd, v. a. }
 To DE'ADEN, dèd'dn, s. v. a. }
 —1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon*.—2. To make rapid, or spiritless. *Bacon*.
 DEAD-DOING, dèd'dô-ing, particip. a. [dead and do.] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras*.
 DEAD-LIFT, dèd'lîft, s. [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras*.
 DE'ADLY, dèd'lî, a. [from dead.]—1. Destructive; mortal; murderous. *Shaks*.—2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles*.
 DE'ADLY, dèd'lî, ad.—1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden*.—2. Mortally. *Ezekiel*.—3. Implacably; irreconcilably.
 DE'ADNESS, dèd'nès, s. [from dead.]—1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers*.—2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness. *Dryden*. *Lee*.—3. Vapidity of liquor; loss of spirit. *Mortimer*.
 DE'ADNET'LE, dèd'nè-t'l, s. A weed; the same with *archangel*.
 DEAD-RECKONING, dèd'rèk-ning, s. [A sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.
 DEAF, dèf, a. [doof, Dutch.]—1. Wanting the sense of hearing.—*Holder*.—2. Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden*.—3. Obscurely heard. *Dryden*.
 To DEAF, dèf, v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing. *Dan*.
 To DE'AFEN, dèf'fn, v. a. [from deaf.] To deprive of the power of hearing. *Addison*.
 DE'AFLY, dèf'lî, ad. [from deaf.]—1. Without sense of sounds.—2. Obscurely to the ear.
 DE'AFNESS, dèf'nès, s. [from deaf.]—1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds. *Holder*.—2. Unwillingness to hear. *King Charles*.

DEAL, dèle, s. [dæl, Dutch.]—1. Part. *Hooker*.—2. Quantity; degree of more or less. *Ben Jonson*. *Fairfax*.—3. The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift*.—4. [deyl, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of firs, or pines. *Boyle*.
 To DEAL, dèle, v. a. [deelen, Dutch.]—1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons. *Tirkell*.—2. To scatter; to throw about. *Dryden*.—3. To give gradually, to one after another. *Gay*.
 To DEAL, dèle, v. n.—1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade. *Decay of Piety*.—2. To act between two persons; to intervene. *Bacon*.—3. To behave well or ill in any transaction. *Tillotson*.—4. To act in any manner. *Shaks*.—5. To DEAL in. To have to do with; to be engaged in, to practise. *Atterbury*.—7. To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill. *South*. *Tillotson*.—8. To DEAL with. To contend with. *Sidney*. *Dryden*.
 To DEAL'BATE, dè-â'l'bâte, v. a. [dehbat, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.
 DEALBA'TION, dè-â-l-bâ'shôn, s. [dehbatio, Lat.] The act of bleaching. *Bacon*.
 DE'ALER, dè'lâr, s. [from deal.]—1. One that has to do with any thing.—2. A trader or trafficker. *Swift*.—3. A person who deals the cards.
 DE'ALING, dè'lîng, s. [from deal.]—1. Practice; action. *Raleigh*.—2. Intercourse. *Addison*.—3. Measure of treatment. *Hammond*.—4. Traffick; business. *Swift*.
 DEAMBULATION, dè-â-m-bû-lâ'shôn, s. [deambulatio, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.
 DEAM'BULATORY, dè-â-m'bû-lâ-û-rî, a. [deambulo, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
 DEAN, dène, s. [decanus, Latin; doyen, Fr.] The second dignitary of a diocese.
 DE'ANERY, dè'nâr-è, s. [from dean.]—1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon*.—2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift*.—3. The house of a dean. *Shaks*.
 DE'ANSHIP, dè'nâ'shîp, s. [from dean.] The office and rank of a dean.
 DEAR, dère, a. [Deop, Saxon.]—1. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addison*.—2. Valuable; of a high price; costly. *Pope*.—3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear year.—4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakspeare*.
 DEAR, dère, s. A word of endearment. *Dryden*.
 DE'ARBOUGHT, dère'bâwt, a. [dear and bought.] Purchased at a high price. *Roscommon*.
 DE'ARLING, dère'lîng, s. [from written darling.] Favourite. *Spenser*.
 DE'ARLY, dère'lî, ad. [from dear.]—1. With great fondness. *Wotton*.—2. At an high price. *Bacon*.
 To DEARN, dârî, v. a. [Dýrnan, Saxon.] To mend clothes.
 DE'ARNESS, dère'nès, s. [from dear.]—1. Fondness; kindness; love. *South*.—2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift*.
 DE'ARNLÏ, dârî-nlî, ad. [Deopn, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unseen. *Spenser*.
 DE'ARTH, dèrth, s. [from dear.]—1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon*.—2. Want; need; famine. *Shaks*.—3. Barrenness; sterility. *Dryden*.
 To DEARTICULATE, dè-â-r'tîk'û-lâte, v. a. [de and articulatus, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict*.
 DEATH, dèth, s. [Deâð, Saxon.]—1. The extinction of life. *Hebrews*.—2. Mortality; destruction. *Shaks*.—3. The state of the dead. *Shaks*.—4. The manner of dying. *Ezekiel*.—5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. *Shaks*.—6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully. *Barn*.—7. Cause of death. *Kings*.—8. Destroyer. *Pope*.—9. [In Poetry.] The instrument of death. *Dryden*. *Pope*.—10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechism*.
 DE'ATHBED, dèth'bèd, s. [death and bed.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness. *Collier*.
 DE'ATHFUL, dèth'fûl, a. [death and full.] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous. *Raleigh*.
 DE'ATHLESS, dèth'lès, a. [from death.] Immortal; never dying. *Boyle*.
 DE'ATHLIKE, dèth'lîke, a. [death and like.] Resembling death; still. *Crashaw*.

-nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôl;—pôând;—thin, 'tis.

DEATH'S DOOR, dèth's dôre, s. [death and door.] A near approach to death. *Taylor*.

DEATHSMAN, dèth's mán, s. [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headsman. *Shakspeare*.

DEATHWATCH, dèth'wôch, s. [death and watch.] An insect that makes a ticking noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. *Watts*.

To DEAURATE, dè-âw'râte, v. a. [deauro, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold.

DEAURATION, dè-âw-râ'shûn, s. [from deaurate.] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHATION, dè-bâk-kâ'shûn, s. [debaechatio, Lat.] A raging; a mad-ness.

To DEBAR, dè-bâr, v. a. [from bar.] To exclude; to preclude. *Raleigh*.

To DEBARB, dè-bâr'b, v. a. [from de and harba, Lat.] To deprive of his beard.

To DEBARK, dè-bâr'k, v. a. [debarquer, French.] To disembark; to leave the ship.

To DEBASE, dè-bâse, v. a. [from base.]—1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to degrade. *Locke*.—2. To make mean; to crush into meanness; to lower; to impair. *Hooker*.—3. To sink, to vitiate with meanness; to make vile or vulgar. *Addison*.—4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures. *Hale*.

DEBASEMENT, dè-bâse'ment, s. [from debase.] The act of debasing or degrading. *Govern. of the Tongue*.

DEBASER, dè-bâ'sâr, s. [from debase.] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades any thing.

DEBATABLE, dè-bâ'tâ-bl, a. [from debate.] Disputable; subject to controversy.

DEBATE, dè-bâte, s. [debate, French.]—1. A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke*.—2. A quarrel; a contest. *Dryden*.

To DEBATE, dè-bâte, v. a. [debatre, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest. *Clarendon*.

To DEBATE, dè-bâte, v. n.—1. To deliberate. *Shaks*.—2. To dispute. *Tatler*.

DEBATEFUL, dè-bâte'fûl, a. [from debate.]—1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.—2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBATEMENT, dè-bâte'ment, s. [from debate.] Contest; controversy. *Shakspeare*.

DEBATER, dè-bâ'târ, s. [from debate.] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH, dè-bâwsh' v. a. [debaucher, Fr.] 1. To corrupt; to vitiate. *Dryden*.—2. To corrupt with lewdness. *Shaks*.—3. To corrupt by intemperance. *Tillotson*.

DEBAUCH, dè-bâwsh' s. A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness. *Calamy*.

DEBAUCHEE, dè-bâwsh-êe, s. [from debauche, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard. *South*.

DEBAUCHER, dè-bâwsh'âr, s. [from debauch.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, dè-bâwsh'âr-rê, s. [from debauch.] The practice of excess; lewdness. *Spratt*.

DEBAUCHMENT, dè-bâwsh'ment, s. [from debauch.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Taylor*.

To DEBEL, dè-bêl, } v. a.
To DEBELATE, dè-bêl'âte, }

[dehelo, Lat.] To conquer; to overcome in war. *Bacon*.

DEBELLATION, dè-bêl-lâ'shûn, s. [from debellatio, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, dè-bên'tshûre, s. [debenctur, Latin, from debeo.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Swift*.

DEBILE, dè-bîl, a. [dehilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. *Shakspeare*.

To DEBILITATE, dè-bîl'âte, v. a. [dehilito, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. *Brown*.

DEBILITATION, dè-bîl-ê-tâ'shûn, s. [from debilitatio, Lat.] The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, dè-bîl'ê-tê, s. [dehilitas, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness. *Sidney*.

To DEBIT, dè-bî't, v. a. To place to the debtor side of an account.

DEBONAIR, dèb-ô-nâre', a. [debonnaire, French.] Elegant; civil; well bred. *Milton*. *Dryden*.

DEBONAIRLY, dèb-ô-nâre'lê, ad. [from debonaire.] Elegantly.

DEBIT, dè't, s. [debitum, Latin].—1. That which one man owes to another. *Duppa*.—2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakspeare*.

DEBITED, dè't-êd, particip. a. [from deb. t.] Indebted; obliged to. *Shakspeare*.

DEBTOR, dè't-tôr, s. One to whom a debt is owing. *Blackstone*.

DEBTOR, dè't'tôr, [debitor, Latin].—1. He that owes something to another. *Swift*.—2. One that owes money. *Philips*.—3. One side of an account-book. *Addison*.

DEBUT, dè-bût, s. [French.] First appearance; beginning of an enterprise.

DECACUMINATED, dè-kâ kû'm-ê-nâ-têd, a. [decacuminatus, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off. *Diet*.

DECADE, dèk'âd, s. [δεκα, Gr. decas, Lat.] The sum of ten. *Holder*.

DECADENCY, dèk'âd-ên-sê, s. [decadence, French.] Decay; fall. *Diet*.

DECAGON, dèk'â-gôn, s. [from δεκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry of ten sides.

DECALOGUE, dèk'â-lôg, s. [δεκαλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Hammond*.

To DECAAMP, dè-kâmp', v. n. [decamper, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECAMPMENT, dè-kâmp'ment, s. [from decamp.] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECAN'T, dè-kân't, v. a. [decanter, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle*.

DECANTATION, dè-kân-tâ'shûn, s. [decantation, Fr.] The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dè-kân'târ, s. [from decant.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECAPITATE, dè-kâp'ê-tâte, v. a. [decapito, Lat.] To behead.

To DECA'Y, dè-kâ', v. a. [decetheo, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline. *Clarendon*.

DECA'Y, dè-kâ', s. [from the verb.]—1. Decline from the state of perfection. *Ben Jonson*.—2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke*.—3. Declension from prosperity. *Leucius*.

DECA'YER, dè-kâ'âr, s. [from decay.] That which causes decay. *Shakspeare*.

DECEASE, dè-êse', s. [decessus, Lat.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker*.

To DECEASE, dè-êse', v. n. [decedo, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman*.

DECEIT, dè-sê't, s. [deceptio, Latin].—1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Joh*.—2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakspeare*.

DECEITFUL, dè-sê't'fûl, a. [deceit and full.] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakspeare*.

DECEITFULLY, dè-sê't'fûl-lê, ad. [from deceitful.] Fraudulently. *Wotton*.

DECEITFULNESS, dè-sê't'fûl-nês, s. [from deceitful.] Tendency to deceive. *Mathews*.

DECEIVABLE, dè-sê'v'â-bl, a. [from de-ceive].—1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture. *Milton*.—2. Disposed to produce error; deceitful. *Bacon*.

DECEIVABLENESS, dè-sê'v'â-bl-nês, s. [from de-ceiveable.] Liableness to be deceived. *Government of the Tongue*.

To DECEIVE, dè-êve', v. a. [decepio, Latin].—1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error. *Locke*.—2. To delude by stratagem.—3. To cut off from expectation. *Knolles*.—4. To mock; to foil. *Dryden*.

DECEIVER, dè-sê'vâr, s. [from deceive.] One that leads another into error. *South*.

DECEMBER, dè-sêm'bâr, s. [December, Latin.] The last month of the year. *Shakspeare*.

DECEMPEDAL, dè-sêm'pê-dâl, a. [from decempeda, Lat.] Having ten feet in length.

DECEMPVIRATE, dè-sêm'vê-râte, s. [decemviratus, Lat.] The dignity and office of ten governors of Rome.

DECEMVIRI, dè-sêm'vê-rî, s. [Lat.] Ten supreme magistrates, that were once chosen in ancient

Rume to govern the people for two years, and make laws for the commonwealth. *A. Sidney.*

DEC'ENCE, dè'sênse, } s.
DEC'ENCY, dè'sên-sè, }

[decence, French.]—1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Sprat.*—2. Suitableness to character; propriety. *South.*—3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity. *Roscommon.*

DECENNARY, dè-sên'nâ-rê, s. [from decem, Lat.] A titling consisting of ten freholders and their families. *Blackstone.*

DECENNIAL, dè-sên'nê-âl, a. [from decennium, Latin.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNOVAL, dè-sên-nô'vâl, } a.
DECENNOVARY, dè-sên-nô'vâr-ê, }

[decem and novem, Latin.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DECENT, dè'sênt, a. [decens, Latin.] Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.*

DECENTLY, dè'sênt-lê, ad. [from decent.]—1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour. *Broome.*

—2. Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBILITY, dè-sêp-tê-bîl'itê, s. [from decept.] Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECEPTIBLE, dè-sêp-tê-bl, a. [from decept.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECEPTION, dè-sêp'shûn, s. [deceptio, Latin.]—1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*—2. The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECEPTIOUS, dè-sêp'shûs, a. [from decept.] Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

DECEPTIVE, dè-sêp'tiv, a. [from decept.] Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, dè-sêp'tûr-ê, a. [from decept.] Containing means of deceit.

DECEPT, dè-sêp't, a. [decerptus, Lat.] Plucked away; taken off.

DECEPTIBLE, dè-sêp'tê-bl, a. [decerpto, Latin.] That may be taken off.

DECEPTION, dè-sêp'shûn, s. [from decerpt.] The act of plucking away, or taking off.

DECERTATION, dè-sêr-tâ'shûn, s. [decertatio, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECESSION, dè-sêsh'ûn, s. [decessio, Latin.] A departure.

To DECHARM, dè-tshârm', v. a. [decharmer, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

To DECIDE, dè-sîd', v. a. [decido, Latin.]—1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*—2. To determine a question or dispute. *Glanville.*

DECIDENCE, dè-sê-dênse, s. [decido, Latin.]—1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off, as leaves in autumn.—2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECIDER, dè-sî'dûr, s. [from decide.]—1. One who determines causes. *Watts.*—2. One who pacifies quarrels.—3. One who settles an event.

DECIDUOUS, dè-sîd'ûs, a. [deciduous, Lat.] Falling as leaves in autumn; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECIDUOUSNESS, dè-sîd'ûs-nês, s. [from deciduous.] Aptness to fall.

DECIMAL, dè-sê-mâl, a. [decimus, Lat.] Numbered by ten; divided into tenths. *Locke.*

To DECIMATE, dè-sê-mâte, v. a. [decimus, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION, dè-sê-mâ'shûn, s. [from decimate.]—1. A titling; a selection of every tenth.—2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment. *Dryden.*

To DECIPHER, dè-sî'fûr, v. a. [dechiffer, French.]—1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*—2. To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*—3. To stamp; to characterize; to mark. *Shaks.*—4. To unfold; to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dè-sî'fûr-êr, s. [from decipher.] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, dè-sîzh'ûn, s. [from decide.]—1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*—2. Determination of an event. *Shakespeare.*

DECISIVE, dè-sî'siv, a. [from decide.]—1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.*

—2. Having the power of settling any event.—3. Positive; dogmatical.

DECISIVELY, dè-sî'siv-lê, ad. [from decisive.] In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS, dè-sî'siv-nês, s. [from decisive.]—1. The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.—2. Positiveness; dogmaticalness.

DECISORY, dè-sî'sô-rê, a. [from decide.] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK, dèk, v. a. [decken, Dutch.]—2. To cover; to overspread. *Milton.*—2. To dress; to array. *Shaks.*—3. To adorn; to embellish. *Prior.*

DECK, dèk, s. [from the verb.]—1. The floor of a ship. *Ben Jonson.*—2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Greiv.*

DECKER, dèk'ûr, s. [from deck.] A dresser; a coverer.

To DECLAM, dè-klâm', v. n. [declamo, Latin.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations. *Ben Jonson.*

DECLAIMER, dè-klâ'mûr, s. [from declaim.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Addison.*

DECLAMATION, dèk-klâ-mâ'shûn, s. [declamatio, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue. *Taylor.*

DECLAMATOR, dèk-klâ-mâ'tûr, s. [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*

DECLAMATORY, dè-klâm'mâ-tûr-ê, a. [declamatorius, Latin.]—1. Relating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.*—2. Appealing to the passions. *Dryden.*

DECLARABLE, dè-klâ'râ-bl, a. [from declare.] Capable of proof or illustration. *Brown.*

DECLARATION, dèk-klâ-râ'shûn, s. [from declare.]—1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication. *Hooker.* *Tillotson.*—2. An explanation of something doubtful.—3. [In law.] Declaration is the showing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions. *Covel.*

DECLARATIVE, dè-klâ'râ-tiv, a. [from declare.]—1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Greiv.*—2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*

DECLARATORILY, dè-klâ'râ-tûr-ê-lê, ad. [from declaratory.] In the form of a declaration; not pronisively. *Brown.*

DECLARATORY, dè-klâ'râ-tûr-ê, a. [from declare.]—1. Affirmative; expressive; explanatory. *Tillotson.*—2. Not enacting a new law, but explaining the law as it stands.

To DECLARE, dè-klâr', v. a. [declaro, Lat.]—1. To clear; to free from obscurity. *Boyle.*—2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*—3. To publish; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*—4. To show in open view. *Addison.*

To DECLARE, dè-klâr', v. n. To make a declaration. *Taylor.*

DECLARMENT, dè-klâr'mênt, s. [from declare.] Discovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*

DECLARER, dè-klâr-êr, s. [from declare.] One that makes any thing known.

DECLINATION, dè-klên'shûn, s. [declinatio, Latin.]—1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *South.*—2. Declination; descent. *Burne.*—3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*

DECLINABLE, dè-klîn'nâ-bl, a. [from decline.] Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dèk-klên-nâ'shûn, s. [declinatio, Lat.]—1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. *Waller.*—2. The act of bending down.—3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*—4. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*—5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.—6. [In astronomy.] The declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*—7. [In grammar.] The declension or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINATOR, dèk-klên-nâ'tûr, } s.
DECLINATORY, dèk-klîn'nâ-tûr-ê, }

[from decline.] An instrument in dialling. *Chambers.*

To DECLINE, dè-klînc', v. n. [declino, Latin.]—1.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, báll;—dli;—póund;—tán, THis.

To lean downward. *Shaks.*—2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exodus.*—3. To slun; to avoid; to do any thing.—4. To siuk; to be impaired; to decay. *Denham.*
To DECLINE, dè-kli-ne', v. a.—1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenser.*—2. To slun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of. *Clarendon.*—3. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*
DECLINE, dè-kli-ne', s. The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. *Prior.*
DECLIVITY, dè-kli-vé-tè, s. [declivis, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity. *Swift.*
DECLIVOUS, dè-kli-vís, a. [declivis, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous.
To DECOCT, dè-kòk't, v. a. [decoquo, decoctum, Latin.]—1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.—2. To digest by the heat of the stomach. *Davies.*—3. To boil in water. *Bacon.*—4. To boil up to a consistence. *Shakspeare.*
DECOCTIBLE, dè-kòk'té-bl, a. [from decoct.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
DECOCTION, dè-kòk'shàn, s. [decoctum, Latin.]—1. The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*—2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben Jonson.*
DECOCTURE, dè-kòk'tshùre, s. [from decoct.] A substance drawn by decoction.
DECOLLATION, dè-kòl-là'shàn, s. [decollatio, Latin.] The act of beheading. *Bacon.*
To DECOMPOSE, dè-kò-m-pòze', v. a. [decomposer, French.] To dissolve or resolve; a mixed body.
DECOMPOSITE, dè-kò-m-pòz'it, a. [decompositus, Latin.] Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*
DECOMPOSITION, dè-kò-m-pò-z'ish'ùn, s. [decompositus, Latin.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*
To DECOMPOUND, dè-kò-m-pòund', v. a. [decompono, Latin.]—1. To compose of things already compounded. *Boyle. Newton.*—2. To separate things compounded.
DECOMPOUND, dè-kò-m-pòund', a. [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded. *Boyle.*
DECORAMENT, dèk'kò-rà-mènt, s. [from decorare.] Ornament.
To DECORATE, dèk'kò-rà-te, v. a. [decoro, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.
DECORATION, dèk'kò-rà'shàn, s. [from decorare.] Ornament; aided beauty. *Dryden.*
DECORATOR, dèk'kò-rà'túr, s. [from decorare.] An adorer.
DECOROUS, dè-kò-rús, a. [decorus, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character. *Ray.*
To DECORTICATE, dè-kò-ré-kà-te, v. a. [decortico, Latin.] To divest of the bark or husk. *Arbutnot.*
DECORTICATION, dè-kò-ré-kà'shàn, s. [from decorticate.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.
DECORUM, dè-kò-rám, s. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; seamliness. *Watson.*
To DECOY, dè-kòyé, v. a. [from koev, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. *L'Estrange.*
DECOY, dè-kòyé, s. Allurement to mischiefs. *Berkley.*
DECOYDUCK, dè-kòyéúdk, s. A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*
To DECREASE, dè-krésé', v. n. [decreasco, Latin.]—1. To grow less; to be diminished. *Ecclus.*—2. To wane, as the moon.
To DECREASE, dè-krésé', v. a. To make less; to diminish. *Daniel. Newton.*
DECREASE, dè-krésé', s. [from the verb.]—1. The state of growing less; decay. *Prior.*—2. The wane of the moon. *Baron.*
To DECRETE, dè-kréé', v. n. [decretum, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by dict. *Milton.*
To DECRETE, dè-kréé', v. a. To doom or assign by a decree. *Job.*
DECRETE, dè-kréé', s. [decretum, Latin.]—1. An

edict; a law. *Shaks.*—2. An established rule. *Job.*—3. A determination of a suit.
DECREMENT, dèk'kré-mènt, s. [decrementum, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Brown.*
DECREPIT, dè-krép'it, a. [decrepitus, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age. *Raleigh. Addison.*
To DECREPITATE, dè-krép'ité-tàte, v. a. [decrepito, Latin.] To calcine salt till its has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*
DECREPITATION, dè-krép'ité-tà'shàn, s. [from decrepitate.] The crackling which salt makes over the fire. *Outney.*
DECREPITNESS, dè-krép'it-nèss, s.
DECREPITUDE, dè-krép'ité-tude, s. [from decrepiti.] The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. *Bentley.*
DECRESCENT, dè-krés'ént, a. [from decrescens, Lat.] Growing less.
DECRETAL, dè-kré'tál, a. [decretum, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*
DECRETAL, dèk'ré-tál, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addison.*—2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Havel.*
DECRETIST, dèk'ré-tist, s. [from decree.] One that studies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*
DECRETORY, dèk'kré-túr-é, a. [from decree.]—1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*—2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*
DECRIAL, dè-kri'ál, s. [from deery.] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation.
To DECRY, dè-kri', v. a. [decrier, French.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against. *Dryden.*
DECUMBENCE, dè-kúm'bénse, s.
DECUMBENCY, dè-kúm'bén-sé, s. [decumbo, Lat.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*
DECU MBITURE, dè-kúm'bé-túre, s. [from decumbo, Latin.]—1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.—2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered. *Dryden.*
DE/CUPLE, dèk'úp-l, a. [decuplus, Latin.] Tenfold. *Ray.*
DECURION, dè-kúr'é-àn, s. [decurio, Lat.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*
DECURSION, dè-kúr'shàn, s. [decurus, Lat.] The act of running down. *Hale.*
DECURTATION, dè-kúr-tà'shàn, s. [decurtatio, Latin.] The act of cutting short.
To DECUSSATE, dè-kús'sàte, v. a. [decussis, Lat.] To intersect at acute angles. *Ray.*
DECUSSATION, dè-kús-sà'shàn, s. [from decussate.] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles. *Ray.*
To DEDECORATE, dè-dèk'kò-rà-te, v. a. [dedecoro, Latin.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.
DEDECORATION, dè-dèk'kò-rà'shàn, s. [from dedecorate.] The act of disgracing.
DED'COROUS, dè-dèk'kò-rús, a. [dedecus, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful.
DENITATION, dè-dè-n'ish'ùn, s. [de and dentio, Latin.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*
To DEDICATE, dè-dé-kà-te, v. a. [dedico, Latin.]—1. To devote to some divine power. *Numb.*—2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Clar.*—3. To inscribe to a patron. *Franchon.*
DEDICATE, dè-dé-kà-te, a. [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*
DEDICATION, dè-dé-kà'shàn, s. [dedicatio, Lat.]—1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration. *Hooker.*—2. A servile address to a patron. *Pope.*
DEDICATOR, dè-dé-kà'túr, s. [from dedicate.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility. *Pope.*
DEDICATORY, dè-dé-kà-túr-é, a. [from dedicate.] Composing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*

DEDUCTION dè-dûsh'ûn, s. [deductio, Latin.] The act of withdrawing any thing. *Hale*.

To **DEDUCE**, dè-dûs', v. a. [deduco, Latin.]—1. To draw in a regular connected series. *Pope*.—2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions. *Locke*.—3. To lay down in regular order. *Thomson*.

DEDUCEMENT, dè-dûs'e'mênt, s. [from deduce.] The thing deduced; consequential proposition. *Dryden*.

DEDUCIBLE, dè-dû's'ê-bl, a. [from deduce.] Collectible by reason. *Brown*. *South*.

DEDUCIVE, dè-dû's'iv, a. [from deduce.] Performing the act of deduction.

To **DEDUCT**, dè-dûkt', v. a. [deduco, Lat.]—1. To subtract; to take away; to defalcate. *Norris*.—2. To separate; to dispart. *Spenser*.

DEDUCTION, dè-dûk'shûn, s. [deductio, Latin.]—1. Consequential collection; consequence. *Duffa*.—2. That which is deducted. *Pope*.

DEDUCTIVE, dè-dûk't'iv, a. [from deduct.] Deductible.

DEDUCTIVELY, dè-dûk't'iv-lê, ad. [from deductive.] Consequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED, dèed, s. [Dæd, Saxon.]—1. Action; whether good or bad. *Smalbridge*.—2. Exploit; performance. *Dryden*.—3. Power of action; agency. *Milton*.—4. Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker*.—5. Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon*.—6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Lee*.

DEEDLESS, dèed'lêss, a. [from deed.] Unactive. *Pope*.

To **DEEM**, dèem, v. n. particip. dempt, or deemed. [Deman, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon consideration. *Spenser*. *Hooker*. *Dryden*.

DEEM, dèem, s. [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. *Shakspeare*.

DEEMSTER, dèem'stâr, s. [from deem.] A judge.

DEEP, dèep, a. [Deep, Saxon.]—1. Having length downward. *Bacon*.—2. Low in situation; not high.—3. Measured from the surface downward; as, ten feet deep. *Newton*.—4. Entering far; piercing a great way; as, a deep wound. *Clarendon*.—5. Far from the outer part. *Dryden*.—6. Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke*.—7. Sarcastic; penetrating. *Locke*.—8. Full of contrivance; politic; insidious. *Shaks*.—9. Grave; solemn. *Shaks*.—10. Dark coloured. *Dryden*.—11. Having a great deal of stillness, or gloom. *Genesis*.—12. Bass; grave in sound. *B*.

DEEP, dèep, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The sea; the main. *Waller*.—2. The most solemn or still part. *Shakspeare*.

To **DEEPEN**, dèep'pn, v. a. [from deep.]—1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison*.—2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peachment*.—3. To make sad or gloomy. *Pope*.

DEEPMOUTHED, dèep-n.ou'thid', a. [deep and mouth.] Having a hoarse and loud noise. *Gay*.

DEEPMUSING, dèep-mû'zing, a. [deep and muse.] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope*.

DEEPLY, dèep'lê, ad. [from deep.]—1. To a great depth; far below the surface. *Tillotson*.—2. With great study or sagacity.—3. Sorrowfully; solemnly. *Mack*. *Dame*.—4. With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle*.—5. In a high degree. *Bacon*.

DEEPNESS, dèep'nêss, s. [from deep.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth. *Knollys*.

DEER, dèer, s. [Dœp, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller*.

To **DEFAUCE**, dè-fâs', v. a. [defaire, French.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Shaks*. *Pr or*.

DEFAUCEMENT, dè-fâs'mênt, s. [from defauce.] Violation; injury. *Bacon*.

DEFAUCER, dè-fâ's'ûr, s. [from defauce.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator. *Shakspeare*.

DEFAULANCE, dè-fâ'lanse, s. [defaillance, French.] Failure. *Glansville*.

To **DEFAULCATE**, dè-fâ'kâte, v. a. [defalquer, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFAULTION, dè-fâ'kâ'shûn, s. [from defalcate.] Diminution; amputation. *Addison*.

DEFAMATORY, dè-fâ'mâ'tûr-ê, s. [from defame.] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Government of the Tongue*.

To **DEFAUME**, dè-fâ'm', v. a. [de and fama, Lat.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in public; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports. *Decay of Picty*.

DEFAUME, dè-fâ'm', s. [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser*.

DEFAMER, dè-fâ'mâr, s. [from defame.] One that injures the reputation of another. *Government of the Tongue*.

To **DEFATIGATE**, dè-fât'ê-gâte, v. a. [defatigo, Lat.] To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dè-fât'ê-gâ'shûn, s. [defatigatio, Lat.] Weariness.

DEFULT, dè-fâ'ult', s. [default, Fr.]—1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.—2. Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward*.—3. Defect; want. *Davies*.—4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowll*.

DEFESANCE, dè-fê'zânse, s. [defaisance, Fr.]—1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract.—2. *Defesance* is a condition annexed to an act; which, performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Cowell*.—3. The writing in which a defesance is contained.—4. A defeat; conquest. *Spenser*.

DEFESIBLE, dè-fê'zê-bl, a. [from defaire, French.] That which may be annulled. *Davies*.

DEFEAT, dè-fê't', s. [from defaire, Fr.]—1. The overthrow of an army. *Addison*.—2. Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shakspeare*.

To **DEFEAT**, dè-fê't', v. a.—1. To overthrow. *Bacon*.—2. To frustrate. *Milton*.—3. To abolish.

DEFEATURE, dè-fê't'shûr, s. [from de and feature.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Shakspeare*.

To **DEFECATE**, dè-fê'kâte, v. a. [defæco, Lat.]—1. To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle*.—2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glansville*.

DEFECATE, dè-fê'kâte, a. [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle*.

DEFECATION, dè-fê'kâ'shûn, s. [defecatio, Lat.] Purification. *Harvey*.

DEFECT, dè-fêkt', s. [defectus, Lat.]—1. Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies*.—2. Failing; want. *Shaks*.—3. A fault; a mistake; error. *Holder*.—4. A blemish; a failure. *Locke*.

To **DEFECT**, dè-fêkt', v. n. To be deficient. *Brown*.

DEFECTIBILITY, dè-fêk-tê-bil'ê-tê, s. [from defective.] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale*.

DEFECTIBLE, dè-fêk'tê-bl, a. [from defect.] Imperfect; deficient. *Hale*.

DEFECTION, dè-fêk'shûn, s. [defectio, Latin.]—1. Want; failure.—2. A falling away; apostasy. *Raleigh*.—3. An abandoning of a king, or a state; revolt. *Davies*.

DEFECTIVE, dè-fêk't'iv, a. [from defectivus, Lat.]—1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient. *Locke*. *Aybutnot*. *Addison*.—2. Faulty; vicious; blameable. *Addison*.

DEFECTIVE or **deficient Nouns**, dè-fêk't'iv. [In grammar.] Indefinite nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE Verb, dè-fêk't'iv. [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVELY, dè-fêk't'iv-lê, ad. [from defective.] Not completely, inadequately.

DEFECTIVENESS, dè-fêk't'iv-nêss, s. [from defective.] Want; faultiness. *Addison*.

DEFENCE, dè-fênse', s. [defensio, Lat.]—1. Guard; protection; security. *Ecclus*.—2. Vindication; justification; apology. *Acts*.—3. Prohibition. *Temple*.—4. Resistance.—5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.—6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, dè-fênse'lêss, a. [from defence.]—1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton*.—2. Impotent. *Addison*.

To **DEFEND**, dè-fênd', v. a. [defendo, Lat.]—1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. *Shaks*.—2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain. *Swift*.—3. To fortify; to secure. *Dryden*.—4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Milton*. *Temple*.—5. To maintain a place or cause.

nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bâll;—ôli;—pôând—thin, THIS.

DEFENDABLE, dè-fèn'dâ-bl, a. [from defend.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, dè-fèn'dânt, a. [from defendo, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence. *Shakspeare.*

DEFENDANT, dè-fèn'dânt, s. [from the adjective.] —1. He that defends against the assailants. *Wilkins.* —2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER, dè-fèn'dûr, s. [from defend.] —1. One that defends; a champion. *Shaks.* —2. An asserter; a vindicator. *South.* —3. [In law.] An advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dè-fèn'sâ-tiv, s. [from defence.] —1. Guard; defence. *Bacon.* —2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, dè-fèn'sè-bl, a. [from defence.] —1. That may be defended. *Bacon.* —2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*

DEFENSIVE, dè-fèn'siv, a. [defensiv, French.] —1. That serves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.* —2. In a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE, dè-fèn'siv, s. [from the adjective.] —1. Safeguard. *Bacon.* —2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*

DEFENSIVELY, dè-fèn'siv-lè, ad. [from defensive.] In a defensive manner.

DEFENSOR, dè-fèn'sò-rè, a. [Lat. defendo, defensum.] Justificatory; vindicatory, containing vindication; tending to justify.

DEFENST, dè-fèn'st, part. pass. [from defendere.] Defended. *L'aitfa.*

To DEFER, dè-fèr, v. n. [from differo, Latin.] —1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.* —2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, dè-fèr, v. a. —1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.* —2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*

DEFERENCE, dè-fèr-ènse, s. [deference, Fr.] —1. Regard; respect. *Swift.* —2. Complaisance; dejection. *Locke.* —3. Submission. *Addison.*

DEFERENT, dè-fèr-ènt, a. [from deferens, or deferro, Lat.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*

DEFERENT, dè-fèr-ènt, s. [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*

DEFERMENT, dè-fèr-mènt, s. [from defer.] Delay. *Sackling.*

DEFERRER, dè-fèr-èr, s. [from defer.] One given to put things off. *B. Jonson.*

DEFIANCE, dè-fi'ânse, s. [from defli, French.] —1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.* —2. A challenge to make any impeachment good. —3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFICIENCY, dè-fish'ênse, }
DEFICIENCY, dè-fish'ên-sè, } s.
[from deficio, Lat.] —1. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Sprat.* —2. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbutnot*

DEFICIENT, dè-fish'ènt, a. [deficiens, Lat.] Failing; wanting; ineffective. *Wotton.*

DEFIER, dè-fî'âr, s. [from defli, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson.*

To DEFILE, dè-fîlè, v. a. [âfilan, Saxon.] —1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shaks.* —2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leveticus.* —3. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.* —4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Wake.*

To DEFILE, dè-fîlè, v. n. [defiller, Fr.] To go off file by file.

DEFILE, dè-fîlè, s. [defille, Fr.] A narrow passage. *Addison.*

DEFILEMENT, dè-fîl'mènt, s. [from defile.] The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*

DEFILER, dè-fî'âr, s. [from defile.] One that defiles; a corrupter. *Addison.*

DEFINABLE, dè-fî'nâ-bl, a. [from definere.] —1. Capable of definition. *Dryden.* —2. What may be ascertained. *Burnet.*

To DEFINE, dè-fî'uk, v. a. [definio, Lat.] —1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities. *Sidney.* —2. To circumscribe; to mark limits. *Newton.*

To DEFINE, dè-fî'ne, v. n. To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*

DEFINER, dè-fî'nûr, s. [from define.] One that describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*

DEFINITE, dè-fî'è-tî, a. [from definitus, Lat.] —1. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.* —2. Exact; precise. *Shakspeare.*

DEFINITE, dè-fî'è-tî, s. [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITENESS, dè-fî'è-tî-nèss, s. [from definite.] —1. Certainty. —2. Limitation. ss.

DEFINITION, dè-fî'è-nîsh'ôn, s. [definitio, Lat.] —1. A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.* —2. Decision; determination. —3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and di'cr nec. *Bentley.*

DEFINITIVE, dè-fî'n'è-tiv, a. [definitivus, Latin.] Determinate; positive; express. *Wotton.*

DEFINITIVELY, dè-fî'n'è-tîv-lè, ad. [from definitive.] Positively; decisively; expressly. *Hall.*

DEFINITIVENESS, dè-fî'n'è-tîv-nèss, s. [from definitive.] Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILITY, dè-fî'â-grâ-bîl'è-tè, s. [from deflagro, Lat.] Combustibility. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRABLE, dè-fî'â-grâ-bl, a. [from deflagro, Lat.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRATION, dè-fî'â-grâ'sh'ôn, s. [deflagratio, Lat.] The act or practice of setting fire to several things in their preparation. *Quincy.*

To DEFLLECT, dè-fî'èkt, v. n. [deflecto, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Blackmore.*

DEFLÉCTION, dè-fî'èk'sh'ôn, s. [from deflecto, Latin.] —1. Deviation; the act of turning aside. *Brown.* —2. A turning aside, or out of the way. —3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLÉXURE, dè-fî'èk'sh'ûre, s. [from deflecto, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, dè-fî'ò-râ'sh'ôn, s. [defloratio, Fr.] —1. The act of deflowering. —2. A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*

To DEFLOR, dè-fî'òr, v. a. [deflorer, Fr.] —1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Eclus.* —2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*

DEFLORER, dè-fî'òr'âr, s. [from deflor.] A ravisher. *Addison.*

DEFLUOUS, dè-fî'û-ûs, a. [defluus, Lat.] —1. That flows down. —2. That falls off.

DEFLUXION, dè-fî'ûk'sh'ôn, s. [defluxio, Lat.] The flow of humours downwards. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY, dè-fî'è, ad. [from defli.] Dexterously; skillfully. Properly defli. *Spenser.*

DEFODATION, dè-fî'ò-â'sh'ôn, s. [from defodius, Latin.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

To DEFORCE, dè-fî'òrse, v. a. [A law term, from deforcere, old Fr.] To keep out of the possession of land by foreclosure. *Blackstone.*

DEFORCEMENT, dè-fî'òrse'mènt, s. [from forcere.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFOR, dè-fî'òr, v. a. [deforma, Lat.] —1. To disfigure; to make ugly. *Shaks.* —2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, dè-fî'òr, a. [deformis, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured. *Spenser. Milton.*

DEFORMATION, dè-fî'òr-mâ'sh'ôn, s. [deformatio, Lat.] A deforming.

DEFORMEDLY, dè-fî'òr-mèd-lè, ad. [from deform.] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, dè-fî'òr-mèd-nèss, s. [from deform.] Ugliness; unshapeliness.

DEFORMITY, dè-fî'òr-mè-tè, s. [deformitas, Lat.] —1. Ugliness; ill-lavourdness. *Shaks.* —2. Ridiculousness. *Dryden.* —3. Irregularity; inordinateness. *K. Charles.* —4. Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFORSOR, dè-fî'òr'sôr, s. [from foreure, French.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. *Bloant.*

To DEFRAUD, dè-fî'âwd, v. a. [defraudo, Lat.] To rob or deprive by wile or trick. *Pope.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

DEFRAUDER, dè-frâw'dûr, s. [from defraud.] A deceiver. *Blackmore.*
 To DEFRA'Y, dè-frâ, v. a. [defray, Fr.] To bear the charges of. 2 *Mac.*
 DEFRA'YER, dè-frâ'ûr, s. [from defray.] One that discharges expenses.
 DEFRA'YMENT, dè-frâ'mènt, s. [from defray.] The payment of expenses.
 DEFT, dèft, a. [Deft, Saxon.] Obsolete.—1. Neat; handsome; spruce.—2. Proper; fitting. *Shaks.*—3. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
 DEFT'LY, dèft'le, ad. [from deft.] Obsolete.—1. Neatly; dexterously.—2. In a skilful manner. *Shakspeare.*
 DEFUNCT, dè-fûnk't, a. [defunctus, Latin.] Dead; deceased. *Hudibras.*
 DEFUNCT, dè-fûnk't, s. [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man, or woman. *Graunt.*
 DEFUNCTION, dè-fûnk'shûn, s. [from defunct.] Death. *Shakspeare.*
 To DEFY, dè-fî, v. a. [defier, Fr.]—1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryden.*—2. To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shakspeare.*
 DEFY, dè-fî, s. [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*
 DEFY'ER, dè-fî'ûr, s. [from defy.] A challenger; one that invites to fight. *South.*
 DEGENERACY, dè-jèn'èr-â-sè, s. [from degeneratio, Lat.]—1. Departure from the virtue of our ancestors.—2. A forsaking of that which is good. *Tillotson.*—3. Meanness. *Addison.*
 To DEGENERATE, dè-jèn'èr-â-te, v. n. [degenerer, Fr.]—1. To fall from the virtue of our ancestors.—2. To fall from a more noble to a base state. *Tillotson.*—3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base. *Bacon.*
 DRGENERATE, dè-jèn'èr-â-te, a. [from the verb.]—1. Unlike his ancestors. *Pope, Swift.*—2. Unworthy; base. *Milton.*
 DEGENERATENESS, dè-jèn'èr-â-te-nèss, s. [from degenerate.] Degeneracy; state of being grown wild, or out of kind. *Dict.*
 DEGENERATELY, dè-jèn'èr-â-tè-le, ad. [from degenerate, a.] In a base manner. *Milton.*
 DEGENERATION, dè-jèn'èr-â'shûn, s. [from degenerate.]—1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.—2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.—3. The thing changed from its primitive state. *Brown.*
 DEGENEROUS, dè-jèn'èr-ûs, a. [from degener, Lat.]—1. Degenerate; fallen from virtue.—2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy. *South.*
 DEGENEROUSLY, dè-jèn'èr-ûs-le, ad. [from degenerate.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*
 DEGLUTITION, dè-glû-tî'shûn, s. [deglutition, French.] The act or power of swallowing. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEGRADATION, dè-g-râ-dâ'shûn, s. [degradation, Fr.]—1. Dismission from an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.*—2. Diminution of value.—3. Degeneracy; baseness. *South.*
 To DEGRADE, dè-grâ-de, v. a. [degrader, Fr.]—1. To put one down from his degree. *Shaks.*—2. To lessen; to diminish the value of. *Milton.*
 DEGREE, dè-grè, s. [degré, Fr.]—1. Quality; rank; station. *Psalms.*—2. The state and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*—3. A step or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*—4. Order of lineage; descent of family. *Dryden.*—5. The orders or classes of the angels. *Locke.*—6. Measure; proportion. *Dryden.*—7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*—8. [In arithmetick.] A degree consists of three figures, of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. *Cocker.*—9. [In music.] The intervals of sounds. *Dict.*—10. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*
 By DEGREE'S, dè-grèz', ad. Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*
 DEGUSTA'TION, dè-gûs-tâ'shûn, s. [degustatio, Latin.] A tasting.

To DEHO'RT, dè-hôrt', v. a. [dehortor, Latin.] To dissuade. *Ward.*
 DEHORTATION, dè-hôrt-tâ'shûn, s. [from dehortor, Lat.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary. *Ward.*
 DEHORTATORY, dè-hôrt-tâ'tûr-è, a. [from dehortor, Lat.] Belonging to dissuasion.
 DEHORTER, dè-hôrt'ûr, s. [from dehort.] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
 DE'ICIDE, dè-è-sî-de, s. [from deus and cædo, Lat.] Death of our blessed Saviour. *Prior.*
 To DEJE'CT, dè-jèkt', v. a. [dejectio, Latin.]—1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shaks.*—2. To make to look sad. *Dryden.*
 DEJE'CT, dè-jèkt', a. [dejectus, Lat.] Cast down; afflicted; low spirited.
 DEJE'CTEDLY, dè-jèkt'èd-le, ad. [from deject.] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*
 DEJE'CTEDNESS, dè-jèkt'èd-nèss, s. Lowness of spirits.
 DEJE'CTION, dè-jèkt'shûn, s. [dejection, Fr. from dejectio, Lat.]—1. A lowness of spirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*—2. Weakness; inability. *Arbuthnot.*—3. A stool. *Ray.*
 DEJE'CTURE, dè-jèkt'tshûre, s. [from deject.] The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEJERATION, dè-jèr-â'shûn, s. [from dejero, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath.
 DEIFICATION, dè-è-fî-ka'shûn, s. [deification, Fr.] The act of deify'ng, or making a god.
 DEIFORM, dè-è-fôrm, a. [from deus and forma, Lat.] Of a godlike form.
 To DEIFY, dè-è-fî, v. a. [deifier, Fr.]—1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*—2. To praise excessively. *Bacon.*
 To DEIGN, dâ-ne, v. n. [from deigner, French.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*
 To DEIGN, dâ-ne, v. a. To grant; to permit. *Shaks.*
 DEIGNEGRATE, dè-è-n'è-grâ-te, v. a. [from de and integro, Lat.] To diminish.
 DEIPAROUS, dè-îp-pâ-rûs, a. [deiparus, Lat.] That brings forth a God; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.
 DEISM, dè-îz-m, s. [deisme, Fr.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*
 DEIST, dè-îst, s. [deiste, Fr.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God. *Burnet.*
 DEISTICAL, dè-îs-tè-kâl, a. [from deist.] Belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*
 DE'ITY, dè-è-tî, s. [deité, Fr.]—1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God. *Hooker.*—2. A fabulous god. *Shaks.*—3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenser.*
 DELACERATION, dè-lâs-èr-â'shûn, s. [from delacero, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.
 DELACHRYMATION, dè-lâk-krè-mâ'shûn, s. [delachrymatio, Lat.] The wateriness of the eyes.
 DELACTATION, dè-lâk-tâ'shûn, s. [delactatio, Lat.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*
 DELAPSED, dè-lâps't, a. [delapsus, Lat.] Bearing or falling down. *Dict.*
 To DELATE, dè-lâ-tè, v. a. [from delatus, Lat.] To carry; to convey; to accuse. *Bacon.*
 DELATION, dè-lâ'shûn, s. [delatio, Lat.]—1. A carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*—2. An accusation; an impeachment.
 DELATOR, dè-lâ'tûr, s. [delator, Lat.] An accuser; an informer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 To DELAY, dè-lâ, v. a. [from delayer, Fr.]—1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*—2. To hinder; to frustrate. *Dryden.*
 To DELAY, dè-lâ, v. n. To stop; to cease from action. *Locke.*
 DELA'Y, dè-lâ, s. [from the verb.]—1. A deferring; procrastination. *Shaks.*—2. Stay; stop. *Dryden.*
 DELA'YER, dè-lâ'ûr, s. [from delay.] One that defers.
 DELECTABLE, dè-èkt'â-bl, a. [delectabilis, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.
 DELECTABLENESS, dè-èkt'â-bl-nèss, s. [from delectable.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.
 DELECTABLY, dè-èkt'â-blè, ad. Delightfully; pleasantly.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

DELECTA'TION, dè-lèk-tâ'shûn, s. [delectatio, Lat.] Pleasure; delight.

To DÈ'LEGATE, dè-lè-gâ-te, v. a. [delego, Lat.]—1. To send away.—2. To send upon an embassy.—3. To intrust; to commit to another. *Taylor*.—4. To appoint judges to a particular cause.

DÈ'LEGATE, dè-lè-gâ-te, s. [delegatus, Latin.]—1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar. *Taylor*.—2. [In law.] *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit upon an appeal to him, in the court of chancery. *Blount*.

DÈ'LEGATE, dè-lè-gâ-te, a. [delegatus, Lat.] Deputed. *Taylor*.

DÈ'LEGATES, dè-lè-gâ-tes. [Court of.] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DÈ'LEGATION, dè-lè-gâ'shûn, s. [delegatio, Lat.]—1. A sending away.—2. A putting into commission.—3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DÈ'LENIFICÂL, dè-lè-nè-f'kâl, a. [delenificus, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage, or ease pain.

To DÈ'LE'VE, dè-lè-ve, v. a. [from deleo, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DÈ'LETERIUS, dè-lè-tè-rè-ûs, a. [deleterius, Lat.] Deadly; destructive. *Brown*.

DÈ'LETERY, dè-lè-tè-rè, a. Destructive; deadly. *Hudibras*.

DÈ'LETION, dè-lè'shûn, s. [delectio, Latin.]—1. Act of rasing or blotting out.—2. A destruction. *Hale*.

DÈ'LF, } dèlf, s.

[from Delfin, Sax. to dig.]—1. A mine; a quarry. *Ray*.—2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware. [from Delft in Holland.] *Smart*.

DÈ'LIBA'TION, dè-lî-bâ'shûn, s. [delibatio, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DÈ'LIBERATE, dè-lî-bè-râ-te, v. a. [delibero, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate. *Addison*.

DÈ'LIBERATE, dè-lî-bè-râ-te, a. [deliberatus, Lat.]—1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.—2. Slow; tedious; not sudden. *Hooker*.

DÈ'LIBERATELY, dè-lî-bè-râ-tè-lè, ad. [from deliberate.] Circumspectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryden*.

DÈ'LIBERATENESS, dè-lî-bè-râ-tè-nèss, s. [from deliberate.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution. *King Charles*.

DÈ'LIBERA'TION, dè-lî-bè-râ'shûn, s. [deliberatio, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought, in order to choice. *Hammond*.

DÈ'LIBERATIVE, dè-lî-bè-râ-tîv, a. [deliberativus, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DÈ'LIBERATIVE, dè-lî-bè-râ-tîv, s. [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon*.

DÈ'LICACY, dè-lè-kâ-sè, s. [delicatesse, French.]—1. Daintiness; fineness in eating. *Milton*.—2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses. *Milton*.—3. Softness; feminine beauty. *Sidney*.—4. Nicty; minute accuracy. *Dryden*.—5. Neatness; elegance of dress.—6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.—7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple*.—8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.—9. Weakness of constitution.—10. Exility; tenuity; smallness.

DÈ'LICATE, dè-lè-kâ-te, a. [delicatus, Fr.]—1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.—3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor*.—4. Dainty; desirous of polite meats.—5. Choice, select; excellent.—6. Polite; gentle of manners.—7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships. *Shaks*.—8. Pure; clear. *Shakspeare*.

DÈ'LICATESSÈ, dè-lè-kâ-tèss, s. [Fr.] Niceness. *Tale of a Tub*.

DÈ'LICATELY, dè-lè-kâ-tè-lè, ad. [from delicate.]—1. Beautifully. *Pope*.—2. Finely; not coarsely.—3. Daintily. *Taylor*.—4. Choicely.—6. Politely.—6. Effeminately.

DÈ'LICATENESS, dè-lè-kâ-tè-nèss, s. [from delicate.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy*.

DÈ'LICATES, dè-lè-kâ-ts, s. [from delicate.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty. *King*.

DÈ'LICES, dè-lè-sîs, s. [plur. delicia, Lat.] Pleasures. *Spenser*.

DÈ'LICIOUS, dè-lîsh'ûs, a. [delicieux, French.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope*.

DÈ'LICIOUSLY, dè-lîsh'ûs-lè, ad. [from delicious.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully. *Revelations*.

DÈ'LICIOUSNESS, dè-lîsh'ûs-nèss, s. [from delicious.] Delight; pleasure; joy. *Taylor*.

DÈ'LIGÂ'TION, dè-lè-gâ'shûn, s. [deligatio, Lat.] A binding up. *Wiseman*.

DÈ'LI'GHT, dè-lî-tè, s. [delice, Fr.]—1. Joy; content; satisfaction. *Samuel*.—2. That which gives delight. *Shakspeare*.

To DÈ'LI'GHT, dè-lî-tè, v. a. [delector, Lat.] To please; to content; to satisfy. *Locke*.

To DÈ'LI'GHT, dè-lî-tè, v. n. To have delight or pleasure in. *Psalms*.

DÈ'LI'GHTFUL, dè-lî-t'fûl, a. [from delight and full.] Pleasant; charming. *Sidney*.

DÈ'LI'GHTFULLY, dè-lî-tè-fûl-lè, ad. Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton*.

DÈ'LI'GHTFULNESS, dè-lî-tè-fûl-nèss, s. [from delight.] Pleasantness; comfort; satisfaction. *Tytotson*.

DÈ'LI'GHTSOME, dè-lî-tè-sûm, a. [from delight.] Pleasant; delightful. *Greav*.

DÈ'LI'GHTSOMELY, dè-lî-tè-sûm-lè, ad. [from delightful-some.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DÈ'LI'GHTSOMENESS, dè-lî-tè-sûm-nèss, s. [from delightful-some.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DÈ'LI'KEATE, dè-lî-nè-â-te, v. a. [delineo, Lat.]—1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.—2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness. *Brown*.—3. To describe. *Raleigh*.

DÈ'LINEA'TION, dè-lî-nè-â'shûn, s. [delineatio, Lat.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer*.

DÈ'LI'NGUENCY, dè-lîng'kwèn-sè, s. [delinquencia, Lat.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys*.

DÈ'LI'NQUENT, dè-lîng'kwènt, s. [from delinquens, Lat.] An offender. *Ben Jonson*.

To DÈ'LI'QUATE, dè-lè-kwâ-te, v. n. [deliquo, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth*.

DÈ'LIQUA'TION, dè-lè-kwâ'shûn, s. [deliquatio, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

DÈ'LI'QUUM, dè-lî-kwè-ûm, s. [Latin.] A chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire.

DÈ'LI'RAMENT, dè-lî-râ-nènt, s. [delinamentum, Lat.] A dotting or foolish idle story. *Dict.*

To DÈ'LI'RATE, dè-lî-râ-te, v. n. [deliro, Lat.] To dote; to rave.

DÈ'LI'RA'TION, dè-lè-râ'shûn, s. [deliratio, Latin.] Dotage; folly.

DÈ'LI'RIOUS, dè-lî-rè-ûs, a. [delirius, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; dotting. *Swift*.

DÈ'LI'RUM, dè-lî-rè-ûm, s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot*.

To DÈ'LI'VER, dè-lî-vè-r, v. a. [deliverer, French.]—1. To give; to yield; to offer. *Dryden*.—2. To cast away; to throw off. *Pope*.—3. To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Samuel*.—4. To save; to rescue; to free. *Shaks*.—5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift*.—6. To disburden a woman of a child. *Peacham*.

To DÈ'LI'VER over, dè-lî-vè-r, v. a.—1. To put into another's hands. *Shaks*.—2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden*.

To DÈ'LI'VER UP, dè-lî-vè-r-ûp, v. a. To surrender; to give up. *Shakspeare*.

DÈ'LI'VERANCE, dè-lî-vè-rân-se, s. [delivrance, French.]—1. The act of delivering up a thing to another.—2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. *Dryden*.—3. The act of speaking; utterance. *Shaks*.—4. The act of bringing children. *Shakspeare*.

DÈ'LI'VE'ERER, dè-lî-vè-r-èr, s. [from deliver.]—1. A savor; a rescuer; a preserver. *Bacon*.—2. A relater; one that communicates something. *Bayle*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plû;—

- DELIVERY, dê-liv'û-ê, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of delivering, or giving.—2. Release; rescue; saving. *Shaks.*—3. A surrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*—4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.*—5. Use of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*—6. Childbirth. *Laiah.*
- DELL, dêl, s. [from dal, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spenser. Tickell.*
- DELPH, dêli, s. A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift.*
- DELUDABLE, dê-lû'dâ-bl, a. [from delude.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*
- TO DELUDE, dê-lû-de', v. a. [deludo, Latin.]—1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*—2. To disappoint; to frustrate.
- DELU'DER, dê-lû'dûr, s. [from delude.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor. *Granville.*
- TO DELVE, dêlv, v. a. [deljan, Saxon.]—1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. *Philips.*—2. To fathom; to sift. *Shakspeare.*
- DELVE, dêlv, s. [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfall; a den. *Ben Jonson.*
- DELVER, dêl'vûr, s. [from delve.] A digger.
- DELUGE, dê'lûje, s. [deluge, Fr.]—1. A general inundation. *Burnet.*—2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*—3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.
- TO DELUGE, dê'lûje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*—2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink. *Pope.*
- DELUSION, dê-lû'zhûn, s. [delusio, Lat.]—1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.—2. A false representation; illusion; error. *Prior.*
- DELUSIVE, dê-lû'siv, a. [from delusus, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Prior.*
- DELUSORY, dê-lû'sûr-ê, a. [from delusus, Latin.] Apt to deceive. *Granville.*
- DE'MAGOGUE, dê-m'â-gôg, s. [δῆμαγωγός.] A ringleader of the rabble. *South.*
- DEMAIN, }
DEME'AN, } dê-mêne', s.
DEME'SNE, }
- [domain, French.] That land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips. Swift.*
- DEMAND, dê-mând, s. [demande, French.]—1. A claim; a challenging. *Locke.*—2. A Question; an interrogation.—3. A calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.*—4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. *Blount.*
- TO DEMAND, dê-mând', v. a. [demandeur, French.] To claim; to ask for with authority. *Peacham.*
- DEMANDABLE, dê-mân'dâ-bl, a. [from demand.] That may be demanded, requested, asked for. *Bacon.*
- DEMANDANT, dê-mân'dânt, s. [from demand.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Coke.*
- DEMANDER, dê-mân'dûr, s. [demandeur, French.]—1. One that requires a thing with authority.—2. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.*—3. A dupeur.
- DEME'AN, dê-mêne', s. [from demener, French.] A mien; presence; carriage. *Spenser.*
- TO DEME'AN, dê-mêne', v. a. [from demener, Fr.]—1. To behave; to carry one's self. *Tillotson.*—2. To lessen, to debase; to undervalue. *Shakspeare.*
- DEME'ANOUR, dê-mê'nâr, s. [demener, French.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*
- DEME'ANS, dê-mênz', s. pl. An estate in goods or lands.
- TO DEMENTATE, dê-mên'tâte, v. n. [demento, Latin.] To grow mad.
- DEMENTATION, dê-mên-tâ'shûn, s. [dementatio, Lat.] State of being mad or frantick.
- DEMERIT, dê-mêr'it, s. [demerite, Fr.] The opposite to merit; ill deserving. *Spenser.*
- TO DEMERIT, dê-mêr'it, v. a. To deserve blame or punishment.
- DEMERSED, dê-mêr'sêd, a. [from demersus, Lat.] Plunged.
- DEMERSON, dê-mêr'shûn, s. [demersio, Latin.] A drowning.
- DE'MI, dêm'ê, inseparable particle. [demi, French.] Half; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.
- DE'MI-CANNON, dêm'ê-kân-nûn, s. [demi and cannon.]
- DE'MI-CANNON Lowest, dêm'ê-kân-nûn. A great gun that carries a ball thirty pound's weight.
- DE'MI-CANNON Ordinary, dêm'ê-kân-nûn. A great gun. It carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight.
- DE'MI-CANNON of the greatest size, dêm'ê-kân-nûn. A gun. It carries a ball thirty-six pounds weight. *Wilkins.*
- DE'MI-CULVERIN of the lowest size, dêm'ê-kâl'vêr-in. A gun. It carries nine pounds weight.
- DE'MI-CULVERIN Ordinary, dêm'ê-kâl'vêr-in. A gun. It carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.
- DE'MI-CULVERIN elder sort, dêm'ê-kâl'vêr-in. A gun. It carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*
- DE'MI-DEVIL, dêm'ê-dêv'vl, s. Half a devil. *Shaks.*
- DE'MIGOD, dêm'ê-gôd, s. [demi and god.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god.
- DE'MI-LANCE, dêm'ê-lânse, s. [demi and lance.] A light lance; a spear. *Dryden.*
- DE'MI-MAN, dêm'ê-mân, s. Half a man. *Knolles.*
- DE'MI-WOLF, dêm'ê-wûlf, s. [demi and wolf.] Half a wolf. *Shakspeare.*
- DE'MISE, dê'mîse, s. [from demetere, demis, French.] Death; decease. *Swift.*
- TO DEMISE, dê'mîse, v. a. [demis, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*
- DEMISSION, dê-mîsh'ûn, s. [demissio, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*
- DIMISSIVE, dê-mîs'siv, a. [dimissus, Lat.] Humble. *Shenstone.*
- TO DEMIT', dê-mit', v. a. [demitto, Latin.] To depress. *Brown.*
- DEMO'CRACY, dê-môk'krâ-sê, s. [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*
- DE'MOCRAT, dêm'ô-krât, s. [A new coined word from democracy.] A friend to popular government. *Burke.*
- DEMOCRATICAL, dê-mô-krât'ê-kâl, a. [from democracy.] P. taining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*
- DEMOCRATICALLY, dê-mô-krât'ê-kâl-lê, ad. In a democratical manner. *A. Sidney.*
- TO DEMO'LISH, dê-mô'lish, v. a. [demolir, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raise; to destroy. *Tillotson.*
- DEMO'LISHER, dê-mô'lish'ûr, s. [from demolish.] One that throws down buildings.
- DEMOLITION, dêm'ô-lish'ûn, s. [from demolish.] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*
- DE'MON, dê'môn, s. [dæmon, Latin.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit. *Prior.*
- DEMON'IAL, dêm-mô-nî'â-kâl, }
DEMON'ACK, dê-mô-nê-âk, } a.
[from demon.]—1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.—2. Influ need by the devil. *Milton.*
- DEMON'ACK, dê-mô-nê-âk, s. [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*
- DEMON'IAN, dê-mô-nê-ân, a. Devilish. *Milton.*
- DEMONO'CRACY, dê-mô-nôk'krâ-sê, s. [δῆμιον and κρατία.] The power of the devil.
- DEMONO'LATRY, dê-mô-nô'lâ-trê, s. [δῆμιον and λατρεία.] The worship of the devil.
- DEMONO'LOGY, dê-mô-nô'lô-jê, s. [δῆμιον and λογία.] Discourse of the nature of devils.
- DEMONSTRABLE, dê-môn'strâ-bl, a. [demonstrabilis, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Granville.*
- DEMONSTRABLY, dê-môn'strâ-blê, ad. [from demonstrable.] In such a manner as admits of certain proofs. *Clarendon.*
- TO DEMONSTRATE, dê-môn' trâte, v. a. [demonstro, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*
- DEMONSTRATION, dê-môn'strâ'shûn, s. [demonstratio, Lat.]—1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*—2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*

nó, mǒve, nǒr, nǒt;—táte, tâh, hǎll;—ðil;—pǎánd;—thín, Tíis.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dè-món-strá-tív, a. [demonstrativus, Lat.]—1. Having the power of demonstration; invariably connective. *Hooker*.—2. Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dryden*.—3. That which shows, as *demonstrative* pronouns.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dè-món-strá-tív-lè, ad. [from demonstrative.]—1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South*.—2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *B. own*.

DEMONSTRATOR, dè-món-strá-túr, s. [from demonstrate.] One that proves one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY, dè-món-strá-túr-è, a. [from demonstrate.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT, dè-núls-ènt, a. [demulcens, Latin.] Softening; moistening; assuasive. *Arbutino*

TO DEMUR, dè-múr, v. n. [demeurer, French.]—1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Watson*.—2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward*.—3. To doubt; to have scruples. *Butley*.

TO DEMUR, dè-múr, v. a. To doubt of. *Milton*.

DEMUR, dè-múr, s. [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation. *South*.

DEMURE, dè-múre, a. [des mœurs, French.]—1. Sober; decent. *Spenser*.—2. Grave; affectedly modest. *Bacon*. *Swift*.

TO DEMURE, dè-múre, v. n. [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shakspeare*.

DEMURELY, dè-múre-lè, ad. [from demure.]—1. With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bacon*.—2. Solemnly. *Shakspeare*.

DEMURENESS, dè-múre-nès, s. [from demure.]—1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.—2. Affected modesty.

DEMURER, dè-múr-rúr, s. [demeurer, French.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Coael*.

DEMY, dè-múl, s. A kind of paper larger than crown.

DEN, dèn, s. [Den, Sax.]—1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker*.—2. The cave of a wild beast. *Dryden*.—3. *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson*.

DENY, dè-ná, s. D. nial; refusal. *Shakspeare*.

DENDROLOGY, dèn-drò-lò-jè, s. [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.

DENYABLE, dè-ná-á-bl, a. [from deny.] That which may be denied. *Brown*.

DENYAL, dè-ná-ál, s. [from deny.]—1. Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sidney*.—2. Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shaks*.—3. Aljuration; contrary to acknowledgment or profession of adherence. *South*.

DENYER, dè-ní-rúr, s. [from deny.]—1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts*.—2. One that does not own or acknowledge. *South*.—3. A refuser; one that refuses. *K. Charles*.

DENTER, dè-nè-rè, s. [from denarius, Latin.] A small denomination of French money.

TO DENIGRATE, dèn-è-grá-te, or dè-ní-grá-te, v. a. [denigro, Lat.] To blacken. *Brown*. *Boyle*.

DENIGRATION, dèn-è-grá-shún, s. [denigratio, Lat.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle*.

DENIZATION, dèn-è-zá-shún, s. [from denizen.] The act of enfranchising. *Davies*.

DENIZEN, } dèn-è-zn, s.

DENISON, } [from dy nashlyn, Welsh, a man of the city.]—1. A freeman; one enfranchised. *Davies*.—2. [In law.] A denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained, *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. *Blackstone*.

TO DENIZEN, dèn-è-zn, v. a. To enfranchise; to make free. *Donne*.

TO DENOMINATE, dè-nóm-è-ná-te, v. a. [denomino, Latin.] To name; to give a name to. *Hammond*.

DENOMINATION, dè-nóm-è-ná-shún, s. [denominatio, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers*.

DENOMINATIVE, dè-nóm-è-ná-tív, a. [from denominatio.]—1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.—2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker*.

DENOMINATOR, dè-nóm-è-ná-túr, s. from denominatio.] The giver of a name. *Brown*.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, dè-nóm-è-ná-túr. Is the number below the line, showing the measure and quality of the parts which any integer is divided into. *Harris*.

DENOTATION, dèn-ò-tá-shún, s. [denotatio, Lat.] The act of denoting.

TO DENOTE, dè-nòt-, v. n. [denoto, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

TO DENOUNCE, dè-nóun-è, v. a. [denuncio, Lat.] denouncer, French.]—1. To threaten by proclamation. *Decay of Piety*.—2. To give information against. *Ayliffe*.

DENOUNCEMENT, dè-nóun-è-mènt, s. [from denuncio.] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown*.

DENOUNCER, dè-nóun-súr, s. [from denuncio.] One that declares some menace. *Dryden*.

DENSE, dèn-se, a. [densus, Lat.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Locke*.

DENSITY, dèn-sè-rè, s. [densitas, Lat.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion of parts. *Newton*.

DENTAL, dèn-tál, a. [denta is, Latin.]—1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.—2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder*.

DENTAL, dèn-tál, s. A small shell-fish. *Woodward*.

DENTE/LLI, dèn-tè-lè, s. [Ital.] Modillions.

DENTICULATION, dèn-tík-ù-lá-shún, s. [denticulatus, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth. *Grevé*.

DENTICULATED, dèn-tík-ù-lá-tèl, a. [denticulatus, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DENFIFRICE, dèn-tè-frís, s. [dens and frico, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *Ben Jonson*.

DENTIST, dèn-tíst, s. [from dens, Lat.] A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth. *Berdmore*.

DENTIATION, dèn-tísh-ún, s. [demitio, Latin.]—1. The act of breeding the teeth.—2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

TO DENUDATE, dè-nú-dá-te, v. a. [denudo, Latin.] To divest; to strip. *Decay of Piety*.

DENUATION, dè-nú-dá-shún, s. [from denudate.] The act of stripping.

TO DENUDE, dè-nú-dè, v. a. [denudo, Latin.] To strip; to make naked. *Carendon*.

DENUNCIATION, dèn-núun-shè-á-shún, s. [denunciatio, Lat.] The act of denouncing; a publick menace. *Ward*.

DENUNCIATOR, dè-núun-sl-è-á-túr, s. [from denunciatio, Latin.]—1. He that proclaims any threat.—2. He that lays an information against another. *Ayliffe*.

TO DENY, dè-ní-, v. a. [denier, Fr.]—1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess. *Genesis*.—2. To refuse; not to grant. *Dryden*.—3. To abnegate; to disown. *Joshua*.—4. To renounce; to treat as foreign; or not belonging to one. *Spratt*.

TO DEOBSTRUCT, dè-òb-strúkt, v. a. [deobstruo, Lat.] To clear from impediments. *More*.

DEOBSTRUENT, dè-òb-strú-ènt, s. [deobstruens, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities. *Arbutina*.

DEODAND, dè-ò-dánd, s. [deo dandum, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. *Coael*.

TO DEOPPIATE, dè-òp-pè-á-te, v. a. [de and oppilo, Lat.] To de-obstruct; to clear a passage.

DEOPPIATION, dè-òp-pè-á-shún, s. [from deoppilate.] The act of clearing obstructions. *Brown*.

DEOPPIATIVE, dè-òp-pè-á-tív, a. [from deoppilate.] Deobstruent. *Harvey*.

DEOSCULATION, dè-ò-sk-ù-lá-shún, s. [deosculatio, Lat.] The act of kissing. *Stillingfleet*.

TO DEPAINT, dè-páint, v. n. [depaint, Fr.]—1. To picture; to describe by colours. *Spenser*.—2. To describe. *Cay*.

TO DEPART, dè-párt, v. n. [depart, French.]—1. To go away from a place. *Susanna*.—2. To desert from practice. *Kings*.—3. To be lost; to perish. *Es*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâtj-mâ, mêt,-plue, pln;-

dras.-4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize. *Isaiah.*-5. To desist from a resolution or opinion. *Clarendon.*-6. To die; to de cease; to leave the world. *Genesis.*
 To DEPART, dè-pârt', v. n. To quit; to leave; to retire from. *Ben Jonson.*
 To DEPART, dè-pârt', v. a. [partir, Fr.] To divide; to separate.
 DEPART, dè-pârt', s. [depart, French.]-1. The act of going away. *Shaks.*-2. Death. *Shaks.*-3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.
 DEPARTER, dè-pârt'ûr, s. [from depart.] One that refines metals by separation.
 DEPARTMENT, dè-pârt'ment, s. [department, Fr.] Separate allotment; business assigned to a particular person. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEPARTURE, dè-pârt'shûre, s. [from depart.]-1. A going away.-2. Death; decrease; the act of leaving the present state of existence. *Addison.*-3. A forsaking; an abandoning. *Tillotson.*
 DEPAUCEMENT, dè-pâs'sent, a. [depascens, Latin.] Feeding greedily.
 To DEPASTORE, dè-pâs'tsbûre, v. a. [from depascor, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it. *Spenser.*
 To DEPASTORE, dè-pâs'tshûre, v. n. To feed. *Blackstone.*
 To DEPAUPERATE, dè-pâw'pêr-âte, v. a. [depauper, Lat.] To make poor. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEPECTIBLE, dè-pék'té-bl, a. [from depecto, Latin.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*
 To DEPEINCT, dè-péokt', v. a. [depeindre, Fr.] To paint; to describe in colours. *Spenser.*
 To DEPEND, dè-pënd', v. n. [dependeo, Latin.]-1. To hang from. *Dryden.*-2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation. *Bacon.*-3. To be in suspense. *Bacon.*-4. To DEPEND upon. To rely on; to trust to. *Clarendon.*-5. To be in a state of dependence. *Shaks.*-6. To rest upon any thing as its cause. *Rogers.*
 DEPENDANCE, dè-pên'dânse, }
 DEPENDANCY, dè-pên'dân-sê, } s.
 [from depend.]-1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.-2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryden.*-3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.*-4. State of being at the disposal of another. *Tillotson.*-5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion. *Bacon.*-6. Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker.*
 DEPENDANT, dè-pên'dânt, a. [from depend.] In the power of another. *Hooker.*
 DEPENDANT, dè-pên'dânt, s. [from depend.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another. *Clarendon.*
 DEPENDENCY, dè-pên'dênse, }
 DEPENDENCY, dè-pên'ên-sê, } s.
 [from dependeo, Lat.]-1. Thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another. *Collier.*-2. State of being subordinate, or subject. *Bacon.*-3. That which is not principal, that which is subordinate. *Burnet.*-4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shaks.*-5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*-6. Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stillingfleet.*
 DEPENDENT, dè-pên'dent, a. [dependens, Latin.] Hanging down. *Teacham.*
 DEPENDENT, dè-pên'dent, s. [from dependens, Latin.] One subordinate. *Rogers.*
 DEPENDER, dè-pên'dâr, s. [from depend.] One that reposes on the kindness of another. *Shaks.*
 DEPERDITION, dè-pêr'dish'ân, s. [from deperditus, Lat.] Loss; destruction. *Brown.*
 DEPHLEGMATION, dè-fêl-gem-â'shûn, s. [from dephlegm.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Querry. Boyle.*
 To DEPHLEGM, dè-fêl-gem', }
 To DEPHLEGMATE, dè-fêl-gem-âte, } v. a.
 [dephlegmo, low Lat.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter. *Boyle.*
 DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dè-fêl-gem'êd-nês, s. [from dephlegm.] The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*
 To DEPICT, dè-pikt', v. a. [depingo, depictum, La-

tin.]-1. To paint; to pourtray. *Taylor.*-2. To describe to the mind. *Felton.*
 To DEPICTURE, dè-pikt'shûre, v. a. [de, Latin, and picture.] To represent in painting. *Waver.*
 DEPICTOR, dè-pî'tôr-târ-ê, s. [de and pilus, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.
 DEPILOUS, dè-pî'lûs, a. [de and pilus, Lat.] Without hair. *Brown.*
 DEPLANTATION, dè-plân-â'shûn, s. [deplanto, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.
 DEPLETION, dè-plê'shûn, s. [depleo, depletus, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEPLOABLE, dè-plô-â-bl, a. [from deploro, Latin.]-1. Lamentable; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless. *Clarendon.*-2. Contemptible; despicable; as deplorable nonsense.
 DEPLOABLENESS, dè-plô-â-bl-nês, s. [from deplorable.] The state of being deplorable.
 DEPLOABLY, dè-plô-â-bl-ê, ad. [from deplorable.] Lamentably; miserably. *South.*
 DEPLORATE, dè-plô-âte, a. [deploratus, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*
 DEPLORATION, dè-plô-râ'shûn, s. [from deploro.] The act of deploring.
 To DEPLORE, dè-plô-rê, v. a. [deploro, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
 DEPLORER, dè-plô-rûr, s. [from deploro.] A lamenter; a mourner.
 DEPLUMATION, dè-plû-mâ'shûn, s. [deplumatio, Latin.]-1. Plucking off the feathers.-2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eye-lid, accompanied with the falling of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Philips.*
 To DEPLUME, dè-plû-mê, v. a. [de and pluma, Latin.] To strip off its feathers.
 To DEPOSE, dè-pôz', v. a. [depono, Lat.]-1. To lay down as a pledge or security.-2. To risk upon the success of an adventure. *Hudibras.*
 DEPOSANT, dè-pô-nent, s. [from depono, Lat.]-1. One that espouses his testimony in a court of justice.-2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents. *Clarke.*
 To DEPOPULATE, dè-pôp'û-lâte, v. a. [depopulo, Lat.] To unpeop; to lay waste. *Bacon.*
 DEPOPULATION, dè-pôp'û-lâ'shûn, s. [from depopulate.] The act of unpeopling; havoc; waste.
 DEPOPULATOR, dè-pôp'û-lâ-tûr, s. [from depopulate.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind.
 To DEPORT, dè-pôrt', v. a. [deporter, Fr.] To carry; to demean. *Pohe.*
 DEPORT, dè-pôrt', s. [from the verb.] Demeanour; behaviour. *Milton.*
 DEPORTATION, dè-pô-r-â'shûn, s. [deportatio, Lat.]-1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion.-2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*
 DEPARTMENT, dè-pôrt'ment, s. [deportement, Fr.] 1. Conduct; management. *Watson.*-2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*
 To DEPOSE, dè-pôz', v. a. [depono, Lat.]-1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodward.*-2. To degrade from dignity. *Dryden.*-3. To take away; to divest. *Shaks.*-4. To give testimony; to attest. *Bacon.*-5. To examine any one on his oath. *Shakspeare.*
 To DEPOSE, dè-pôz', v. n. To bear witness. *Sidney.*
 DEPOSITARY, dè-pôz'ê-târ-ê, s. [depositarius, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Shakspeare.*
 DEPOSING, dè-pô-zîng, s. [from depono.] The act of de-throning. *Shakspeare.*
 To DEPOSITE, dè-pô-zît, v. a. [depositum, Latin.]-1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Garth. Bentley.*-2. To lay up as a pledge or security.-3. To place at interest. *Spratt.*-4. To lay aside. *Decay of Piety.*
 DEPOSITE, dè-pô-zît, s. [depositum, Lat.]-1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.-2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.-3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*
 DEPOSITION, dè-pô-zîsh'ân, s.-1. The act of giving publick testimony.-2. The act of degrading one from dignity.
 DEPOSITORY, dè-pô-zê-târ-ê, s. [from deposit.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Addison.*
 DEPRAVATION, dè-pâ-â'shûn, s. [depravatio, Lat.]-1. The act of making any thing bad. *Swift.*

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òù;—pòùnd;—thìn, THIS.

→2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South*.—3. Defamation. *Shakspeare*.
 To DEPRAVE, dè-pràv'e, v. a. [depravo, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt. *Hooker*.
 DEPRAVEDNESS, dè-pràv'd'nèss, s. [from deprave.] Corruption; taint; vitiated state. *Hammond*.
 DEPRAVEMENT, dè-pràv'mènt, s. [from deprave.] A vitiated state. *Brown*.
 DAPRAVER, dè-prà'vâr, s. [from deprave.] A corrupter.
 DEPRAVITY, dè-pràv'è-tè, s. [from deprave.] Corruption.
 DEPRECABLE, dèp'prè-ká-bl, a. [from deprecate.] Capable of being entreated; fit to be entreated. *Scott*.
 To DEPRECATE, dèp'prè-káte, v. a.—1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer. *Sundridge*.—2. To implore mercy. *Prior*.
 DEPRECATION, dèp'prè-ká'shún, s. [deprecatio, Lat.] Prayer against evil. *Brown*.
 DEPRECATIVE, dèp'prè-ká-tív, }
 DEPRECATORY, dèp'prè-ká-tûr-è, } a.
 [from deprecate.] That serves to deprecate. *Bacon*.
 DEPRECA'TOR, dèp'prè-ká'tôr, s. [deprecator, Lat.] An excuser.
 To DEPRECIATE, dè-prè'shè-áte, v. a. [depreciare, Lat.]—1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.—2. To undervalue. *Addison*.
 To DEPREDATE, dèp'prè-dáte, v. a. [depredari, Lat.]—1. To rob; to pillage.—2. To spoil; to devour. *Bacon*.
 DEPREDATION, dèp'prè-dá'shún, s. [depredatio, Lat.]—1. A robbing; a spoiling. *Hayward*.—2. Vornicity; waste. *Bacon*.
 DEPREDATOR, dèp'prè-dá-tôr, s. [depredator, Lat.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon*.
 To DEPREHEND, dèp'prè-hènd' v. a. [deprehendo, Lat.]—1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker*.—2. To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon*.
 DEPREHENSIBLE, dèp'prè-hè'n'sè-bl, a. [from deprehend.]—1. That may be caught.—2. That may be understood.
 DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dèp'prè-hè'n'sè-bl-nèss, s.—1. Capableness of being caught.—2. Intelligibility.
 DEPREHENSION, dèp'prè-hè'n'shún, s. [deprehensio, Lat.]—1. A catching or taking unawares.—2. A discovery.
 To DEPRESS, dè-près', v. a. [from depressus, Lat.]—1. To press or thrust down.—2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton*.—3. To humble; to deject; to sink. *Addison*.
 DEPRESSION, dè-prèsh'ún, s. [depressio, Lat.]—1. The act of pressing down.—2. The sinking or falling in of a surface. *Boyle*.—3. The act of humbling; abasement. *Bacon*.
 DEPRESSION of an Equation, dè-prèsh'ún, [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms of division.
 DEPRESSOR, dè-près'sôr, s. [depressor, Lat.] He that keeps or presses down.
 DEPRIVATION, dèp'prè-vá'shún, s. [from de and privato, Lat.]—1. The act of depriving, or taking away from. *Bentley*.—2. [In law.] Is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or curate, is deprived of his preferments.
 To DEPRIVE, dè-prív'e, v. a. [from de and privo, Lat.]—1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon*.—2. To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden*.—3. To release; to free from. *Spenser*.—4. To put out of any office. *Bacon*.
 DEPRIVER, dè-prív'âr, s. One that deprives another of any thing. *Wollaston*.
 DEPTH, dèp'th, s. [from deep, Dutch.]—1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward. *Baron*.—2. Deep place; not a shoal. *Dryden*.—3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Po verbs*.—4. The middle or height of a season; applied commonly to winter. *Clarendon*.—5. Abstrusness; obscurity. *African*.
 To DEPTHEN, dèp'thm, . a. [diepen, Dutch.] To deepen. *Diet*.
 To DEPUCELATE, dè-pú'sè-láte, v. a. [depuecler, Fr.] To deflower. *Diet*.

DEPULSION, dè-ú'shún, s. [depulsio, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.
 DEPULSORY, dè-pú'sôr-è, a. [from depulsus, Lat.] Putting away.
 To DEPURATE, dèp'ú-ráte, v. a. [deporre, Fr.] To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle*.
 DEPURATE, dèp'ú-ráte, a. [from the verb.]—1. Cleanse; freed from dregs.—2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville*.
 DEPURATION, dèp'ú-rá'shún, s. [depuratio, Lat.] The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle*.
 To DEPURE, dè-pú-rè, v. a. [depurer, French.]—1. To free from impurities.—2. To purge. *Raleigh*.
 DEPUTATION, dèp'ú-tá'shún, s. [deputation, Fr. nch.]—1. The act of d-puting, or sending with a special commission.—2. Vicegerency. *South*.
 To DEPUTE, dè-pú-tè, v. a. [deputer, French.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another. *Roscommon*.
 DEPUTY, dèp'ú-tè, s. [deputè, French, from deputatus, Latin.]—1 A lieutenant; a viceroj. *Hale*.—2. Any one that transacts business for another. *Hooker*.
 To DEQUANTITATE, dè-kwón'tè-áte, v. a. [from de and quantitas, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of. *Brown*.
 DER, dâr, in the beginning of names of places, is derived from DEOR, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; then from the British *dar*, i. e. water. *Gibson*.
 To DERACINATE, dè-rás'sè-náte, v. a. [deraciner, French.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakspeare*.
 To DERAIN, } dè-ránc', v. a.
 To DERAIGN, }
 To prove; to justify. *Blount*.
 To DERANGE, dè-rándje', v. a. [from de, Latin, and range.] To put out of order; to disarrange.
 DERANGEMENT, dè-rándjè'mènt, s. [from the verb.] The state of being out of order.
 DEFRAY dè-frá', s. [from defraye, Fr.] Tumult; disorder; noise.
 To DERE, dère, v. a. [ð. pan, Saxon.] To hurt. *Obsolete*. *Spenser*.
 DERELICTION, dè-rè-lík'shún, s. [derelictio, Lat.] An utter forsaking or leaving. *Hooker*.
 DERELICTS, dè-rè-lík'ts, s. pl. [In law.] Such goods as are will. lly thrown away. *Diet*.
 To DERIDE, dè-íd'e, v. a. [derideo, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock to turn to ridicule. *Tillotson*.
 DERIDER, dè-íd'âr, s. [from the verb.] A mocker; a scuffer. *Hooker*.
 DERISION, dè-íz'hún, s. [derisio, Latin.]—1. The act of deriding or laughing at.—2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-rook. *Jeremiah*. *Milton*.
 DERISIVE, dè-rí'sív, a. [from derideo.] Mocking; scoffing. *Pope*.
 DERISORY, dè-rí'sôr-è, a. [derisorius, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.
 DERIVABLE, dè-rí-vá-bl, a. [from derive.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation. *South*.
 DERIVATION, dè-rí-vá'shún, s. [derivatio, Lat.]—1. A draining of water. *Burnet*.—2. The tracing of a word from its original. *Lodge*.—3. The tracing of any thin from its source. *Hale*.—4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiseman*.
 DERIVATIVE, dè-rí-vá-tív, a. [derivativus, Lat.] D-ri-v-d or taken from another. *Hale*.
 DERIVATIVE, dè-rí-vá-tív, s. [from the adjective.] The thing or word d-ri-ved or taken from another. *South*.
 DERIVATIVELY, dè-rí-vá-tív-lè, ad. [from derivativus.] In a derivative manner.
 To DERIVE, dè-rív'e, v. a. [deriver, French, from derivo, Latin.]—1. To turn the course of any thing. *South*.—2. To deduce from its original. *Boyle*.—3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. *South*.—4. To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton*.—5. To spread from one place to another. *Davies*.—6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, dè-riv', v. n.—1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior*.—2. To descend from. *Shakspeare*.

DERIVER, dè-riv'âr, s. [from derive.] One that draws or fetches from the origin. *South*.

DERN, dèrn, a. [dearn, Saxon.]—1. Sad; solitary.—2. Barbarous; cruel. Out of use.

To DER'NE, dèrn, v. n. [from dèrnian, Saxon; occultate.] To sculk. *Hudson in England's Paranasas*.

DERNFUL, dèrn'fûl, a. [from dern.] Sorrowful. *Spenser's Hystilis*.

DERNIER, dèrn-yâr', a. Last. *Ayliff*.

To DE'ROGATE, dèr'ô-gâte, v. a. [derogo, Lat.]—1. To do an act contrary to a pre eding law or custom. *Hale*.—2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

DE'ROGAT'LY, dèr'ô-gâ-tè-lè, ad. [from derogate.] With derogation. *Shakspeare*.

To DE'ROGATE, dèr'ô-gâte, v. n. To detract.

DE'ROGATE, dèr'ô-gâte, a. [from the verb.] Lessened in value. *Shakspeare*.

DE'ROGATION, dèr'ô-gâ'shûn, s. [derogatio, Lat.]—1. The act of breaking and making void a former law. *South*.—2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. *Hooker*.

DE'ROGATIVE, dèr'ô-gâ-tiv, a. [derogativus, Lat.] Detracting; lessening the value. *Brown*.

DE'ROGATORILY, dèr'ô-gâ-tû-lè, ad. [from derogatory.] In a detracting manner.

DE'ROGATORINESS, dèr'ô-gâ-tû-rè-nèss, s. [from derogatory.] The act of derogating.

DE'ROGATORY, dèr'ô-gâ-tû-rè, a. [derogatorius, Lat.] That lessens the value of. *Brown*.

DER'RING, dèr'ring, s. [from dearnian, Saxon; and rîng] Contention (of any sort) for superiority. *Spenser's December*.

DE'RVIS, dèr'vis, s. [dervis, Fr.] A Turkish priest. *Sney*.

DE'SCANT, dèskânt, s. [descanto, Italian.]—1. A song or tune composed in parts. *Milton*.—2. A discourse; a dissertation; a disquisition branch d out into several divisions or heads. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

To DE'SCANT, dèskânt', v. n.—1. To sing in parts.—2. To discourse copiously; to display with superfluity of words.

To DE'SCEND, dèskènd', v. n. [descendo, Lat.]—1. To come from a higher place to a lower. *Matthew*.

—2. To come suddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. *Pope*.—3. To make an invasion. *Dryden*.—4. To proceed from an original, or ancestor. *Collier*.—5. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. *Locke*.—6. To extend a discourse from general to particular consideration. *Decay of Piety*.

To DE'SCEND, dèskènd', v. a. To walk downward upon any place. *Milton*.

DE'SCENDANT, dèskèndânt, s. [descendant, Fr.] The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon*.

DE'SCENDENT, dèskèndènt, a. [descendens, Lat.]—1. Falling; sinking; coming down. *Ray*.—2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor. *Pope*.

DESCENDIBILITY, dèskèndèb'îl-è-tè, s. [from descendible.] The state or circumstance of being descendible, conformity to rules of descent. *Blackstone*.

DESCENDIBLE, dèskèndèbl, a. [from descend.]—1. Such as may be descended.—2. Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale*.

DESCENSION, dèskèns'ishûn, s. [descensio, Latin.]—1. The act of falling or sinking; descent.—2. A declension; a graduation. *Shakspeare*.—3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Ozeman*.

DESCENSIONAL, dèskèns'ishûn-âl, a. [from descension.] Relating to descent.

DESCEND'NT, dèskènt', s. [descensus, Latin.]—1. The act of passing from a higher place. *Blackmore*.—2. Progress downward. *Locke*.—3. Obliquity; incli-

nation. *Woodward*.—4. Lowest place. *Shakspeare*.—5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Watton*.

Clarendon.—6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke*.—7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury*.—8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Shakspeare*.—9. Offspring; inheritors. *Milton*.—10. A sin 'e step in the scale of genealogy. *Hooker*.—11. A rank in the scale or order of being. *Milton*.

To DESCRIBE, dèskribè, v. a. [describo, Latin.]—1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts*.—2. To delineate; to mark out; as a torch waved about the head describes a circle.—3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Joshua*.—4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dèskrib'âr, s. [from describe.] He that describes. *Brown*.

DESCRIPER, dèskrip'âr, s. [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector. *Crawshaw*.

DESCRIPTION, dèskrip'shûn, s. [descriptio, Lat.]—1. The act of describing or marking out any person or thing by perceptible properties.—2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. *Dryden*.—3. A lax definition. *Watts*.—4. The quality expressed in a description. *Shakspeare*.

To DESCR'Y, dèskri', v. a. [descrier, French.]—1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered.—2. To spy out; to examine at a distance. *Judges*.—3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton*.—4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent. *Raleigh*. *Digby*. *Prior*.

DESCRY', dèskri', s. [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakspeare*.

To DE'SECRATE, dèskèkrâte, v. a. [desecro, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DE'SECRATION, dèskèkrâ'shûn, s. [from desecrate.] The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT, dèz'èrt, s. [desertum, Latin.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place. *Shakspeare*.

DE'SERT, dèz'èrt, a. [desertus, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary. *Deuteronomy*.

To DE'SERT, dèz'èrt', v. a. [deserter, Fr. desero, Latin.]—1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden*.—2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley*.—3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DE'SERT, dèz'èrt', s. [from the adjective.]—1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker*.—2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South*.—3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DE'SERTER, dèz'èrt'âr, s. [from desert.]—1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden*.—2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety*.—3. He that forsakes another. *Pope*.

DE'SERTION, dèz'èrt'shûn, s. [from desert.]—1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers*.—2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South*.

DE'SERTLESS, dèz'èrt'lès, a. [from desert.] Without merit. *Dryden*.

DE'SERTLESSLY, dèz'èrt'lès-lè, ad. [from desertless.] Without desert. *Beaumont & Fletcher*. *King & no King*.

To DE'SERVE, dèz'èrv', v. a. [deservir, French.]—1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker*. *Ozeman*.—2. To be worthy of reward. *South*.

DE'SERVE'DLY, dèz'èrv'èd-lè, ad. [from deserve.] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton*.

DE'SERVER, dèz'èrv'âr, s. [from deserve.] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton*.

DE'SERVING, dèz'èrv'ing, s. [from deserve.] Desert. *Shakspeare's Lear*.

DE'SICCANTS, dèsk'ik-kânts, s. [from desiccate.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers. *Wiseman*.

To DE'SICCATE, dèsk'ik-âte, v. a. [desiccio, Lat.] To dry up. *Hale*.

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pòând;—tûin, TIIIs.

DESICCATION, dês-ik-kâ'shûn, s. [from desiccate.] The act of making dry. *Baron.*

DESICCATIVE, dês-ik-kâ-î-iv, a. [from desiccate.]

That which has the power of drying sores.

To DESIDERATE, dês-îd-ê-râ-té, v. a. [desidero, Latin.] To want; to miss. *Cheyne.*

DESIDIOSE, dês-îd-ê-dse, a. [desidiosus, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *D.*

To DESIGN, dês-sî-né, v. a. [designo, Lat. dessiner, French.]—1. To purpose; to intend any thing.—2. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Silblingfleet.*—3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*

—4. To plan; to project; to form in a radical thought. *Wotton.*—5. To mark out. *Locke.*

DESIGN, dês-sî-né, s. [from the verb.]—1. An intention; a purpose.—2. A schema; a plan of action. *Tillotson.*—3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*—4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison.*

DESIGNABLE, dês-sî-nâ-bl, a. [designo, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Higby.*

To DESIGNATE, dês-îg-nâ-té, v. a. To point out or mark by some particular token.

DESIGNATION, dês-îg-nâ'shûn, s. [designatio, Latin.]—1. The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift.*—2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*—3. Import; intention. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY, dês-î-nêd-lé, ad. [from design.] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitously. *Ray.*

DESIGNER, dês-î-nêr, s. [from design.]—1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Poetry.*—2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison.*

DESIGNING, dês-î-nîng, part. a. [from design.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*

DESIGNLESS, dês-î-nê-lés, a. [from design.] Unknowing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dês-î-nê-lé-lé, ad. [from designless.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*

DESIGNMENT, dês-sî-nê-mênt, s. [from design.]—1. A scheme of hostility. *Shakspeare.*—2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*—3. The idea or sketch of a work. *Dryden.*

DESIRABLE, dês-zî-râ-bl, a. [from desiré.]—1. That which is to be wished with earnestness. *Rogers.*—2. Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*

DESIRE, dês-zî-ré, s. [desir, French; desiderium, Latin.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*

To DESIRE, dês-zî-ré, v. a. [desirer, French.]—1. To wish; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*—2. To express wishes; to appear to long. *Dryden.*—3. To ask; to entreat. *Snakspeare.*

DESIRER, dês-zî-râr, s. [from desiré.] One that is eager of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

DESIROUS, dês-zî-râs, a. [from desiré.] Full of desire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*

DESIROUSNESS, dês-zî-râs-nêss, s. [from desirous.] Fullness of desire.

DESIROUSLY, dês-zî-râs-lé, ad. [from desirous.] Eagerly; with desire.

To DESIST, dês-sîs-t, v. n. [desisto, Lat.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton.*

DESISTANCE, dês-sîs-tâns, s. [from desist.] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*

DESISTIVE, dês-sî-tiv, a. [desistis, Latin.] Ending; concluding. *Watts.*

DESK, dês-k, s. [dîsch, a table, Dutch.] An inching table for the use of writers or readers. *Wallon.*

DESOLATE, dês-sò-lâ-té, a. [desolatus, Latin.]—1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*—2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jeremiah.*—3. Solitary; without society.

To DESOLATE, dês-sò-lâ-té, v. a. [desolo, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants. *Thomson.*

DESOLATELY, dês-sò-lâ-té-lé, ad. [from desolate.] In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, dês-sò-lâ'shûn, s. [from desolate.]—1. Destruction of inhabitants. *Spenser.*—2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. *Sidney.*—3. A place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiah.*

DESPAIR, dês-pâ-îr, s. [desespoir, Fr.]—1. Hopelessness; despondence. *Corinthians.*—2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakspeare.*—3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*

To DESPAIR, dês-pâ-îr, v. n. [despero, Lat.] To be without hope; to despond. *Wake.*

DESPAIRER, dês-pâ-î-râr, s. [from despair.] One without hope. *Dryden.*

DESPAIRFUL, dês-pâ-î-r-ûl, a. [despair and full.] Hopeless. *Obsolete.* *Sidney.*

DESPAIRINGLY, dês-pâ-î-rîng-lé, ad. [from despairing.] In a manner betokening hopelessness. *Boyle.*

To DESPATCH, dês-pâtsh', v. a. [deprecher, Fr.]—1. To send away hastily. *Temple.*—2. To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shakspeare.*—3. To perform a business quickly. *Locke.*—4. To conclude an affair with another. *Shakspeare.*

DESPATCH, dês-pâtsh', s. [from the verb.]—1. Hasty execution. *Crane.*—2. Conduct; management. *Shakspeare.*—3. Express; hasty messenger or message.

DESPATCHFUL, dês-pâtsh'-fûl, a. [from despatch.] Bent on haste. *Pope.*

DESPERATE, dês-pé-râ-té, a. [desperatus, Lat.]—1. Being without hope. *Shakspeare.*—2. Without care of safety; rash. *Hammond.*—3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrevocable. *Locke.*—4. Mad; hot-brain'd; furious. *Spenser.*

DESPERATELY, dês-pé-râ-té-lé, ad. [from desperate.]—1. Furiously; madly. *Brown.*—2. In a great degree; thus to use is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dês-pé-râ-té-nêss, s. [from desperate.] Madness; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*

DESPERATION, dês-pé-râ'shûn, s. [from desperate.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency. *Hammond.*

DESPICABLE, dês-pé-kâ-bl, a. [despicabilis, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. *Hooker.*

DESPICABLENESS, dês-pé-kâ-bl-nêss, s. [from despicable.] Meaness; villainess. *Decay of Piety.*

DESPICABLY, dês-pé-kâ-bl-é, ad. [from despicable.] Meanly; sordidly. *Addison.*

DESPISABLE, dês-spî-zâ-bl, a. [from to despise.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. *Arbutnot.*

To DESPISE, dês-spî-zé, v. a. [despiser, old Fr.]—1. To scorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah.*—2. To abhor. *Shakspeare.*

DESPISER, dês-spî-zâr, s. [from despise.] Contemner; scorner. *Swift.*

DESPITE, dês-spî-té, s. [spijt, Dutch, dépit, Fr.]—1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Sprat.*—2. Defiance. *Blackmore.*—3. Act of malice. *Milton.*

To DESPITE, dês-spî-té, v. a. [from the noun.] To vex; to affront. *Raleigh.*

DESPITEFUL, dês-spî-té-fûl, a. [despite and full.] Malicious; full of spleen. *King Charles.*

DESPITEFULLY, dês-spî-té-fûl-lé, ad. [from despiteful.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Matthews.*

DESPITEFULNESS, dês-spî-té-fûl-nêss, s. [from despiteful.] Malice; hate; malignity. *Wisdom.*

DESPITEOUS, dês-spî-tshûs, a. [from despite.] Malicious; furious. *Spenser.*

To DESPOLI, dês-pò-îl, v. a. [despolio, Lat.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIATION, dês-pò-lé-â'shûn, s. [from despolio, Latin.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, dês-pònd', v. n. [despondeo, Latin.]—1. To despair; to lose hope. *Dryden.*—2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPONDENCY, dês-pònd'-dêm-sé, s. [from despondent.] Despair; hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, dês-pònd'-dênt, a. [despondens, Lat.] Despairing; hopeless. *Bentley.*

DESPONDINGLY, dês-pònd'-îng-lé, ad. In a desponding manner. *Bolingbroke.*

To DESPONSATE, dês-spòn-sâ-té, v. a. [desponso, Lat.] To betroth; to affiancé.

DESPONSATION, dês-pòn-sâ'shûn, s. [from desponsate.] The betrothing persons to each other.

DET

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

DE'SPOT, dè'pôt. s. [Despotus.] An absolute prince; as, the *despot* of Servia.
 DESPOTICAL, dè's-pô'tè-kâl, } a.
 DESPOTICK, dè's-pô'tik, }
 [from despot.] Absolute in power; unlimited in authority. *South*.
 DESPOTICALNESS, dè's-pô'tè-kâl-nès, s. [from despotical.] Absolute authority.
 DESPOTICALLY, dè's-ô'tè-kâl-lè, ad. In a despotical manner. *Blackstone*.
 DESPOTISM, dè's-pô'tizm, s. [despotisme, Fr. from despot.] Absolute power.
 To DESPU'MATE, dè's-pù'mâte, v. n. [despumo Lat.] To throw off parts in fo. m.
 DESPUMA'TION, dè's-pù-mâ'shûn, s. [from despumate.] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.
 DESQUAMA'TION, dè's-kwâ-mâ'shûn, s. [from squama, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones.
 DESSE'RT, dèz-zèrt', s. [desserte, Fr.] The last course at an entertainment. *King*.
 To DESTINATE, dè's'tè-nâte, v. a. [destino, Latin.] To design for any particular end. *Ray*.
 DESTINA'TION, dè's-tè-nâ'shûn, s. [from destinate.] —1. The act of appointing.—2. The purpose for which any thing is appointed. *Hale*.
 To DESTINE, dè-'tîn, v. a. [destino, Lat.]—1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any state. *Milton*. —2. To appoint to any use or purpose. *Arbutnot*. —3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior*.—4. To fix unalterably. *Prior*.
 DESTINY, dè's'tè-nè, s. [destinée, French.]—1. The power that spins life, and determines fate. *Shaks*.—2. Fate; invincible necessity. *Denham*.—3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakspeare*.
 DESTITUTE, dè's-tè-tûte, a. [desitutus, Latin.]—1. Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker*.—2. In want of. *Dryden*.
 DESTITUTION, dè's-tè-tû'shûn, s. [from destitute.] Want; the state in which something is wanted. *Hooker*.
 To DESTROY, dè-strô'é, v. a. [destruo, Lat.]—1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. *Genesis*.—2. To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles*.—3. To kill. *Deut. Hale*.—4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley*.
 DESTROYER, dè-strô'é-âr, s. [from destroy.] The person that destroys. *Raleigh*.
 DESTRU'CIBLE, dè-strûk'tè-bl, a. [from destruo, Lat.] Liable to destruction.
 DESTRUCTI'BLITY, dè-strûk'tè-bl'è-tè, s. [from destructible.] Liable to destruction.
 DESTRU'CTION, dè-strûk'shûn, s. [destruatio, Lat.]—1. The act of destroying; waste.—2. Murder, massacre. *Waller*.—3. The state of being destroyed.—4. A destroyer; depopulator. *Psalms*.—5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matth*.
 DESTRU'CTIVE, dè-strûk'tiv, a. [destruativus, low Lat.] That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation. *Dryden*.
 DESTRU'CTIVELY, dè-strûk'tiv-lè, ad. [from destructive.] Ruinously; mischievously. *Decay of Piety*.
 DESTRU'CTIVENESS, dè-strûk'tiv-nès, s. [from destructive.] The quality of destroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety*.
 DESTRU'CTOR, dè-strûk'tûr, s. [from destroy.] Destroyer; consumer. *Boyle*.
 DESUDA'TION, dè's-û-dâ'shûn, s. [desudatio, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.
 DESUE'TUDE, dè's-swè-tûde, s. [desuetudo, Latin.] Cessation from being accustomed.
 DESULTORIOUS, dè's-ûl-tô're-ûs, } a.
 DESULTORY, dè's-ûl-tûr-è, }
 [desultorius, Lat.] Removing from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. *Norris*.
 To DESU'ME, dè's-ûmè, v. a. [desumo, Lat.] To take from any thing. *Hale*.
 To DETACH, dè-tâsh', v. a. [detacher, Fr.]—1. To separate; to disengage. *Woodward*.—2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison*.
 DETACHMENT, dè-tâsh'mènt, s. [from detach.] A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Blackmore*.

DET

To DETAIL, dè-tâle', v. a. [de-tailier, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularize. *Cheyne*.
 DETAIL, dè-tâle', s. [detail, Fr.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward*.
 To DETA'IN, dè-tâne', v. a. [detineo, Lat.]—1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor*.—2. To withhold; to keep back. *Broome*.—3. To restrain from departure. *Judges*.—4. To hold in custody.
 DETA'INDER, dè-tâne'dûr, s. [from detain.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.
 DETA'INER, dè-tâ'nûr, s. [from detain.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains
 DETA'INMENT, dè-tâne'mènt, s. [from detain, v.] The act of detaining. *Blackstone*.
 To DETE'CT, dè-tèkt', v. a. [detectus, Lat.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.
 DETE'CTER, dè-tèkt'tûr, s. [from detect.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide. *Decay of Piety*.
 DETE'CTION, dè-tèkt'shûn, s. [from detect.]—1. Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Sprat*.—2. Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward*.
 DETEN'TION, dè-tèn'shûn, s. [from detain.]—1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shaks*. —2. Confinement; restraint. *Bacon*.
 To DETER, dè-tèr', v. a. [detereo, Lat.] To discourage from any thing. *Tillotson*.
 DETERMENT, dè-tèr'mènt, s. [from deter.] Cause of discouragement. *Boyle*.
 To DETERGE, dè-tèrjè', v. a. [detergo, Lat.] To cleanse a sore. *Wiseman*.
 DETERGENT, dè-tèrjènt, a. [from detergo.] That which cleanses. *Arbutnot*.
 DETERIORA'TION, dè-tèr-è-râ'shûn, s. [from deterior, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse.
 DETERMINABLE, dè-tèr'mè-nâ-bl, a. [from determinare.] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle*.
 To DETERMINATE, dè-tèr'mè-nâte, v. a. [determiner, Fr.] To limit; to fix. *Shakspeare*.
 DETERMINATE, dè-tèr'mè-nâte, a. [determinatus, Lat.]—1. Limited; determined. *Bentley*.—2. Established; settled by rule. *Hooker*.—3. Decisive; conclusive. *Shaks*.—4. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney*.—5. Resolved. *Shakspeare*.
 DETERMINATELY, dè-tèr'mè-nâte-lè, ad. [from determinate.] Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney*. *Tillotson*.
 DETERMINATENESS, dè-tèr'mè-nâte-nès, s. [from determinate.] Resoluteness, the state of being fixed or determined.
 DETERMINA'TION, dè-tèr'mè-nâ'shûn, s. [from determinate.]—1. Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke*.—2. The result of deliberation. *Hale*. *Calamy*.—3. Judicious decision. *Gulliver's Travels*.
 DETERMINATIVE, dè-tèr'mè-nâ-tiv, a. [from determinate.]—1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall*.—2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts*.
 DETERMINA'TOR, dè-tèr'mè-nâ-tûr, s. [from determine.] One who determines. *Brown*.
 To DETERMINE, dè-tèr'mîn, v. a. [determiner, Fr.]—1. To fix; to settle. *Shaks*.—2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South*.—3. To bound; to confine. *Atterbury*.—4. To adjust; to limit. *Locke*.—5. To direct to any certain point.—6. To influence the choice. *Locke*.—7. To resolve. *Sam*.—8. To decide. *Locke*.—9. To put an end to; to destroy. *Shakspeare*.
 To DETERMINE, dè-tèr'mîn, v. n.—1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion. *Milton*.—2. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward*.—3. To come to a decision. *Shaks*.—4. To end consequentially. *Temple*.—5. To resolve concerning any thing. *Shakspeare*.
 DETERRA'TION, dè-tèr-râ'shûn, s. [de and terra, Lat.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward*.
 DETERSION, dè-tèr'shûn, s. [from detergo, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman*.
 DETER'SIVE, dè-tèr'siv, a. [from detergo.] Having the power to cleanse a sore.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, bóll;—ðll;—pòðnd;—thín, THIS.

DETERGIVE, dè-tèr'sív, s. An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wæman.*
 To DETERGE, dè-tèr'st, v. a. [detestor, Latin.] To hate; to abhor. *Soudá.*
 DETESTABLE, dè-tè'stá-bl, a. [from detest.] Haeful; abhorred. *Hayward.*
 DETESTABLY, dè-tè'stá-blé, ad. [from detestable.] Hatefully; abominably. *South.*
 DETESTATION, dè-tè'stá'shún, s. [from detest.] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.
 DETESTER, dè-tè'stúr, s. [from detest.] One that hates.
 To DETHRONE, dè-thròne', v. a. [dethroner, Fr.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.
 DETINUE, de-tín'ù, s. [deténe, Fr.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Covel.*
 DETONATION, dèt-ò-ná'shún, s. [detono, Latin.] A noise somewhat more forcible than ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. *Quincy.*
 To DETONIZE, dèt-tò-níze, v. a. [from detono, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbutnot.*
 To DETORT, dè-tòrt', v. a. [detortus, of detorqueo, Latin.] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden.*
 To DETRACT, dè-trákt', v. a. [detractum, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon.*
 DETRACTER, dè-trákt'tár, s. [from detract.] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*
 DETRACTION, dè-trákt'shún, s. [detractio, Latin; detractio, Fr.] Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Ayliff.*
 DETRACTORY, dè-trákt'túr-ré, a. [from detract.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. *Brown.*
 DETRACTRESS, dè-trákt'trés, s. [from detract.] A censorious woman. *Addison.*
 DETRIMENT, dèt'trè-mènt, s. [detrimentum, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*
 DETRIMENTAL, dèt-trè-mènt'ál, a. [from detriment.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison.*
 DETRITION, dè-trìsh'ún, s. [detero, detritus, Lat.] The act of wearing away.
 To DETRUDE, dè-tròdd', v. a. [detrudo, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*
 To DETRUNCATE, dè-trúng'káté, v. a. [detruncio, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to shorten.
 DETRUNCATION, dèt-rún-ká'shún, s. [from detruncate.] The act of lopping.
 DETRUSION, dè-tròd'zhún, s. [detrusio, Latin.] The act of thrusting down. *Keil.*
 DETURBATION, dèt-túr-bá'shún, s. [deturbo, Lat.] The act of throwing down; degradation.
 To DEWASTATE, dè-vá'státe, v. a. To lay waste; to plunder.
 DEWASTATION, dè-vá'stá'shún, s. [devasto, Lat.] —1. Waste; havoc. *Garth.*—2. [In Law] Waste of the goods of the deceased, by an executor or administrator. *Blackstone.*
 DEUCE, d'úse, s. [Aux, Fr.] Two. *Shakspeare.*
 To DEVE'LOP, dè-vè'lop, v. a. [developer, Fr.] To disengage from something that enfold and conceal. *Pe.*
 DEVE'RGENCE, dè-vèr'jènsé, s. [devergentia, Lat.] Declivity; declination.
 To DEVE'ST, dè-vè'st', v. a. [devester, Fr.]—1. To strip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*—2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*—3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*
 DEVE'X, dè-vèks, a. [deventus, Lat.] Bending down; declivous.
 DEVE'XITY, dè-vèks'è-té, s. [from devex.] Incurvation downward.
 To DEVIATE, dè-vè-áte, v. n. [de via deviere,

Lat.]—1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*—2. To go astray; to err; to sin.
 DEVIATION, dè-vè-á'shún, s. [from deviate.]—1. The act of quitting the right way; error. *Cheyne.*—2. Variation from established rule. *Holder.*—3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*
 DEVICE, dè-vì'sé', s. [from devicé.]—1. Contrivance; a stratagem. *Atterbury.*—2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.—3. The emblem on a shield. *Prior.*—4. Invention; genius. *Shaks.*
 DEVIL, dè'vìl, s. [Diofol, Saxon.]—1. A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shaks.*—2. A wicked man or woman. *Shaks.*—3. A ludicrous term for mischief. *Granville.*
 DEVILISH, dè'vìl-ìsh, a. [from devil.]—1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Sidney.*—2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shaks.*
 DEVILISHLY, dè'vìl-ìsh-lé, ad. [from devilish.] In a manner suiting the devil; wickedly. *South.*
 DEVILKIN, dè'vìl'-kìn, s. A little devil.
 DEVIOUS, dè'vì-ús, a. [devius, Lat.]—1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*—2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson.*—3. Erring; going astray from rectitude. *Clariss.*
 DEVISABLE, dè-vìz'á-bl, a. [from devise.] Capable of being devised. *Blackstone.*
 To DEVISE, dè-vìze', v. a. [deviser, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*
 To DEVISE, dè-vìze', v. n. To consider; to contrive.
 DEVISE, dè-vìze, or dè-vìse', s. [devise, a will.]—1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Coxwell.*—2. Contrivance; device. *Hooker.*
 To DEVISE, dè-vìze', v. n. [from the noun.] To grant by will.
 DEVISER, dè-vìz'ár, s. [from devise.] A contriver; an inventor. *Greiv.*
 DEVISOUR, dè-vìs'òór, s. [from devise.] He that gives by will.
 DEVITABLE, dè'vì-tá-bl, a. [devitabilis, Lat.] Possible to be avoided.
 DEVITATION, dè'vì-tá'shún, s. [devitatio, Latin.] The act of escaping.
 DEVOID, dè'vòid', a. [vuide, French.]—1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.*—2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*
 DEVOIR, dè'vòvòr', s. [devoir, Fr.]—1. Service. *Knolles.*—2. Act of civility or obsequiousness. *Pope.*
 To DEVOLVE, dè'vòlv', v. a. [devolvere, Lat.]—1. To roll down. *Woodward.*—2. To move from one hand to another. *Addison.*
 To DEVOLVE, dè'òlv', v. n. To fall in succession into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*
 DEVOLUTION, dè'vò-lú'shún, s. [devolutio, Lat.]—1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*—2. Passage from hand to hand. *Hale.*
 DEVORATION, dè'vò-rá'shún, s. [from devoro, Lat.] The act of devouring.
 To DEVOTE, dè'vòt', v. a. [devotus, Lat.]—1. To dedicate; to consecrate. *Shaks.*—2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Greiv.*—3. To curse; to execrate. *Dryden.*
 DEVOTEDNESS, dè'vòt'èd-nèss, s. [from devote.] The state of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*
 DEVOTÉE, dè'vò-tè-é, s. [devot, Fr.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.
 DEVOTEMENT, dè'vòt'mènt, s. [from devote.] Vowed dedication.
 DEVOTION, dè'vò'shún, s. [devotion, Fr.]—1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.—2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*—3. An act of eternal worship. *Hooker.*—4. Prayer; expression of devotion. *Sprat.*—5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God. *Law.*—6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shaks.*—7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*—8. Disposal; power. *Claydon.*
 DEVOTIONAL, dè'vò'shún-ál, a. [from devotion.] Pertaining to devotion. *K. Charles.*
 DEVOTIONALIST, dè'vò'shún-ál-ìst, s. [from devotion.] A man zealous without knowledge.
 DEVOTIONIST, dè'vò'shún-ìst, s. [from devotion.] A devout person.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fâti—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

TO DEVOU'R, dè-vôû'r, v. a. [devo-ro, Lat.]-1. To eat up ravenously. *Shaks.*-2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.*-3. To swallow up; to annihilate. *South.*

DEVOU'RER, dè-vôû'râr, s. [from devour.] A consumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOU'TY, dè-vôû'té, a. [devo-tus, Lat.]-1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy orders. *Rogers.*-2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*-3. Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

DEVOU'TLY, dè-vôû'tlé, ad. [from devout.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously. *Addison.*

DEUSE, dâse, s. [more properly than d-uc-, *Junius*; from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY, dû-têr-ôg'â-mé, s. [δευτερος and γαμος.] A second marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY, dû-têr-ôn'ô-mé, s. [δευτερος and νόμος.] The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY, dû-têr-ôs'kô-pé, s. [δευτερος and σκοπειν.] The second intention. *Brown.*

DEW, dû, s. [Deep, Sax.] The moisture upon the ground. *Pope.*

TO DEW, dû, v. a. [from the noun] To wet as with dew; to moisten. *Spenser.*

DE'WBERRY, dû'bêr-ri, s. [from dew and berry.] Raspberries. *Hammer. Shakspeare.*

DEW'BESPANGLED, dû'bè-spâng-gld, a. Bespangled with dew.

DEWBESPRE'NT, dû'bè-sprênt', part. [dew and besprent.] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DE'WDROP, dû'drôp, s. [dew and drop.] A drop of dew which sprinkles at sun-rise. *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP, dû'lap, s. [from lapping or licking the dew.]-1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addison.*-2. The lip flaccid with age. *Shakspeare.*

DE'WLAPT, dû'lap't, a. [from dewlap.] Furnished with dewlaps. *Shakspeare.*

DEWSPRINKLED, dû'sprînk-kld, a. Sprinkled with dew.

DE'W'WORM, dû'wôrm, s. [from dew and worm.] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*

DE'WY, dû'é, a. [from d w.]-1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.-2. Moist with dew; roscid. *Milton.*

DE'XTER, dèks'têr, a. [Lat.] The right; not the left. *Shakspeare.*

DEXTERITY, dèks-têr'é-té, s. [dexteritas, Latin.]-1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill.-2. Readiness of contrivance. *Bacon.*

DEXTEROUS, dèks'têr-ús, a. [dexter, Lat.]-1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.-2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY, dèks'têr-ús-lé, ad. [from dexteros.] Expertly; skillfully; artfully. *South.*

DE'XTRAL, dèks'trâl, a. [dexter, Lat.] The right; not the left. *Brown.*

DEXTRALITY, dèks-trâl'é-té, s. [from dextral.] The state of being on the right side. *Brown.*

DEY, dâ, s. The supreme governor in some of the Barbary states. *Guthrie.*

DIABE'TES, di-â-bê'tés, s. [διαβητης.] A morbid copiousness of urine. *Derham.*

DIABO'LICAL, di-â-bô'l'é-kâl, } a.

DIABO'LICK, di-â-bô'lik, } a.

[from diabolus, Lat.] Devils; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*

DIACO'NDIUM, di-â-kô'dè-âm, s. [Greek.] The syrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICKS, di-â-kô'dé'stiks, s. [διακωστικα.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIADÈM, di-â-dém, s. [diadema, Lat.]-1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty held round the head of eastern monarchs. *Spenser.*-2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Desham. Roscommon.*

DIADÈMED, di-â-dèmd, a. [from diadem.] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*

DIADROM, di-â-drôm, s. [διαδρομη.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS, di-êr'é-sis, s. [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as, *ac'er.*

DIAGNO'STICK, di-âg-nô's'tik, s. [διαγνωστικα.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Collier.*

DIA'GONAL, di-âg'ô-nâl, a. [διαγωνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brazen.*

DIA'GONAL, di-âg'ô-nâl, s. [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY, di-âg'ô-nâl'é, ad. [from diagonal.] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*

DI'AGRAM, di-â-grâm, s. [γραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme. *Bentley.*

DIAGY'RATES, di-â-grê'dê-âtes, s. [from diagrydium.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floyer.*

DI'AL, di'âl, s. [diale, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour. *Glauville.*

DIAL-PLATE, di-âl-plâte, s. [dial and plate.] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*

DI'ALLECT, di-â-lékt, s. [διαλεκτικα.]-1. The subdivision of a language.-2. Style; manner of expression. *Hooker.*-3. Language; speech. *South.*

DIALÉCTIC AL, di-â-lékt'é-kâl, a. [from dialectic.] Logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DIALÉCTICK, di-â-lékt'ik, s. [διαλεκτικα.] Logick; the act of reasoning.

DI'ALING, di-âl-ing, s. [from dial.] The dialectic science; the knowledge of shadows; the art of constructing dials.

DI'ALIST, di-âl-ist, s. [from dial.] A constructor of dials. *Maxon.*

DIA'LOGIS I, di-â-lô-gist, s. [from dialogue.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DI'ALOGUE, di-â-lôg, s. [διαλογια.] A conference; a conversation between two or more. *Shaks.*

TO DI'ALOGUE, di-â-lôg, v. n. [from the noun.] To discourse with. *Shakspeare.*

DIALY'SIS, di-âl'é-sis, s. [διαλυσις.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER, di-âm'é-têr, s. [δια and μετρον.] The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Roleigh.*

DIA'METRAL, di-âm'é-trâl, a. [from diameter.] Describing the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, di-âm'é-trâl'é, ad. [from diameter.] According to the direction of a diameter. *Hammond.*

DIA'MÉTRICAL, di-âm'é-tré-kâl, s. [from diameter.]-1. Describing a diameter.-2. Observing the direction of a diameter. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

DIA'MÉTRICALLY, di-âm'é-tré-kâl'é, ad. [from diametrical.] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

DI'AMOND, di-â-mûnd, s. [diamant, French, adamas, Latin.] The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water. The largest known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. *Hill.*

DI'APASE, di-â-pâse, s. [διαπαση.] A chord including all tones.

DIAP'A'SON, di-â-pâ-zôn, s. [διαπασων.] A term in music; an octave. *Crashaw.*

DI'APER, di-â-pâr, s. [diapre, Fr.]-1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenser.*-2. A napkin. *Shakspeare.*

TO DI'APER, di-â-pâr, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To variegate; to diversify. *Hotell.*-2. To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

DIAPHANE'ITY, di-â-fâ-nê-â-té, s. [from διαφανεια.] Transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*

DIAPHAN'ICK, di-â-fân'ik, a. [δια and φανος.] Transparent; pellucid. *Roleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS, di-â-fân-ús, a. [δια and φανος.] Transparent; clear. *Roleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICK, di-â-fô-rê'tik, a. [διαφορητικα.] Sudorific; promotive perspiration. *Arbutnot.*

DIAPH'RAGM, di-â-frâm, s. [διαφραγμα.]-1. The

DID

—nó, móve, ndr, ndç—táhe, táh,

midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.—2. Any division or partition which divid s a hollow body. *Woodward.*
DIARRHOEA, dí-ár-ré-á, s. [διάρροια] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*
DIARRHOIC, dí-ár-ré-ík, a. [from diarrhoia.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solative; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*
DIARY, dí-á-re, s. [diarium, Lat.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*
DIASTOLE, dí-ás-tó-lé, s. [διαστολή]—1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.—2. The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*
DIASTYLE, dí-ás-tí-le, s. [δια and στυλή, a pillar.] A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*
DIATHESSERON, dí-á-té-sé-rón, s. [of δια and τισσος, four.] An interval in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser and one greater semitone. *Harris.*
DIBBLE, díb-bl, s. [from dipfel, Dutch.] A small spade.
DIBSTONE, díb-stóné, s. A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*
DICACITY, dé-kás-é-té, s. [dicacitas, Latin.] Pertness; sauciness. *Dict.*
DICE, dí-se, s. The plural of die. *Bentley.*
To DICE, dí-se, v. n. [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakspeare.*
DICE-BOX, dí-se-bóks, s. [dice and box.] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addison.*
DICER, dí-ser, s. [from dice.] A player at dice, a gamester. *Shakspeare.*
DICH, dík, ad. This word seems corrupted from dit, for do it. *Shakspeare.*
DICHOTOMY, dík-kó-tó-mé, s. [διχοτομία] Distribution of ideas by pairs.
DICHER of Leather, dík-kár, [dicera, low Latin.] Ten hides. *Dict.*
To DICTATE, dík-tá-te, v. a. [dicto, Latin.]—1. To deliver to another with authority. *Pope.*—2. To pronounce what another is to speak or write.
DICTATE, dík-tá-te, s. [dictatum, Lat.]—1. Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior.*—2. That which delivered orally by one is to be written or spoken by another.
DICTATION, dík-tá-shún, s. [from dictate.] The act or practice of dictating.
DICTATOR, dík-tá-túr, s. [Latin.]—1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority. *Waller.*—2. One invested with absolute authority. *Milton.*—3. One whose exord or author ty enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
DICTATORIAL, dík-tá-tó-ré-ál, a. [from dictator.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Harris.*
DICTATORSHIP, dík-tá-túr-shíp, s. [from dictator.]—1. The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*—2. Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden.*
DICTATURE, dík-tá-túr-shíre, s. [dictatura, Latin.] The office of a dictator.
DICTION, dík-shún, s. [diction, Fr.] Style; language; expression. *Dryden.*
DICTIONARY, dík-shún-á-ré, s. [dictionarium, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language; vocabulary; word-book. *Watts.*
DID, díd, of do. [Díd, Sax.]—1. The preterit of do. *Shakspeare.*—2. The sign of the preterit imperfect tense. *Dryden.*—3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I did really love him.
DIDACTICAL, dé-dák-té-kál, } a.
DIDACTICK, dé-dák-tík, } a.
 [didaxíx(α)] Preceptive; giving precepts; as a didactick poem is a poem that gives rules for some art. *Ward.*
DIDAPPER, díd-áp-pár, s. [from dip.] A bird that dives into the water.
DIDASCALICK, díd-ás-kál-ík, a. [διδασκαλικός] Preceptive; didactick. *Prior.*
To DIDDLE, díd-dúr, v. a. [didden, Teut. zittern, German.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIE

háll;—díl;—póund;—mín, TIIis.

DIDST, díd-s. The second person of the preter-tense of die. I did, thou didst. *Dryden.*
To DIE, dí, v. a. [Dag, Sax.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*
DIE, dí, s. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue any red. *Bacon.*
To DIE, dí, v. n. [Dadrian, Sax.]—1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. *Sidney.*—2. To perish by violence or disease. *Dryden.*—3. To be punished with death. *Hammond.*—4. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. *Speculator.*—5. To sink; to taint. *Saunders.*—6. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Hakewell.*—7. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. *Pope.*—8. To vanish. *Addison.*—9. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection. *Tatler.*—10. To wither as a vegetable.—11. To grow vapid as liquor.
DIE, dí, s. pl. dice. [dé, French.]—1. A small cube, marked on its face with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. *South.*—2. Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*—3. Any cubick body.
DIE, dí, s. plur. dies. The stamp used in coinage. *Swift.*
DIER, dí-úr, s. [from die.] One who follows the trade o' dying. *Waller.*
DIENT, dí-ét, s. [dieta, low Lat. διαίτα.]—1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.*—2. Food regulat-d by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*
To DIENT, dí-ét, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To give food to. *Shakspeare.*—2. To board; to supply with diet.
To DIENT, dí-ét, v. n.—1. To eat by rules of physick.—2. To eat; to feed. *Milton.*
DIENT DRINK, dí-ét-drink, s. [diet and drink.] Medicated liquors. *Locke.*
DIENT, dí-ét, s. [German.] An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh.*
DIENTARY, dí-ét-á-ré, a. [from diet.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.
DIENTER, dí-ét-tár, s. [from diet.] One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakspeare.*
DIETETICAL, dí-ét-té-té-kál, } s.
DIETETICK, dí-ét-té-tík, } s.
 [diétetíkíx(α)] Relating to diet; belong to the medical cautions about the use of food. *Arbuthnot.*
To DIFFER, dí-fúr, v. n. [differo, Lat.]—1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Addison.*—2. To contend; to be at variance. *Rover.*—3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*
DIFFERENCE, dí-fúr-én-se, s. [differentia, Latin.]—1. State of being distinct from something. *Hooker.*—2. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.*—3. The disproportion between one thing and another. *Hayward.*—4. Disput; debat; quarrel. *Saunders.*—5. Distinction. *Tilloson.*—6. Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shaks.*—7. Logical distinction. *Bacon.*—8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks. *Davies.*
To DIFFERENCE, dí-fúr-én-se, v. a. To cause a difference. *Holder.*
DIFFERENT, dí-fúr-ént, a. [from differ.]—1. Distinct; not the same. *Addison.*—2. Of many contrary qualities. *Philips.*—3. Unlike; dissimilar.
DIFFERENTIAL á-thud, dí-fúr-ént-ál, consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together their infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris.*
DIFFERENTLY, dí-fúr-ént-lé, ad. [from different.] In a different manner. *Boyle.*
DIFFICIL, dí-fé-íl, a. [difficilis, Lat.]—1. Difficult; hard; not easy. *Hudibras.*—2. Scrupulous. *Bacon.*
DIFFICILNESS, dí-fé-íl-né-s, s. [from difficil.] Difficulty to be pers aded. *Bacon.*
DIFFICULT, dí-fé-kál, a. [difficilis, Latin.]—1. Hard; not easy; not feick.—2. Troublesome; vexatious.—3. Hard to please; peevish.
DIFFICULTLY, dí-fé-kál-té, ad. [from difficult.] Hardly; with difficulty; not easily. *Rogers.*
DIFFICULTY, dí-fé-kál-té, s. [from difficult, Fr.]—1. Hardness contrary to easiness. *Rogers.*—2. Something hard to accomplish. *South.*—3. Distress; opposition. *Dryden.*—4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.*—5. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue; plû;—

To DIFFIDE, dif-fî-de', v. n. [diffide, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *Dryden*.

DIFFIDENCE, dif-fî-dên-se, s. [from diffide.] Distrust; want of confidence. *Locke*.

DIFFIDENT, dif-fî-dênt, a. [from diffide.] Not confident nor certain. *K. Charles. Clarissa*.

To DIFFIND, dif-fînd', v. a. [diffindo, Latin.] To cleave in two.

DIFFUSION, dif-fîsh'ân, s. [diffusio, Lat.] The act of cleaving.

DIFFLA'TION, dif-flâ'sh'ân, s. [diffilare, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dif-fû-ên-se, } s.
DIFFLUENCY, dif-fû-ên-se, }

[from diffusio, Lat.] The quality of falling away on all sides. *Brown*.

DIFFLUENT, dif-fû-ênt, a. [diffuens, Lat.] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DIFORM, dif-fîrm, a. [from forma, Lat.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; as, a *diform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton*.

DIFFORMITY, dif-fîr-mê-tê, s. [from dif-form] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude. *Brown*.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dis-rân'tshî-mênt, s. [franchise, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE, dif-fû-zê', v. a. [diffusus, Latin.]—1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet*.—2. To spread; to scatter. *Milton*.

DIFFU'SE, dif-fû-zê', a. [diffusus, Lat.]—1. Scattered; widely spread.—2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFU'SED, dif-fû-zêd', part. a. Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakspeare*.

DIFFU'SEDLY, dif-fû-zêd-lê, ad. [from diffused.] Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, dif-fû-zêd-nê-s, [from diffused.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFU'SELY, dif-fû-zê-lê, ad. [from diffuse.]—1. Widely; extensively.—2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFU'SION, dif-fû-zh'ân, s. [from diffuse.]—1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way. *Boyle*.—2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFU'SIVE, dif-fû-sîv, a. [from diffuse.]—1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way. *Dryden*.—2. Scattered; dispersed. *South*.—3. Extended; in full extension. *Tillotson*.

DIFFU'SIVELY, dif-fû-sîv-lê, ad. [from diffusive.] Widely; extensively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, dif-fû-sîv-nê-s, s. [from diffusive.]—1. Extension; dispersion.—2. Want of conciseness. *Abbison*.

To DIG, dîg, v. a. preter. dug, or digged; part. passed, or digged. [dyger, Danish.]—1. To pierce with a spade. *Ezekiel*.—2. To form by digging. *Whigif*.—3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. *Temple*.—4. To pierce with a sharp point. *Dryden*.—5. To gain by digging. *Woodward*.

To DIG, dîg, v. n. To work with a spade. *Job*.

To DIG up, dîg, v. a. To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakspeare*.

DIGAMMA, dî-gâm'mâ, s. [from $\delta\iota\kappa$ and $\gamma\mu\mu\alpha$, Greek, on account of its shape.] Added to the Latin alphabet, by Claudius Cæsar. *Pope's Dunciad*.

DIGAMY, dîg'â-mê, s. Marriage to a second wife, after the death of the first.

DIGERENT, dîg'ê-rênt, a. [digerens, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting.

DIGEST, dîjê-t, s. [digesta, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon*.

To DIGEST, dê-jêst', v. a. [digero, digestum, Lat.]—1. To distribute into various classes or repositories to range methodically.—2. To concoct in the stomach. *Prior*.—3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler; a chymical term.—4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomson*.—5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. *Shaks*.—6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peucham*.—7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakspeare*.—8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dê-jêst', v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER, dê-jêst'âr, s. [from digest.]—1. He that digests or concocts his food. *Arbutnot*.—2. A strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any hard substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.—3. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power. *Temple*.

DIGESTIBLE, dê-jêst'ê-bl, a. [from digest.] Capable of being digested. *Bacon*.

DIGESTION, dê-jêst'sh'ân, s. [from digest.]—1. The act of concocting food. *Temple*.—2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat. *Blackmore*.—3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple*.—4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dê-jêst'îv, a. [from digest.]—1. Having the power to cause digestion. *Brown*.—2. Capable by heat to soften or subdue. *Hale*.—3. Disposing; methodising. *Dryden*.

DIGESTIVE, dê-jêst'îv, s. [from digest.] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wiseman*.

DIGGER, dîg'gâr, s. [from dig.] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle*.

To DIGHT, dîe, v. a. [Dihcan, to prepare, Sax.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton*.

DIGIT, dîd'î-t, s. [digitus, Latin.]—1 The measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle*.—2 The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.—3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures. *Brown*.

DIGITALIS, dê-jî-tâ-lîs, s. [In Botany.] A genus of plants; foxglove. *Boyle*.

DIGITATED, dîd'jê-tâ-têd, a. [from digitus, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown*.

DIGLADIATION, dî-glâ-dê-â'sh'ân, s. [digladiatio, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glauville*.

DIGNIFIED, dîg'nê-fî-de, a. [from dignify.] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe*.

DIGNIFICATION, dîg-nê-tê-kâ'sh'ân, s. [from dignify.] Exaltation. *Walton*.

To DIGNIFY, dîg'nê-fî, v. a. [from dignus and facio, Latin.]—1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.—2. To honour; to adorn; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction. *Een Jonson*.

DIGNIFY, dîg'nê-tâ-rê, s. [from dignus, Lat.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift*.

DIGNITY, dîg'nê-tê, s. [dignitas, Latin.]—1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker*.—2. Grandeur of men. *Clarissa*.—3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shaks*.—4. [Among ecclesiastics.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe*.—5. Maxim; general principle. *Brown*.—6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNOTION, dîg'nô'sh'ân, s. [from dignosco, Lat.] Distinction. *Brown*.

To DIGRESS, dê-grêss', v. n. [digressus, Latin.]—1. To turn out of the road.—2. To depart from the main design. *Locke*.—3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brewerwood*.—4. To transgress; to deviate. *Shaks*.

DIGRESSION, dê-grêss'h'ân, s. [digressio, Lat.]—1. A passage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham*.—2. Deviation. *Brown*.

DIJUDICATION, dî-jû-dê-kâ'sh'ân, s. [dijudicatio, Lat.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dîke, s. [Dîc, Sax.]—1. A channel to receive water. *Pope*.—2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley*.

To DILACERATE, dê-lâ-sê-râ-te, v. a. [dilacero, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Brown*.

DILACERATION, dê-lâ-sê-râ'sh'ân, s. [from dilacero, Latin.] The act of rending in two. *Arbutnot*.

To DILANIATE, dê-lâ-nî-â-te, v. n. [dilaniio, Lat.] To rend by violence; to tear in rage.

To DILAPIDATE, dê-lâp'ê-dâ-te, v. n. To fall to ruin.

DILAPIDATION, dê-lâp'ê-dâ'sh'ân, s. [dilapidatio, Latin.] The incumbent's squandering or utter loss of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôând;—tâm, 'T'his.

DILATABILITY, dè-lâ-tâ-bîl'è-tè, s. [from dilata-ble.] The quality of admitting extension. *Ray*.

DILATABLE, dè-lâ-tâ-bî, a. [from dilate.] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot*.

DILATATION, dî-lâ-tâ'shûn, s. [from dilatio, Latin.]—1. The act of extending into greater space. *Holder*.—2. The state of being extended. *Newton*.

To DILATE, dè-lâ'te, v. a. [dilato, Latin.]—1. To extend; to spread out. *Walker*.—2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Shaks*.

To DILATE, dè-lâ'te, v. n.—1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addison*.—2. To speak largely and copiously. *Clarendon*.

DILATIBILITY, dè-lâ-tè-bîl'è-tè, s. Capability of being dilated. *Arbutnot*.

DILATOR, dè-lâ'tôr, s. [from dilate.] That which widens or extends. *Arbutnot*.

DILATORINESS, dî-lâ-tôr-è-nès, s. [from dilatory.] Slowness or sluggishness.

DILATORY, dî-lâ-tôr-è, a. [dilatoire, Fr.] Tardy; slow; sluggish. *Hayward*, *Otway*.

DILECTION, dè-lèk'shûn, s. [dilectio, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle*.

DILEMMA, dè-lè'mâ, s. [δύλωμα.]—1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. *Cowley*.—2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope*.

DILETTANTE, dî-è-tân'tè, s. [Italian.] A promoter of science; under this name, a respectable set of noblemen and gentlemen formed themselves into a society, about the year 1760.

DILIGENCE, dî-lè-jènse, s. [diligentia, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; the contrary to idleness. *Peter*.

DILIGENCE, dî-lè-jènse, s. [Fr.] One of the names of a stage-coach. *Rudericke*, *Random*.

DILIGENT, dî-lè-jènt, a. [diligens, Lat.]—1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not lazy. *Proverbs*.—2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy*.

DILIGENTLY, dî-lè-jènt-lè, ad. [from diligent.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance. *Dryden*.

DILL, dîl, s. [Dile, Sax.] An herb.

DILUCID, dè-lû'sîd, a. [dilucidus, Lat.]—1. Clear; plain; not opaque.—2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE, dè-lû'sè-dâ'te, v. a. [from dilucidare, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown*.

DILUCIDATION, dè-lû'sè-dâ'shûn, s. [from dilucidatio, Lat.] The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dî-lû-ènt, a. [diluens, Lat.] Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dî-lû-ènt, s. [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. *Arbutnot*.

To DILUTE, dè-lû'te, v. n. [diluo, Lat.]—1. To make thin. *Locke*.—2. To make weak. *Newton*.

DILUTER, dè-lû'tèr, s. [from dilute.] That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbutnot*.

DILUTION, dè-lû'shûn, s. [dilutio, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbutnot*.

DILUVIAN, dè-lû'vî-ân, a. [from diluvium, Latin.] Relating to the deluge. *Burnet*.

DIM, dîm, a. [dimme, Sax.]—1. Not having a quick sight. *Davies*.—2. Dull of apprehension. *Rogers*.—3. Not clearly seen; obscure. *Locke*.—4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous. *Spenser*.

To DIM, dîm, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke*.—2. To make less bright; to obscure. *Spenser*.

DIMENSION, dè-tèn'shûn, s. [dimensio, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden*.

DIMENSIONLESS, dè-mèn'shûn-lès, a. [from dimension.] Without any definite bulk. *Milton*.

DIMENSIVE, dè-mèn'sîv, a. [dimensus, Lat.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies*.

DIMICATION, dè-mîk-â'shûn, s. [dinnicatio, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting. *Dic*.

DIMIDIATION, dè-mîd-dè-â'shûn, s. [dimidiatio, Lat.] The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dè-mî-nî'sh, v. a. [diminuo, Lat.]—1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part. *Locke*.—2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Milton*.—3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs; the contrary to add. *Deut*.

To DIMINISH, dè-mî-nî'sh, v. n. To grow less; to be impaired. *Dryden*, *Pope*.

DIMINISHINGLY, dè-mî-nî'sh-îng-lè, ad. [from diminuish.] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke*.

DIMINUTION, dîm-nè-nû'shûn, s. [diminutio, Latin.]—1. The act of making less. *Hooker*.—2. The state of growing less. *Newton*.—3. Discredit; loss of dignity. *Philips*.—4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *K. Charles*.—5. [In architecture.] The contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, dè-mî-nû-tîv, a. [diminutivus, Latin.] Small; little. *South*.

DIMINUTIVE, dè-mî-nû-tîv, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A word formed to express littleness; as *manikin*, in English, a little *mar*. *Cotton*.—2. A small thing. *Shakspeare*.

DIMINUTIVELY, dè-mî-nû-tîv-lè, ad. [from diminutive.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dè-mî-nû-tîv-nès, s. [from diminutive.] Smallness; littleness; peityness.

DIMINISH, dîm'îsh, a. [from dim.] Somewhat dim. *Swift*.

DIMISSORY, dîm'îs-sû-rè, a. [dimisiorius, Latin.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe*.

DIMITY, dîm'î-tè, s. A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiseman*.

DIMLY, dîm'lè, ad. [from dim.]—1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception. *Milton*.—2. Not brightly; not luminously. *Boyle*.

DIMNESS, dîm'nès, s.—[from dim.]—1. Dulness of sight.—2. Want of apprehension; stupidity. *Decay of Piety*.—3. Obscurity; not brightness.

DIMPLE, dîm'pl, s. [dint, a hole; dintle, a little hole. *Skinner*.] Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin. *Grevo*.

To DIMPLE, dîm'pl, v. n. [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities. *Dryden*.

DIMPLED, dîm'pld, a. [from dimple.] Set with dimples. *Shakspeare*.

DIMPLY, dîm'plè, a. [from dimple.] Full of dimples. *Wharton*.

DIN, dîn, s. [Dÿn, a noise, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Smith*.

To DIN, dîn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To stun with noise. *Otway*.—2. To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift*.

To DINE, dîne, v. n. [diner, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon*.

To DINE, dîne, v. a. To give dinner to; to feed. *Dryden*.

DINE'ICAL, dè-nèt-è'kâl, a. [δίνωικός.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray*.

To DING, dîng, v. a. [from ding, Dutch.]—1. To dash with violence.—2. To impress with force.

To DING, dîng, v. n. To bluster; to bounce; to bluff. *A buthur*.

DING-DONG, dîng-dông, s. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakspeare*.

DINGLE, dîng'l, s. [from den, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. *Milton*.

DINING-ROOM, dî-nîng-rôôm, s. [dine and room.] The principal apartment of the house. *Taylor*.

DINNER, dîn'nâr, s. [dîner, French.] The chief meal; the meat eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor*.

DINNER-TIME, dîn'nâr-time, s. [dinner and time.] The time of dining.

DIN 1, dînt, s. [Dÿnt, Saxon.]—1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton*.—2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden*.

—3. Violence; force; power. *Addison*.

To DINT, dînt, v. a. [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Davies*.

DINUMERATION, dî-nû-mè-râ'shûn, s. [dinumeratio, Latin.] The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN, dî-ôs-sè-sân, s. [from dioecus.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tuttler*.

DIOCESS, dî-ôs-sès, s. [dioecesis, Latin.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Cowley*, *Whigitt*.

DIR

-nd, m6ve, ndr, ndr; -t6be, t6b, h6ll; -6ll; -p6und; -thin, THIS.

DIOPTRICAL, dl-6p'tr6-k6l, } a.
DIOPTRICK, dl-6p'tr6k, }
 [διοπτρικός.] Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects. *More.*

DIOPTRICKS, dl-6p'tr6k's, s. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harris.*

DIORTHOSIS, dl-6r'thr6's6s, s. [διορθωσις.] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*

To **DIP**, dip, v. a. particip. dipped, or dipt, [δύψαν, Saxon; doopen, Dutch.]—1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe*.—2. To moisten; to wet. *Milton*.—3. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden*.—4. To engage as a pl6dge. *Dryden*.

To **DIP**, dip, v. n.—1. To sink; to immerge. *L'Estrange*.—2. To enter; to pierce. *Glanville*.—3. To enter slightly into any thing. *Pope*.—4. To drop the hand by chance into any mass; to choose by chance.

DIPCHICK, dip'tsh6k, s. [from dip and chick.] The name of a bird. *Carver*.

DIPE'TALOUS, dl-p6t'6-l6s, a. [δις and πτερον.] Having two flower leaves.

DIPH'ONG, dip'h6ng, s. [διφώνη] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain, leaf, Caesar, Holder*.

DIPLOE, dip'l6, s. The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, d6-pl6'm6, s. [διπλωμα] A letter or writing containing some privilege.

DIPLOMA'TICK, d6-pl6-m6't6k, a. [from diploma.] An ambassador; belonging to the office of an ambassador. *Burke*.

DIPPER, dip'p6r, [from dip.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING NEEDLE, dip'p6ng-n66-dl, s. A magnetic needle as it points up or down. *Philips*.

DIPSAS, dip's6s, s. [from διψασω.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst. *Milton*.

DIP'TOTE, dip't6t6, s. [διπλωτά] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clarke*.

DIP'TYCH, dip't6k, s. [διπτυχα, Latin.] A register of bishops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet*.

DIRE, d6r6, a. [dirus, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible. *Milton*.

DIRECT, d6'r6kt, a. [directus, Lat.]—1. Straight, not crook'd.—2. Not oblique. *Bentley*.—3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack, not retrograde. *Dryden*.—4. Not collateral.—5. Apparently tending to some end. *Sidney, Locke*.—6. Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon*.—7. Plain; express.

To **DIRECT**, d6'r6kt, v. a. [directum, Latin.]—1. To aim in a straight line. *Pope*.—2. To point out against as a mark. *Dryden*.—3. To regulate; to adjust. *Eccles*.—4. To prescribe a certain measure; to mark out a certain course. *Job*.—5. To order; to command.

DIRECTER, d6'r6kt'6r, s. [director, Latin.]—1. One that directs.—2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, d6'r6kt'sh6n, s. [directio, Latin.]—1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalbridge*.—2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse. *Locke*.—3. Order; command; prescription. *Hooker*.

DIRECTIVE, d6'r6kt'6tiv, a. [from direct.]—1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall*.—2. Informing; shewing the way. *Thomson*.

DIRECTLY, d6'r6kt'6l6, ad. [from direct.]—1. In a straight line; rectilinearly. *Dryden*.—2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker*.

DIRECTNESS, d6'r6kt'n6s, s. [from direct.] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way. *Bentley*.

DIRECTOR, d6'r6kt'6r, s. [director, Latin.]—1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent. *Swift*.—2. An rule; an ordinance. *Swift*.—3. An instructor. *Hooker*.—4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience. *Dryden*.—5. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp*.

DIRECTORY, d6'r6kt'6r'6l6, s. [from director.] The

DIS

books which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sects in acts of worship. *Oxford Reasons*.

DIRECTRESS, d6'r6kt'r6s, s. [from directer.] A directing female. *Shenstone*.

DIREFUL, d6'r6f'6l, a. Dire; dreadful. *Pope*.

DIRENESS, d6'r6n6s, s. [from dire.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness. *Shakspeare*.

DIREPTION, dl-r6p'sh6n, s. [direptio, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, d6rj6, s. A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation. *Sandys*.

DIRK, d6rk, s. [an Earse word.] A kind of dagger. *Ti kell*.

To **DIRKE**, d6rk, v. a. To spoil; to ruin. *Spenser*.

DIRT, d6rt, s. [dryt, Dutch.]—1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake*.—2. Meanness; sordidness.

To **DIRT**, d6rt, v. a. [from the noun.] To foul; to bemitre. *Swift*.

DIRTYPIE, d6rt'pl, s. [dirt and pie.] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling*.

DIRTILY, d6rt'6l6, ad. [from dirty.]—1. Nastily; foully; filthily.—2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully. *Donne*.

DIRTINESS, d6rt'6n6s, s. [from dirty.]—1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.—2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY, d6rt'6, a. [from dirt.]—1. Foul; nasty; filthy. *Shaks*.—2. Gross; not elegant. *Locke*.—3. Mean; base; despicable. *Taylor*.

To **DIRTY**, d6rt'6, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To foul; to soil. *Arbutnot*.—2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, dl-r6p'sh6n, s. [diruptio, Latin.]—1. The act of bursting or breaking.—2. The state of bursting or breaking.

DIS, d6s, or dlz. An inseparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative signification; as, to *arm, to disarm*.

DISABILITY, dlz-6-bil'6-t6, s. [from disable.]—1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness. *Raleigh*.—2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment. *Swift*.

To **DISABLE**, dlz-6-hl, v. a. [dis and able.]—1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies*.—2. To impair; to diminish. *Shaks*.—3. To make unactive. *Temple*.—4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy. *Dryden*.—5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications. *Watson*.

To **DISABUSE**, dlz-6-b6z6, v. a. [dis and abuse.] To set free from a mistake; to set right; to undeceive. *Glanville, Waller*.

DISACCOMMODATION, dlz-6k-k6m-m6-d6-sh6n, s. [dis and accommodation.] The state of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale*.

To **DISACCORD**, dlz-6k-k6rd, v. n. [dis and accord.] To refuse consent. *Spenser*.

To **DISACCUSTOM**, dlz-6k-k6s't6m, v. a. [dis and accustom.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dlz-6k-kw6n't6nse, s. [dis and acquaintance.] Duse of familiarity. *South*.

To **DISADVANCE**, dlz-6d'6v6nse, v. a. [French, disavanzare, Ital.] To draw back; to stop the progress of. *Spenser*.

DISADVANTAGE, dlz-6d'6v6n't6j6, s.—1. Loss; injury to interest; as, he sold to *disadvantage*.—2. Diminution of any thing desirable; as, credit, fame, honour. *Dryden*.—3. A state not prepared for defence. *Spenser*.

To **DISADVANTAGE**, dlz-6d'6v6n't6j6, v. a. To injure an interest of any kind. *Decay of Piety*.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dlz-6d'6v6n't6j6-hl, a. [from disadvantage.] Contrary to profit; producing loss. *Bacon*.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dlz-6d'6v6n't6j6s, a. [from disadvantage.] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience. *Addison*.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dlz-6d'6v6n't6j6s-l6, ad. [from disadvantageous.] In a manner contrary to interest or profit. *Cor. of the Tongue*.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dlz-6d'6v6n't6j6s-n6s, s. Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dîs-âd-vên'tshù-râs, a. Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser*.

To **DISAFFE'CT**, dîs-âf-fèk't, v. a. To fill with discontent; to disaffect. *Clarendon*.

DISAFFE'CTED, dîs-âf-fèk'téd, part. a. Not disposed to zeal or affection. *Sailingfleet*.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, dîs-âf-fèk'téd-lé, ad. After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, dîs-âf-fèk'téd-nès, s. [from disaffected.] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION, dîs-âf-fèk'tshùn, s. Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift*.

To **DISAFF'IRM**, dîs-âf-fîr'm, v. a. [dis and affirm.] To contradict.

DISAFF'IRMANCE, dîs-âf-fîr'mânse, s. Confutation; negation. *Ha c.*

To **DISAFFO'REST**, dîs-âf-fò'rèst, v. a. [dis and forest.] To throw open to common purposes, by putting away the privileges of a forest. *Bacon*.

To **DISAGRE'E**, dîs-â-grèé, v. n. [dis and agree.]

1. To differ; not to be the same. *Locke*.—2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion. *Dryden*.—3. To be in a state of opposition. *Brown*.

DISAGRE'E'ABLE, dîs-â-grèé-â-bl, a. [from disagree.]—1. Contrary; unattractive. *Pope*.—2. Unpleasant; offensive. *Locke*.

DISAGRE'E'ABLENESS, dîs-â-grèé-â-bl-nès, s. [from disagreeable.]—1. Unsuitableness; contrariety. —2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness. *South*.

DISAGRE'E'MENT, dîs-â-grèé'mènt, s. [from disagree.]—1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity. *Woodward*.—2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker*.

To **DISALLO'W**, dîs-â-lòù, v. a. [dis and allow.]—1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden*.—2. To consider as unlawful. *Hooker*.—3. To censure by some posterior act. *Swift*.—4. Not to justify. *South*.

To **DISALLO'W**, dîs-â-lòù, v. n. To refuse permission; not to grant. *Hooker*.

DISALLO'WABLE, dîs-â-lòù-â-bl, a. [from disallow.] Not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE, dîs-â-lòù-ânse, s. Prohibition. *South*.

DISALL'Y, dîs-â-lî, v. a. [dis and ally.] To form with misalliance. *Milton*.

To **DISANCHOR**, dîz-â-nk'kùr, v. a. [from dis and anchor.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

To **DISANIMATE**, dîs-â-n-è-mâte, v. a. [dis and animate.]—1. To deprive of life.—2. To discourage; to deject. *Boyle*.

DISANIMAT'ION, dîz-â-n-è-mâ'tshùn, s. [from disanimate.] Privation of life. *Brown*.

To **DISANNU'L**, dîs-â-n-nù, v. a. To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert*.

DISANNU'LEMENT, dîs-â-n-nù'mènt, s. [from disannul.] The act of making void.

To **DISAPPE'AR**, dîs-âp-pèrè, v. a. [disparoitre, French.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight. *Milton*.

To **DISAPPOINT**, dîs-â-p-pòint, v. a. [dis and appoint.] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotson*.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dîs-â-p-pòint'mènt, s. [from disappoint.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. *Spectator*.

DISAPPROBATION, dîs-âp-prò-bâ'tshùn, s. [dis and approbation.] Censure; condemnation. *Pope*.

To **DISAPPROVE**, dîs-âp-pròv, v. n. [disapprover, Fr.] To dislike; to censure. *Pope*.

DISARD, dîz'ârd, s. [Dyrig, Saxon.] A prattler; a boasting talker.

To **DISARM**, dîz-ârm', v. a. [disarmer, French.] To spoil or divest of arms. *Dryden*.

To **DISARRA'Y**, dî-â-râ-y, v. a. [dis and array.] To undress any one; to disorder. *Spenser*.

DISARRA'Y, dîs-â-râ-y, s. [from the verb.]—1. Disorder; confusion. *Hayward*.—2. Undress.

DISA'STER, dîz-â-târ, s. [disaster, French.]—1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakspeare*.—2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery. *Pope*.

To **DISA'STER**, dîz-â-târ, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To blast by an unfavourable star. *Sidney*.—2. To afflict; to mischief. *Shakspeare*.

DISA'STROUS, dîz-âs'trùs, a. [from disaster.]—1.

Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward*.—2. Unhappy; lamentable; miserable. *Denham*.—3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton*.

DISA'STROUSLY, dîz-âs'trùs-lé, ad. [from disastrous.] In a dismal manner.

DISA'STRUGUNESS, dîz-âs'trùs-nès, s. [from disastrous.] Unluckiness; misfortuneatness.

To **DISAVO'UCH**, dîs-â-vòùtsh, v. a. To retract profession; to disown. *Daniel*.

To **DISAVO'W**, dîs-â-vòù, v. a. To disown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward*.

DISAVO'WAL, dîs-â-vòù-âl, s. [from disavow.] Denial. *Clermont*.

DISAVO'WMENT, dîs-â-vòù'mènt, s. [from disavow.] Denial. *Wotton*.

To **DISAU'THORIZE**, dîs-âw'thò-rîze, v. a. [dis and authorize.] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton*.

To **DISBA'ND**, dîz-bând', v. a. [dis and band.]—1. To dismiss from military service. *Knolles*.—2. To spread abroad; to censure. *Woodward*.

To **DISBA'ND**, dîz-bând', v. n. To retire from military service. *Clarendon*. *Tillotson*.

To **DISBA'RK**, dîz-bârk', v. a. [debarquer, Fr.] To land from a ship. *Fairfax*.

To **DISBA'RK**, dîz-bârk', v. a. [dis and bark of a tree.] To strip the bark from a tree. *Evelyn*.

DISBELIE'F, dîs-bè-léé, s. [from disbelieve.] Retusal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotson*.

To **DISBELIE'VE**, dîs-bè-léé-v, v. a. [dis and believe.] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Ham*.

DISBELIE'VE'R, dîs-bè-léé-vâr, s. One who refuses belief. *Watts*.

To **DISBEN'CH**, dîs-bèntsh', v. a. To drive from a seat. *Shakspeare*.

To **DISO'WEL**, dîz-bòù-èl, v. a. [dis and bowel.] To take out bowels. *Spenser*.

To **DISBRAN'CH**, dîz-brân'tsh', v. n. [dis and branch.] To separate or break off. *Evelyn*.

To **DISBU'D**, dîz-bùd', v. a. [with gardeners.] To take away the sprigs newly put forth. *Diet*.

To **DISBU'R'DEN**, dîz-bùr'dn, v. a. [dis and burden.]

—1. To ease of a burden; to unload. *Milton*.—2. To isencumber, discharge, or clear. *Hale*.—3. To throw off a burden. *Addison*.

To **DISBUR'DEN**, dîz-bùr'dn, v. n. To ease the mind.

To **DISBUR'SE**, dîz-bùr's, v. a. [debourser, Fr.] To spend or lay out money. *Spenser*.

DISBURSEMENT, dîz-bùr's'mènt, s. [deboursement, French.] A disbursement or laying out. *Spenser*.

DISBURSER, dîz-bùr'sr, s. [from disburse.] One that disburses.

DISCALCEATED, dîs-kâl'sbè-â-téd, a. [discalceatus, Lat.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEAT'ION, dîs-kâl'shè-â'tshùn, s. [from discalceated.] The act of pulling off the shoes. *Brown*.

To **DISCAN'DY**, dîs-kân'dé, v. n. [from dis and candy.] To dissolve; to melt. *Shakspeare*.

To **DISCARD**, dîs-kârd', v. a. [dis and card.]—1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.—2. To discharge or eject from service or employment. *Swift*.

DISCARNATE, dîs-kâr'nâte, a. [dis and caro, flesh; scarnato, Ital.] Stripped of flesh. *Glenville*.

To **DISCASE**, dîs-kâsé, v. a. To strip; to undress. *Shakspeare*.

To **DISCERN**, dîz-zèrn', v. a. [discerno, Latin.]—1. To discern; to see. *Proverbs*.—2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney*.—3. To distinguish. *Boyle*.—4. To make a difference between. *Ben Jonson*.

To **DISCERN**, dîz-zèrn', v. n. To make distinction. *Hayward*.

DISCERNER, dîz-zèr'nèr, s. [from discern.]—1. Discoverer; he that discerns. *Shakspeare*.—2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Clarendon*.

DISCERNIBLE, dîz-zèr'nè-bl, a. [from discern.] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent. *South*.

DISCERNIBLENESS, dîz-zèr'nè-bl-nès, s. [from discernible.] Visibleness.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

DISCERNIBLY, dîz-zêr'nê-blê, ad. [from discernible.] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond*.

DISCERNING, dîz-zêr'ning, part. a. [from discern.] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury*.

DISCERNINGLY, dîz-zêr'ning-ê, ad. Judiciously; rationally; acutely. *Garth*.

DISCERNMENT, dîz-zêr'nêmênt, s. [from discern.] Judgment, power of distinguishing. *Freeholder*.

To DISCERN, dîs-zêr'p, v. a. [discerpo, Lat.] To tear in pieces.

DISCERNIBLE, dîs-zêr'p-ê-bl, a. [from discern.] Frangible; separable. *Mare*.

DISCERNIBILITY, dîs-zêr'p-ê-bl-ê-tê, s. [from discernible.] Liability to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERNPTION, dîs-zêr'p'shân, s. [from discern.] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, dîs-tshâj'ê, v. a. [decharger, Fr.]—1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Dryden*.—2. To unload; to disembark. *King*.—3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dryden*.—4. To let off a gun. *Knolles*.—5. To clear a debt by payment. *Locke*.—6. To set free from obligation. *L'Estrange*.—7. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. *Locke*.—8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden*.—9. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy. *Bacon*.—10. To dismiss of any office or employment.—11. To dismiss; to release. *Bacon*.

To DISCHARGE, dîs-tshâj'ê, v. n. To dismiss itself; to break up. *Bacon*.

DISCHARGE, dîs-tshâj'ê, s. [from the verb.]—1. Vent; explosion; emission. *Woodward*.—2. Matter vented. *Sharp*.—3. Disruption; evanescence. *Bacon*.—4. Dismission from an office.—5. Release from an obligation or penalty. *Milton*.—6. Absolution from a crime. *South*.—7. Ransom; price of ransom. *Milton*.—8. Performance; execution. *L'Estrange*.—9. An acquittance from a debt.—10. Exemption; privilege. *Ecclus*.

DISCHARGER, dîs-tshâj'êr, s. [from discharge.]—1. He that discharges in any manner.—2. He that fires a gun. *Brown*.

DISCINCT, dîs-înk't, a. [discinctus, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Diet*.

To DISCIND, dîs-înd', v. a. [discindo, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle*.

DISCIPLINABLE, dîs-sî-pl, s. [discipulus, Lat.] A scholar. *Hammond*.

To DISCIPLINE, dîs-sî-pl, v. a. To punish; to discipline. *Spenser*.

DISCIPLINABLE, dîs-sî-pl-ê-bl, s. [from discipline.] The state or function of a disciple. *Hammond*.

DISCIPLINABLE, dîs-sî-pl-ê-bl, a. [disciplinabilis, Lat.] Capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dîs-sî-pl-ê-bl-nêss, s. [from disciplinable.] Capacity of instruction. *Hale*.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dîs-sî-pl-ê-rê-ân, a. [from discipline.] Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville*.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dîs-sî-pl-ê-rê-ân, s. 1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness.—2. A follower of the presbyterian s. et, so called from their clamour about discipline. *Saunderson*.

DISCIPLINARY, dîs-sî-pl-ê-rê, a. [disciplina, Lat.] Pertaining to discipline. *Milton*.

DISCIPLINE, dîs-sî-pl-în, s. [disciplina, Latin.]—1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind. *Bacon*.—2. Rule of government; order. *Hunker*.—3. Military regulation. *Shaks*.—4. A state of subjection. *Rogers*.—5. Any thing taught; art; science. *Wàkins*.—6. Punishment; chastisement; correction. *Addison*.

To DISCIPLINE, dîs-sî-pl-în, v. a.—1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up. *Addison*.—2. To regulate; to keep in order. *De Ham*.—3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.—4. To reform; to redress. *Milton*.

To DISCLAIM, dîs-klâim', v. a. [dis and claim.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of. *Rogers*.

DISCLAIMER, dîs-klâim'êr, s. [from disclaim.] One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dîs-klôz'ê, v. a.—1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latancy to open view. *Woodward*.—2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon*.—3. To reveal; to tell. *Addison*.

DISCLOSE, dîs-klôz'êr, s. [from disclose.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSE, dîs-klôz'êr, s. [from disclose.]—1. Discovery; production into view. *Bacon*.—2. Act of revealing any secret. *Bacon*.

DISCLOSURE, dîs-klôz'êr, s. [from disclose.]—1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.—2. Change of colour; stain; dye. *Arbutnot*.

To DISCLOSE, dîs-klôz'êr, v. a. [discoloro, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Temple*.

To DISCOMFIT, dîs-kâm'fît, v. a. [desconfire, French.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Philips*.

DISCOMFIT, dîs-kâm'fît, s. [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton*.

DISCOMFITURE, dîs-kâm'fît-yûre, s. [from discomfit.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atterbury*.

DISCOMFORT, dîs-kâm'fûrt, s. [dis and comfort.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakspeare*.

To DISCOMFORT, dîs-kâm'fûrt, v. a. To grieve; to sadden; to deject. *Sidney*.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dîs-kâm'fûrt-ê-bl, a. [from discomfort.]—1. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort. *Shaks*.—2. That causes sadness. *Sidney*.

To DISCOMME'ND, dîs-kôm'mênd', v. a. To blame; to censure. *Denham*.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, dîs-kôm'mênd-ê-bl, a. Blameable; censurable. *Ayliffe*.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS, dîs-kôm'mênd-ê-bl-nêss, s. Blameableness; liability to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dîs-kôm'mênd-ê-shân, s. Blame; reproach; censure. *Ayliffe*.

DISCOMMENDER, dîs-kôm'mênd'êr, s. One that discommends.

To DISCOMMODO, dîs-kôm-môd'ê, v. a. To put to inconveniences; to molest.

DISCOMMODOUS, dîs-kôm-môd'ê-ûs, or dîs-kôm-môd'ê-ûs, a. Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser*.

DISCOMMODOITY, dîs-kôm-môd'ê-tê, s. Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt. *Bacon*.

To DISCOMPANY, dîs-kâm'pâ-nê, v. a. To clear off company. *B. Jonson*.

To DISCOMPOSE, dîs-ôm-pôz'ê, v. a. [decomposer, French.]—1. To disorder; to unsettle. *Clarendon*.—2. To ruffle; to disorder. *Swift*.—3. To disturb the temper. *Dryden*.—4. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift*.—5. To displace; to discard. *Bacon*.

DISCOMPOSE, dîs-ôm-pôz'êr, s. [from discompose.] Disorder; perturbation. *Clarendon*.

To DISCONCERT, dîs-kôn'sêrt', v. a. [dis and concert.] To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier*.

DISCONFORMITY, dîs-kôn-fôrm'ê-tê, s. Want of agreement. *Hakewell*.

DISCONGRUITY, dîs-kôn-grû-ê-tê, s. Disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale*.

DISCONSOLATE, dîs-kôn'sô-lâte, a. Wanting comfort; hopeless; sorrowful. *Milton*.

DISCONSOLATELY, dîs-kôn'sô-lâte-lê, ad. In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dîs-kôn'sô-lâte-nêss, s. The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT, dîs-kôn-tênt, s.—1. Want of content; uneasiness at the present state. *Pope*.—2. A discontented person.

DISCONTENT, dîs-kôn-tênt', a. Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied. *Hayward*.

To DISCONTENT, dîs-kôn-tênt', v. a. [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy. *Dryden*.

DISCONTENTED, dîs-kôn-tênt'êd, participial a. Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent. *Tytotson*.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dîs-kôn-tênt'êd-nêss, s. Uneasiness; want of ease. *Addison*.

DISCONTENTMENT, dîs-kôn-tênt'mênt, s. [from discontent.] The state of being discontented. *Bacon*.

DISCONTINUANCE, dîs-kôn-tîn'û-ânsê, s. [from discontinue.]—1. Want of cohesion of parts; dis-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pônd;—thim, THis.

ruption. *Bacon*.—2. Cessation; intermission. *Atterbury*.

DISCONTINUATION, dîs-kôn-tîn-û-â'shân, s. [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; disruption; separation. *Newton*.

To **DISCONTINUE** dîs-kôn-tîn-û, v. n. [discontinuer, French].—1. To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon*.—2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom. *Jeremiah*.

To **DISCONTINUE**, dîs-kôn-tîn-û, v. a.—1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit. *Bacon*.—2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder*.

DISCONTINUITY, dîs-kôn-tê-nû-ê-tê, s. Disjunction of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton*.

DISCONVENIENCE, dîs-kôn-vê-nê-ênse, s. Incongruity; disagreement. *Bramhall*.

DISCORD, dîs-kôrd, s. [discordia, Latin].—1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger. *Shaks*.—2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden*.—3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. *Peachment*.

To **DISCORD**, dîs-kôrd, v. n. [discordo, Lat.] To disagree; not to suit with. *Bacon*.

DISCORDANCE, dîs-kôrd-ânse, }
DISCORDANCY, dîs-kôrd-ân-sê, }
 [from discord.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, dîs-kôrd-ânt, a. [discordans, Lat.]—1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dryden*.—2. Opposite; contrarious; as, discordant opinions perplex. *Cheyne*.—3. Incongruous; not conformable; declarations discordant from action. *Hale*.

DISCORDANTLY, dîs-kôrd-ânt-lê, ad. [from discordant].—1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.—2. In disagreement with another. *Boyle*.—3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To **DISCOVER**, dîs-kâv-ûr, v. a. [decoverir, Fr.]—1. To show; to disclose; to bring to light. *Shaks*.—2. To make known. *Isaiah*.—3. To find out; to spy. *Pope*.

DISCOVERABLE, dîs-kâv-ûr-â-bl, a. [from discover].—1. That which may be found out. *Watts*.—2. Apparent; exposed to view. *Bentley*.

DISCOVERER, dîs-kâv-ûr-ûr, s. [from discover].—1. One that finds any thing unknown before. *Arbutnot*.—2. A scout; one who is put to descry the enemy. *Shakspeare*.

DISCOVERY, dîs-kâv-ûr-ê, s. [from discover].—1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden*.—2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *South*.

To **DISCOUNSEL**, dîs-kôûn-sêl, v. a. [dis and counsel.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenser*.

DISCOUNT, dîs-kôûnt, s.—1. The sum refunded in a bargain. *Swift*.—2. A deduction (according to the rate of interest) for money advanced before hand.

To **DISCOUNT**, dîs-kôûnt, v. a.—1. To count back; to pay back again. *Swift*.—2. To pay before hand, deducting an equivalent for doing so.

To **DISCOUNTENANCE**, dîs-kôûn-tê-nânse, v. a.—1. To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon*.—2. To abash; to put to shame. *Milton*.

DISCOUNTENANCE, dîs-kôûn-tê-nânse, s. Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon*.

DISCOUNTENCER, dîs-kôûn-tê-nân-sâr, s. One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon*.

To **DISCOURAGE**, dîs-kâv-rîdjê, v. a. [discourager, Fr.]—1. To depress; to deprive of confidence. *King Charles*.—2. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers*.

DISCOURAGER, dîs-kâv-rîdjê-ûr, s. [from discourage.] One that impresses diffidence and terror. *Pope*.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dîs-kâv-rîdjê-mênt, s. [from discourage].—1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.—2. Deterriment; that which deters. *Wilkins*.—3. The cause of depression or fear. *Locke*.

DISCOURSE, dîs-kôurse, s. [discours, Fr.]—1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. *Hooker*.—2. Conversa-

tion; mutual intercourse of language; talk. *Herbert*.—3. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke*.—4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered. *Pope*.

To **DISCOURSE**, dîs-kôurse, v. n.—1. To converse; to talk; to relate. *Shaks*.—2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. *Locke*.—3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies*.

To **DISCOURSE**, dîs-kôurse, v. a. [from the noun.] To treat of. *Shakspeare*.

DISCOURSE, dîs-kôurs, s. [from discourse].—1. A speaker; an haranguer. *Shaks*.—2. A writer on any subject. *Brown*.

DISCOURSIVE, dîs-kôurs-iv, a. [from discourse].—1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. *Milton*.—2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden*.

DISCOURTEOUS, dîs-kârtshûs, a. Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Motteux*.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dîs-kârtshûs-lê, ad. [from discourteous.] Uncivily; rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dîs-kârtshê-sê, s. Incivility; rudeness. *Sidney*, *Herbert*.

DISCOUS, dîs-kûs, a. [from discus, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy*.

DISCREDIT, dîs-krêd'it, s. [dècrediter, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; disgrace. *Rogers*.

To **DISCREDIT**, dîs-krêd'it, v. a. [dècrediter, Fr.]—1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted. *Shaks*.—2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame. *Donne*.

DISCREET, dîs-krêt, a. [discret, Fr.]—1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober. *Whigist*.—2. Modest; not forward. *Thomson*.

DISCREETLY, dîs-krêt-lê, ad. [from discreet.] Prudently; cautiously. *Walker*.

DISCREETNESS, dîs-krêt-nêss, s. [from discreet.] The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE, dîs-krê-pânse, s. [discrepantia, Lat.] Difference; contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dîs-krê-pânt, a. [discrepans, Lat.] Different; disagreeing.

DISCRETE, dîs-krêt, a. [discretus, Latin].—1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Hale*.—2. Disjunctive.—3. Discrete proportion, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four; thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris*.

DISCRETION, dîs-krêsh'ûn, s. [from discretio, Lat.]—1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management. *Tillotson*.—2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY, dîs-krêsh'ûn-âr-ê, a. [from discretion.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained. *Tatler*.

DISCRETIVE, dîs-krê-tiv, a. [discretus, Lat.]—1. [In logic.] Discretive propositions are such when in various and seemingly opposite judgments are made; as, travellers may change their climate, but not their temper. *Watts*.—2. [In grammar.] Discretive conjunctions are such as imply opposition; as, not a man, but a beast.

DISCRIMINABLE, dîs-krim'ê-nâ-bl, a. [from discriminat.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To **DISCRIMINATE**, dîs-krim'ê-nâ-tê, v. a. [discrimino, Lat.]—1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle*.—2. To select or separate from others. *Boyle*.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dîs-krim'ê-nâ-tê-nêss, s. [from discriminat.] Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION, dîs-krim'ê-nâ-shûn, s. [from discriminatio, Latin].—1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things. *Sittingfleet*.—2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction. *Adison*.—3. The marks of distinction. *Holder*.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dîs-krim'ê-nâ-tiv, a. [from discriminat.]—1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristic. *Woodward*.—2. That which observes distinction. *Morc*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

DISCRIMINOUS, dîs-krim'è-nâs, a. [from discrimen, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*
DISCUBITORY, dîs-kû'bê-tûr-ê, a. [discubitorius, Latin.] Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brown.*
DISCUMBENCY, dîs-kûm'bên-sê, s. [discumbens, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*
To DISCUMBER, dîs-kûm'bûr, v. a. [dis and cumber.] To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk; commonly, disencumber. *Pope.*
To DISCURE, dîs-kûr-ê, v. a. To discover. *Spenser.*
DISCURSIVE, dîs-kûr'sîv, a. [discursif, Fr.]—1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*—2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences. *Morr.*
DISCURSIVELY, dîs-kûr'sîv-lê, ad. By due gradation of argument. *H. le.*
DISCURSORY, dîs-kûr'sûr-ê, a. [discursor, Latin.] Argumental; rational.
DISCUS, dîs-kûs, s. [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope.*
To DISCUSS, dîs-kûs', v. a. [discussum, Lat.]—1. To exorcise; to ventilate.—2. To disperse any humour or swelling.
DISCUSSER, dîs-kûs'sûr, s. [from discuss.] He that discusses.
DISCUSSION, dîs-kûsh'ûn, s. [from discuss.]—1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*—2. [In surgery.] Discussion is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*
DISCUSSIVE, dîs-kûs'sîv, a. [from discuss.] Having the power to discuss.
DISCUIEIENT, dîs-kû'shênt, s. [discuiens, Lat.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*
To DISDAIN, dîz-dâné', v. a. [dêdaigner, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*
DISDAIN, dîz-dâné', s. [sdegno, Italian.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Ecclus.*
DISDAINFUL, dîz-dâné'ûl, a. [disdain and full.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*
DISDAINFULLY, dîz-dâné'fûl-lê, ad. [from disdainful.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *South.*
DISDAINFULNESS, dîz-dâné'fûl-nês, s. [from disdainful.] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*
DISEASE, dîz-êz-ê', [dis and ease.] Distempér; malady; sickness. *Swift.*
To DISEASE, dîz-êz-ê', v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness. *Shaks.*—2. To put to pain; to torment; to make uneasy. *Locke.*
DISEASEDNESS, dîz-êz-êd-nês, s. [from diseased.] Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*
DISEDGED, dîz-êdj'd', a. [dis and edge.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakspeare.*
To DISEMBARK, dîs-êm-bârk', v. a. To carry to land. *Shakspeare.*
To DISEMBARK, dîs-êm-bârk', v. n. To land; to go on land. *Pope.*
To DISEMBITTER, dîs-êm-bî't'tûr, v. a. [dis and embitter.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*
DISEMBO'DIED, dîs-êm-bôd'îd, a. Divested of the body.
To DISEMBO'GUE, dîs-êm-bôg', v. a. [disembouche, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison.*
To DISEMBO'GUE, dîs-êm-bôg', v. n. To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*
DISEMBO'WELLED, dîs-êm-bôw'êld, part. a. [dis and embowel.] Taken from out the bowels. *Philips.*
To DISEMBRO'IL, dîs-êm-brô'îl, v. a. [debrouiller, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*
To DISENABLE, dîs-ên-â'bl, v. a. To deprive of power. *Dryden.*
To DISENCHANT, dîs-ên-tshânt', v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment. *Denham.*
To DISENCUMBER, dîs-ên-kûm'bûr, v. a. [dis and encumber.]—1. To discharge from encumbrances;

to disburden; to exonerate. *Sprat.*—2. To free from obstruction of any kind. *Addison.*
DISENCUMBRANCE, dîs-ên-kûm'brânse, s. [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance. *Speculator.*
To DISENGAGE, dîs-ên-gâj-ê', v. a. [dis and engage.]—1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.*—2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind. *Asterbury.*—3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*—4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention. *Denham.*
To DISENGAGE, dîs-ên-gâj-ê', v. n. To set one's self free from. *Collier.*
DISENGAGED, dîs-ên-gâj'd', part. a. Vacant; at leisure.
DISENGAGEDNESS, dîs-ên-gâj'd'nês, s. The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention.
DISENGAGEMENT, dîs-ên-gâj'mênt, s. [from disengage.]—1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.—2. Freedom of attention; vacuity.
To DISENTANGLE, dîs-ên-tâng-gl, v. a.—1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*—2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. *Boyle.*—3. To disengage; to separate. *Stillingfleet.*
To DISENTERRE, dîs-ên-têr', v. a. To unbury. *Brown.*
To DISENTHRAL, dîs-ên-tûr-âl, v. a. To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Saunders.*
To DISENTHRO'NE, dîs-ên-tûr-ôn-ê', v. a. To depose from sovereignty. *Milton.*
To DISENTRANCE, dîs-ên-trânse', v. a. To awaken from a trance or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*
To DISESPOUSE, dîs-ê-spôz-ê', v. a. To separate after faith plighted. *Milton.*
DISESTEEM, dîs-ê-stêém', s. [dis and esteem.] Slight regard. *Locke.*
To DISESTEEM, dîs-ê-stêém', v. a. [from the noun.] To regard slightly. *Chapman.*
DISESTIMATI'ON, dîs-ê-st-ê-mâ'shûn, s. [dis and estimatio, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem.
DISFA'VOUR, dîs-fâ'vûr, s. [dis and favour.]—1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon.*—2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman.*—3. Want of beauty.
To DISFA'VOUR, dîs-fâ'vûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness. *Swift.*
DISFIGURATI'ON, dîs-fîg-ûr-â'shûn, s. [from disfigure.]—1. The act of disfiguring.—2. The state of being disfigured.—3. Deformity.
To DISFIGURE, dîs-fîg'ûr-ê', v. a. [dis and figure.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke.*
DISFIGUREMENT, dîs-fîg'ûr-ê-mênt, s. [from disfigure.] Debauchment of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *S. King.*
To DISFORREST, dîs-fôr-rêst', v. a. To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
To DISFRANCHISE, dîs-frân'tshîz', v. a. To deprive of privileges or immunities.
DISFRANCHISEMENT, dîs-frân'tshîz-mênt, s. The act of depriving of privileges.
To DISFURNISH, dîs-fûr'nîsh', v. a. To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. *Knoles.*
To DISGARNISH, dîz-gâr'nîsh', v. a. [dis and garnish.]—1. To strip of ornaments.—2. To take guns from a fortress.
To DISGLO'RIEY, dîz-lô'r-ê-î, v. a. To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*
To DISGORGE, dîs-gôrj-ê', v. a.—1. To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*—2. To pour out with violence. *Denham.*
DISGRACE, dîz-grâs-ê', s. [disgrace, French.]—1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour. *Shaks.*—2. State of dishonour. *Sidney.*—3. State of being out of favour.
To DISGRACE, dîz-grâs-ê', v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour. *Hooker.*—2. To put out of favour.

nó, móve, nór, nóti;—tábe, táb, báll;—óti;—póáud,—hin. THIS.

DISGRA'CEFUL, díz-grá's'fúl, a. [disgrace and full.] Shameful; ignominious. *aylor.*
DISGRA'CEFULLY, díz-grá's'fúl-lé, ad. In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously. *Ben Jonson.*
DISGRA'CEFULNESS, díz-grá's'fúl-nés, s. [from disgraceful.] Ignominy; cause of shame.
DISGRA'CEUR, díz-grá's'úr, s. [from disgrace.] One that exposes to shame. *Swift.*
DISGRA'CIOUS, díz-grá's'ú's, a. [dis and gracious.] Unkind; unfavourable. *Shakspeare.*
TO DISGU'ISE, dízg'íz'ú, v. a. [deguiser, Fr.]—1. To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shaks.*—2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.—3. To disfigure; to change the form. *Dryden.*—4. To deform by liquor. *Spectator.*
DISGU'ISE, dízg-yíze, s. [from the verb.]—1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison.*—2. A count rei show. *Dryden.*
DISGU'ISEMENT, dízg-yíze'mént, s. [from disguise.] Dress of concealment. *Sidney.*
DISGU'ISER, dízg'íz'ú'r, s. [from disguise.]—1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.*—2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakspeare.*
DISGU'ST, díz-gú'st'. s. [degout, Fr.]—1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.—2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*
TO DISGU'ST, díz-gú'st', v. a. [degouter, Fr.]—1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.—2. To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts.*—3. To produce aversion. *Swift.*
DISGU'STFUL, díz-gú'st'fúl, a. Nauseous. *Swift.*
DISH, dísh, s. [discp, Sax. discus, Lat.]—1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table. *Dryden.*—2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton.*—3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakspeare.*
TO DISH, dísh, v. a. To serve in a dish. *Shaks.*
DISH-CLOUT, dísh'klóut, s. [dish and clout.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dresses. *Swift.*
DISH-WASHER, dísh'wósh-úr, s. The name of a bird.
DISHAB'LE, dísh-á-bíl', a. [deshabillé, French.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*
DISHAB'LE, dísh-á-bíl', s. Undress; loose dress. *Clarissa.*
TO DISHA'BIT, dísh-há'b'ít, v. a. To throw out of place. *Shakspeare.*
DISHA'RMONY, dísh-há'r'món-é, s. Contrariety to harmony.
TO DISHEARTEN, dísh-há'r'tn, v. a. [dis and hearten.] To discourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton. Stirlingfleet. Pittson.*
DISHER'ISON, dísh-hér'è-zn, s. The act of debarring from inheritance.
TO DISHER'IT, dísh-hér'ít, v. a. [dis and inherit.] To cut off from hereditary succession. *Spenser.*
TO DISHEVEL, dísh-shév'vél, v. a. [discheveler, French.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles. South.*
DISHING, dísh'ing, a. Conceal. *Mortimer.*
DISHONEST, díz-ón'íst, a. [dis and honest.]—1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless. *South.*—2. Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.*—3. Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*
DISHONESTLY, díz-ón'íst-lé, ad. [from dishonest.]—1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly. *Shaks.*—2. Lewdly; wan only; unchastely. *Ecclesi.*
DISHONESTY, díz-ón'íst-é, s. [from dishonest.]—1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.*—2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakspeare.*
DISHONOUR, díz-ón'úr, s. [dis and honour.]—1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*—2. Reprach uttered; censure. *Shakspeare.*
TO DISHONOUR, díz-ón'úr, v. a. [dis and honour.]—1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. *Ecclesi.*—2. To violate chastity.—3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*
DISHONOURABLE, díz-ón'úr-á-bl, a. [from dishonour.]—1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*—2. In a state of neglect or disrespect. *Ecclesi.*

DISHONOURER, díz-ón'úr-úr, s. [from dishonour.]—1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*—2. A violator of elasticity.
TO DISHORN, dísh-ón'úr, v. a. [dis and horn.] To strip of horns. *Shakspeare.*
DISHOUR, dísh-úr, s. Peevishness; illhumour. *Spectator.*
DISIMPROVEMENT, dísh-ím-pródv'mént, s. [dis and improvement.] Reduction from a better to a worse state. *Norris.*
TO DISINCARCERATE, dísh-ín-ká'r's'ér-áte, v. a. To set at liberty. *Harvey.*
DISINCLINATION, dísh-ín-klé-ná's'hán, s. Want of affection; slight dislike. *Arbutnot.*
TO DISINCLINE, dísh-ín-klíne', v. a. [dis and incline.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*
DISINGENU'ITY, dísh-ín-jé-nú'è-té, s. [from disingenuous.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarendon.*
DISINGE'NUOUS, dísh-ín-jén'ú-ús, a. [dis and ingenuous.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; illiberal. *Stirlingfleet.*
DISINGE'NUOUSLY, dísh-ín-jén'ú-ús-lé, ad. In a disingenuous manner.
DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, dísh-ín-jén'ú-ús-nés, s. Mean subtily; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*
DISINHER'ISON, dísh-ín-hér'è-zn, s.—1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. *Clarendon.*—2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*
TO DISINHER'IT, dísh-ín-hér'ít, v. a. Cut off from any hereditary right. *Davies.*
TO DISINTE'R, dísh-ín-tér', v. a. To bury; to take out of the grave. *Addison.*
DISINTE'RESSED, díz-ín-tér-és'séd, a. [dis and intéressé, Fr.] Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*
DISINTE'RESSEMENT, díz-ín-tér-és'sémént, s. [dis and interressement, Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterestedness. *Prior.*
DISINTE'REST, díz-ín-tér'ést, s. [dis and interest.]—1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *Glenville.*—2. Indifference to profit.
DISINTE'RESTED, díz-ín-tér-ést-éd, a. [from disinterest.]—1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*—2. Without any concern in an affair.
DISINTE'RESTEDLY, díz-ín-tér-és-téd-lé, ad. In a disinterested manner.
DISINTE'RESTEDNESS, díz-ín-tér-és-téd-nés, s. [from disinterested.] Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*
TO DISINTRICATE, díz-ín-tré-káte, v. a. [dis and intricate.] To disentangle.
TO DISINVI'ITE, dísh-ín-vít'ú, v. a. [dis and invite.] To prohibit after an invitation.
TO DISJO'IN, díz-jó'ín, v. a. [dejoindre, French.] To separate, to part from each other; to sunder. *Milton.*
TO DISJOINT, díz-jó'ín't, v. a. [dis and joint.]—1. To put out of joint. *Sundys.*—2. To break at juncture; to separate at the part where there is a cement. *Irene.*—3. To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*—4. To curve a fowl.—5. To make incoherent. *Sidney.*
TO DISJOINT, díz-jó'ín't, v. n. To fall in pieces. *Shakspeare.*
DISJOINT, díz-jó'ín't, particip. [from the verb.] Separated; divided. *Shakpeare.*
DISJUNCT, díz-júngkt', a. [disjunctus, Lat.] Disjoint; separate.
DISJUNCTION, díz-júngkt's'hán, s. [from disjunctio, Lat.] Disunion; separating; parting. *South.*
DISJUNCTIVE, dí-júngkt'ív, a. [disjunctivus, Lat.]—1. Incapable of union. *Crew.*—2. That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him, or fear him.* *Watts.*—3. [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed; as, *It is either day or night.*
DISJUNCTIVELY, díz-júngkt'ív-lé, ad. Distinctly; separately. *Dray of Pity.*
DISK, dísk, s. [discus, Lat.]—1. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*—2. A

Fâte; fâr, fâll, fâs;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

- broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. *Greiv.*
- DISKINDNESS**, dîsk-înd'nês, s. [dis and kind-ness.]—1. Want of kindness; want of affection.—2. Ill-turn; injur; detriment. *Woodward.*
- DISLIKE**, dîz-lik'e, s.—1. Disinclination; absence of affection. *Spenser. Hammond.*—2. Discord; dissention; disagreement. *Fairfax.*
- To DISLIKE**, dîz-lik'e, v. n. [dis and like.] To disapprove; to rewar' without affection. *Temple.*
- DISLIKEFUL**, dîz-lik'e'fûl, a. [dislike and full.] Disaffected; malign. *Spenser.*
- To DISLIKE**, dîz-lik'e, v. a. [dis and like.] To make onlike. *Shakspeare.*
- DISLIKENESS**, dîz-lik'e'nês, s. [dis and likeness.] Dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Locke.*
- DISLICKER**, dîz-lik'êr, s. A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *Swift.*
- To DISLIMB**, dîz-îm', v. a. [dis and limb.] To dilaminate; to tear limb from limb.
- To DISLIMN**, dîs-îm'n, v. a. [dis and limn.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISLOCATE**, dîs-îo-kâte, v. a. [dis and locus, Lat.]—1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.*—2. To put out of joint. *Shakspeare.*
- DISLOCATION**, dîs-îo-kâ'shûn, s. [from dislocate.]—1. The act of shifting the place of things.—2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*—3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Cæsar.*
- To DISLODGE**, dîz-îodj', v. a. [dis and lodge.]—1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*—2. To remove from an habitation. *Dryden.*—3. To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.*—4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISLODGE**, dîz-îodj'e, v. n. To go away to another place. *Milton.*
- DISLOYAL**, dîz-îo'âl, a. [desloyal, Fr.]—1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign. *Milton.*—2. Dishonest; perfidious. *Shaks.*—3. Not true to the marriage bed. *Shaks.*—4. False in love; not constant.
- DISLOYALLY**, dîz-îo'âl-lê, ad. [from disloyal.] Not faithfully; disobedi-ntly.
- DISLOYALTY**, dîz-îo'âl-tê, s. [from disloyal.]—1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *King Charles.*—2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakspeare.*
- DISMAL**, dîz-mâl, a. [dies malus, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Picty.*
- DISMALLY**, dîz-mâl-lê, ad. Horribly; sorrowfully.
- DISMALNESS**, dîz-mâl-nês, s. [from dismal.] Horror; sorrow.
- To DISMANTLE**, dîz-mân'tl, v. a. [dis and mantle.]—1. To throw off a dress; to strip. *South.*—2. To loose; to unfold; to throw open. *Shaks.*—3. To strip a town of its outworks. *Hakewell.*—4. To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*
- To DISMASK**, dîz-mâsk', v. a. [dis and mask.] To divest of a mask. *Wotton.*
- To DISMAST**, dîs-mâst', v. a. [a sea term.] To deprive of masts. *Anson's Voyages.*
- To DISMAY**, dîz-mâ', v. a. [desmayar, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright. *Raleigh.*
- DISMAY**, dîz-mâ', s. [dismayo, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind. *Milton.*
- DISMAYEDNESS**, dîz-mâ'êd-nês, s. [from dismay.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness. *Stukey.*
- DISMAYFULLY**, dîz-mâ'fûl-lê, ad. In great dismay. *Spenser.*
- DISME**, dème, s. [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISMEMBER**, dîz-mêm'bâr, v. a. [dis and memb'r.] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*
- DISMEMBERING**, dîz-mêm'bêr-îng, s. [from dismember.] The act of cutting off a limb. *Blackstone.*
- To DISMISS**, dîz-mîs', v. n. [dissimissus, Lat.]—1. To send away. *Acts.*—2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*—3. To discharge.
- DISMISSION**, dîz-mîsh'ûn, s. [from dismissio, Lat.]—1. Despatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.*—2. An honourable discharge from any office. *Milton.*—3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakspeare.*
- To DISMORTGAGE**, dîz-môr'gâje, v. a. [dis and mortgage.] To redeem from mortgage. *Hovel.*
- To DISMOUNT**, dîz-môunt', v. a. [demonter, Fr.]—1. To throw off an horse. *Shaks.*—2. To throw from any elevation.—3. To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*
- To DISMOUNT**, dîz-môunt', v. n.—1. To alight from an horse. *Addison.*—2. To descend from an elevation.
- To DISNATURALIZE**, dîz-nâtsh'û-râ-lîze, v. a. [dis and naturalize.] To alienate; to make alien.
- DISNATURED**, dîz-nâ'tshûrd, a. [dis and nature.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. *Shakspeare.*
- DISOBEDIENCE**, dîs-ô-bê'dê-ênse, s. [dis and obedience.]—1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors. *Sitting-foot.*—2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*
- DISOBEY**, dîs-ô-bê'dê-ên, a. [dis and obedient.] Not observant of lawful authority. *Kings.*
- To DISOBEY**, dîs-ô-bâ', v. a. [dis and obey.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions. *Denham.*
- DISOBLIGATION**, dîs-ô-b-lê-gâ'shûn, s. [dis and obligation.] Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*
- To DISOBLIGE**, dîs-ô-b-lîje', or dîs-ô-b-lêje', v. a. [dis and oblige.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. *Clarendon. Larissa.*
- DISOBLIGING**, dîs-ô-b-lîj-îng, participial a. [from disoblige.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- DISOBLIGINGLY**, dîs-ô-b-lîj-îng-lê, ad. [from disoblige.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.
- DISOBLIGINGNESS**, dîs-ô-b-lîj-îng-nês, s. [from disoblige.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.
- DISORBED**, dîz-ôrb'd', a. [dis and orb.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakspeare.*
- DISORDER**, dîz-ôrd'r, s. [desordre, French.]—1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Specta.*—2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle. *Waller.*—3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*—4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution. *Wisdom.*—5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. *Locke.*—6. Discomposure of mind.
- To DISORDER**, dîz-ôrd'r, v. a. [dis and order.]—1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*—2. To make sick.—3. To decompose; to disturb the mind.
- DISORDERED**, dîz-ôrd'r'd, a. [from disorder.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; debauched. *Shakspeare.*
- DISORDEREDNESS**, dîz-ôrd'r'd-nês, s. Irregularity; want of order; confusion. *Knolles.*
- DISORDERLY**, dîs-ôrd'r-lê, a. [from disorder.]—1. Confused; immethodical. *Hale.*—2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addison.*—3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*
- DISORDERLY**, dîz-ôrd'r-lê, ad. [from disorder.]—1. Without rule; without method; irregularity; confusedly. *Raleigh.*—2. Without law; inordinately. *Thessalonians.*
- DISORDINATE**, dîs-ôrd'r-dê-nâte, a. [dis and ordinate.] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*
- DISORDINATELY**, dîs-ôrd'r-dê-nâte-lê, ad. Inordinately; viciously.
- DISORIENTATED**, dîs-ôrd'r-ên-tâ-têd, a. [dis and orient.] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*
- To DISOWN**, dîz-ôn'e', v. a. [dis and own.]—1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*—2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*
- To DISPAND**, dîs-pând', v. a. [dispando, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad.
- DISPANSION**, dîs-pân'shûn, s. [from dispansus, Latin.] The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.
- To DISPARRAGE**, dîs-pâr'rîdje, v. a. [from dispar. Lat.]—1. To match unequally; to injure by union

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—óli;—pòdant;—thin, THis.

with something inferior in excellence.—2. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.—3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton*.—4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.—5. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

DISPARAGEMENT, dís-pár-rídje-mént, s. [from disparage.]—1. Injurious union, or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *L'Estrange*.—2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degrees, or against decency. *Sidney*.—3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Wotton*.

DISPARAGER, dís-pár-rídje-úr, s. One that disgraces.

DISPARATES, dís-pá-rátes, s. [disparata, Latin.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY, dís-pár-é-té, s. [from dispar, Latin.]—1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Rogers*.—2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

TO DISPARK, dís-párk', v. a. [dis and park.]—1. To throw open a park. *Shaks*.—2. To set at large without enclosure. *Waller*.

TO DISPART, dís-pár't', v. a. [dis and part; disperitio, Lat.] To divide in two; to separate; to break. *Dier*.

DISPASSION, dís-pásh'ún, s. [dis and passion.] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple*.

DISPASSIONATE, dís-pásh'ún-áte, a. [from dis and passionate.] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarendon*.

TO DISPEL, dís-pé'l, v. a. [dispello, Lat.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Locke*.

DISPENCE, dís-pénse, s. [dispense, Fr.] Expense; cost; charge. *Spenser*.

TO DISPEND, dís-pénd', v. a. [dispendo, Latin.] To spend; to consume. *Spenser*.

DISPENSARY, dís-pén'sá-ré, s. [from dispense.] The place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth*.

DISPENSATION, dís-pén-sá'shún, s. [from dispensatio, Lat.]—1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing. *Woodward*.—2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. *Taylor*.—2. An exemption from some law. *Hurd*.

DISPENSATOR, dís-pén-sá'tór, s. [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor. *Baron*.

DISPENSATORY, dís-pén'sá-tór-é, s. [from dispense.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; a *pharmacopœia*. *Hammond*.

TO DISPENSE, dís-pénse', v. a. [dispenser, Fr.]—1. To deal out; to distribute. *Decay of Piety*.—2. To make up a medicine.—3. To DISPENSE with. To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to suspend from operation. *Raleigh*.

DISPENSE, dís-pénse', s. [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption. *Milton*.

DISPENSER, dís-pén'sér, s. [from dispense.] One that dispenses; a distributor. *Spratt*.

TO DISPEOPLE, dís-pé'pl, v. a. [dis and people.] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope*.

DISPEOPLER, dís-pé'plér, s. [from dispeople.] A depopulator. *Gay*.

TO DISPERGE, dís-pérje', v. a. [dispergo, Lat.] To sprinkle. *Shakspeare*.

TO DISPERSE, dís-pérse', v. a. [dispersio, Lat.]—1. To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel*.—2. To dissipate. *Milton*.

DISPERSEDLY, dís-pér'séd-lé, ad. [from dispersed.] In a dispersed manner. *Hooker*.

DISPERSEDNESS, dís-pér'séd-nés, s. [from disperse.]—1. The state of being dispersed.—2. Thinness; scatterdness. *Brewster*.

DISPERSER, dís-pér'sér, s. [from disperse.] A scatterer; a spreader. *Servator*.

DISPERSION, dís-pér'shún, s. [from dispersio, Lat.]—1. The act of scattering or spreading.—2. The state of being scattered. *Raleigh*.

TO DISPIRIT, dís-pír'it, v. a. [dis and spirit.]—1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp. *Clarendon*.—2. To oppress the constitution of the body. *Collig*.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dís-pír'it-téd-nés, s. [from dispirit.] Want of vigour.

TO DISPLACE, dís-pláse', v. a. [dis and place.]—1. To put out of place.—2. To put out of any state, condition, or dignity. *Bacon*.—3. To disorder. *Shakspeare*.

DISPLACEMENT, dís-plá'sén-sé, s. [displacentia, Lat.]—1. Incivility; disobedience.—2. Disgrace; with thing displeasing. *Decay of Piety*.

TO DISPLANT, dís-plán't', v. a. [dis and plant.]—1. To remove a p. ut.—2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. *Bacon*.

DISPLANTATION, dís-plán-tá'shún, s.—1. The removal of a plant.—2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh*.

TO DISPLAY, dís-plá', v. a. [displayer, Fr.]—1. To spread wide.—2. To exhibit to the sight or mind. *Locke*.—3. To carve; to cut up. *Spectator*.—4. To talk without restraint. *Shaks*.—5. To set out ostentatiously to view. *Shakspeare*.

DISPLA'Y, dís-plá', s. [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator*.

DISPLEASANCE, dís-plé'z'ánsé, s. [from displeasure.] Anger; discontent. *Spenser*.

DISPLEASANT, dís-plé'z'ánt, a. Unpleasing; offensive. *Glanville*.

TO DISPLEASE, dís-plé'ze', v. a. [dis and please.]—1. To offend; to make angry. *Temple*.—2. To disgust; to raise aversion. *Locke*.

DISPLEASEINGNESS, dís-plé'z'ing-nés, s. [from displeasing.] Offensiveness; quality of offending. *Locke*.

DISPLEASEURE, dís-plé'zh'áre, s. [from displeasure.]—1. Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke*.—2. Offensive; pain given. *Judges*.—3. Anger, indignation. *Knolles*.—4. State of disgrace. *Peachment*.

TO DISPLEASEURE, dís-plé'zh'áre, v. n. To displease; not to gain favour. *Bacon*.

TO DISPLODE, dís-pló'dé, v. a. [displodo, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence. *Milton*.

DISPLOSION, dís-pló'zhún, s. [from dispossio, Lat.] The act of dislodging; a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT, dís-pórt', s. [dis and port.] Play; sport; pastime. *Hayward*.

TO DISPORT, dís-pórt', v. n. [from the noun.] To divert. *Shakspeare*.

TO DISPORT, dís-pórt', v. n. To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope*.

DISPOSAL, dís-pó'zál, s. [from dispo.]—1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; distribution. *Milton*.—2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. *Atterbury*.—3. Government; conduct. *Locke*.

TO DISPOSE, dís-póze', v. a. [disposer, Fr.]—1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse. *Prior*.—2. To give; to place; to bestow. *Spratt*.—3. To turn to any particular end or consequence. *Dryden*.—4. To adapt; to form for any purpose. *Spenser*.—5. To frame the mind. *Smalbridge*.—6. To regulate; to adjust. *Dryden*.—7. To DISPOSE of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any person. *Swift*.—8. To DISPOSE of. To put into the hands of another. *Trotter*.—9. To DISPOSE of. To give away. *Waller*.—10. To DISPOSE of. To employ to any end. *Bacon*.—11. To DISPOSE of. To place in any condition. *Dryden*.—12. To DISPOSE of. To put away by any means. *Burnet*.

TO DISPOSE, dís-póze', v. n. To bargain; to make terms. *Shakspeare*.

DISPOSE, dís-póze', s. [from the verb.]—1. Power; management; disposal. *Shaks*.—2. Distribution; act of government. *Milton*.—3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shaks*.—4. Cast of mind; inclination. *Shakspeare*.

DISPOSER, dís-pó'zér, s. [from dispo.]—1. Distributor; giver; bestower. *Crævus*.—2. Governour; regulator. *Boyle*.—3. One who gives to whom he pleases. *Prior*.

DISPOSITION, dís-pó'zish'án, s. [from dispositio, Lat.]—1. Order; method; distribution. *Dryden*.—2. Natural fitness; quality. *Newton*.—3. Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon*.—4. Temper of mind.

Pâte, pâre, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

Shaks.—*s.* Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.*—
6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*
DISPOSITIVE, dis-pôz'è-tiv, a. That which
implies disposal of any property; decretive. *Ay-
cliffe.*
DISPOSITIVELY, dis-pôz'è-tiv-lê, ad. [from dispo-
sitive.] Distributively. *Brown.*
DISPOSITOR, dis-pôz'è-târ, s. The lord of that
sign in which the planet is.
To DISPOSSESS, dis-pôz'è-sèz', v. a. [dis and pos-
sess.] To put out of possession; to deprive; to dis-
seize. *Fairfax. Knollys. Tillotson.*
DISPOSURE, dis-pôz'hûre, s. [from dispose.]—1.
Disposal; government; power; management. *San-
dys.*—2. State; posture. *Watton.*
DISPRAISE, dis-prâze', s. Blame; censure. *At-
tison.*
To DISPRAISE, dis-prâze', v. a. To blame; to
censure. *Shakspeare.*
DISPRAISER, dis-prâz'âr, s. A censurer.
DISPRAISABLE, dis-prâz'è-bl, a. [from dispraise.]
Unworthy of commendation.
DISPRAISINGLY, dis-prâz'ing-lê, ad. With blame.
Shakspeare.
To DISPREAD, dis-sprêd', v. a. [dis and spread.]
To spread diff'rent ways. *Pope.*
DISPROFIT, dis-prôf'it, s. Loss; damage.
DISPROOF, dis-prôd'ôf', s. [dis and proof.] Con-
futation; conviction of error or falsehood. *Atter-
bury.*
To DISPROPERT, dis-prôp'èr-tê, v. a. To dis-
possess.
DISPROPORTION, dis-prô-pôr'shûn, s. Unsuit-
ableness in quantity of one thing to another; want
of symmetry. *Denham.*
To DISPROPORTION, dis-prô-pôr'shûn, v. a. To
mismatch; to join things unsuitable. *Suc'ling.*
DISPROPORTIONABLE, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-â-bl, a.
Unsoitable in quantity or quality. *Suckling. Smal-
ridge.*
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-
â-bl-nês, s. Unsuitableness to something else.
DISPROPORTIONABLY, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-â-blê,
ad. Unsuitably; not symmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONAL, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-âl, a. Dis-
proportionable; unsymmetrical; ill adapted.
DISPROPORTIONALLY, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-âl-lê,
ad. Unsoitably with respect to quantity or
value.
DISPROPORTIONATE, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-âte, a.
Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else.
Roy.
DISPROPORTIONATELY, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-âte-lê,
ad. Unsoitably; unsymmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dis-prô-pôr'shûn-
âte-nês, s. Unsuitableness in bulk or value.
To DISPROVE, dis-prôd've', v. a. [dis and prove.]
—1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or
falsehood. *Hooker.*—2. To convict a practice of
error. *Hooker.*
DISPROVER, dis-prôd've'r, s. [from disprove.] One
that confutes.
DISPURNISHABLE, dis-pûr'nish-â-bl, a. Without
penal restraint. *Swift.*
DISPURNIVANCE, dis-pûr'nâ-vânse, s. [dis and
purnivance.] Want of provisions. *Shrewsbury.*
DISPUTABLE, dis-pû-â-bl, or dis-pû-tâ-bl, a.
[from dispute.]—1. Liable to contest; controver-
sible. *South.*—2. Liable to be contested.
Swift.
DISPUTANT, dis-pû-tânt, s. [from dispute; dispu-
tans, Lat.] A controvertist; an arguer; a rea-
soner. *Spe'ator.*
DISPUTANT, dis-pû-tânt, a. Disputing; engaged
in controversy. *Milton.*
DISPUTATION, dis-pû-tâ'shûn, s. [from disputa-
tio, Latin.]—1. The skill of controverts; argu-
mentation.—2. Controversy; argumental contest.
Sidney.
DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pû-â'shûs, a. [from dispute.]
Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison.*
DISPUTATIVE, dis-pû-tâ-tiv, a. [from dispute.]
Disposed to debate. *Hutts.*
To DISPUTE, dis-pûte', v. n. [disputo, Latin.] To

contend by argument; to debate; to controvert.
Tillotson.
To DISPUTE, dis-pûte', v. a.—1. To contend for.
Hooker. Tatler.—2. To oppose; to question. *Dry-
den.*—3. To discuss; to consider. *Shakspeare.*
DISPUTE, dis-pûte', s. Contest; controversy.
Bentley.
DISPUTELESS, dis-pûte'lês, a. Undisputed; un-
controvertible.
DISPUTER, dis-pû-târ, s. A controvertist; one
given to argument. *Stillingfleet.*
DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kwâl'è-fè-kâ'shûn, s.
That which disqualifies. *Suctator.*
To DISQUALIFY, dis-kwâl'è-fî, v. a. [dis and
qualify.]—1. To make unfit; to disable by some
natural or legal impediment. *Swift.*—2. To deprive
of a right or claim by some positive restriction.
Swift.
To DISQUANTITY, dis-kwôn'tê-tê, v. a. To
lessen.
DISQUYET, dis-kw'êt, s. Uncasiness; restlessness;
vexation; anxiety. *Tillotson.*
DISQUYET, dis-kw'êt, a. Unquiet; uneasy; rest-
less. *Shakspeare.*
To DISQUYET, dis-kw'êt, v. a. To disturb; to
make uneasy; to fret; to vex. *Roscommon.*
DISQUYETER, dis-kw'êt-âr, s. A disturber; a
harasser.
DISQUYETLY, dis-kw'êt-tê-lê, ad. Without rest;
anxiously. *Shakspeare.*
DISQUYETNESS, dis-kw'êt-nês, s. Uncasiness;
restlessness; anxiety. *Hooker.*
DISQUYETUDE, dis-kw'êt-tûde, s. Uncasiness;
anxiety. *Addison.*
DISQUISITION, dis-kwê-zishûn, s. [disquisitio,
Lat.] Examination; disputative inquiry. *Ar-
butnot.*
To DISRANK, dis-rânk', v. a. To degrade from
his rank.
DISREGARD, dis-rê-gârd', s. Slight notice; ne-
glect.
To DISREGARD, dis-rê-gârd', v. a. To slight; to
contemn. *Spratt. Smalridge.*
DISREGARDFUL, dis-rê-gârd'fûl, a. Negligent;
contemptuous.
DISREGARDFULLY, dis-rê-gârd'fûl-lê, ad. Con-
temptuously.
DISRELISH, dis-rê-lish, s. [dis and relish.]—1. Bad
taste; nauseousness. *Milton.*—2. Dislike; squeamish-
ness. *Locke.*
To DISRELISH, dis-rê-lish, v. a. [from the noun.]—
1. To infect with an unpleasant taste. *Rogers.*—2.
To want a taste of. *Pope.*
DISREPUTATION, dis-rê-pû-tâ'shûn, s. [dis and
reputation.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Taylor.*
DISREPUTE, dis-rê-pûte', s. [dis and repute.] Ill
character; dishonour; want of reputation.
DISRESPECT, dis-rê-spêkt', s. [dis and respect.]
Incivility; want of reverence; rudeness. *Clau-
rentan.*
DISRESPECTFUL, dis-rê-spêkt'fûl, a. Irreverent;
uncivil.
DISRESPECTFULLY, dis-rê-spêkt'fûl-lê, ad. Ir-
reverently. *Addison.*
To DISROBE, dis-rôbe', v. a. To undress; to un-
cover. *Hutton.*
DISRUPTION, dis-rûp'shûn, s. [disruptio, Latin.]
The act of breaking asunder; a breach; rent. *Roy.
Blackmore.*
DISSATISFACTION, dis-sât'is-fâk'shûn, s. [dis
and satisfactio.] The state of being dissatisfied.
discontent. *Rogers.*
DISSATISFACTORINESS, dis-sât'is-fâk'tûr-ênês,
s. [from dissatisfactory.] Inability to give con-
tent.
DISSATISFACTORY, dis-sât'is-fâk'tûr-ê, a. [from
dissatisfy.] Unable to give content.
To DISSATISFY, dis-sât'is-fî, v. a. [dis and satisfy.]
To discontent; to displease. *Collier.*
To DISSEAT, dis-sêet', v. a. [dis and se t.] To
dislodge from a seat of any kind. *Shakspeare.*
To DISSECT, dis-sêkt', v. a. [disseco, Lat.]—1. To
cut in pieces. *Roscommon.*—2. To divide and ex-
amine minutely, as an anatomist. *Atterbury.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâh, báll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—/lin, THis.

DISSECTION, dîs-sék'shûn, s. [dissectio, Lat.] The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Glanville.*

DISSEISIN, dîs'sé'zîn, s. [from dissaisir, French.] An unlawful dispossessing of man of his land. *Conceal.*

To **DISSEIZE**, dîs-sé'ze, v. a. [dissaisir, Fr.] To dispossess; to deprive. *Locke.*

DISSEIZOR, dîs-sé'zôr, s. [from disseize.] He that dispossesses another.

To **DISSEMBLE**, dîs-sém'bl, v. a. [dissimulô, Lat.] —1. To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*—2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*

To **DISSEMBLE**, dîs-sém'bl, v. a. To play the hypocrite. *Rovee.*

DISSEMBLER, dîs-sém'blâr, s. [from dissemble.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. *Raleigh.*

DISSEMBLINGLY, dîs-sém'blîng-lê, ad. With dissimulation; hypocritically. *Knolles.*

To **DISSEMINATE**, dîs-sém'ê-nâ'te, v. a. [disseminatio, Latin.] To scatter as seed; to spread every way. *Hammond Atterbury.*

DISSEMINATION, dîs-sém'ê-nâ'shûn, s. [disseminatio, Latin.] The act of scattering like seed. *Brown.*

DISSEMINATOR, dîs-sém'ê-nâ'târ, s. [disseminator, Latin.] He that scatters; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION, dîs-sên'shûn, s. [dissensio, Latin.] Disagreement; strife; contention; breach of union. *Knolles.*

DISSENSIOUS, dîs-sên'shûs, a. Disposed to discord; contentious. *Ascham.*

To **DISSENT**, dîs-sênt', v. n. [dissentio, Lat.]—1. To disagree in opinion. *Addison.*—2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DISSENT, dîs-sênt', s. [from the verb.] Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion. *Bentley.*

DISSENTANEOUS, dîs-sên-tâ'ê-nê-s, a. [from dissent.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISSENTER, dîs-sên'târ, s. [from dissent.]—1. One that disagrees; or declares his disagreement from an opinion. *Locke.*—2. One who, for whatever reason, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSENTIENT, dîs-sên'shênt, a. Declaring dissent.

DISSERTATION, dîs-sêr-tâ'shûn, s. [dissertatio, Lat.] A discourse. *Pope.*

To **DISSERVE**, dîs-sêrv', v. a. [dis and serve.] To do injury to; to mischief; to harm. *Clarendon.*

DISSERVICE, dîs-sêrv'is, s. [dis and service.] Injury; mischief. *Collier.*

DISSERVICEABLE, dîs-sêrv'is-â-bl, a. Injurious; mischievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dîs-sêrv'is-â-bl-nê-s, s. Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

To **DISSITTLE**, dîs-sê'tl, v. a. To unsettle; to put out of the established state.

To **DISSUAVE**, dîs-swâ'v, v. a. [dis and sever.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to separate; to disunite. *Raleigh.*

DISSIDENCE, dîs-sîd'ê-nse, s. [dissidco, Lat.] Discord; disagreement.

DISSILENCE, dîs-sîl'yê-nse, s. [dissilio, Latin.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSILENT, dîs-sîl'yênt, a. [dissiliens, Latin.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILUTION, dîs-sîl'yênt, s. [dissilio, Latin.] The act of bursting in two. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILAR, dîs-sîm'ê-lâr, a. [dis and similar.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle, Newton.*

DISSIMILARITY, dîs-sîm'ê-lâr-ê-tê, s. [from dissimilar.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMILITUDE, dîs-sîm'ê-lâr-ê-tûde, s. Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Stillingfleet, Pope.*

DISSIMULATION, dîs-sîm'ê-lâr'shûn, s. [dissimulatio, Latin.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *South.*

DISSIPABLE, dîs-sê-pâ-bl, a. [from dissipate.] Easily scattered. *Bacon.*

To **DISSIPATE**, dîs-sê-pâ'te, v. a. [dissipatus, Lat.]

—1. To scatter every way; to disperse. *Woodward.*

—2. To scatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*—3. To spend a fortune. *Louison.*

DISSIPATION, dîs-sê-pâ'shûn, s. [dissipatio, Lat.] —1. The act of dispersion. *Hale.*—2. The state of being dispersed. *Milton.*—3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

DISSOCIABLE, dîs-sô'shê-â-bl, a. [dis and sociable.] Disuniting. *Shoffsbury.*

To **DISSOCIATE**, dîs-sô'shê-â'te, v. a. [dissociar, Lat.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSOCIATION, dîs-sô'shê-â'shûn, s. [from dissociate.] Disunion of a society. *Burke.*

DISSOLVABLE, dîz-zôl'v-â-bl, a. [from dissolve.] Capable of dissolution. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE, dîs-sô-lû-bl, a. [dissolubilis, Latin.] Capable of separation of one part from another. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUBILITY, dîs-sô-lû-bl'ê-tê, s. [from dissolubilis.] Liableness to suffer a division of parts. *Hale.*

To **DISSOLVE**, dîz-zôl'v, v. a. [dissolvo, Lat.]—1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts, as by heat or moisture. *Woodward.*—2. To break; to disunite, in any manner. *2 Pet.*—3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*—4. To separate persons united. *Shaks.*—5. To break up assemblies. *Baron.*—6. To solve; to clear. *Dan.*—7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*—8. To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*

To **DISSOLVE**, dîz-zôl'v, v. n.—1. To be melted. *Athlison.*—2. To fall to nothing. *Shaks.*—3. To melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT, dîz-zôl'vênt, a. [from dissolve.] Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSOLVENT, dîz-zôl'vênt, s. That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVING, dîz-zôl'vâr, s. That which has the power of dissolving. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVIBLE, dîz-zôl'v-ê-bl, a. [from dissolve.] Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*

DISSOLUTE, dîs-sô-lû'te, a. [dissolutus, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched. *Hayward, Rogers.*

DISSOLUTELY, dîs-sô-lû'te-lê, ad. [from dissolute.] Loosely; in debauchery. *Wisdom.*

DISSOLUTENESS, dîs-sô-lû'te-nê-s, s. [from dissolute.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION, dîs-sô-lû'shûn, s. [dissolutio, Lat.] —1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.—2. The state of being liquefied.—3. The state of melting away. *Shaks.*—4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. *South.*—5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.—6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. *Raleigh.*—7. Destruction. *Hooker.*—8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*—9. The act of breaking up an assembly.—10. Looseness of manners. *Atterbury.*

DISSONANCE, dîs-sô-nâ-nse, s. [dissonanœ, Fr.] A mixture of harsh unharmonious sounds. *Milton.*

DISSONANT, dîs-sô-nânt, a. [dissonans, Lat.]—1. Harsh; unharmonious. *Thomson.*—2. Incongruous; disagreeing. *Hobswell.*

To **DISSUADE**, dîs-swâ'de, v. a. [dissuadeo, Lat.] —1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing. *Shaks.*—2. To represent anything as unfit. *Milton.*

DISSUADER, dîs-swâ'dâr, s. [from dissuade.] He that dissuades.

DISSUASION, dîs-swâ'shûn, s. [dissuasio, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSUASIVE, dîs-swâ'sîv, a. [from dissuade.] Dehortatory; tending to deter.

DISSUASIVE, dîs-swâ'sîv, s. Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpose. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISSYLLABLE, dîs-sîl'ê-bl, s. [dis and συλλαβή.] A word of two syllables. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF, dî's'tâf, s. [Dy'staf, Saxon.]—1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

Fairfax.—2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. *Howel*.

DISTAFF-THISTLE, dîs'tâf-thîs-sl, s. A thistle.

To DISTAIN, dîs-tâin', v. a. [dis and stain.]—1. To stain; to tinge. *Pope*.—2. To blot; to sully with infamy. *Spenser*.

DISTANCE, dîs-tânse, s. [distance, French; distantia, Lat.]—1. Distance is space considered between any two beings. *Locke*.—2. Remoteness in place. *Prior*.—3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. *Shaks*.—4. Contrariety; opposition. *Shaks*.—5. A space marked on the course where horses run. *L'Estrange*.—6. Space of time. *Prior*.—7. Remoteness in time. *Smalridge*.—8. Ideal disjunction. *Locke*.—9. Respect; distant behaviour. *Dryden*.—10. Retraction of kindness; reserve. *Milton*.

To DISTANCE, dîs-tânse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden*.—2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance. *Gay*.

DISTANT, dîs'tânt, a. [distant, Latin.]—1. Remote in place; not near. *Pope*.—2. Remote in time either past or future.—3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten miles distant.—4. Reserved; shy.—5. Not primary; not obvious. *Addison*.

DISTA'STE, dîs'tâste', s. [dis and taste.]—1. Aversion of the palate; disgust. *Bacon*.—2. Dislike; unbusiness. *Bacon*.—3. Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon*.

To DISTASTE, dîs-tâste', v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fill the mouth with nausea. *Shaks*.—2. To dislike; to loath. *Shaks*.—3. To offend; to disgust. *Davies*.—4. To vex; to exasperate. *Pope*.

DISTA'STEFUL, dîs-tâste'fûl, a. [distaste and full.]—1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. *Glanville*.—2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Davies*.—3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown*.

DISTEMPER, dîs-têm-pâr, s. [dis and temper.]—1. A disproportionate mixture of part.—2. A disease; a malady. *Suckling*.—3. Want of due temperature. *Baileigh*.—4. Bad constitution of the mind. *Shaks*.—5. Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon*.—6. Depravity of inclination. *K. Charles*.—7. Tumultuous disorder. *Waller*.—8. Uneasiness. *Shakspeare*.

To DISTEMPER, dîs-têm-pâr, v. a. [dis and temper.]—1. To discompose. *Shaks*.—2. To disorder. *Bayle*.—3. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden*.—4. To destroy temper or moderation. *Addison*.—5. To make disaffected. *Shakspeare*.

DISTEMPERATE, dîs-têm-pâr-â-te, a. [dis and temperate.] Immoderate. *Baileigh*.

DISTEMPERATURE, dîs-têm-pâr-â-tûre, s. [from distemperate.]—1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold. *Abbot*.—2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.—3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shaks*.—4. Confusion; commixture of extremes. *Shakspeare*.

To DISTEND, dîs-tênd', v. a. [distendo, Lat.] To stretch out in breadth. *Thomson*.

DISTENT, dîs-tênt', s. [from distend.] The space through which any thing is spread. *Watton*.

DISTENTION, dîs-tên-shân, s. [distention, Latin.]—1. The act of stretching in breadth. *Arbutnot*.—2. Breadth; space occupied.—3. The act of separating one part from another. *Watton*.

To DISTHRONIZE, dîs-thrô-nîze', v. a. [dis and throne.] To dethrone. *Spenser*.

DISTICH, dîs'tîk, s. [distichion, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses. *Camden*.

To DISTILL, dîs-dîl', v. n. [distillo, Latin.]—1. To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope*.—2. To flow gently and silently. *Baileigh*.—3. To use a still. *Shaks*.

To DISTILL, dîs-dîl', v. a.—1. To let fall in drops. *Job*. *Drayton*.—2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. *Shaks*.—3. To draw by distillation. *Bayle*.

DISTILLATION, dîs-dî-lâ-shân, s. [distillatio, Lat.]—1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.—2. The act of pouring out in drops.—3. That which falls in drops.—4. The act of distilling by fire. *Newton*.—5. The substance drawn by the still. *Shakspeare*.

DISTILLATORY, dîs-dî-lâ-tôr-ê, a. [from distil.] Belonging to distillation. *Boyle*.

DISTILLER, dîs-dî-lâr, s. [from distil.]—1. One who practises the trade of distilling. *Boyle*.—2. One who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLMENT, dîs-dî-nî-mênt, s. [from distil.] That which is drawn by distillation. *Shakspeare*.

DISTINCT, dîs-tîngkt', a. [distinctus, Latin.]—1. Different, not the same. *Stillingfleet*.—2. Separate; not conjunct. *Tillotson*.—3. Clear; unconfused. *Milton*.—4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton*.—5. Marked out; specific. *Milton*.

DISTINCTION, dîs-tîngkt'shân, s. [distinctio, Latin.]—1. Note of difference.—2. Honourable note of superiority.—3. That by which one differs from another. *Locke*.—4. Preference or neglect in comparison with something else. *Dryden*.—5. Separation of complex notions. *Shaks*.—6. Division into different parts. *Dryden*.—7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination. *Norris*.—8. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE, dîs-tîngkt'îv, a. [from distinct.]—1. That which makes distinction or difference. *Pope*.—2. Having the power to distinguish; judicious. *Brown*.

DISTINCTIVELY, dîs-tîngkt'îv-lê, ad. In right order; not confusedly. *Shakspeare*.

DISTINCTLY, dîs-tîngkt'lê, ad. [from distinct.]—1. Not confusedly. *Newton*.—2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden*.

DISTINCTNESS, dîs-tîngkt'rês, s. [from distinct.]—1. Nice observation of the difference between things. *Roy*.—2. Such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH, dîs-tîng'gwîsh; v. a. [distinguo, Lat.]—1. To note the diversity of things. *Hooker*.—2. To separate from others by some mark of honour. *Prior*.—3. To divide by notes of diversity. *Burnet*.—4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts*.—5. To discern critically; to judge. *Shaks*.—6. To constitute difference; to specify. *Locke*.—7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dîs-tîng'gwîsh, v. n. To make distinction; to find or shew the difference. *Ch d*.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dî-tîng'gwîsh-â-bl, a. [from distinguish.]—1. Capable of being distinguished. *Hale*.—2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Stoff*.

DISTINGUISHED, dîs-tîng'gwîsh't, part. a. Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers*.

DISTINGUISHER, dîs-tîng'gwîsh-âr, s. [from distinguish.]—1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.—2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. *Brown*.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dîs-tîng'gwîsh-îng-lê, ad. With distinction. *Pope*.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dîs-tîng'gwîsh-mênt, s. Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt*.

To DISTORT, dîs-tôr't', v. a. [distortus, Latin.]—1. To writher; to twist; to deform by irregular motions. *South*.—2. To put out of the true direction or posture. *Tillotson*.—3. To wrest from the true meaning. *Peachment*.

DISTORTION, dîs-tôr'shôn, s. [distortio, Latin.] Irregular motion, by which the face is writhered, or the parts disorderd. *Prior*.

To DISTRACT, dîs-trâkt', v. a. part. pass. distract-ed; anciently distract. [distractus, Lat.]—1. To pull different ways at once.—2. To separate; to divide. *Shaks*.—3. To turn from a single direction toward various points. *South*.—4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex. *Psalms*. *Locke*.—5. To make mad. *Locke*.

DISTRACTEDLY, dîs-trâkt'êd-lê, ad. [from distract.] Madly; frantically. *Shakspeare*.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dîs-trâkt'êd-nês, s. [from distract.] The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRAC'TION, dîs-trâkt'shôn, s. [distractio, Latin.]—1. Tendency to different parts. *Shaks*.—2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden*.—3. Perturbation of mind. *Totter*.—4. Madness; frantickness; loss of

—no, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, tâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THis.

the wits. *Atterbury*.—5. Disturbance; tumult caused by difference of sentiments. *Clarendon*.
 To DISTRAIN, dis-trâne', v. a. [from *distringo*, Lat.] To seize. *Shakspeare*.
 To DISTRA'IN, dis-trâne', v. n. To make seizure. *Marvel*.
 DISTRA'INEER, dis-trâ'nêr, s. [from *distrain*.] He that seizes.
 DISTRA'INT, dis-trânt', s. [from *distrain*.] Seizure.
 DISTRA'IT, dis-trâte', a. [Fr.] Absent in thought. *Chesterfield*.
 DISTRAUGHT, dis-trâwt', part. a. [from *distract*.] Distracted. *Camden*.
 To DISTRE'AM, dis-trê'am, v. n. [A poetical word.] To make a spreading stream. *Shenstone*.
 DISTRE'SS, dis-trê'ss', s. [distresse, French.]—1. The act of making a legal seizure.—2. Compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or pay a debt. *Cowell*.—3. The thing seized by law.—4. Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Shakspeare*.
 To DISTRE'SS, dis-trê'ss', v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.—2. To harass; to make miserable. *Deuteronomy*.
 DISTRE'SSFUL, dis-trê'ss'fûl, a. [distress and full.] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery. *Pope*.
 To DISTRI'BUTE, dis-trî'bûte, v. a. [distribuo, Lat.] To divide among more than two. To deal out. *Spenser*. *Woodward*.
 DISTRIBUTI'ON, dis-trê-bh'shûn, s. [distributio, Latin.]—1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others. *Swift*.—2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury*.
 DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trê-bû'tîv, a. [from *distribue*.] That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as *distributive justice*. *Dryden*.
 DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trê-bû'tîv-lê, ad. [from *distributive*.]—1. By distribution.—2. Singly; particularly. *Hooker*.
 DISTRICT, dis-trîkt, s. [districtus, Latin.]—1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appear.—2. Circuit of authority; province. *Adison*.—3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore*.
 DISTROU'BLE'D, dis-trôub'ld, part. a. [dis and trouble.] Variously agitated. *Spenser*.
 To DISTRU'ST, dis-trôst', v. a. [dis and trust.] To regard with diffidence; not to trust. *Wisdom*.
 DISTRU'ST, dis-trôst', s. [from the verb.]—1. Loss of credit; loss of confidence. *Milton*.—2. Suspicion. *Dryden*.
 DISTRU'STFUL, dis-trôst'fûl, a. [distrust and full.]—1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyer*.—2. Not confident; diffident. *Government of the Tongue*.—3. Diffident of himself; timorous. *Pope*.
 DISTRU'STFULLY, dis-trôst'fûl-lê, ad. In a distrustful manner.
 DISTRU'STFULNESS, dis-trôst'fûl-nêss, s. The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.
 DISTRU'STLESS, dis-trôst'lêss, a. Void of distrust. *Shenstone*.
 To DISTURB, dis-tûrb', v. a. [disturbo, low Lat.]—1. To perplex; to disquiet. *Collar*.—2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.—3. To interrupt; to hinder.—4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton*.
 DISTURBANCE, dis-tûrb'ânse, s. [from *disturb*.] 1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity. *Locke*.—2. Confusion; disorder. *Watts*.—3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton*.
 DISTURBER, dis-tûrbâr, s. [from *disturb*.]—1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults. *Camille*.—2. He that causes perturbation of mind. *Shakspeare*.
 To DISTURN, dis-tûrn', v. a. [dis and turn.] To turn off. *Daniel*.
 DISVALUA'TION, dis-vâl-û-â'shûn, s. [dis and valuation.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon*.
 To DISVA'LUÉ, dis-vâl-û', v. a. [dis and value.] To undervalue. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
 To DISVE'LOP, dis-vê'lûp, v. a. [developer, Fr.] To uncover.
 DISU'NION, dis-û-nê-ûn, s. [dis and union.]—1.

Separation; disjunction. *Glanville*.—2. Breach of concord.
 To DISUNITE, dis-û-nîte', v. a. [dis and unite.]—1. To separate; to divide. *Pope*.—2. To part friends.
 To DISUNITE, dis-û-nîte', v. n. [dis and unite.] To fall asund; to become separate. *South*.
 DISU'NITY, dis-û-nê-tê, s. [dis and unity.] A state of actual separation. *Mare*.
 DISU'SAGE, dis-û'sâje, s. [dis and usage.] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker*.
 DISU'SE, dis-û'se', s. [dis and use.]—1. Cessation of use; want of practice. *Adlison*.—2. Cessation of custom. *Arbuthnot*.
 To DISU'SE, dis-û'se', v. a. [dis and use.]—1. To cease to make use of. *Dryden*.—2. To disaccustom. *Dryden*.
 To DISVO'UCH, dis-vôûtsh', v. a. [dis and vouch.] To destroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shaks*.
 DISWIT'TED, dis-wî'têd, a. [dis and wit.] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. *Drayton*.
 DIT, dit, s. [dicht, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem. *Spenser*.
 DITCH, dîts, s. [Dic, Saxon.]—1. A trench cut in the ground, usually between fields. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bacon*.—3. The moat with which a town is surrounded. *Knolles*.—4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless. *Shakspeare*.
 To DITCH, dîts, v. a. To make a ditch. *Swift*.
 DITCH-DELA'YERED, dîts-dê-lîv'êrêd, a. Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakspeare*.
 DIT'CHER, dîts'êr, s. [from ditch.] One who digs ditches. *Swift*.
 DITHYR'A'MBICK, dîth-ê-râmb'îk, s. [dithyrambus, Lat.]—1. A song in honour of Bacchus.—2. Any poem written with wildness. *Cowley*.
 DITTA'NDER, dit-tân'dêr, s. Pepperwort.
 DIT'TANY, dit-tâ-nê, s. [dietaemus, Latin.] An herb.
 DIT'TIED, dit-têd, a. [from ditty.] Sung; adapted to music. *Milton*.
 DIT'TY, dit-tê, s. [dicht, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker*.
 DIVA'N, divân', s. [An Arabic word.]—1. The council of the oriental princes.—2. Any council assembled. *Pope*.
 To DIVARICATE, div-vâr-ê-kâte, v. n. [divaricatus, Lat.] To be parted into two; to become forked. *Woodward*.
 To DIVARICATE, div-vâr-ê-kâte, v. a. To divide into two; to make forked. *Greiv*.
 DIVARICA'TION, div-vâr-ê-kâ'shûn, s. [divaricatio, Lat.]—1. Partition into two. *Ray*.—2. Division of opinions. *Brown*.
 To DIVE, dive, v. n. [Dippan, Saxon.]—1. To sink voluntarily under water. *Dryden*.—2. To go under water in search of any thing. *Raleigh*.—3. To go deep into any question or science. *Davies*. *Blackmore*.—4. To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakspeare*.
 To DIVE, dive, v. a. To explore by diving. *Denham*.
 DIVER, divêr, s. [from *dive*.]—1. One that sinks voluntarily under water. *Pope*.—2. One that goes under water in search of treasure. *Woodward*.—3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study. *Warton*.
 To DIVER'GE, div-vêrjê', v. n. [divergo, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton*.
 DIVERGENT, div-vêrjênt, a. [from *divergo*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.
 DIVERS, div-vêrs, a. [diversus, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one. *Whitgift*.
 DIVERSE, div-vêrse, a. [diversus, Latin.]—1. Different from another. *Daniel*.—2. Different from itself; multiform. *Ben Jonson*.—3. In different directions. *Pope*.
 DIVERSIFICA'TION, dê-vêr-sê-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [from *diversify*.]—1. The act of changing forms or quantities. *Boyle*.—2. Variation; variegation.—3. Variety of forms; uniformity.—4. Change; alteration. *Hale*.
 To DIVER'SIFY, dê-vêr-sê-fî, v. a. [diversific. Fr.]—1. To make different from another; to dis-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâtj;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

tinguish. *Addison*.—2. To make different from itself; to variegate. *Sidney*.
DIVERSION, dè-vêr'shôn, s. [from divert.]-1. The act of turning any thing off from its course. *Bacon*.—2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency. *Denham*.—3. Sport; amusement; something that outbids the mind. *Walter*.—4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.
DIVERSITY, dè-vêr'sè-tè, s. [diversité, Fr. from diversitas, Latin.]-1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Hooker*.—2. Variety. *Arbutnot*.—3. Distinction of being; not identity. *Rogers*.—4. Variation. *Pope*.
DIVERSELY, dî-vêr'sè-lè, ad. [from diverse.]-1. In different ways; differently; variously. *Wotton*.—2. In different directions.
TO DIVERT, dè-vêrt', v. a. [diverto, Latin.]-1. To turn off from any direction or course. *Locke*.—2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies*.—3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips*.—4. To please; to exhilarate. *Swift*.—5. To subvert; to destroy. *Shakspeare*.
DIVERTER, dè-vêrt'êr, s. [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton*.
TO DIVERTISE, dè-vêr'tîz', v. a. [divertiser, French.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden*.
DIVERTISEMENT, dè-vêr'tîz-mènt, s. [divertissement, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
DIVERTIVE, dè-vêr'tiv, a. [from divert.] Recreative; amusive. *Rogers*.
TO DIVE, dè-vêst', v. a. [divestir, Fr.] To strip; to make naked. *Denham*.
DIVESTURE, dè-vêst'chûr, s. [from divest.] The act of putting off. *Boyle*.
DIVIDABLE, dè-vî'dâ-bl, a. [from divide.] Separate; different; parted. *Shakspeare*.
DIVIDANT, dè-vî'dânt, a. [from divide.] Different; separate. *Shakspeare*.
TO DIVIDE, dè-vidè', v. a. [divido, Latin.]-1. To part one whole into different pieces. *Kings*. *Locke*.—2. To separate; to keep apart; to stand as a partition between. *Dryden*.—3. To disunite by discord. *Luke*.—4. To deal out; to give in shares. *Locke*.—5. To separate intellectually; to distinguish.
TO DIVIDE, dè-vidè', v. n. To part; to part; to break friendship. *Shakspeare*.
DIVIDEND, dîv'è-dènd, s. [from divido, Latin.]-1. A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Piety*.—2. *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker*.
DIVIDER, dè-vî'dêr, s. [from divide.]-1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby*.—2. A distributor, he who deals out to each his share. *Luke*.—3. A disuniter. *Swift*.—4. A particular kind of compasses.
DIVIDUAL, dè-vid'ù-âl, or dè-vid'jù-âl, a. [dividuis, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. *Milton*.
DIVINATION, dîv'è-nâ'shôn, s. [divinatio, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling future things. *Hooker*.
DIVINE, dè-vînu', s. [divinus, Lat.]-1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden*.—2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker*.—3. Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies*.—4. Presagelike; divining; prescient. *Milton*.
DIVINE, dè-vînu', s.—1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon*.—2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham*.
TO DIVINE, dè-vînu', v. a. [divino, Latin.] To foretell; to foreknow. *Shakspeare*.
TO DIVINE, dè-vînu', v. n.—1. To utter prognostication. *Shaks*.—2. To feel presages. *Shaks*.—3. To conjecture; to guess. *Broomé*.
DIVINELY, dè-vînu'è-lè, ad. [from divine.]-1. By the agency or influence of God. *Bentley*.—2. Excellently; in the supreme degree. *Hooker*. *Milton*.—3. In a manner noting a deity.
DIVINENESS, dè-vînu'nèss, s. [from divine.]-1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Græc.—2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakspeare*.
DIVINER, dè-vînu'êr, s. [from divine.]-1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. *Brown*.—2. Conjecturer; guesser. *Luke*.
DIVINERESS, dè-vînu'êrèss, s. [from diviner.] A prophetess. *Dryden*.
DIVINITY, dè-vînu'è-tè, s. [divinité, French; divinitas, Latin.]-1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet*.—2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.—3. False god. *Prior*.—4. Celestial being. *Cheyne*.—5. The science of divine things; theology. *Shaks*.—6. Something supernatural. *Shakspeare*.
DIVISIBLE, dè-vîz'è-bl, a. [divisibilis, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable. *Bentley*.
DIVISIBILITY, dè-vîz'è-bl'è-tè, s. [divisibilité, French.] The quality of admitting division. *Glanville*.
DIVISIBleness, dè-vîz'è-bl'nèss, s. [from divisibile.] Divisibility; separability. *Boyle*.
DIVISION, dè-vîz'ôn, s. [divisio, Lat.]-1. The act of dividing any thing into parts. *2 Esdras*.—2. The state of being divided.—3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.—4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing. *Addison*.—5. Disunion; discord; difference. *Decay of Piety*.—6. One of the parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke*.—7. Space between the notes of music; just time. *Shaks*.—8. Distinction. *Exodus*.—9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker*.—10. Subdivision; distinction of the genus into species. *Shakspeare*.
DIVISOR, dè-vîz'ôr, s. [divisor, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.
DIVORCE, dè-vôr'sè', s. [divore, French.]-1. The legal separation of husband and wife. *Dryden*.—2. Separation; disunion. *King Charles*.—3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.—4. The cause of any penal separation. *Shakspeare*.
TO DIVORCE, dè-vôr'sè', v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.—2. To force asunder; to separate by violence. *Hooker*.—3. To separate from another. *Hooker*.—4. To take away. *Shakspeare*.
DIVORCEMENT, dè-vôr'sè'mènt, s. [from divorce.] Divorce; separation of marriage. *Deuteronomy*.
DIVORCER, dè-vôr'sêr, s. [from divorce.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. *Drummond*.
DIURETICK, dî-û-rèt'îk, a. [diuresis, Græc.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbutnot*.
DIURNAL, dî-ûr'nâl, a. [diurnus, Latin.]-1. Relating to the day. *Brown*.—2. Constituting the day. *Prior*.—3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milt n*.
DIURNAL, dî-ûr'nâl, s. [diurnal, French.] A journal; a day-book.
DIURNALLY, dî-ûr'nâl'è-lè, ad. [from diurnal.] Daily; every day. *Valer*.
DIURTURNITY, dî-ûr'tûr'nè-tè, s. [diurnitas, Lat.] Length of duration. *Brown*.
TO DIVULGE, dè-vûl'jè', v. a. [divulgo, Latin.]-1. To publish; to make publick. *Hooker*.—2. To proclaim. *Milton*.
DIVULGER, dè-vûl'jêr, s. [from divulge.] A publisher. *King Charles*.
DIVULSION, dè-vûl'shôn, s. [divulsio, Lat.] The act of plucking away. *Brown*.
TO DIZEN, dî'zèn, v. a. [from dight.] To dress, to deck, to rig out.
DIZZAR, dîz'zâr, s. [from dizzy.] A blockhead; a fool.
DIZZINESS, dîz'zè'nèss, s. [from dizzy.] Giddiness. *Glanville*.
DIZZY, dîz'zè, a. [Dyig, Saxon.]-1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Shaks*.—2. Causing giddiness. *Shaks*.—3. Giddy, thoughtless. *Milton*.
TO DIZZY, dîz'zè, v. a. To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakspeare*.

—nò, iòdve, nòr, nòt;—tùhe, tùb, hùll;—dùl;—pòdùnd;—tùin, 1 His.

TO DO, dòd, v. a. pret. did; part. pass. done, [doon, Sax. doen, Dutch.]—1. To practise or act any thing good or bad. *Pauline*.—2. To perform; to achieve. *Collier*.—3. To execute; to discharge. *Shaks*.—4. To cause *Spenser*.—5. To transact. *Arts*.—6. To produce any effect to another. *Shaks*.—7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort. *Jeremiah*.—8. To perform for the benefit of another. *Samuel*.—9. To exert; to put forth. 2 *Tim*.—10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing. *Boyle*. *Rouse*.—11. To gain a point; to effect by influence. *Shaks*.—12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shaks*.—13. To finish; to end. *Duppa*.—14. To conclude; to settle. *Tillotson*.—15. This phrase, what to DO with, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotson*.

TO DO, dòd, v. n. —1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple*.—2. To make an end; to conclude. *Spectator*.—3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about. *Silking fleet*.—4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health; as, how do you? *Shaks*.—5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose. *Collier*.—6. To DO is used for any verb to save the repetition of the verb; as, I shall come, but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not.—7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, help me, do, make haste, do. *Taylor*.—8. To DO is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, I do love, or I love; I did love, or I loved. *Bacon*.—9. Sometimes emphatically; as I do hate him, but will not wrong him. *Shaks*.—10. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, I did love him, but scorn him now.

DO'CIBLE, dòs'è-bl, a. [docilis, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught. *Milton*.

DO'CIBLENESS, dòs'è-bl-nèss, s. [from docible.] Teachableness; docility. *Walton*.

DO'CILE, dòs'èl, a. [docilis, Latin.] Teachable; easily instructed; tractable. *Ellis*.

DOCI'LITY, dò-s'l'è-tè, s. [docilitè, Fr. from docilitas, Latin.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Grew*.

DOCK, dòk, s. [Doeca, Saxon.] An herb.

DOCK, dòk, s. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew*.

DOCK, dòk, s. [As some imagine, of δοκωον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. *Addison*.

TO DOCK, dòk, v. a. [from dock, a tail.]—1. To cut off a tail.—2. To cut any thing short. *Swift*.—3. To cut off part of a reckoning.—4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCK'ET, dòk'è-t, s. A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

TO DOCK'ET, dòk'è-t, v. a. [from the noun.] To mark by a docket.

DOCTOR, dòk'tùr, s. [doctor, Latin.]—1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic. In some universities they have doctors of music. *Shaks*.—2. A man skilled in any profession. *Derham*.—3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases. *Shaks*.—4. Any able or learned man. *Digby*.

TO DOCTOR, dòk'tùr, v. a. [from the noun.] To physic; to cure.

DOCTORAL, dòk'tò-ràl, a. [doctoralis, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dòk'tò-ràl-è, ad. [from doctoral.] In manner of a doctor. *Hakevèll*.

DOCTORSHIP, dòk'tùr-shìp, s. [from doctor.] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon*.

DOCTRINAL, dòk'trè-nàl, a. [doctrina, Lat.]—1. Containing doctrine. *South*.—2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker*.

DOCTRINALLY, dòk'trè-nàl-è, ad. [from doctrina.] In the form of doctrine; positively. *Ray*.

DOCTRINE, dòk'trìn, s. [doctrina, Lat.]—1. The principles or positions of any sect or master. *Acterbury*.—2. The art of teaching. *Mark*.

DOCUMENT, dòk'ù-mènt, s. [documentum, Lat.]—1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Watts*.—2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept unchristianly dogmatical. *Con. of the Tongue*.

DO'DDER, dòd'dùr, s. [tonteren, to shoot up Dutch. *Skinner*.] *Dodder* is a singular plant; when it first shoots from the seed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the caponatures soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant. It has no leaves. *Hill*.

DO'DDERED, dòd'dùr-d, a. [from dodder.] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden*.

DODGE/CAGON, dò-dèk'á-gòn, s. [δοδεκα and γωνια.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMORION, dò-dè-kà-tè-mòr'è-àn, s. [δοδεκαήμερον.] The twelfth part. *Creech*.

TO DODGE, dòd'je, v. n. [from dog.]—1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation. *Hall*.—2. To shift place as another approaches. *Milton*.—3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them. *Swift*.

DOD'KIN, dòd'kìn, s. [duyken, Dutch.] A doitkin or lute doit; a low coin. *Lily*.

DO'DMAN, dòd'màn, s. The name of a fish. *Bacon*.

DOE, dò, s. [do, Saxon.] A she deer; the female of a buck. *Bacon*.

DOE, dò, s. [from to do.] A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras*.

DO'ER, dòd'ùr, s. [from to do.]—1. One that does any thing good or bad. *South*.—2. Actor; agent. *Hooker*.—3. An active, or busy, or valiant person. *Knolles*.—4. One that habitually performs or practises. *Hooker*.

DOES, duz. The third person from do for doeth. *Locke*.

TO DOFF, dòf, v. a. [from do off.]—1. To put off dress. *Milton*. *Dryden*. *Rouse*.—2. To strip. *Crashaw*.—3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shaks*.—4. To do-; to refer to another time. *Shaks*.

DOG, dò, s. [doghe, Dutch.]—1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species. *Locke*.—2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog-days. *Byron*.—3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shaks*.—4. To give or send to the DOGS; to throw away. To go to the DOGS; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured. *Pope*.—5. It is used as the male of several species; as the dog fox, the dog otter.

TO DOG, dòg, v. a. To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably. *Herbert*.

DOG-TEETH, dòg'tèth, s. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbuthnot*.

DOG-TRICK, dòg'trìk, s. [dog and trick.] An ill turn; surlly or brutal treatment. *Dryden*.

DOG'BANE, dòg'bàne, s. [dog and ban.] An herb.

DOG'BERRY TREE, dòg'bèr-rè-trèe, s. Cornelian cherry.

DOG'BRIER, dòg'bri-ùr, s. [dog and briar.] The briar that bears the hip.

DOG'CHEAP, dòg'tshèp, a. [dog and cheap.] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden*.

DOG'DAYS, dòg'dàze, s. [dog and day.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. *Clarendon*.

DOGE, dòje, s. [doga, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison*.

DOG'FISH, dòg'fìsh, s. [from dog and fish.] A shark. *Waghead*.

DOG'FLY, dòg'fl, s. A voracious biting fly. *Chapman*.

DOG'GED, dòg'gèd, a. [from dor.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; loomy. *Hudibras*.

DOG'GEDLY, dòg'gèd-lè, ad. [from dogged.] Sullenly; gloomily.

DOG'GEDNESS, dòg'gèd-nèss, s. [from dogged.] Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DOG'GER, dòg'gùr, s. A small ship with one mast.

DOG'GEREL, dòg'grèl, a. Vil; despicable; mean. *Dryden*.

DOG'GEREL, dòg'grèl, s. Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift*.

DOG'GISH, dòg'gìsh, a. [from dog.] Corrish; brutal.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

DO'GHEARTED, dôg'hâr-têd, a. [dog and heart.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakspeare.*
 DO'GHOLE, dôg'hôle, s. [dog and hole.] A vile habitation. *Pope.*
 DO'GKENNEL, dôg'kên-nêl, s. [dog and kennel.] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler.*
 DO'GLOUSE, dôg'g'loûse, s. [dog and louse.] An insect that leeches on dogs.
 DO'GMÂ, dôg'mâ, s. [Laun.] Established principle; set of notions. *Dryden.*
 DOGMATICAL, dôg-mât-ê-kâl, } a.
 DOGMATICK, dôg-mât'ik, } a.
 [from dogma.] Authoritative; magisterial; positive. *Bayle.*
 DOGMATICALY, dôg-mâ-tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from dogmatical.] Magisterially; positively. *South.*
 DOGMATICALNESS, dôg-mâ-tê-kâl-nêss, s. [from dogmatical.] Misteriousness; mock authority.
 DOGMATISM, dôg-mâ-tîz-m, s. [from dogma.] Dogmatical assentions. *Burke.*
 DOGMATIST, dôg-mâ-tîst, s. [dogmatiste, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a bold advocate of principles. *Watts.*
 To DOGMATIZE, dôg'mâ-tîze, v. n. [from dogma.] To assert positively; to teach magisterially. *Blackmore.*
 DOGMATIZER, dôg'mâ-tî-zâr, s. [from dogmatize.] An asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hanmond.*
 DO'GROSE, dôg'rôze, s. [dog and rose.] The flower of the hip. *D-rhe n.*
 DO'GS-EAR, dôg-z'êr, s. The crease of a leaf in a book, by being thumbed or turned down. *Gray.*
 DO'GSLEEP, dôg'slêep, s. [dog and sleep.] Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
 DO'GMEAT, dôg-g'mê, s. [dog and meat.] Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*
 DO'GSTAR, dôg'sâr, s. [dog and star.] The star which gives name to the dogdays. *Addison.*
 DO'GSTOOTH, dôg-z'tôôth, s. A plant. *Miller.*
 DO'GROT, dôg'ô, s. A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*
 DOGWEARY, dôg-wê-ri, a. Tired as a dog. *Shaks.*
 DO'GWOOD, dôg'wôd. See CORNELIAN CHERRY.
 DO'INGS, dôd'ingz, [from to do.]—1. Things done; events; transactions. *Shaks.*—2. Feats; actions; good or bad. *Sidney.*—3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*—4. Stir; hustle; tumult. *Hooker.*—5. Festivity; merriment; as, gay doings.
 DOIT, dôit, s. [duyt, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakspeare.*
 DOLE, dôle, s. [from deal; dælan, Sax.]—1. The act of distribution or dealing. *Cleaveland.*—2. Any thing dealt out or distributed. *Hudibras.*—3. Provision or money distributed in charity. *Dryden.*—4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*—5. [from dolor, Lat.] Grief; sorrow; misery. *Shakspeare.*
 To DOLE, dôle, v. a. [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Diet.*
 DO'LEFUL, dôle'fûl, a. [dole and full]—1. Sorrowful; expressing grief. *South.* *Dryden.*—2. Melancholy; feeling grief. *Sidney.*—3. Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hooker.*
 DO'LEFULLY, dôle'fûl-ê, ad. [from doleful.] In a doleful manner.
 DO'LEFULNESS, dôle'fûl-nêss, s. [from doleful.]—1. Sorrow; melancholy.—2. Querulousness.—3. Dismalness.
 DO'LESOME, dôle'sûm, a. [from dole.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Pope.*
 DO'LESOMELY, dôle'sûm-ê, ad. [from dolesome.] In a dolesome manner.
 DO'LESOMENESS, dôle'sûm-nêss, s. [from dolesome.] Gloom; melancholy.
 DOLL, dôl, s. A little girl's puppet or baby.
 DO'LLAR, dôl'lâr, s. [daler, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.
 DO'LLY, dôl'lê, s. A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.*
 DOLORIFICK, dôl-ô-rî'ik, a. [dolorificus, Latin.] That which causes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DO'LOROUS, dôl'ô-rûs, a. [from dolor, Latin.]—1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milton.*—2. Painful. *More.*
 DO'LOUR, dô'lâr, s. [dolor, Lat.]—1. Grief; sorrow. *Shaks.*—2. Lamentation; complaint.—3. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*
 DO'LPHIN, dôl'fîn, s. [delphin, Latin.] The name of a fish. *Peachment.*
 DOLT, dôlt, s. [dol, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a thickskull. *Shakspeare.*
 To DOLT, dôlt, v. n. [from the noun.] To waste time foolishly. *New Custom.*
 DO'LVISH, dôl'ish, a. [from dolt.] Stupid; mean; blockish. *Sidney.*
 DO'MABLE, dô-mâ-bl, a. [domabilis, Lat.] Tameable.
 DOMA'IN, dô-mâ-nê, s. [domaine, French.]—1. Dominion; empire. *Milton.*—2. Possession; estate. *Dryden.*
 DOMÊ, dômê, s. [dome, French.]—1. A building; a house; a fabric. *Prior.*—2. Hemispherical arch; a cupola.
 DOMÊSTICAL, dô-mêss-tê-kâl, } a.
 DOMÊSTICK, dô-mêss'ik, } a.
 [domesticus, Lat.]—1. B. long to the house; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*—2. Private, not open. *Hooker.*—3. Inhabiting the house; not wild. *Addison.*—4. Not foreign; intestine. *Shakspeare.*
 DOMÊSTICALLY, dô-mêss-tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from domestic.] Relative to domestick matters. *Chesterfield.*
 To DOMÊSTICATE, dô-mêss-tê-kâte, v. a. [from domestick.] To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*
 DOMICILIARY, dô-mêss'il-âr-ê, a. [from domicile, Fr.] Intruding into private houses. *Burke.*
 To DÔMIFY, dô-mê-î, v. a. To tame.
 DÔMINANT, dô-mîn-ânt, a. [dominant, French.] Pre dominant; presiding; ascendant.
 To DÔMINATE, dô-mîn-âte, v. a. [dominatus, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest. *Dryden.*
 DOMINA'TION, dô-mîn-â-nâ-shûn, s. [dominatio, Latin.]—1. Power; dominion. *Shaks.*—2. Tyranny; insolent authority. *Arbuthnot.*—3. One highly exalted in power; used of angelick beings. *Milton.*
 DÔMINATIVE, dô-mîn-â-tîv, a. [from dominate.] Imperious; insolent.
 DOMINA'TOR, dô-mîn-â-tûr, s. [Lat.] The presiding power. *Camden.*
 To DOMINEER, dô-mîn-ê-nêr, v. n. [dominor, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to act without control. *Prior.*
 DÔMINICAL, dô-mîn-ê-kâl, a. [dominic lis, Latin.] That which denotes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Halden.*
 DÔMINICAL Letter, dô-mîn-ê-kâl. One of the first seven letters of the alphabet, wherewith the *Sundays* are marked throughout the year in the Almanack: it changes every year; and after the term of 28 years, the same letters are used again. *Bailey.*
 DÔMINICAN, dô-mîn-ê-kân, s. A friar of the order of *Dominick.* *Weever.*
 DÔMINION, dô-mîn-yân, s. [dominium, Latin.]—1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Tickell.*—2. Right of possession or use, without being accountable. *Locke.*—3. Territory; region; district. *Davies.*—4. Pre dominance; ascendant. *Dryden.*—5. An order of angels. *Colossians.*
 DON, dôn, s. [dominus, Lat.] The Spanish title for a gentleman; as, *Don Quixote.*
 To DON, dôn, v. a. [To do on.] To put on. *Fairfax.*
 DO'NARY, dô-nâr-ê, s. [donarium, Latin.] A thing given to sacred uses.
 DONA'TION, dô-nâ-shûn, s. [donatio, Latin.]—1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*—2. The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*
 DÔNATIVE, dô-nâ-tîv, s. [donatit, Fr.]—1. A gift; a largess; a present. *Hooker.*—2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without the ordinary. *Cowel.*
 DONE, dôn, part. pass. of the verb *To do.*
 DONÊ, dôn, imperfect. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says done. *Cleaveland.*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nô;—tâbe, tûb, bûll;—dî;—pônd;—hîq, Tîis.

DO'NE'E, dô-nê'ê, s. [from dono, Latin.] One to whom a gift is made. *Spelman*.

DON'ION, dô'nî'ân, s. [now dungeon.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept. *Chaucer*.

DO'NOR, dô'ôr, s. A giver; a bestower. *Atterbury*.

DON'DLE, dô'dlê, s. A trifter; an idler.

DON'ZEL, dô'n'zêl, s. [Italian.] A young attendant. *Butler's Charac.*

To DOOM, dôôm, v. a. [Deman, Sax.]-1. To judge. *Milton*.-2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence. *Smith*.-3. To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden*.-4. To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shaks*.-5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority. *Dryden*.

DOOM, dôôm, s. [D-m, Saxon.]-1. Judicial sentence; judgment. *Milton*.-2. The great and final judgment. *Shaks*.-3. Condemnation. *Shaks*.-4. Determination declared. *Shaks*.-5. The state to which one is destined. *Dryden*.-6. Ruin; destruction. *Pope*.

DO'OMSDAY, dôômz'dâ, s. [doom and day.]-1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day. *Brown*.-2. The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shakspeare*.

DO'OMSDAY-BOOK, dôômz'dâ-bôök, s. [doomsday and book.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered. *Camden*.

DOOR, dôre, s. [Dop, Saxon.]-1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Denham*.-2. In familiar language, a house. *Arbutnot*.-3. Entrance; portal. *Dryden*.-4. Passage; avenue; means of approach. *Hannond*.-5. Out of DOORS. No more to be found; fairly to be sent away. *Locke*.-6. At the DOOR of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden*.-7. Next DOOR 'o. Approaching to; near to. *L'Estrange*.

DO'ORCASE, dôre'kâse, s. [door and case.] The frame in which the door is enclosed. *Mason*.

DOORKEEPER, dôr'kêp'âr, s. [door and keeper.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house. *Taylor*.

DO'PPER, dôp'pâr, s. [from dop, old Eng. for dip.] An anabaptist. *B. Jonson's Masques*.

DO'QUET, dô'k'it, s. A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon*.

DO'RICK, dô'rîk, a. [from Doris.] Denoting the most simple of the three Grecian orders of architecture. *Milton*.

DO'RIMANT, dôr'mânt, a. [dormant, French.]-1. Sleeping. *Congreve*.-2. In a sleeping posture. *Greav*.-3. Private; not publick. *Bacon*.-4. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift*.-5. Learing; not perpendicular. *Clereland*.

DO'RMITIVE, dôr'mê-tîv, s. [from dormio, Latin.] A medicine to promote sleep. *Arbutnot*.

DO'RMITORY, dôr'mê-târ-ê, s. [dormitorium, Lat.]-1. A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Martiner*.-2. A burial place. *Ayliffe*.

DO'RMOUSE, dôr'môûs, s. [dormio and mouse.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. *Ben Jonson*.

DORN, dôrn, s. [from dorn, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish. *Carew*.

DO'RNIC, dôr'nîk, s. [of Doornick, in Flanders.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

To DORR, dôr, v. a. [Dor, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Skinner*.

DORIT, dôr, s. A kind of flying insect; the hedge-chaffer. *Greav*.

DO'RSEL, dô'sêl, s.

DO'RSER, dôr'sâr, s.

[from dorsum, the back.] A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burden.

DORSIFEROUS, dôr-sî'fêr-ûs, }
DORSIPAROUS, dôr-sî'pâr-ûs, }
[dorsum and fero, or pario, Latin.] Having the property of bearing on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DORTURE, dôr'tûre, s. [from dormiture; dor-ture, French.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon*.

DOSE, dôse, s. [Dosis.]-1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy*.-2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras*.-3. The utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To DOSE, dôse, v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DO'SSIL, dô'ssîl, s. [from dorsel.] A pledge; a nodule or lump of fat. *Wiccan*

DO'ST, dôst, s. the second person of *do*. *Adlison*.

DO'I, dôi, s. [from dot, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dôt, v. n. [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

DO'PAGE, dô'pâj, s. [from dote.]-1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind. *Davies*. *Suckling*.-2. Excessive fondness. *Dryden*.

DO'TAL, dô'tâl, a. [dotalis, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion. *Garth*.

DO'TARD, dô'târd, s. [from dote.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a *twichild*. *Spenser*.

DO'TATION, dô'tâtshn, s. [dotatio, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry.

To DOTE, dôte, v. n. [doten, Dutch.]-1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion. *Jeremiad*.

2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney*.-*To DOTE upon*. To regard with excessive fondness. *Burnet*.

DO'TER, dô'târ, s. [from dote.]-1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton*.

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love. *Boyle*.

DO'UINGLY, dô'tîng-lê, ad. [from doting.] Fondly. *Dryden*.

DO'TIARD, dô'tîârd, s. A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon*.

DO'TTEREL, dô'ttâr-êl, s. The name of a bird. *Bacon*.

DO'UBLE, dô'b'l, a. [double, French.]-1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other. *Ecclesi*.-2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. *B. Jonson*.-3. Having more than one in the same order or parallel; as, a double row of trees. *Bacon*.-4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden*.-5. Two in number. *Davies*.-6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shaks*.-7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakspeare*.

To DO'UBLE, dô'b'l, v. a.-1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shaks*.

-2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden*.-3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden*.-4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Evodus*.-5. To pass round a handland. *Knolles*.

To DO'UBLE, dô'b'l, v. n.-1. To grow to twice the quantity. *Burnet*.-2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden*.-3. To wind or turn in running. *Bacon*.-4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Dryden*.

DO'UBLE, dô'b'l, s.-1. Twice the quantity or number. *Cravnt*.-2. Strong beer of twice the common strength. *Shakspeare*.-3. A tricky shift; an artifice.

DO'UBLE-PLEA, dô'b'l-plê, s. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DO'UBLE-BITING, dô'b-bl-bî'tîng, a. Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden*.

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED, dô'b-bl-bû'tnd, a. [double and buttoned.] Having two rows of buttons.

DO'UBLE-DEALER, dô'b-bl-dê'âr, s. A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange*.

DO'UBLE-DEALING, dô'b-bl-dê'îng, s. Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope*.

To DO'UBLE-DIE, dô'b-bl-dî', v. a. To die twice over. *Dryden*.

DO'UBLE-HEADED, dô'b-bl-hê'dêd, a. Having the flows running one to another. *Martiner*.

To DO'UBLE-LOCK, dô'b-bl-lôk', v. a. [double and lock.] To shut the lock twice. *Tatler*.

DO'UBLE-MINDED, dô'b-bl-mîndêd, a. Deceitful; insidious.

DO'UBLE-SHINING, dô'b-bl-shî'ning, a. Shining with double lustre. *Sidney*.

DO'UBLE-TONGUED, dâb-bi-tông'gê, a. Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *Dryden*.

DO'UBLENESS, dâb'bl-nês, s. [from double.] The state of being double. *Shakspeare*.

DO'UBLER, dâ'bl-âr, s. [from double.] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET, dâ'bl-êt, s. [from double.]—1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras*.—2. Two; a pair. *Greav*.

DOUBLON, dâ'bl-dôn, s. [Fr.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DO'UBLY, dâ'bl-ê, ad. [from double.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden*.

To DOUBT, dâ't, v. n. [douter, Fr.]—1. To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotson*.—2. To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakspeare*.—3. To fear; to be apprehensive. *Baker*.—4. To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel*.—5. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden*.

To DOUBT, dâ't, v. a.—1. To hold questionable; to think uncert. in. *Milton*.—2. To fear; to suspect. *Bacon*.—3. To distrust. *Shakspeare*.

DOUBT, dâ't, s. [from the verb.]—1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *South*.—2. Question; point unsettled. *Pope*.—3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shakspeare*.—4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy*.—5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galatians*.—6. Diffenly objected. *Blackmore*.

DO'UBTER, dâ't-âr, s. [from doubt.] One who entertains scruples.

DO'UBTFUL, dâ't'fûl, a. [doubt and full.]—1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shakspeare*.—2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning. —3. That which is doubted; questionable; uncertain. *Bacon*. *South*. *Dryden*.—4. Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker*.—5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton*.

DO'UBTFULLY, dâ't'fûl-lê, ad. [from doubtful.]—1. Dubiously; irresolutely. —2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. *Senser*.

DO'UBTFULNESS, dâ't'fûl-nês, s. [from doubtful.]—1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Watts*.—2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke*.

DO'UBTINGLY, dâ't'ing-lê, ad. [from doubt.] In a doubting manner; dubiously. *Bacon*.

DO'UBTLESS, dâ't'lês, a. [from doubt.] Without fear; without apprehension of danger. *Shakspeare*.

DO'URTLESS, dâ't'lês, ad. Without doubt; unquestionably.

DOUCE'T, dâ'sê't, s. [douce't, French.] A custard. *Skinner*.

DOUCEUR, dâ'sûr', s. [French.] That which is added to make any thing more palatable; something to sweeten, or to make more passible; something gratuitously added to a bargain or contract.

DO'UKER, dâ'kâr, s. A bird that dips in the water. *Ray*.

DOVE, dâv, s. [duvo, old Teutonic; daub, German.]—1. A wild pigeon.—2. A pigeon.

DO'VECOT, dâv'kôt, s. [dove and cot.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakspeare*.

DO'VEHOUSE, dâv'hôuse, s. [dove and house.] A house for pigeons. *Dryden*.

DO'VE-TAIL, dâv'tâl, s. [dove and tail.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a w-dge reversed.

DOUGH, dô, s. [bah, Sax.]—1. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden*.—2. My cake is DOUGH. My affair has miscarri'd. *Shakspeare*.

DOUGHBA'KED, dô-bâ'kêd, a. [dough and baked.] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Dante*.

DO'UGHTY, dô'g'ti, a. [Dob'tig, Sax.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser*.

DO'UGHY, dô'g', a. [from dough.] Unsound; soft; unhard ned. *Shakspeare*.

To DOUSE, dô'se, v. a. To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dô'se, v. n. To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras*.

DO'WABLE, dô'â-bl, a. Entitled to dower. *Blackstone*.

DO'WAGER, dô'â-jâr, s. [donairre, French.]—1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakspeare*.—2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakspeare*.

DO'WCETS, dô'v'sê'ts, s. pl. The tastes of deer. *B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd*.

DO'WDY, dô'v'âê, s. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakspeare*.

DO'WER, dô'v-âr, s.

DO'WERY, dô'v-ûr-ê, s. {
[donaire, French.]—1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. *Pope*.—2. That which the widow possesses. *Bacon*.—3. The gift a husband for a wife. *Genesis*.—4. Endowment; gift. *Davies*.

DO'WERED, dô'v'ârd, a. Portioned; supplied with a portion. *Shakspeare*.

DO'WERLESS, dô'v-âr-lês, a. [from dower.] Without a fortune. *Shakspeare*.

DO'WLAS, dô'v-lâs, s. A coarse kind of linen. *Shakspeare*.

DOWN, dôvn, s. [doun, Danish.]—1. Soft feathers. *Wotton*.—2. Any thing that softens or mollifies. *Southern*.—3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Priors*.—4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. *Bacon*.

DOWN, dôvn, s. [dun, Sax.] A large open plain or valley. *Sidney*. *Sandys*.

DOWN, dôvn, prep. [aduna, Saxon.]—1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; contrary to up. *Shakspeare*.—2. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles*.

DOWN, dôvn, ad.—1. On the ground. *Milton*.—2. To the ground.—3. Tending towards the ground.—4. Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shakspeare*.—5. To a total maceration. *Arbutnot*.—6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation. *South*.—7. [Up and down.] Here and there. *Psalmis*.

DOWN, dôvn, interject. An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Shakspeare*.

DOWN, dôvn, [To go.] To be digested; to be received. *Locke*.

To DOWN, dôvn, v. a. [from the participle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney*.

DO'WNCAST, dôvn'kâst, a. [down and cast.] Bent down: directed to the ground. *Addison*.

DO'WNFAL, dôvn'fâl, s. [down and fall.]—1. Ruin; fall from a higher state. *South*.—2. A body of things fallings. *Dryden*.—3. Destruction of fabrieks. *Dryden*.

DO'WNFALLEN, dôvn'fâl'n, part. a. Ruined; fallen. *Carew*.

DO'WNGYRED, dôvn'jîrd, a. [down and gyred.] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakspeare*.

DO'WNHILL, dôvn'hîl, s. [down and hill.] Declivity; descent. *Dryden*.

DO'WNHILL, dôvn'hîl, a. Declivous; descending.

DO'WNLOOKED, dôvn'lôkêd, a. [down and look.] Having a dejected countenance; sullen; melancholy. *Dryden*.

DO'WNLING, dôvn'ling, a. [down and lie.] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT, dôvn'rîte, ad. [down and right.]—1. Straight or right down. *Hudibras*.—2. In plain terms. *Shakspeare*.—3. Completely; without stopping short. *Arbutnot*.

DO'WNRIGHT, dôvn'rîte, a.—1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Rogers*.—2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Uncrenoniously; honestly surly. *Addison*.—4. Plain, without palliation. *Brown*.

DO'WNSITTING, dôvn'sît'ing, s. [down and sit.] Rest; repose. *Psalmis*.

DO'WNWARD, dôvn'wârd, s.

DO'WNWARDS, dôvn'wârdz, s. ad. {
[duncpeard, Saxon.]—1. Toward the centre. *Newton*.—2. From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton*.—3. In a course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakspeare*.

DO'WNWARD, dôvn'wârd, a.—1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden*.—2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden*.—3. Depressed; dejected. *Sidney*.

DO'WNY, dô'v-nê, a. [from down.]—1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakspeare*.—2. Made of down or

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb hâll;—ôll;—pôând;—thin, Tillis.

soft feathers. *Dryden*.—3. Soft; tender; soothing. *Crashaw*.

D'OWRE, dôûr, } s.
D'OWRY, dôû'rê, } s.
 [domaire, Fr.]—1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney*.—2. A reward paid for a wife. *Covley*.

DOXOLOGY, dôk-sôl'ô-jê, s. [dôx and logô] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillingfleet*.

DO'XY, dôk'sê, s. A whore; a loose wench. *Shaks*.

DOZE, dôze, v. n. [Sax. dwas; Dutch. daes.] Slumber; light sleep; sleep not profound.

To **DOZE**, dôze, v. n. [Spæp, Sax.] To slumber; to be half asleep. *L'Estrange*. *Pope*.

To **DOZE**, dôze, v. a. To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon*.

DOZEN, dôz'zn, s. [douzaine, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh*.

DOZINESS, dôz'zê-nês, s. [from dozy.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Locke*.

DOZY, dôz'zê, a. Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish. *Dryden*.

DRAB, drâb, s. [Dnabbe, Sax. lees.] A whore; a strumpet. *Pope*.

DRACHM, drâm, s. [drachma, Lat.]—1. An old Roman coin. *Shaks*.—2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS, drâ-kôn'kû-lûs, s. [Lat.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAFF, drâf, s. [Droff, Sax.] Any thing thrown away. *Ben Jonson*.

DRAFFY, drâf'ê, a. [from draff.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT, drât, a. [corrupted for draught.] Employed in drawing, as oxen. *Shakspeare*.

To **DRAG**, drâg, v. a. [Drajan, Sax.]—1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Denham*.—2. To draw any thing burdensome. *Smith*.—3. To draw contemptuously along. *Stillingfleet*.—4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Clarendon*.—5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden*.

To **DRAG**, drâg, v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon*.

DRAG, drâg, s. [from the verb.]—1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers*.—2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton*.—3. A car drawn by the hand. *Moxon*.

To **DRA'GGLE**, drâg'gl, v. a. [from drag.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay*.

To **DRA'GGLE**, drâg'gl, v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras*.

DRA'GNET, drâg'nêt, s. [drag and net.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May*.

DRA'GON, drâg'ôn, s. [draco, Latin.]—1. A kind of winged serpent. *Roxe*.—2. A fierce violent man or woman—3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON, drâg'ôn, s. [draconculus, Lat.] A plant.

DRA'GONET, drâg'ôn-êt, s. A little dragon. *Spenser*.

DR'AGONFLY, drâg'ôn-flî, s. A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon*.

DRA'GONISH, drâg'ôn-ish, a. [from dragon.] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakspeare*.

DRA'GONLIKE, drâg'ôn-like, a. Furious; fiery. *Shakspeare*.

DRA'GONSBLOOD, drâg'ônz-blûd, s. [dragon and blood.] A resin moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red; but of bright scarlet, when powdered; it has little smell, and is of a resinous and astringent taste. *Hill*.

DRA'GONSHEAD, drâg'ânz-hêd, s. A plant. *Miller*.

DRA'GONTREE, drâg'ôn-trêe, s. Palmtree. *Miller*.

DRA'G'ON, drâ-g'ôn, s. [from dragon, German.]—A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tatler*.

To **DRA'G'ON**, drâ-g'ôn, v. a. To persecute, by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior*.

To **DRAIN**, drâne, v. n. [trainer, Fr.]—1. To draw off gradually. *Baron*.—2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roscommon*.—3. To make quite dry. *Swift*.

DRAIN, drâne, s. [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are generally drawn. *Mortimer*.

DRAKE, drâk, s. [of uncertain etymology.]—1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer*.—2. A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon*.

DRAM, drâm, s. [from drachm, drachma, Lat.]—1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon*.—2. A small quantity. *Dryden*.—3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once. *Swift*.—4. Spirit; distilled liquor. *Pope*.

To **DRAM**, drâm, v. n. To drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA, drâ'mâ, or drâm'mâ, s. [dramma] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. *Dryden*.

DRAMA'TICAL, drâ-mât'ê-kâl, } a.
DRAMA'TICK, drâ-mât'êk, } a.
 [from drama.] Represented by action. *Bentley*.

DRAMA'TICALLY, drâ-mât'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from dramatick.] Representatively; by representation. *Dryden*.

DRA'MATIST, drâm'ât-ist, s. [from drama.] The author of dramatick compositions. *Burnet*.

DRANK, drânk, the preterite of *drink*.

To **DRAPE**, drâp-ê, v. n. [drap, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon*.

DRA'PER, drâ'pâr, s. [from drape.] One who sells cloth. *Boyle*. *Hovel*.

DRA'PERY, drâ'pâr-ê, s. [drapperie, French.]—1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon*.—2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbutnot*.—3. The dress of a picture, or statue. *Prior*.

DRA'PET, drâ'pêt, s. [from drape.] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser*.

DRA'STICK, drâs'tik, a. [drastikus] Powerful; vigorous.

DRA'E, drâve, the preterite of *drive*. *Covley*.

DRAUGHT, drât, s. [corruptly written for draff.] Refuse; swill. *Shakspeare*.

DRAUGHT, drât, s. [from draw.]—1. The act of drinking. *Dryden*.—2. A quantity of liquor drunk at once. *Boyle*.—3. Liquor drunk at pleasure. *Milton*.—4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Temple*.—5. The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer*.—6. Representation by picture. *Dryden*.—7. Delineation; sketch. *Soutli*.—8. A picture drawn. *South*.—9. The act of sweeping with a net. *Hale*.—10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Estrange*.—11. The act of pulling the bow to shoot. *Comden*.—12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design. *Spenser*.—13. Force drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Ad-dison*.—14. A sink a drain. *Mather*.—15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. *Dryden*.—16. [In the plural draughts.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, drât'hôuse, s. [draught and house.] A house in which filth is deposited. *Kings*.

To **DRAW**, drâw, v. a. preter. *draw*; part. pass. *drawn*. [Drajan, Sax.]—1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel*.—2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atter-bury*.—3. To bring by violence; to drag. *James*.—4. To raise out of a deep place. *Jeremiah*.—5. To suck. *Eclius*.—6. To attract; to call towards itself; the magnet draws iron. *Bacon*. *Suckling*.—7. To inhale. *Addison*.—8. To take from any thing contained. *Chronicles*.—9. To take from a cask. *Shaks*.—10. To pull a sword from the sheath. *Shaks*.—11. To let out any liquid. *Wiseman*.—12. To take bread out of the oven. *Mortimer*.—13. To unclose or slide back curtains. *Dryden*.—14. To close or spread curtains. *Sidney*.—15. To extract. *Cheyne*.—16. To procure as an agent cause; he draws his ruin upon himself. *Locke*.—17. To produce as an efficient cause; virtue draws reverence. *Tillotson*.—18. To convey secretly. *Raleigh*.—19. To protract; to lengthen. *Felton*.—20. To utter longingly. *Dryden*.—21. To represent by picture. *Waller*.—22. To form a representation. *Dryden*.—23. To derive from some original. *Temple*.—24. To deduce as from postulates. *Temple*.—25. To imply. *Locke*.—26. To allude; to entice. *Psalms*.—27. To lead as a motive.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

Dryden.—28. To persuade to follow. *Shaks*.—29. To induce. *Davies*.—30. To win; to gain. *Shaks*.—31. To receive; to take up. *Shaks*.—32. To extort; to force. *Addison*.—33. To wrest; to distort. *Whitgift*.—34. To compose; to form in writing; he draws settlements. *Pope*.—35. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shaks*.—36. To eviscerate; to embowel. *King*.—37. To DRAW in. To apply to any purpose by distortion. *Locke*.—38. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull back. *Gay*.—39. To DRAW in. To inveigle; to entice. *South*.—40. To DRAW off. To extract by distillation. *Addison*.—41. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to abstract. —42. To DRAW on. To occasion; to invite. *Hayward*.—43. To DRAW on. To cause by degrees. *Boyle*.—44. To DRAW over. To raise in a still. *Boyle*.—45. To DRAW over. To persuade to revolt. *Addison*.—46. To DRAW out. To protract; to lengthen. *Shaks*.—47. To DRAW out. To pump out by insinuation. *Sidney*.—48. To DRAW out. To call to action; to detach for service. *Dryden*.—49. To range in battle. *Collier*.—50. To DRAW up. To form in order of battle. *Clayton*.—51. To DRAW up. To form in writing. *Swift*.

To DRAW, draw, v. n.—1. To perform the office of a beast of draught. *Deuteronomy*.—2. To act as a weight. *Addison*.—3. To contract; to shrink. *Bacon*.—4. To advance; to move. *Milton*.—5. To draw a sword. *Shaks*.—6. To practise the art of delineation. *Locke*.—7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden*.—8. To make a sore run by attraction.—9. To retire; to retreat a little. *Clayton*.—10. To DRAW off. To retire; to retreat. *Collier*.—11. To DRAW on. To advance; to approach. *Dryden*.—12. To DRAW up. To form troops into regular order.

DRAW, drâw, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of drawing.—2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAWBACK, drâw'bák, s. [draw and back.] Money paid back for ready payment. *Swift*.

DRAWBRIDGE, drâw'brîd'j, s. [draw and bridge.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure. *Car*.

DRAWER, drâw'âr, s. [from draw.]—1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy*.—2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask. *Ben Jonson*.—3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift*.—4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure. *Locke*.—5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress. *Locke*.

DRAWING, drâw'ing, s. [from draw.] Delineation; representation. *Pope*.

DRAWINGROOM, drâw'ing-rûm, s. [draw and room.]—1. The room in which company assembles at court. *Pope*.—2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN, drâwn, [participle from draw.]—1. Equi; where each party takes his own stake. *Addison*.—2. With a sword drawn. *Shaks*.—3. Open; put aside, or unclosed. *Dryden*.—4. Eviscerated. *Shaks*.—5. Induced as from some motive. *Spenser*.

DRAWWELL, drâw'wêl, s. [draw and well.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew*.

To DRAWL, drâwl, v. n. [from draw.] To utter any thing in a slow way. *Pope*.

DRAY, drâ, }
DRAYCART, drâ'kârt, }
[drâg, Sax.] The car on which beer is carried. *Gay*.

DRAYHORSE, drâ'hôrse, s. A horse who draws a dray. *Tatler*.

DRAYMAN, drâ'mân, s. [dray and man.] One that attends a dray. *South*.

DRAZEL, drâ'z'el, s. [from drosles, Fr.] A low, mean, worthless wench. *Hudibras*.

DREAD, drêd, s. [drêd, Sax.]—1. Fear; terror; affright. *Tillotson*.—2. Habitual fear; awe. *Genesis*.—3. The person or thing feared. *Prior*.

DREAD, drêd, a. [drêd, Sax.]—1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton*.—2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton*.

To DREAD, drêd, v. a. To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake*.

To DREAD, drêd, v. n. To be in fear. *Deuteronomy*.

DREÁ'DER, drêd'âr, s. One that lives in fear. *Swift*.

DREÁ'DFUL, drêd'tûl, a. [dread and full.] Terrible; frightful. *Glanville*.

DREÁ'DFULNESS, drêd'tûl-nêss, s. Terribleness; frightfulness. *Hakewell*.

DREÁ'DFULLY, drêd'tûl-ly, ad. [from dreadful.] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden*.

DREÁ'DLESSNESS, drêd'lês-nêss, s. [from dreadful.] Fearlessness; intrapidity. *Sidney*.

DREÁ'DLESS, drêd'lês, a. Fearless; unafrighted; intrapidity. *Spenser*.

DREAM, drême, s. [droom, Dutch.]—1. A phantasm of sleep; the thought of a sleeping man. *Dryden*.—2. An idle fancy. *Shakspeare*.

To DREAM, drême, v. n.—1. To have the representation of something in sleep. *Tatler*.—2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet*.—3. To think idly. *Smith*.—4. To be sluggish; to idle. *Dryden*.

To DRÊAM, drême, v. a. To see in a dream. *Dryden*.

DREÁ'MER, drê'mâr, s. [from dream.]—1. One who has dreams. *Locke*.—2. An idle fanciful man. *Shaks*.—3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination. *Prior*.—4. A sluggard; an idler.

DREÁ'MLESS, drême'lês, a. Free from dreams. *Camden*.

DREAR, drêre, a. [drœonig, Saxon.] Mournful; dismal. *Milton*.

DREÁ'RIHEAD, drê'rê'hêd, s. Horror; dismalness.

DREÁ'RIMENT, drê'rê-mênt, s. [from dreary.]—1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy. *Spenser*.—2. Horror; dread; terror. *Spenser*.

DREÁ'RY, drê'rê, a. [drœonig, Sax.]—1. Sorrowful; distressful. *Spenser*.—2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid; *Prior*.

DREDGE, drêd'je, s. A kind of net. *Carew*.

To DREDGE, drêd'je, v. a. To catch with a net. *Carew*.

DREÁ'DGER, drêd'jár, s. [from dredge.] One who fishes with a dredge.

DREÁ'GINNESS, drê'gê-nêss, s. [from dreggy.] Fullness of dregs or lees; feculence.

DREÁ'GISH, drêg'gîsh, a. [from dregs.] Foul with lees; feculent.

DREÁ'GGY, drêg'gê, a. [from dregs.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle*.

DREGS, drêgz, s. [drj pœn, Sax.]—1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Davies*. *Sandys*.—2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon*.—3. Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Rogers*.

To DREIN, drâne, v. n. To empty. *Southern*.

To DRENCH, drêns, v. a. [drœnic, Sax.]—1. To wash; to soak; to steep. *Milton*.—2. To saturate with drink or moisture. *Philips*.—3. To physic by violence. *Mortimer*.

DRENCH, drêns, s. [from the verb.]—1. A draught; swill. *Milton*.—2. A physic for a brute. *Shaks*.—3. Physick that must be given by violence. *K. Charles*.

4. A channel of water.

DRENCHER, drêns'hâr, s. [from drench.]—1. One that dips or steeps any thing.—2. One that gives physic by force.

DRENT, drênt, participle. Drowned. *Spenser*.

To DRESS, drêss, v. a. [dresser, Fr.]—1. To clothe; to invest with clothes. *Dryden*.—2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. *Taylor*.—3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Clarendon*.—4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiseman*.—5. To curry; to rub a horse. *Taylor*.—6. To rectify; to adjust. *Milton*.—7. To prepare for any purpose. *Mortimer*.—8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use. *Mortimer*.—9. To prepare vicuals for the table. *Dryden*.—10. To train a horse. *Dryden*.

DRESS, drêss, s. [from the verb.]—1. Clothes; garment; habit. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clarissa*.—3. The skill of adjusting dress. *Pope*.

To DRESS, drêss, v. n. To be over attentive to dress; to pay a due regard to dress.

DRI

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôônd;—thin, THIS.

DRESSER, drê'ssâr, s. [from dress.]—1. One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Dryden*.—2. One employed in regulating or adjusting any thing. *Luke*.—3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed. *Swift*.

DRESSING, drê's'sing, s. The application made to a sore. *Wiseinan*.

DRESSING ROOM, drê's'sing-rôôm, s. The room in which cloths are put on. *Swift*.

DREST, drê'st, part. [from dress.]

TO DRIB, drîb, v. a. To crop; to cut off. *Dryden*.

TO DRIBBLE, drîb'bl, v. n. [drypp, Danish.]—1. To fall in drops. *Woodward*.—2. To fall weakly and slowly. *Shaks*.—3. To slaver as a child or idiot.

TO DRIBBLE, drîb'bl, v. a. To throw down in drops. *Swift*.

DRIBBLET, drîb'lêt, s. [from dribble.] A small sum; odd money in a sum. *Dryden*.

DRYER, drî'âr, s. [from dry.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative. *Bacon*.

DRIFT, drî't, s. [from drive.]—1. Force impellent; impulse. *South*.—2. Violence; course. *Spenser*.—3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden*.—4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope*.—5. A storm; a shower. *Shaks*.—6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind. —7. Turbulency, or aim of action. *Daniel*.—8. Scope of a discourse. *Tidiotson*. *Swift*.

TO DRIFT, drî't, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To drive; to urge along. *Ellis*.—2. To throw together on heaps. *Thomson*.

TO DRILL, drî'l, v. a. [drilln, Dutch.]—1. To pierce any thing with a drill. *Maxon*.—2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackman*.—3. To make a hole. *Maxon*.—4. To delay; to put off. *Addison*.—5. To draw from step to step. *South*.—6. To draw slowly. *Thomson*.—7. To range troops. *Hudibras*.—8. To train to arms.

DRILL, drî'l, s. [from the verb.]—1. An instrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle*.—2. An ape; a baboon. *Locke*.—3. A small dribbling brook. *Sandys*.

TO DRINK, drînk, v. n. pret. drank, or drunk; part. pass. drunk, or drunken, [ðnecan, Sax.]—1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Taylor*.—2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shaks*.—3. To be an habitual drunkard. —4. To DRINK to. To salute in drinking.

TO DRINK, drînk, v. a.—1. To swallow; applied to liquids. *South*.—2. To suck up; to absorb. *Gay*.—3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. *Pope*.—4. To act upon by drinking. *South*.—5. To make drunk. *Kings*.

DRINK, drînk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Liquor to be swallowed; opposed to meat. *Milton*.—2. Liquor of any particular kind. *Philips*.

DRINKMONEY, drînk'môn-ê, s. Money given to buy liquor. *Arabianut*.

DRINKABLE, drînk'â-bl, a. [from drink.] Potable.

DRINKABLENESS, drînk'â-bl-nê's, s. [from drinkable.] Quality of being fit to drink; portableness.

DRINKER, drînk'âr, s. [from drink.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *South*.

TO DRIP, drîp, v. n. [drîppen, Dutch.]—1. To fall in drops. —2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior*.

TO DRIP, drîp, v. a.—1. To let fall in drops. *Swift*. —2. To drop fat in roasting. *Walton*.

DRIP, drîp, s. That which falls in drops. *Mortimer*.

DRIPPING, drîp'pîng, s. The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift*.

DRIPPING PAN, drîp'pîng-pân, s. The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

TO DRIVE, drive, v. a. preterite drove, anciently drave; part. pass. driven, or drove, [drîpan, Sax.]—1. To produce motion in any thing; by violence. —2. To force along by impetuous pressure. —3. To expel by force from any place. —4. To force or urge in any direction. —5. To guide and regulate a carriage. —6. To make animals march along under

DRO

guidance. *Addison*.—7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden*.—8. To force; to compel. *King Charles*.—9. To distress; to straiten. *Spenser*.—10. To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dryden*.—11. To impel by influence of passion. *Clarendon*.—12. To urge; to press to a conclusion. *Digby*.—13. To carry on. *Bacon*.—14. To purify by motion. *L'Estrange*.—15. To DRIVE out. To expel. *Knolles*.

TO DRIVE, drive, v. n.—1. To go as impelled by an external agent. *Brown*.—2. To rush with violence. *Dryden*.—3. To pass in a carriage. *Milton*.—4. To tend; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. *Locke*.—5. To aim; to strike at with fury. *Dryden*.

TO DRIVE, drive, v. n. [from drip.]—1. To slaver; to let the spirit fall in drops. *Greav*.—2. To be weak or foolish; to aote. *Shakspeare*.

DRIVE, drîv'v, s. [from the verb.]—1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden*.—2. A fool; an idiot; a driver. *Stoney*.

DRIVELLER, drîv'v-êr, s. [from drive.] A fool; an idiot. *Swift*.

DRIVEN, drîv'n, Participle of drive.

DRIVER, drî'âr, s. [from drive.]—1. The person or instrument which gives any motion by violence. —2. One who drives beasts. *Sandys*.—3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden*.

TO DRIZZLE, drîz'z'l, v. a. [drîselen, German.] To shed in small slow drops. *Shakspeare*.

TO DRIZZLE, drîz'z'l, v. n. To fall in short slow drops. *Addison*.

DRIZZLE, drîz'z'lê, a. [from drizzle.] Shedding small rain. *Dryden*.

DROIL, drô'il, s. A drone; a sluggard.

TO DROIL, drô'il, v. n. To work sluggishly and slowly. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

DROLL, drô'l, s. [droler, French.]—1. One whose business is to raise mirth by p-ty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Prior*.—2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth. *Swift*.

DROLL, drôle, a. Comick, farcical, merry.

TO DROLL, drôle, v. n. [drôle, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon. *Claverille*.

DROLLERY, drô'lâr-ê, s. [from droll.] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

DROMEDARY, drôm-ê-dâr-ê, s. [dromedare, Ital.] A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day. *Cabnet Kings*.

DRONE, drône, [ðnoen, Sax.]—1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden*.—2. A sluggard; an idler. *Addison*.—3. The hum or instrument of humming.

TO DRONE, drône, v. n. To live in idleness. *Dryden*.

DRO'NISH, drô'nîsh, a. [from drone.] Idle; sluggish. *Dryden*.

TO DROOP, drôôp, v. n. [droef, sorrow, Dutch.]—1. To languish with sorrow. *Sandys*.—2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roscommon*.

DROP, drôp, s. [ðroppa, Sax.]—1. A globe of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream. *Boyle*.—2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope*.

DROP-SERENE, drôp-sê-rêne', s. [gutta serena, Lat.] A disease of the eye producing blindness, and proceeding from an insipidation of the humour. *Milton*.

TO DROP, drôp, v. a. [ðroppan, Sax.]—1. To pour in drops or single globules. *Deuteronomy*.—2. To let fall. *Dryden*.—3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession. *Watts*.—4. To utter slightly or casually. *Anos*.—5. To insert indistinctly, or by way of digression. *Locke*.—6. To intermit; to cease. *Collier*.—7. To quit a master. *L'Estrange*.—8. To let go a dependent, or companion. *Addison*.—9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. *Swift*.—10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate. *Milton*.

TO DROP, drôp, v. n.—1. To fall in drops or single globules. *Shaks*.—2. To let drops fall. *Psalms*.—3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Chryse*.—4. To fall spontaneously. *Milton*.—5. To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Shaks*.—6. To die. *Digby*.—7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fátg—mê, mêtg—plne, pln;—

Addison. Pope.—8. To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*

DROPPING, drôp'plng, s. [from drop.]—1. That which falls in drops. *Donne*.—2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*

DROPLET, drôp'lêt, s. A little drop. *Shaks.*
DROPS STONE, drôp'stôn, s. Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PWORT, drô'wôrt, s. A plant.
DRO'PSICAL, drôp'sê-kâl, a. [from dropsy.] Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSIED, drôp'sîd, a. [from dropsy.] Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSY, drôp'sê, s. [hydrops. Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS, drôs, s. [Dross, Sax.]—1. The recement or despoilation of metals. *Hooker*.—2. Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison*.—3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; feculent; corruption. *Tillotson.*

DRO'SSINESS, drôs'sê-nês, s. [from drossy.] Foulness; feculence; rust. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY, drôs'sê, a. [from dross.]—1. Full of scoriaceous or recementitious parts. *Davies*.—2. Worthless; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DRO'FCHEL, drô'fshêl, s. An idle wench; a slug-gard; a drozzle.

DROVE, drôv, s. [from drive.]—1. A body or number of cattle. *Hayward*.—2. A number of sheep driven. *South*.—3. Any collection of animals. *Milton*.—4. A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*

DRO'VEEN, drô'vên, part. a. [from drive.] *Shaks.*
DRO'VEER, drô'vêr, s. [from drove.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT, drôut, s. [Druht, Saxon.]—1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Sandys*.—2. Thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROU'GHTINESS, drôut'tê-nês, s. [from droughty.] The state of wanting rain.

DRO'UGHY, drôut'ê, a. [from drought.]—1. Wanting rain; sultry. *Ray*.—2. Thirsty; dry with thirst. *Phillips.*

To **DROWN**, drôin, v. a. [Drunenjan, Saxon.]—1. To suffocate in water. *King Charles*.—2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolles*.—3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden*.—4. To immerge. *Davies*.—5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers. *Watton.*

To **DROWN**, drôin, v. n. To be suffocated in waters. *Asham.*

To **DROWSE**, drôdz, v. a. [drosen, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton.*

To **DROWSE**, drôdz, v. n.—1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. *Milton*.—2. To look heavy, not cheerful. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'WSIHEAD, drôdz'hêd, s. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Spenser.*

DRO'WSILY, drôdz'sêlê, ad. [from drowsy.]—1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden*.—2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS, drôdz'nês, s. [from drowsy.]—1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Crashaw*.—2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY, drôdz'zê, a. [from drowsy.]—1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Cleveland*.—2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Addison*.—3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

To **DRUB**, drôb, v. a. [druber, to kill, Danish.] To thrash; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB, drôb, s. [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addison.*

To **DRUDGE**, drâdjê, v. n. [draghen, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Ottway.*

DRUDGE, drâdjê, s. [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakspeare.*

DRUDGER, drâdjê'êr, s. [from drudge.]—1. A mean labourer. —2. The box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.

DRUDGERY, drâdjê'êr-ê, s. Mean labour; ignoble toil. *Southern.*

DRUDGINGBOX, drâdjê'ng-bôks, s. The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King.*

DRUDGINGLY, drâdjê'ng-lê, ad. Laboriously; toilsomely.

DRUG, drâg, s. [druge, Fench.]—1. An ingredient used in physic; a medicinal simple. *Smith*.—2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchase can be found. *Dryden*.—3. A drudge. *Shakspeare.*

To **DRUG**, drâg, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To season with medicinal ingredients. *Shaks*.—2. To tincture with soathing offensive. *Milton.*

DRUGGET, drâ'gê't, s. A slight kind of woolen stuff. *Swift.*

DRUGGIST, drâg'gîst, s. [from drug.] One who sells physical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRUG-DAMNED, drâg-dâm'd, a. Infamous for poisons.

DRUGSTER, drâg'stâr, s. [from drug.] One who sells physical simples. *Arterbury.*

DRUID, drô'id, s. [derio, oaks, and hud, incantation.] The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUIDICAL, drô'id'ê-kâl, a. Relating to the druids.

DRUIDISM, drô'id'îzm, s. The religion of the druids. *Gough.*

DRUM, drâm, s. [tromme, Danish.]—1. An instrument of military music. —2. The tympanum of the ear.

To **DRUM**, drâm, v. n.—1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum. —2. To beat with a pulsatory motion. *Dryden.*

To **DRUMBLE**, drâm'bl, v. n. To drone; to be sluggish. *Shakspeare.*

DRUMFISH, drâm'fîsh, s. The name of a fish. *Woodward.*

DRUMMAJOR, drâm-mâ'jôr, s. [drum and major.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleveland.*

DRUMMAKER, drâm-mâ-kâr, s. He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drâm'mâr, s. He whose office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

DRUMSTICK, drâm'stîk, s. [drum and stick.] The stick with which a drum is beat n.

DRUNK, drûnk, a. [from drûnk.]—1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; in-briated. *Dryden*.—2. Drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deut.*

DRUNKARD, drûnk'ârd, s. [from drunk.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors. *South.*

DRUNKEN, drûnk'n, a. [from drunk.]—1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriat'd. *Bacon*.—2. Given to habitual ebriety. —3. Saturated with moisture. *Shaks*.—4. Done in a state of inebriation. *Swift.*

DRUNKENLY, drûnk'n-lê, ad. [from drunken.] In a drunken manner. *Shakspeare.*

DRUNKENNESS, drûnk'ku-nês, s. [from drunken.]—1. Intoxication with strong liquor. *Taylor*.—2. Habitual ebriety. *Watts*.—3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties. *Spenser.*

DRY, drî, a. [Druht, Saxon.]—1. Arid; not wet; not moist. *Bacon*.—2. Without rain. *Addison*.—3. Not succulent; not juicy. *Shaks*.—4. Without tears. *Dryden*.—5. Thirsty; athirst. *Shaks*.—6. Jejun; barren; plain; unembellished. *Ben Jonson*.—7. Hard; severe. *Hudibras*.

To **DRY**, drî, v. a.—1. To free from moisture; to arid; to exsiccate. *Bacon*.—2. To exhale moisture. *Woodward*.—3. To wipe away moisture.—*Denha n*.—4. To scorch with thirst. *Isaiah*.—5. To drain; to exhaust. *Phillips.*

To **DRY**, drî, v. n. To grow dry; to lose moisture.

DRY'AD, drî'âd, s. [troia ôpis, Greek.] A wool-nymph. *Shenstone.*

DRY'ER, drî'êr, s. [from dry.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED, drî'êd, a. [dry and eye.] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*

DRY-FOOT, drî'fût, s. [A term of the chase.] Hunting by the scent of the foot. *Shakspeare.*

DRY'LY, drî'lê, ad. [from dry.]—1. Without moisture.—2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dryden*.—3. Jejunly; barrenly. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS, drî'nês, s. [from dry.]—1. Want of moisture; siccity. *Bentley*.—2. Want of succulence.

-nd, mōve, ndr, ndr; -tābe, tdb, bāll; -dli; -pōdnd; -thiu, THis.

Shaks.-3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos. *Ben Jonson*.-4. Want of sensibility in devotion; aridity. *Taylor*.
DRY-NURSE, drī'nūrsē, s. [dry and nurse].-1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.-2. One who takes care of another. *Shakspeare*.
To DRY-NURSE, drī'nūrsē, v. a. To feed without the breast. *Hudibras*.
DRY-SHOD, drī'shōd, a. Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water. *Sidney*.
DUAL, dū'āl, a. [dualis, Latin.] Expressing the number two. *Clarke*.
To DUB, dūb, v. a. [Dubban, Saxon.]-1. To make a man a knight. *Camden*.-2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleveland*.
DUB, dūb, s. [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras*.
DUBIOUSITY, dū-bē-ōs'itē, s. [from dubious.] A thing doubtful. *Brown*.
DUBIOUS, dū'bē-ōs, a. [dubius, Lat.]-1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.-2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Derham*.-3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton*.
DUBIOUSLY, dū'bē-ōs-lē, ad. [from dubious.] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift*.
DUBIOUSNESS, dū'bē-ōs-nēs, s. Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
DUBITABLE, dū'bē-tā-bl, a. [dubito, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.
DUBITATION, dū'bē-tā'shūn, s. [dubitatio, Lat.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew*.
DUCAL, dū'kāl, a. Pertaining to a duke.
DUCK, dūk, s. [from duke.] A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence; in gold at nine shillings and sixpence. *Bacon*.
DUCK, dūk, s. [ducken, to dip, Dutch.]-1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.-2. The female of the drake.-3. A word of endearment, or fondness. *Shaks.*-4. A declination of the head. *Milton*.-5. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters, called duck and drake. *Arbutnot*.
To DUCK, dūk, v. n. [from the noun.]-1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spenser*.-2. To drop the head as a duck. *Swift*.-3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakspeare*.
To DUCK, dūk, v. a. To put under water.
DUCKER, dūk'ār, s. [from duck.]-1. A diver.-2. A cringer.
DUCKING-STOOL, dūk'kīng-stōd, s. A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. *Darset*.
DUCK-LEGGED, dūk'lēgd, a. [duck and leg.] Short legged. *Dryden*.
DUCKLING, dūk'līng, s. A young duck. *Ray*.
DUCKMEAT, dūk'mēte, s. A common plant growing in standing waters.
DUCKOY, dūk-kōē, s. Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety*.
To DUCKOY, dūk-kōē, v. a. [mistaken for decoy.] To entice to a snare. *Grew*.
DUCKS-FOOT, dūks'fūt, s. Black snake-root, or may-apple. *Miller*.
DUCKWEED, dūk'wēde, s. Duckmeat. *Bacon*.
DUCT, dūkt', s. [ductus, Latin.]-1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond*.-2. A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbutnot*.
DUCTILE, dūkt'il, a. [ductilis, Latin.]-1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden*.-2. Easy to be drawn out into a length. *Dryden*.-3. Tractable; obsequious; complying. *Philips*.
DUCTILENESS, dūkt'il-nēs, s. [from ductile.] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne*.
DUCTILITY, dūkt'il'itē, s. [from ductile.]-1. Ability of suffering extension; flexibility. *Watts*.-2. Obsequiousness; compliance.
DUDGEON, dūd'jān, s. [döch, German.]-1. A small dagger. *Shaks*.-2. Malice; sullenness; ill-will. *Hudibras*. *L'Estrange*.
DUE, dū, a. Participle passive of owe. [du, French.]-1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge*.-2. Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury*.-3. Exact; without error. *Milton*.

DUE, dū, ad. [from the adjective.] Exactly; nicely; duly. *Shakspeare*.
DUE, dū, s. [from the adjective.]-1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed. *Swift*.-2. Right; just title. *Milton*.-3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done. *Dryden*.-4. Custom; tribute. *Addison*.
To DUE, dū, v. a. To pay as due. *Shakspeare*.
DUEL, dū'el, s. [duellum, Lat.] A combat between two; a single fight. *Waller*.
To DUEL, dū'el, v. n. [from the noun.] To fight a single combat. *Locke*.
To DUEL, dū'el, v. a. To attack or fight with singly. *Milton*.
DUELLER, dū'el-lār, s. [from duel.] A single combatant. *Decay of Piety*.
DUELLIST, dū'el-līst, s. [from duel.]-1. A single combatant. *Suckling*.-2. One who professes to live by rules of honour. *L'Estrange*.
DUE'ELLO, dū-ē'lō, s. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakspeare*.
DUE'ENNA, dū-ē'nā, s. [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbutnot*. *Pope*.
DUE'ET, dū'ēt, s. [from due, Ital.] A song or air in two parts.
DUG, dūg, s. [deggia, to give suck, Islandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech*.
DUG, dūg, preterite and part. pass. of dig. *Addison*.
DUKE, dūke, s. [due, French; dux, Lat.] One of the highest order of nobility in England.
DUKE'DOM, dūke'dūm, s. [from duke.]-1. The seigniorly or possessions of a duke.-2. The title or quality of a duke.
DUL'BRAINED, dūl'brānd, a. [dull and brain.] Stupid; doltish; foolish. *Shakspeare*.
DULCET, dūl'sēt, s. [dulcis, Latin.]-1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Milton*.-2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakspeare*.
DULCIFICATION, dūl-sē-tē-kā'shūn, s. [from dulcis.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Boyle*.
To DULCIFY, dūl'sē-tī, v. a. [dulcifier, Fr.] To sweeten; to free from acidity. *Wiseman*.
DULCIMER, dūl'sē-mūr, s. [dolcimella, Italian. *Skinner*.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little tubes. *Daniel*.
To DULCORATE, dūl'sō-kō-āte, v. a. [from dulcis, Latin.] To sweeten; to make less acrimonious. *Bacon*.
DULCORATION, dūl-sō-kō-rā'shūn, s. The act of sweetening. *Bacon*.
DUL'HEAD, dūl'hēd, s. [dull and head.] A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid. *Ascham*.
DULIA, dū'lē-ā, s. [δύλος, Gr.] An inferior kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet*.
DULL, dūl, a. [dwl, Welsh.]-1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive. *Bacon*.-2. Blunt; obtuse. *Herbert*.-3. Unready; awkward. *Saunders*.-4. Hebrated; not quick. *Matthew*.-5. Sad; melancholy.-6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion. *Spenser*.-7. Gross; cloggy; vile. *Shaks*.-8. Not exhilarating; not delightful.-9. Not bright. *Shaks*.-10. Drowsy; sleepy.
To DULL, dūl, v. a. [from the adjective.]-1. To stupify; to insatuate. *Ascham*.-2. To blunt; to obrund. *Bacon*.-3. To sadden; to make melancholy.-4. To hebratate; to weaken. *Spenser*.-5. To damp; to clog. *Hooker*.-6. To make weary or slow of motion.-7. To sully brightness. *Bacon*.
DULLARD, dūl'lār, s. [from dull.] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow. *Shakspeare*.
DULLY, dūl'lē, ad. [from dull.]-1. Stupidly; doltishly. *Dryden*.-2. Slowly; sluggishly. *Bacon*.-3. Not vigorously; not gayly; not brightly; not keenly; obtusely.
DULNESS, dūl'nēs, s. [from dull.]-1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indolence. *South*.-2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon*.-3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Shaks*.-4. Sluggishness of motion.-5. Dinness; want of lustre.
DULY, dū'lē, ad. [from due.]-1. Properly; fitly. *Spenser*. *Rogers*.-2. Regularly; exactly. *Pope*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

DUMB, dûm, a. [Dym, dume, Saxon.]—1. Mute; incapable of speech. *Hooker*.—2. Deprived of speech. *Dryden*.—3. Mute; not using words. *Roscommon*.—4. Silent; refusing to speak. *Dryden*.
 To DUMBFOUND, dûm'fôund, v. a. [from dumb.] To confuse; to strike dumb. *Spectator*.
 DUMBLY, dûm'blê, ad. [from dumb.] Mutely; silently.
 DUMBNESS, dûm'nês, s. [from dumb.]—1. Incapacity to speak.—2. Omission of speech; muteness. *Shakspeare*.—3. Refusal to speak; silence. *Dryden*.
 DUMP, dûmp, s. [from dom, stupid, Dutch.]—1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. *Hunibras*.—2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Lacke*.
 DUMPISH, dûmp'ish, a. [from dump.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful. *Herbert*.
 DUMPING, dûmp'ing, s. [from dump, heaviness.] A sort of padding. *Dryden*.
 DUN, dûn, a. [Dun, Saxon.]—1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton*.—2. Dark; gloomy. To DUN, dûn, v. a. [Dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift*.
 DUN, dûn, s. [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor. *Philips*.
 DUNCE, dûnce, s. A dullard; a dolt; a thickskull. *Silv'nfict*.
 DUNG, dûng, s. [Dineg, Sax.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. *Donne*.
 To DUNG, dûng, v. a. To fatten with dung. *Dryden*.
 DUNGEON, dûn'jôn, s. [from donjon.] A close prison; generally spoke of a prison subterraneous. *Addison*.
 DUNGFORK, dûng'fôrk, s. [dung and fork.] A fork to toss out dung from stables. *Mortimer*.
 DUNGHIL, dûng'hil, s. [dung and hill.]—1. An heap or accumulation of dung. *South*.—2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden*.—3. Any situation of meanness. *Sandys*.—4. A term of reproach for a man merely born. *Shakspeare*.
 DUNGHIL, dûng'hil, a. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low. *Spenser*.
 DUNGY, dûng'ê, a. Full of dung; mean; vile; base. *Shakspeare*.
 DUNGYARD, dûng'yârd, s. [dung and yard.] The place of the dunghill. *Mortimer*.
 DUNNER, dûn'nâr, s. One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Spectator*.
 DUODECIMO, dû-ô'dês-sê-mô, a. [Lat.] Belonging to the number twelve.
 DUODECIMO, dû-ô'dês-sê-mô, s. A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.
 DUODECUPLE, dû-ô'dêk-kâ-pl, a. [duo and decuplus, Lat.] Consisting of twelve; twelvefold. *Arbutnot*.
 DUPE, dûpe, s. [dupe, Fr.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. *Danciad*.
 To DUPE, dûpe, v. a. To trick; to cheat. *Pope*.
 DUPLÉ, dû'pl, a. [duplex, Lat.] Double; one repeated.
 To DUPLICATE, dû'plê-kâte, v. a. [duplico, Latin.]—1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity. *Glanville*.—2. To fold together.
 DUPLICATE, dû'plê-kâte, s. Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper. *Woodward*.
 DUPLICATION, dû'plê-kâ'shôn, s. [from duplicate.]—1. The act of doubling. *Hale*.—2. The act of folding together.—3. A fold; a doubling. *Wiseman*.
 DUPLICATION, dû'plê-kâ-tûre, s. [from duplicate.] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray*.
 DUPLICITY, dû'plis'ê-tê, s. [duplicitas, Lat.]—1. Doubtfulness; the number of two. *Watts*.—2. Deceit; doubleness of heart.
 DURABILITY, dû-râ-bil'itê-tê, s. [durabilis, Latin.] The power of lasting; endurance. *Hooker*.
 DURABLE, dû-râ-bl, a. [durabilis, Latin.]—1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh*. *Milton*.—2. Having successive existence. *Milton*.
 DURABLENESS, dû-râ-bl-nês, s. Power of lasting.

DURABLY, dû-râ-blê, ad. [from durabilis.] In a lasting manner. *Sidney*.
 DURANCE, dû'râns, s. [from duresse, low French.]—1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor. *Congreve*.—2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden*.
 DURATION, dû-râ'shôn, s. [duratio, Lat.]—1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get from the perpetually p-rising parts of succession. *Locke*.—2. Power of continuance. *Rogers*.—3. Length of continuance. *Addison*.
 To DURE, dûre, v. n. [duro, Lat.] To last; to continue. *Raleigh*.
 DUREFUL, dûre'fûl, a. [from endure and full.] Lasting; of long continuance. *Spenser*.
 DURELESS, dûre'lês, a. [from dure.] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh*.
 DURESS, dûr'ês, s. [French.]—1. Imprisonment; constraint.—2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise, by threats, hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint.
 DURING, dû'ring, prep. For the time of the continuance. *Locke*.
 DURITY, dû'rê-tê, s. [duretê, Fr.] Hardness; firmness. *Watton*.
 DURST, dûrst, The prerative of dare.
 DUSK, dûsk, a. [duyster, Dutch.]—1. Tending to darkness.—2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Milton*.
 DUSK, dûsk, s. [from the adjective.]—1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity. *Spectator*.—2. Darkness of colour. *Dryden*.
 To DUSK, dûsk, v. a. [from the noun.] To make darkish.
 To DUSK, dûsk, v. n. To grow dark; to begin to lose light.
 DUSKILY, dûsk'ê-lê, ad. [from dusky.] With a tendency to darkness.
 DUSKINESS, dûsk'ish, a. [from dusk.]—1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity. *Watton*.—2. Tending to blackness. *Spenser*.
 DUSKILY, dûsk'ish-ê, ad. Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon*.
 DUSKY, dûsk'ê, a. [from dusk.]—1. Tending to darkness; obscure. *Prior*.—2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured. *Bacon*.—3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley*.
 DUST, dûst, s. [Dypt, Sax.]—1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Bacon*.—2. The grave; the state of dissolution. *Milton*.—3. Mean and dejected state. *Samuel*.
 To DUST, dûst, v. a. To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.
 DUSTMAN, dûst'mân, s. One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay*.
 DUSTY, dûst'ê, a. [from dust.]—1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.—2. Covered or scattered with dust.
 DUTCHESS, dûtsh'ês, s. [duchess, French.]—1. The lady of a duke. *Swift*.—2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a duke's dom.
 DUTCHY, dûtsh'ê, s. [duché, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addison*.
 DUTCHY COURT, dûtsh'ê-kôrt, s. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided. *Convel*.
 DUTY, dû'tê-ûs, or dû'tish-ûs, a. [from duty.]—1. Obedient; obsequious. *Prior*.—2. Obedient to good or bad purposes. *Shakspeare*.—3. Enjoined by duty. *Shakspeare*.
 DUTIFUL, dû'tê-ûl, a. [duty and full.]—1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors. *Swift*.—2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney*.
 DUTIFULLY, dû'tê-ûl-ê, ad. [from dutiful.]—1. Obediently; submissively.—2. Reverently; respectfully. *Sidney*.
 DUTIFULNESS, dû'tê-ûl-nês, s. [from dutiful.]—1. Obedience; submission to just authority. *Dryden*.—2. Reverence; respect. *Taylor*.
 DUTY, dû'tê, s. [from due.]—1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Luke*.—2. Acts of forbearance required by religion or morality. *Taylor*.—3. Obedience or submission

EAG

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—óll;—pòánt;—thín, THís.

due to parents, governours or superiours. *Decay of Piety*.—4. Act of reverence or respect. *Spenser*.—5. The business of a soldier on guard. *Clarendon*.—6. Tax; impost; custom; toll. *Arbuthnot*.

DWARF, dwòrt, s. [Dwepoig, Saxon.]—1. A man below the common size of men. *Broton*. *Milton*.—2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Estrange*.—3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser*.—4. It is used often in composition; as, dwarf-felder, dwarf-ho, eysuckle.

TO DWARF, dwòrt, v. a. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addison*.

DWARFISH, dwòrt'ish, a. Below the natural bulk; low; small; little. *Bentley*.

DWARFISHLY, dwòrt'ish-lè, ad. [from dwarfish.] Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwòrt'ish-nès, s. [from dwarfish.] Minuteness of stature; littleness. *Clayville*.

TO DWELL, dwèl, v. n. preterite dwelt, or dwelled, [duelia, Islandick.]—1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation. *Leviticus*.—2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews*.—3. To be in any state or condition. *Shaks*.—4. To be suspended with attention. *Smith*.—5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope*.—6. To continue long speaking. *Swift*.

TO DWELL, dwèl, v. a. To inhabit. *Milton*.

DWELLER, dwèl'lar, s. [from dwell.] An inhabitant. *Bacon*.

DWELLING, dwèl'ing, s. [from dwell.]—1. Habitation; abode. *Dryden*.—2. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel*.

DWELLINGHOUSE, dwèl'ing-hòuse, s. The house at which one lives. *Ag'ffe*.

TO DWINDLE, dwínd'l, v. n. [Dwínan, Saxon.]—1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. *Addison*.—2. To degenerate; to sink. *Norris*. *Swift*.—3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble. *Gay*.—4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarendon*.

DYING, dí'ing. The participle of die.—1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.—2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DYNASTICAL, dín-ás'tè-kál, a. [from dynasty.] Relating to the mode of government.

DYNASTY, dín-ás-tè, or dín-ás-tè, s. [Dyvas'tia,] Government; sovereignty. *Hale*.

DYSCRASY, dí'skrá-sè, s. [Dyskrasia,] An undue mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature. *Floyer*.

DYSENTERY, dí'sèn-tè-rè, s. [Dysentery,] A looseness, wherein ill humours flow off by stool, and are sometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot*.

DYSPEPSY, dí'spèp-sè, s. [Dyspepsia,] A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, dí'sfò-nè, s. [Dysphonia,] A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, dí'sp-nè-à, s. [Dyspnoea,] A difficulty in breathing.

DYSURY, dí'zh'ù-rè, s. [Dysuria,] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey*.

E.

E Has two sounds; long, as seen, and short, as men. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel; as, ean, eane. *E* has the sound of e long.

EACH, è'ch, pron. [eic, Saxon.]—1. Either of two. *Dryden*.—2. Every one of any number. *Milton*.—3. To EACH the corresponding word is *other*.

EAD è'ed and ead', denotes happiness; Eadgar, hap-py, w. r. *Camden*.

EAGER, è'gà, a. [axoig, Saxon.]—1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing. *Dryden*.—2. Hor of disposition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker*. *Spratt*.—3.

EAR

Quick; husy. *Addison*.—4. Sharp; sour; acil. *Shaks*.—5. Keen; severe; biting. *Bacon*.—6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke*.

EAGERLY, è'gù-lè, ad. [from eager.]—1. With ardour of desire. *Stepney*.—2. Ardently; hotly. *Shaks*.—3. Keenly; sharply. *Knolles*.

EAGERNESS, è'gà-nès, s. [from eager.]—1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers*.—2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden*.

EAGLE, è'gl, s. [aigle, French.]—1. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted. *Shaks*.—2. The standard of the ancient Romans. *Pope*.

EAGLE-EYED, è'gl-èide, a. [from eagle and eye.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle. *Hovel*.

EAGLESPEED, è'gl-spède, s. [eagle and speed.] Swiftness like that of an eagle. *Pope*.

EAGLESTONE, è'gl-stòn, s. A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The eaglestone contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nuel us in it, has obtained the name. *Calmet*. *Hill*.

EAGLET, è'glèt, s. [from eagle.] A young eagle. *Davies*.

EAGRE, è'gàr, s. [ager, in Rumic, is the ocean.] A tide swelling above another tide. *Dryden*.

EALDERMAN, àl'dàr-màn, s. [ealdorman, Sax.] Alderman.

EAM, è'm, s. [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax*.

EAR, è'èr, s. [eape, Saxon.]—1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derham*.—2. That part of the ear that stands prominent. *Shaks*.—3. Power of judging of harmony.—4. The head; or the person. *Knolles*.—5. The highest part of a man; the top. *L'Estrange*.—6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. *Ben Jonson*.—7. Any prominences from a large body, raised for the sake of holding it. *Taylor*. *Congreve*.—8. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds. *Bacon*. *Mortimer*.—9. To fall together by the EARS. To fight; to scuffle. *More*.—10. To set by the EARS. To make strife; to mak to quarrel. *Addison*.

TO EAR, è'èr, v. a. [aro, Latin.] To plough; to till. *Shaks*. *Genesis*.

TO EAR, è'èr, v. n. [from ear.] To shoot into ears.

EARED, è'èd, a. [from ear.]—1. Having ears; or organs of hearing.—2. Having ears, as ripe corn. *Pope*.

EARL, è'rl, s. [eorl, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third. *Shakspeare*.

EARLDOM, è'rl-dòm, s. [from earl.] The signiory of an earl. *Spenser*.

EARLESS, è'èr-lès, a. [from ear.] [Wanting ears. *Pope*.

EARLINESS, è'èr-lè-nès, s. [from early.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else. *Sidney*.

EARL-MARSHAL, è'èr-màr'shàl, s. [earl and marshal.] He that has chief care of military solemnities. *Dryden*.

EARLY, è'èr-lè, a. [ær, Saxon, before.] Soon with respect to something else. *Smith*.

EARLY, è'èr-lè, ad. [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Walter*.

TO EARN, èrn, v. a. [earnan, Saxon.]—1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. *Swift*.—2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakspeare*.

EARNEST, è'èr-nèst, a. [earnest, Sax.]—1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous. *Hooker*.—2. Instant; fixed; eager. *Dubba*.

EARNESTLY, è'èr-nèst-lè, s. [from the adjective.]—1. Seriousness; a serious event; not a jest. *Shaks*.—2. [ernitz, penge, Danish.] Pledge; handsel; first fruits. *Smalridge*.—3. The money given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety*.

EARNESTLY, è'èr-nèst-lè, ad. [from earnest.]—1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately. *Smalridge*.—2. Eagerly; desirously. *Shakspeare*.

EARNESINESS, è'èr-nèst-nès, s. [from earnest.]—1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence. *Addison*.—2. Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury*.—3. Solicitude; care. *Dryden*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

EA'RRING, êr'ring, s. [ear and ring.] Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears. *Sandys*.

EARSH, êrsh, s. [from ear, to plough.] A ploughed field. *May's Virg.*

EA'RSHOT, êr'shôt, s. Reach of the ear. *Dryden*.

EARTH, êrth, s. [opôð, Saxon.]—1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomson*.—2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke*.—3. Different modifications of terrene matter. The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Mstrs. 4. Oehres. 5. Tripelas. *Shaks*.—4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.—5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Genesis*.—6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tusser*.

To EARTH, êrth, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To hide in the earth. *Dryden*.—2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn*.

To EARTH, êrth, v. n. To retire under ground. *Tackell*.

EA'RTHBORD, êrth'bôrd, s. [earth and board.] The board of the plough that shakes off the earth. *Mortimer*.

EA'RTHBORN, êrth'bôrn, a. [earth and born.]—1. Born of the earth; terigenous. *Prior*.—2. Meanly born. *Smith*.

EA'RTHBOUND, êrth'bôund, a. [earth and bound.] Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shaks*.

EA'RTHEN, êr'thn, a. [from earth.] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins*.

EA'RTHFLAX, êrth'flâks, s. [earth and flax.] A kind of fibrous fossil. *Woodward*.

EA'RTHINESS, êrth'î-nês, s. The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EA'RTHLING, êrth'ling, s. [from earth.] An inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature. *Drummond*.

EA'RTHLY, êrth'lê, a. [from earth.]—1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid. *Milton*.—2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. *Hooker*.—3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope*.

EA'RTHNUT, êrth'nût, s. [earth and nut.] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Ray*.

EA'RTHQUAKE, êrth'kwâke, s. [earth and quake.] Tremor or convulsion of the earth. *Addison*.

EA'RTHSHAKING, êrth'shâking, a. [earth and shake.] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton*.

EA'RTHWORM, êrth'wôrm, s. [earth and worm.]—1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon*.—2. A mean sordid wretch. *Norris*.

EA'RTHY, êrth'ê, a. [from earth.]—1. Consisting of earth. *Wilkins*.—2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton*.—3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. *Dryden*.—4. Relating to earth. *Dryden*. 5. Not mental; gross; not refined. *Shakspeare*.

EA'RWAX, êr'wâks, s. The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear. *Ray*.

EA'RWIG, êr'wîg, s. [ape and wig, Saxon.]—1. A sheathing insect. *Drayton*.—2. A whisperer.

EA'RWITNESS, êr'wit-nê, s. [ear and witness.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker*.

EASE, êze, s. [aise, French.]—1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. *Davies*.—2. Freedom from pain. *Temple*.—3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour. *Swift*.—4. Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden*.—5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or constraints. *Pope*.

To EASE, êze, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To free from pain. *Locke*.—2. To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden*.—3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden*.—4. To set free from any thing that offends. *Locke*.

EA'SEFUL, êz'êful, a. [ease and full.] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakspeare*.

EA'SEL, êz'êl, s. The frame on which artists place their canvass to paint on.

EA'SEMENT, êz'êmênt, s. [from ease.] Assistance; support. *Swift*.

EA'SILY, êz'êlê, ad. [from easy.]—1. Without difficulty. *Prior*.—2. Without pain; without disturbance. *Temple*.—3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden*.

EA'SINESS, êz'ê-nês, s. [from easy.]—1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotson*.—2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness. *Hooker*. *Locke*.—3. Freedom from constraint; unaffectedness; not formality. *Roscommon*.—4. Rest; tranquillity. *Ray*.

EAST, êést, s. [eort, Saxon.]—1. The quarter where the sun rises. *Abbot*.—2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world. *Shakspeare*.

EA'STER, êést'ûr, s. [eastere, Saxon.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection. *Decay of Piety*.

EA'STERLY, êést'ûr-lê, a. [from East.]—1. Coming from the parts towards the East. *Raleigh*.—2. Lying towards the East. *Grault*.—3. Looking towards the East. *Arbuthnot*.

EA'STERN, êést'ûrn, a. [from East.]—1. Dwelling or found in the east; oriental. *Thomson*.—2. Lying or being toward the East. *Addison*.—3. Going toward the East. *Addison*.—4. Looking toward the East.

EA'STWARD, êést'wârd, ad. [East and toward.] Toward the East. *Brown*.

EA'SY, ê'zê, a. [from ease.]—1. Not difficult. *Hooker*.—2. Quiet; at rest; not harassed. *Smalridge*.—3. Complying; unresisting; credulous. *Dryden*.—4. Free from pain. *Milton*.—5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden*.—6. Free from want; contented. *Swift*.—7. Unconstrained; not formal. *Pope*.

To EAT, ête, v. a. preterite ate or eat; part. eat, or eaten. [ecan, Saxon.]—1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus*.—2. To consume; to corrode. *Tillotson*.—3. To swallow back; to retract. *Hakewell*.

To EAT, ête, v. n.—1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Mathew*.—2. To take food. *Locke*. 3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs*.—4. To make way by corrosion. *South*.

EA'TABLE, ê'tâ-bl, a. [from eat.] Any thing that may be eaten. *King*.

EA'TEN, ê'tn, part. pass. of to eat.

EA'TER, ê'tûr, s. [from eat.]—1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot*.—2. A corrosive.

EATH, êêth, a. [eað, Saxon.] Easy; not difficult. *Fairfax*.

EATH, êêth, ad. [from the adjective.] Easily.

EA'TINGHOUSE, ê'ting-hôuse, s. [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Etrange*.

EAVES, êvz, s. [eape, Sax.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Woodward*.

To EA'VESDROP, êvz'drôp, v. n. [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. *Shakspeare*.

EA'VESDROPPER, êvz'drôp-pûr, s. A listener under windows. *Shakspeare*.

EBB, êb, s. [ebba, Saxon.]—1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea.—2. Decline; decay; waste. *Roscommon*.

To EBB, êb, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To flow back towards the sea. *Shaks*.—2. To decline; to decay. *Halifax*.

E'BFN, ê'bn, }
E'BON, ê'bn, }
[ebenum, Latin.] A hard, black, valuable wood. *Mazon*.

EBRI'ETY, ê-br'ê-tê, s. [ebrietas, Lat.] Drunkenness; intoxicated by strong liquors. *Brown*.

EBRI'OSITY, ê-br'ôs-ê-tê, s. [ebrietas, Lat.] Habitual drunkenness. *Brown*.

EBULLITION, êb-û-lîsh'ûn, s. [ebullio, Latin.]—1. The act of boiling up with heat.—2. Any intestine motion.—3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton*.

ECCENTRICAL, êk-sên'trê-kâl, }
ECCENTRICK, êk-sên'trîk, }
[eccentrus, Latin.]—1. Deviating from the centre.—2. Not having the same centre with another circle. *Newton*.—3. Not terminating in the same point. *Bacon*.—4. Irregular; anomalous. *King Charles*.

ECCENTRICITY, êk-sên'trîs-ê-tê, s. [from eccentric.]—1. Deviation from a centre.—2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, báll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—thin, THis.

Holder.—3. Excursion from the proper orb. *Watton*.
ECCHYMOSIS, êk-kê-nô-d'is, s. [εκχυμωσις] Livid spots or blotches in the skin. *Wise man*.
ECCLESIA'STICAL, êk-kê-zhê-â-y'ê-kâl, } a.
ECCLESIASTICK, êk-kê-zhê-â-y'tik, } a.
 [eccl'-siansticus, Latin.] Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker*. *Swift*.
ECCLESIASTICK, êk-kê-zhê-â-s'tik, s. A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet*.
ECCOPRO'TICKS, êk-kô-prô-t'iks, s. [εκ and κροπτις] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey*.
E'CHINATE, ê'kê-nâ-tê, } a.
E'CHINATED, ê'kê-nâ-têd, } a.
 [from echinus, Lat.] Bristled like an hedgehog; set with prickl's. *Woodward*.
ECHINUS, êk-k'nûs, s. [Latin].—1. A hedgehog.—2. A shell-fish set with prickles.—3. [With botanists.] The prickly head of any plant.—4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving. *Harris*.
E'CHO, êk'ô, s. [εχου].—1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound. *Sidney*.—2. The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bacon*.—3. The sound returned. *Shaks*.
To E'CHO, êk'ô, v. n.—1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shaks*.—2. To be sounded back. *Blackmore*.
To E'CHO, êk'ô, v. a. To send back a voice. *De cay of Piety*.
ECCLE'AI'R'Y'SSEMENT, êk'k'lê-â-r'is-z-niênt, s. [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair. *Clarendon*.
ECL'AI', êk-lâ-w', s. [French.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope*.
ECL'ECTICK, êk-lêk't'ik, a. [εκλεκτικός] Selecting; choosing at will. *Watts*.
ECL'EGMA, êk-lêg'mâ, s. [εκ and λεγειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.
ECL'IPSE, êk-lîps', s. [εκλειψις].—1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller*.—2. Darkness; obscuration. *Raleigh*.
To ECL'IPSE, êk-lîps', v. a. [from the noun].—1. To darken a luminary. *Creech*.—2. To extinguish; to put out. *Shaks*.—3. To cloud; to obscure. *Calany*.—4. To disservice. *Clarendon*.
ECL'IP'TICK, êk-lîp't'ik, s. [εκλειπτικός] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiac, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. *Harris*.
E'CLOGUE, êk-lôg, s. [εκλογη.] A pastoral poem, so called because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues. *Pope*.
ECONOMY, êk-nô-mê, s. [οικονομια].—1. The management of a family. *Taylor*.—2. Frugality; discretion of expense.—3. Disposition of things; regulation. *Ham*.—4. The disposition or arrangement of any work. *Ben Jonson*.—5. System of motions; distribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore*.
ECONOM'ICAL, êk-kê-nô-m'ê-kâl, } a.
ECONOM'ICK, êk-kê-nô-m'ê-k', } a.
 [from economy].—1. Pertaining to the regulation of an house hold. *Darwin*.—2. Frugal. *Watton*.
ECPHRACTICKS, ê-â-trâk't'iks, s. [εκ and τρακτω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. *Harvey*.
E'CASTACY, êk'stâ-sê, s. [εκστασις].—1. Any passion in which the thought is absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Suckling*.—2. Excessive joy; raptures. *P. or.*—3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind. *Milton*.—4. Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shaks*.—5. Madnes; distraction.
E'CASTASIED, êk'stâ-sîd, n. [from ecstaey.] Ravished *Norris*.
ECSTA'TICAL, êk-s-tâ-t'ê-kâl, } a.
E STA'TICK, êk-s-tâ-t'ik, } a.
E STA'TICK, êk-s-tâ-t'ik, } a.
 [from ecstasis].—1. Ravish d; rapturous; elevated to ecstasy. *Stilling fleet*.—2. Being in the highest degree of joy. *Pope*.
ECTYPE, êk'tîpe, s. [εκτυπος.] A copy. *Lecke*.

E'CURIE, êk'k'ô-rê, s. [Fr.] A place for the housing of horses.
EDA'CIOUS, ê-dâ'shûs, a. [edacitas, Latin.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.
EDA'CITY, ê-dâ's-tê, s. [edacitas, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness. *Bacon*.
To E'DDER, êd'dâr, v. a. To bind a fence. *Mortimer*.
E'DDER, êd'dâr, s. Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tusser*.
E'DDY, êd'dê, s. [ed, backward, again, and ea, water, Saxon].—1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream. *Dryden*.—2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden*.
E'DDY, êd'dê, a. Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden*.
EDEMA TO'SE, êd-ê-mâ-tôse', a. [οδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbutnot*.
EDE'NTATED, ê-dên'tâ-têd, a. [edentatus, Latin] Deprived of teeth. *Diet*.
EDGE, êdje, s. [eege, Saxon].—1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shaks*.—2. A narrow part rising from a broader.—3. Keenness; acrimony. *Shaks*.—4. To set teeth on EDGE. To cause a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon*.
To EDGE, êdje, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To sharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden*.—2. To furnish with an edge. *Dryden*.—3. To border; to fringe. *Pope*.—4. To exasperate; to embitter. *Hayward*.—5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke*.
To EDGE, êdje, v. a. To move against any power. *Dryden*.
E'DGED, êdjd, êd'jêd, part. a. [from edge.] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby*.
E'DGING, êd'jîng, s. [from edge].—1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden*.—2. A narrow lace.
E'DGELESS, êdje'lês, a. [from edge.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut. *L'Estrange*.
E'DGETOOL, êdje'tôl, s. [edge and tool.] A tool made sharp to cut. *Dorset*.
E'DGEWISE, êdje'wîze, ad. [edge and wise.] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray*.
E'DIBLE, êd'ê-b'l, a. [from edo, Latin.] Fit to be eaten. *Morr*.
E'DICT, êd'îkt, s. [edictum, Lat.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addison*.
EDIFICA'TION, êd-ê-fê-k'â'shûn, s. [edificatio, Latin].—1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. *Taylor*.—2. Improvement; instruction. *Addison*.
E'DIFICE, êd'ê-fîs, s. [edificium, Latin.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley*.
E'DIFICE, êd'ê-fî-âr, s. [from edify.] One that improves or instructs another.
To E'DIFY, êd'ê-î, v. n. [edifico, Latin].—1. To build. *Chapman*.—2. To instruct; to improve. *Hooker*.—3. To teach; to persuade. *Bacon*.
E'DILE, êd'île, s. [aedilis, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome. *Shakspeare*.
EDI'TION, êd'îsh'ûn, s. [editio, Lat.]—1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet*.—2. Republication, with revival. *Baker*.
E'DITOR, êd'ê-târ, s. [editor, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison*.
To E'DUCATE, êd'jû-kâte, v. a. [educio, Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift*.
EDUCA'TION, êd-jû-kâ'shûn, s. [from educate.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift*.
To EDUCE, êd-dûse', v. a. [educio, Latin.] To bring out; to extract. *Clayville*.
EDUC'TION, êd-dûk'shûn, s. [from educere.] The act of bringing any thing into view.
To EDULCORATE, ê-dûl'kô-râte, v. a. [from dulcis, Lat.] To sweeten.
EDULCORATION, ê-dûl-kô-râ'shûn, s. [from edulcorate.] The act of sweetening.
To EEK, êk, v. a. [acan, Sax.] See EKE.—1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.—2. To supply any deficiency. *Spenser*.
EEL, êêl, s. [æl, Saxon.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shakspeare*.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—plu, plu;—

EFFEN, ên, ad. Contracted from *euen*. *L'Étrange*.
 EFFABLE, êf'â-bl, a. [effabilis, Latin.] Utterable; that may be spoken.
 To EFFACE, êf'âs', v. a. [effacer, Fr.]—1. To destroy any form painted or carved.—2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out. *Locke*.—3. To destroy; to wear away. *Dryden*.
 EFFEC'T, êf'êk't, s. [effectus, Latin.]—1. That which is produced by any operating cause. *Addison*.—2. Consequence; event. *Addison*.—3. Purpose; meaning. *Chronicles*.—4. Consequence intended; success; advantage. *Clarendon*.—5. Completion; perfection. *Prior*.—6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker*.—7. Goods; moveables. *Shaks*.
 To EFFEC'T, êf'êk't, v. a. [efficio, Latin.]—1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To produce as a cause. *Boyle*.
 EFFEC'TIBLE, êf'êk't'ib-l, a. [from effec't.] Performable; practicable. *Brown*.
 EFFEC'TIVE, êf'êk't'iv, a. [from effect.]—1. Powerful to produce effects. *Taylor*.—2. Operative; active. *Brown*.—3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor*.—4. Having the power of operation; useful.
 EFFEC'TIVELY, êf'êk't'iv-lê, ad. [from effective.] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor*.
 EFFEC'TLESS, êf'êk't'lêss, a. [from effect.] Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shakspeare*.
 EFFEC'TOR, êf'êk't'ôr, s. [effector, Latin.]—1. He that produces any effect.—2. Maker; Creator. *Denham*.
 EFFEC'TUAL, êf'êk't'shû-âl, a. [effectuel, Fr.]—1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; efficacious. *Hooker*. *Philomon*.—2. Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shaks*.
 EFFEC'TUALLY, êf'êk't'shû-âl-lê, ad. [from effectual.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously. *South*.
 To EFFEC'TUATE, êf'êk't'shû-âte, v. a. [effector, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfill. *Sidney*.
 EFFEMINACY, êf'êm'ê-nâ-sê, s. [from effeminate.]—1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton*.—2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Taylor*.
 EFFEMINATE, êf'êm'ê-nâte, a. [effeminatus, Latin.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Milton*.
 To EFFEMINATE, êf'êm'ê-nâte, v. a. [effemino, Lat.] To make womanish; to emasculate; to unman. *Locke*.
 To EFFEMINATE, êf'êm'ê-nâte, v. n. To grow womanish; to melt into weakness. *Pope*.
 EFFEMINATELY, êf'êm'ê-nâte-lê, ad. [from effeminate.] By means of a woman. *Milton*.
 EFFEMINATION, êf'êm'ê-nâ'shûn, s. [from effeminate.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmaned. *Brown*.
 To EFFERVE'SCE, êf'êr've's, v. n. [effervesco, Lat.] To grow hot by intestine motion. *Mead*.
 EFFERVE'SCENCE, êf'êr've's'sênsê, s. [from effervesco, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Crew*.
 EFFETE, êf'êtê', a. [effetus, Latin.]—1. Disabled from generation. *Bentley*.—2. Worn out with age. *South*.
 EFFICA'CIOUS, êf'êk'kâ'shûs, a. [efficax, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Phillips*.
 EFFICA'CIOUSLY, êf'êk'kâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from efficacious.] Effectually. *Digby*.
 EFFICACY, êf'êk'kâ-sê, s. Production of the consequence intended. *Tillotson*.
 EFFICIENCY, êf'êsh'vênsê, }
 EFFICIENCY, êf'êsh'vên-sê, }
 [from efficio, Latin.] The act of producing effects; agency. *South*.
 EFFICIENT, êf'êsh'vênt, s. [efficiens, Latin.]—1. The cause which effects. *Hooker*.—2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale*.
 EFFICIENT, êf'êsh'vênt, a. Causing effects. *Collier*.
 To EFFIGIATE, êf'ij'jê-âte, v. a. [effigium, Latin.] To form in semblance, to image.
 EFFIGIATION, êf'ij'jê-â'shûn, s. [from effigiate.] The act of imaging things or persons. *Diet*.

EFFIGIES, êf'ij'jês, }
 EFFIGY, êf'ij'jê, }
 [effigies, Lat.] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture. *Dryden*.
 EFFLORE'SCENCE, êf'flô-rê's'sênsê, }
 EFFLORE'SCENCY, êf'flô-rê's'sên-sê, }
 [effloresco, Lat.]—1. Production of flowers. *Bacon*.
 —2. Exerescences in the form of flowers. *Woodward*.—3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin. *Hysman*.
 EFFLORE'SCENT, êf'flô-rê's'sênt, a. [effloresco, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward*.
 EFFLUENCE, êf'flû-ênsê, s. [effluo, Latin.] What issues from some other principle. *Prior*.
 EFFLUVIA, êf'flû'vê-â, }
 EFFLUVIUM, êf'flû'vê-ûm, }
 [from effluo, Latin.] Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.
 EFFLUX, êf'flûks, s. effluxus, Lat.]—1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey*.—2. Effusion. *Hammond*.—3. That which flows from something else; emanation. *Thomson*.
 To EFFLUX, êf'flûks', v. n. [effluo, Latin.] To run out. *Boyle*.
 EFFLUXION, êf'flûks'hûn, s. [effluxum, Latin.]—1. The act of flowing out. *Brown*.—2. That which flows out; effluvia; emanation. *Bacon*.
 To EFFORCE, êf'fôr'sê', v. a. [efforce, Fr.]—1. To break through by violence. *Spenser*.—2. To force; to ravish. *Spenser*.
 To EFFORM, êf'fôr'm', v. a. [efformo, Latin.] To shape; to fashion. *Taylor*.
 EFFORMATION, êf'fôr-nâ'shûn, s. [from efform.] The act of fashioning or giving form to. *Ray*.
 EFFORT, êf'fôr't, s. [effort, Fr.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addison*.
 EFFOSSION, êf'fôs'shûn, s. [effossum, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbutnot*.
 EFFRAIABLE, êf'frâ-â-bl, a. [effroyable, French.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey*.
 EFFRONTERY, êf'frûn'têr-ê, s. [effronterie, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. *K. Charles*.
 EFFULGENCE, êf'fûl'gênsê, s. [effulgeo, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour. *Milton*.
 EFFULGENT, êf'fûl'jênt, a. [effulgens, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore*.
 EFFUMABILITY, êf'fû-mâ-bil'ê-tê, s. [fumus, Lat.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle*.
 To EFFUSE, êf'fûzê', v. a. [effusus, Lat.] To pour out; to spill. *Milton*.
 EFFUSE, êf'fûzê', s. [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. *Shakspeare*.
 EFFUSION, êf'fûshûn, s. [effusio, Lat.]—1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor*.—2. Waste; the act of shedding. *Hooker*.—3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker*.—4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond*.—5. The thing poured out. *K. Charles*.
 EFFUSIVE, êf'fûs'iv, a. [from effusio.] Pouring out; dispersing. *Thomson*.
 EFT, êft, s. [epta, Saxon.] A newt; an evert. *Mortimer*. *Nichols*.
 EFT, êft, ad. [eft, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily. *Fairfax*.
 EFTSOONS, êft'sôonz, ad. [eft and soon, Saxon.] Soon afterwards. *Knolles*.
 E. G. ê-jê, [exempli gratia.] For the sake of instance or example.
 E'GER, ê'jêr, s. An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown*. See *Egare*.
 To EGE'ST, ê-jêst', v. a. [egero, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon*.
 EGE'STION, ê-jêst'shûn, s. [egestus, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food. *Hale*.
 EGG, êg, s. [æg, Saxon.]—1. That which is laid by feathered animals, and many others, from which their young is produced. *Bacon*.—2. The spawn or sperm. *Blackmore*.—3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. *Boyle*.
 To EGG, êg, v. a. [eggia, Islandick.] To incite; to instigate. *Derham*.
 E'GLANTINE, êg'lân-tîn, s. [esglantine, Fr.] A species of rose; sweetbrier. *Shakspeare*.

nó, móve, nór, nót;—táb, táb, báll;—óll;—póund—thin, THIs.

EGOTISM, é'gò-tizm, s. [from ego, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of one's self. *Spectator*.

E'GOTIST, é'gò-tíst, s. [from ego, Lat.] One that is always repeating the word, *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself. *Spectator*.

To E'GOTIZE, é'gò-tíze, v. n. [from ego, Lat.] To talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS, é'grè'jé-ús, a. [egregius, Latin.]—1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *Morré*.—2. Eminently bad, remarkably vicious. *Hooker*.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, é'grè'jé-ús-lé, ad. [from egregius.] Eminently; shamefully. *Arbutnot*.

E'GRESS, é'grés, s. [egressus, Lat.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward*.

EGRE'SSION, é'grè'sh'ún, s. [egressio, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope*.

E'GRET, é'grét, s. A fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRUOT, é'grè-òt, s. [eigrut, Fr.] A species of cherry. *Bacon*.

To EJA'CURATE, é-ják'ú-lá-té, v. a. [ejaculor, Lat.] To throw; to shoot out. *Greco*.

EJACULA'TION, é-ják-b-lá'shún, s. [from ejaculate.]—1. A short prayer darted out occasionally. *Taylor*.—2. The act of darting or throwing. *Bacon*.

EJACULATORY, é-ják'ú-lá-tú-ré, a. [from ejaculate.] Suddenly darted; sudden; hasty. *Duppa*.

To EJE'CT, é-jékt, v. a. [ejicio ejection, Lat.]—1. To throw out; to cast off; to void. *Sandys*.—2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession. *Dryden*.—3. To expel; to drive away. *Shaks*.—4. To cast away; to reject. *Hooker*.

EJE'CTION, é-jékt'shún, s. [ejection, Lat.]—1. The act of casting out; expulsion. *Broomé*.—2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by an emmenitory. *Quincy*.

EJE'CTMENT, é-jékt'mént, s. [from eject.] A legal writ, by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH, á, interject. An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, áyt, a. [eahca, Sax.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys*.

EIGHTH, áyth, a. [from eight.] Next in order to the seventh. *Pope*.

EIGHTEEN, áyt'één, a. [eight and ten.] Twice nine. *Taylor*.

EIGHTEENTH, áyt'éénth, a. [from eighteen.] The next in order to the seventeenth. *Kings*.

EIGHTFOLD, áyt'fóld, a. [eight and fold.] Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, áyth-lé, ad. [from eight.] In the eighth place. *Bacon*.

EIGHTIETH, áyt'é-éth, a. [from eighty.] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth. *Hilkins*.

EIGHTSCORE, áyt'skóre, a. [eight and score.] Eight times twenty. *Shakspeare*.

EIGHTY, áyt'é, a. [eight and ten.] Eight times ten. *Bacon*.

E'IGNE, éne, a. [ainse, Fr.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon*.

E'ISEL, é'sél, s. [eopl, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.

E'ITHER, é'thár, pron. [æðsep, Sax.]—1. Whichever of the two; whether one or the other. *Draughton*.—2. Each; both. *Hale*.

E'ITHER, é'thár, ad. [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one or the other. *Daniel*.

EJULA'TION, é-jú-lá'shún, s. [ejulatio, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

EKE, éke, ad. [enc, Saxon.] Also; likewise; beside. *Spenser Prior*.

To EKE, éke, v. a. [æcan, Saxon.]—1. To increase. *Spenser*.—2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope*.—3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shaks*.—4. To spin out by use-less additions. *Pope*.

To ELA'BORATE, é-lá-bò-rá-té, v. a. [elaburo, Lat.]—1. To produce with labour. *Young*.—2. To brighten and improve by successive operations. *Arbutnot*.

ELA'BORATE, é-lá-bò-rá-té, a. [elaboratus, Latin.] Finished with great diligence. *Waller*.

ELA'BORATELY, é-lá-bò-rá-té-lé, ad. [from elaborate.] Laboriously; diligently; with great study. *Newton*.

ELABORA'TION, é-lá-bò-rá'shún, s. [from elaborate.] Improvement by successive operations. *Ruy*.

To ELA'NCE, é-lá-nse, v. a. [elancer, French.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior*.

To ELA'PSE, é-lá-pse, v. n. [elapsus, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away. *Clarissa*.

ELA'STICAL, é-lá-'lé-kál, s. a.

ELA'STICK, é-lás'tík, s. a.

[From elastic.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it was distorted; springy. *Newton*.

ELASTI'CITY, é-lás-tís'é-té, s. [from elastic.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves. *Pope*.

ELA'ID, é-lá-é, a. [elais, Lat.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty. *Pope*.

To ELA'TE, é-lá-té, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To puff up with prosperity.—2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson*.

ELATE'RIUM, é-lá-tè-ré-úm, s. [Latin.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent and rough purge. *Hill*.

ELA'TION, é-lá'shún, s. [from elate.] Haughtiness proceeding from success. *Atterbury*.

E'LBOW, é'l'bò, s. [elboza, Sax.]—1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. *Pope*.—2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon*.—3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near. *Shakspeare*.

To ELBOW, é'l'bò, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To push with the elbow. *Dryden*.—2. To push; to drive to distance. *Dryden*.

To ELBOW, é'l'bò, v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELBOWCHA'IR, é-l'bò-tshá-re, s. [elbow and chair.] A chair with arms. *Gay*.

E'LBOWROOM, é'l'bò-'dòm, s. [elbow and room.] Room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South*.

ELD, éld, s. [ald, Sax.]—1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser*.—2. Old people; persons worn out with years. *Milton*.

E'LDER, é'l'dár, a. [The comparative of old.] Surpassing another in years. *Temple*.

E'LDER, é'l'dár, s. [ellara, Sax.] The name of a tree. *Shakspeare*.

E'LDERLY, é'l'dár-lé, a. [from elder.] No longer young. *Swift*.

E'LDERS, é'l'dárs, s. [from elder.]—1. Persons whose age gives them reverence. *Raleigh*.—2. Ancestors. *Pope*.—3. Those who are older than others. *Hooker*.—4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people. —5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiastics.—6. [Among Presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the Kirk-poity. *Cleveland*.

E'LDERSHIP, é'l'dár'shíp, s. [from elder.]—1. Seniority; primogeniture. *Rowe*.—2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate. *Hooker*.

E'LDDEST, é'l'dést, a. [The superlative of old.]—1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shaks*.—2. That has lived most years. *Locke*.

ELECAMPANE, é-lé-kám-pá-no', s. A plant named also starwort. *Miller*.

To ELEC'T, é-lékt', v. a. [electus, Lat.]—1. To choose for any office or use. *Daniel*.—2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton*.

ELEC'T, é-lékt', a. [from the verb.]—1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shaks*.—2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession. *Ayliffe*.—3. Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond*.

ELEC'TARY, é-lékt'á-ré, s. A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

ELEC'TION, é-lékt'shún, s. [electio, Latin.]—1. The act of choosing one or more from a great number. *Whiglife*.—2. The power of choice. *Davies*.—3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers*.—4. The determinate

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine; pin;—

tion of God by which any were selected for eternal life. *Atterbury*.—5. The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addison*.

ELECTION/ERING, ê-lêk-shûn-ê-êr'ing, s. Concern in parliamentary or congressional elections.

ELECTIVE, ê-lêk'tiv, a. [from elect.] Exerting the power of a choice. *Greiv*.

ELECTIVELY, ê-lêk'tiv-lê, ad. By choice; with preference of one to another. *Greiv*.

ELECTOR, ê-lêk'tôr, s. [from elect.]—1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller*.—2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ê-lêk'tô-râl, a. [from elector.] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ê-lêk'tô-râte, s. [from elector.] The dignity of an elector. *Addison*.

ELECTRAL, ê-lêk'trâl, a. Electric or electrical. *Shenstone*.

ELECTRE, ê-lêk'târ, s. [electrum, Latin.]—i. Amber, which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of electricity.—2. A mixed metal. *Bacon*.

ELECTRESS, ê-lêk'trés, s. The wife or widow of a German elector.

ELECTRICAL, ê-lêk'trê-kâl, }
s. a.

ELECTRICK, ê-lêk'trik, }
[from electrum, Lat.]—1. Attractive without magnetism; by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton*.—2. Produced by an electric body. *Brown*.

ELECTRICITY, ê-lêk'trîs'ê-tê, s. [from electric.] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, emit flame, may be filled with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELECTUARY, ê-lêk'tshû-â-rê, s. [electuarium, Lat.] A form of medicine of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy*.

ELEEMOSYNARY, ê-lê-môz'ê-nâr-ê, a. [ἐλεημοσύνη.]—1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Clanville*.—2. Given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ê-lê-gânse, }
s.

ELEGANCY, ê-lê-gân-sê, }
[elegantia, Lat.] Beauty of art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh*.

ELEGANT, ê-lê-gânt, a. [elegans, Lat.]—1. Pleasing with minuter beauties. *Pope*.—2. Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope*.

ELEGANTLY, ê-lê-gânt-lê, ad. [from elegant.] In such a manner as to please without elevation. *Pope*.

ELEGIACK, ê-lê-j'âk, a. [elegiacus, Lat.]—1. Used in elegies.—2. Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay*.

ELEGY, ê-lê-jê, s. [elegia, Latin.]—1. A mournful song. *Shaks*.—2. A funeral song. *Dryden*.—3. A short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, ê-lê-mên't, s. [elementum, Lat.]—1. The first or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker*.—2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. *Bacon*.—3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Baker*.—4. A necessary ingredient; a constituent part. *Shaks*.—5. The letters of any language.—6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or sciences. *Hooker*.

TO ELEMENT, ê-lê-mên't, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To compound of elements. *Boyle*.—2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne*.

ELEMENTAL, ê-lê-mên'tâl, a. [from element.]—1. Produced by some of the four elements. *Dryden*.—2. Arising from first principle. *Brown*.

ELEMENTARITY, ê-lê-mên-târ'ê-tê, s. [from elementary.] Simplicity of nature; absence of composition. *Brown*.

ELEMENTARY, ê-lê-mên'târ-ê, a. [from element.]—1. Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Rudimental; simple.

ELENCH, ê-lênsh, s. [elenchus, Lat.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown*.

ELEOTS, ê-lê-ôts, s. Applies in request in the eyder countries. *Mortimer*.

E'LEPHANT, ê-lê-fânt, s. [elephas, Latin.]—1. The largest of quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, and understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and pulse. He is naturally very gentle. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe. *Calmét*.—2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, ê-lê-fân-t'â-sîs, s. [elephantiasis, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE, ê-lê-fân'tin, a. [elephantinus, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

TO ELEVATE, ê-lê-vâte, v. a. [elevo, Lat.]—1. To raise up aloft. *Woodward*.—2. To exalt; to dignify.—3. To raise the mind with great conceptions. *Milton*. *Savage*.—4. To elevate the mind with virtuous pride.—5. To lessen by detraction. *Hooker*.

ELEVATE, ê-lê-vâte, part. a. Exalted; raised aloft. *Milton*.

ELEVATION, ê-lê-vâ'shûn, s. [elevatio, Lat.]—1. The act of raising up aloft. *Woodward*.—2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke*.—3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris*.—4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker*.—5. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, ê-lê-vâ'tôr, s. [from elevate.] A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ê-lê-vn, a. [andleven, Sax.] Ten and one. *Shakspeare*.

ELEVENTH, ê-lê-vnth, a. [from eleven.] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh*.

ELF, êl, s. plur. elves, [elf, Welsh. *Baxter*.]—1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places. *Dryden*.—2. A devil.

TO ELF, êl, v. a. To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakspeare*.

ELFLOCK, êl'fôk, s. [elf and lock.] Knots of hair twisted by elves. *Shakspeare*.

TO ELICITE, ê-lîs'sit, v. a. [elicio, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale*.

ELICIT, ê-lîs'sit, a. [elicitus, Lat.] Brought into act. *Hammond*.

ELICITATION, ê-lîs-sê-t'â'shûn, s. [from elicio, Lat.] Excitement of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall*.

TO ELIDE, ê-lî-de', v. a. [elido, Lat.] To break in pieces. *Hooker*.

ELIGIBILITY, ê-lî-jê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [from eligible.] Worthiness to be chosen. *Fiddes*.

ELIGIBLE, ê-lî-jê-bl, a. [eligibilis, Lat.] Fit to be chosen; preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, ê-lî-jê-bl-nês, s. [from eligible.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION, ê-lî-mê-nâ'shûn, s. [elimino, Lat.] The act of banishing; rejection.

ELISION, ê-lî-zh'ûn, s. [elision, Lat.]—1. The act of cutting off. *Swift*.—2. Division; separation of parts. *Bacon*.

ELIXATION, ê-lîk-sâ'shûn, s. [elixus, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Brown*.

ELIXIR, ê-lî-z'ôr, s. [Arabic.]—1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. *Quincy*.—2. The liquor with which chymists transmute metals. *Donne*.—3. The extract or quintessence of any thing. *South*.—4. Any cordial. *Milton*.

ELK, êk, s. [ele, Saxon.] The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hill*.

ELL, êl, s. [eln, Sax.] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert*.

ELLIPISIS, ê-lî-p'îsîs, s. [ελλίψις.]—1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out.—2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris*.

ELLIPTICAL, ê-lî-p'îs'ê-kâl, }
s. a.

ELLIPTICK, ê-lî-p'îs, }
[ελλίψις.] Having the form of an ellipse. *Cheyne*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—òil;—pòund;—tám, THis.

ELM, òlm, s. [ulmus, Lat. elm, Sax.] The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION è-lò-kú'shùn, s. [eloquent, Lat.]—1. The power of fluent speech. *Watson*.—2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton*.—3. The power of expression or diction. *Dryden*.

ELOGV, è-pò-jè, s. [eloge, Fr.] Praise; panegyric. *Watson*.

To **ELOIGNÉ**, è-lò'n', v. a. [e loigner, Fr.] To put at a distance. *Dunne*.

ELOIGNMENT, è-lò'n'mènt, s. [from eloigne.] Removal. *Shenshan*.

To **ELONGATE**, è-lò'n'gáte, v. a. [from longus, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To **ELONGATE**, è-lò'n'gáte, v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing. *Brown*.

ELONGATION, è-lò'n'gá'shùn, s. [from elongate.]—1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself. *Arbutnot*.—2. The state of being stretched.—3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy*. *Wise-man*.—4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. *Clanville*.—5. Departure; removal. *Brown*.

To **ELOPE**, è-lòpé, v. a. [loopen, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape. *Adison*.

ELOPEMENT, è-lòpé'mènt, s. [from elope.] Departure from just restraint. *Ayliffe*.

ELOPS, è-lòps, s. [élops.] A fish; reckoned by *Milton* among the serpents. *Milton*.

ELOQUENCE, è-lò-kwènsé, s. [eloquentia, Lat.]—1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance. *Shaks*.—2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope*.

ELOQUENT, è-lò-kwènt, a. [eloquens, Lat.] Having the power of an orator. *Isaiah*. *Pope*.

ELSE, èlse, [pronoun, [ell], Sax.] Other; one besides. *Denham*.

ELSE, èlse, ad.—1. Otherwise. *Tillotson*.—2. Beside; except. *Dryden*.

ELSEWHERE, èlse'hwáre, ad. [else and where.]—1. In any other place. *Abbot*.—2. In other places; in some other place. *Tillotson*.

To **ELUCIDATE**, è-lú'sè-dáte, v. a. [elucido, Lat.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle*.

ELUCIDATION, è-lú'sè-dá'shùn, s. [from elucidate.] Explanation; exposition. *Boyle*.

ELUCIDATOR, è-lú'sè-dá'tór, s. [from elucidate.] Explainer; expostor; commentator. *Abbot*.

To **ELUDE**, è-lú'dé, v. a. [ludo, Lat.]—1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers*.—2. To mock by unexpected escape. *Poole*.

ELUDIBLE, è-lú'dé-b'l, a. [from elude.] Possible to be defeated. *Swift*.

ELVES, èlvz. The plural of *elf*. *Pope*.

ELVELOCK, èlv-lòk', s. Knot in the hair. *Brown*.

ELVISH, èlv'ish, a. [from elves.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits. *Drayton*.

ELUMBRATED, è-lú'm'bá-rèd, a. [lumbis, Lat.] Weakened in the limbs.

ELUSION, è-lú'shùn, s. [elusio, Lat.] An escape from examination; an artifice. *Woodward*.

ELUSIVE, è-lú'siv, a. [from elude.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape. *Pope*.

ELUSORY, è-lú'sór'è, a. [from elude.] Tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown*.

To **ELUTE**, è-lú'té, v. a. [eluo, Lat.] To wash off. *Arbutnot*.

To **ELUTRIATE**, è-lú'tré-áte, v. a. [elutrio, Lat.] To decant; or strain out. *Arbutnot*.

ELYSIAN, è-liz'h'é-àn, a. [elysius, Lat.] Deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton*.

ELYSIUM, è-liz'h'é-àn, s. [Lat.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exceedingly pleasant. *Shakspeare*.

EM, èm, A contraction of *them*. *Hudibras*.

To **EMACIATE**, è-má'shè-áte, v. a. [emacio, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh. *Grand*.

To **EMACIATE**, è-má'shè-áte, v. n. To lose flesh; to pine. *Brown*.

EMACIATION, è-má'shè-á'shùn, s. [emaciatius, Lat.]—1. The act of making lean.—2. The state of one grown lean. *Grand*.

EMACULATION, è-má-k'ú-lá'shùn, s. [emaculo,

Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, èn-á-nánt, a. [emanans, Lat.] Issuing from something else. *Hale*.

EMANAATION, èm-á-ná'shùn, s. [emanatio, Lat.]—1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance. *South*.—2. That which issues from another substance. *Taylor*.

EMANATIVE, èm-á-ná-á-tiv, a. [from emanò, Lat.] Issuing from another.

To **EMANCIPATE**, è-mán'sè-páte, v. a. [emancipo, Lat.] To set free from servitude. *Arbutnot*.

EMANCIPATION, è-mán'sè-pá'shùn, s. [from emancipate.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery. *Clanville*.

To **EMARGINATE**, è-már'jè-máte, v. a. [margo, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To **EMASCULATE**, è-más'kú-láte, v. a. [emasculo, Lat.]—1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Grant*.—2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness. *Collier*.

EMASCULATION, è-más'kú-lá'shùn, s. [from emasculate.]—1. Castration.—2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities.

To **EMBALLÉ**, èm-há-lé, v. a. [emballer, Fr.]—1. To make up into a bundle.—2. To bind up; to enclose. *Spenser*.

To **EMBAÛM**, èm-bá-ú, v. a. [embaumer, Fr.] To impreguate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction. *Dunne*.

EMBALLMER, èm-bá-ú'm, s. [from embaüm.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies. *Bacon*.

To **EMBAR**, èm-bá'r, v. a. [from bar.]—1. To shut; to enclose. *Fenifax*.—2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon*. *Dunne*.

EMBARCATION, èm-bá-r'ká'shùn, s. [from embarc.]—1. The act of putting on shipboard. *Clarendon*.—2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO, èm-bá-r'gò, s. [embargar, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass a stop to trade. *Watson*.

To **EMBARCK**, èm-bá-r'k', v. a. [embarquer, Fr.]—1. To put on shipboard. *Clarendon*.—2. To engage another in any affair.

To **EMBARCK**, èm-bá-r'k', v. n.—1. To go on shipboard. *Phillips*.—2. To engage in any affair.

To **EMBARRASS**, èm-bá-r'ás, v. a. [embarasser, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Spenser*.

EMBARASSMENT, èm-bá-r'ás'mènt, s. [from embarasser.] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts*.

To **EMBASE**, èm-bá'sé, v. a. [from base.]—1. To vitiate; to dampen; to impair. *Watson*.—2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser*.

EMBASEMENT, èm-bá'sè'n'mènt, s. [from embase.] Depravation.

EMBAÛSSADOR, èm-bá'sá-dór, s. One sent on a publick message. *Denham*.

EMBAÛSSADDRESS, èm-bá'sá-á-trè's, s. A woman sent on a publick message. *Carth*.

EMPASSAGE, èm-pá'sá'shè, s.

EMBASSY, èm-bá'sè, s.

—1. A publick message. *Bryden*.—2. Any solemn message. *Taylor*.—3. A errand, in an ironical sense. *Sidney*.

To **EMBATTLÉ**, èm-bá'tl', v. a. [from battle.] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior*.

To **EMBAÛN**, èm-bá'v, v. a. [from baigner, to bathe, Fr.]—1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser*.—2. [From bay.] To enclose in a bay; to land-lock. *Shakspeare*.

To **EMBEÛLLISH**, èm-bè'l'ish, v. a. [embellir, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke*.

EMBEÛLLISHMENT, èm-bè'l'ish'mènt, s. [from embellish.] Ornament, adventitious beauty; decoration. *Addison*.

EMBERING, èm-bè'r'ing, s. The ember days. *Tusser*.

EMBERS, èm-bè'rz, s. Without a singular. [αμύρα, Saxo.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished. *Bacon*.

EMBER WEEK, èm-bè'r-wèek, s. A week in

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

To **EMBEZZLE**, êm-bêz'z'l, v. a.—1. To appropriate by breach of trust. *Hayward*.—2. To waste; to swallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBEZZLEMENT, êm-bêz'z'l-ù'mént, s. [from embezzle].—1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.—2. The thing ill appropriated.

To **EMBLAZE** êm-blâ'z', v. a. [blasonner, Fr.]—1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. *Pope*.—2. To blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial. *Milton.*

To **EMBLAZON**, êm-blâ'z'n, v. a. [blasonner, Fr.]—1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.—2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewell.*

EMBLEM, êm'b'lém, s. [emblem, Lat.].—1. Inlay; enamel.—2. An occult representation; an allusive picture. *Prahan's Addition.*

To **EMBLEM**, êm'b'lém, v. a. To represent in an occult or allusive manner. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMATICAL, êm-b'lém-â'tî-kâl, s. [a.

EMBLEMATICAL, êm-b'lém-â'tî-kâl, s. [from emblem].—1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior*.—2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, êm-b'lém-â'tî-kâl-ê, ad. [from emblematic]. In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Swift.*

EMBLEMATIST, êm-b'lém-â'tîst, s. [from emblem]. Writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*

EMBOLOISM, êm'bô'lô-îz'm, s. [embolem, Gr.].—1. Interpolation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder*.—2. The time inserted; intercalary time.

EMBOLOS, êm'bô'lô's, s. [embolem, Gr.] Any thing inserted and acted in another, as the sucker in a pump. *Arbutnot.*

To **EMBOSS**, êm-bô's', v. a. [from bosse, a protuberance, Fr.].—1. To form with protuberances. *Milton*.—2. To engrave with relief, or rising work. *Dryden*.—3. To enclose, to include; to cover. *Spenser*.—4. To enclose in a thicket. *Milton*.—5. To hunt hard. *Shakespeare.*

EMBOSSMENT, êm-bô's'mént, s. [from emboss].—1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon*.—2. Relief; rising work. *Addison.*

To **EMBOTTLE**, êm-bô't'l, v. a. [bouteille, Fr.]—To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*

To **EMBOVEL**, êm-bô-vél, v. a. [from bowel.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*

To **EMBRACE**, êm-brâ's', v. a. [embrasser, Fr.]—1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. *Dryden*.—2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Davies, Tillotson*.—3. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle.—4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain. *Denham*.—5. To admit; to receive. *Shaks*.—6. To find; to take. *Shaks*.—7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To **EMBRACE**, êm-brâ's', v. n. To join in an embrace. *Shakespeare.*

EMBRACER, êm-brâ's'er, s. [from the verb.]—1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Denham*.—2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRACEMENT, êm-brâ's'mént, s. [from embrace].—1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney*.—2. Comprehension. *Davies*.—3. State of being contained; enclosure. *Bacon*.—4. Conjugal endearment. *Shakespeare.*

EMBRACER, êm-brâ's'er, s. [from embrace.] The person embracing. *Hovel.*

EMBRASURE, êm-brâ'z'ûr, s. [embrasure, Fr.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.

To **EMBRAVE**, êm-brâ'v', v. a. [from brave.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck. *Spenser.*

To **EMBROCATÉ**, êm-brô-kâ'té, v. a. [embrocatur, Lat.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman.*

EMBROCATION, êm-brô-kâ'sh'ûn, s. [from embrocatur].—1. The act of rubbing any part dis-

eased with medicinal liquors.—2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman.*

To **EMBROIDER**, êm-brô'd'ûr, v. a. [broder, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate figured work. *Waller.*

EMBROIDERER, êm-brô'd'ûr-ûr, s. [from embroider.] One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Ætius.*

EMBROIDERY, êm-brô'd'ûr-ê, s. [from embroider].—1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon*.—2. Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spectator.*

To **EMBROIL**, êm-brô'il', v. a. [brouiller, French.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *King Charles.*

To **EMBROTHEL**, êm-brô'th'êl, v. a. [brothel, brodel.] To enclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EMBRÛO, êm'brê-ô, s.

EMBRÛON, êm'brê-ôn, s.

[embruon, Lat.].—1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb. *Brown, Burnet*.—2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished. *Swift.*

EMË, ême, s. [eame, Sax.] Ungle. *Spenser.*

EMENDABLE, ê-mên'dâ-bl, a. [emendo, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDATION, êm-ên-dâ'sh'ûn, s. [emendo, Lat.]—1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Greene*.—2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, êm-ên-dâ'tôr, s. [emendo, Lat.] A corrector; an im-prover.

EMERALD, êm'é-râld, s. [emeraude, Fr. smaragdus, Lat.] A green precious stone. The emerald is, in its most perfect state, perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest. *Woodward.*

To **EMERGE**, ê-mêrj'ê, v. n. [emergo, Lat.].—1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle*.—2. To issue; to proceed. *Newton*.—3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity. *Pope.*

EMERGENCE, ê-mêrj'ênse, s.

EMERGENCY, ê-mêrj'ên-sê, s.

[from emerge].—1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered. *Brown*.—2. The act of rising into view. *Newton*.—3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty. *Glanville*.—4. Pressing necessity. A sense not proper. *Addison.*

EMERGENT, ê-mêrj'ênt, a. [from emerge].—1. Rising out of that which overweighs or obscures it. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Rising into view or notice. *Milton*.—3. Issuing from any thing. *South*.—4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual. *Clarendon.*

EMERODS, êm'é-rôdz, s.

EMERODS, êm'é-rôdz, s.

[from hemorrhoids.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Sanuel.*

EMERSION, ê-mêr'sh'ûn, s. [from emerge.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown.*

EMERY, êm'é-rê, s. [esmeril, French.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is used in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EMETICAL, ê-mêt'ê-kâl, s.

EMETICK, ê-mêt'îk, s.

[emetic.] Having the quality of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EMETICALLY, ê-mêt'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from emetick.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICATION, êm-ê-kâ'sh'ûn, s. [emiciatio, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown.*

EMICTION, êm-îk't'sh'ûn, s. [from emictum, Lat.] Urine. *Harvey.*

EMIGRANT, êm-ê-grânt, s. One that emigrates. *Robertson.*

To **EMIGRATE**, êm-ê-grâ'te, v. n. [emigro, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, êm-ê-grâ't'sh'ûn, s. [from emigrate.] Change of habitation. *Hale.*

EMINENCE, êm-ê-nênse, s.

EMINENCY, êm-ê-nên-sê, s.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâhe, (ûh, bûll;—ôll;—pôhnd;—thin, TIIIs.

éminentia, Lat.]—1. Loftiness; height —2. Summit; highest part. *Ray*.—3. A part rising above the rest. *Dryden*.—4. A place where one is exposed to general notice. *Addison*.—5. Exaltation, conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity. *Stillsfleet*.—6. Supreme degree. *Milton*.—7. Notice; distinction. *Shaks*.—8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, ên'è-nènt, a. [eminens, Lat.]—1. High; lofty. *Ezekiel*.—2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden*.—3. Conspicuous; remarkable. *Milton*.

EMINENTLY, ên'è-nènt-lè, ad. [from eminent.]—1. CONSPICUOUSLY; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton*.—2. In a high degree. *Swift*.

EMISSARY, êm'is-sâr-ê, s. [emissarius, Latin.]—1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Swift*.—2. One that emits or sends out. *Arbutnot*.

EMISSION, ê-missh'ûn, s. [missio, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent. *Everlyn*.

TO EMIT, ê-mit', v. a. [emitto, Latin.]—1. To send forth; to let go. *Woodward*.—2. To fling; to dart. *Prior*.—3. To issue out jurily; to fly off. *Ayliffe*.

EMMEVAGOGUES, êm-mè-n'â-zô-gs. s. [εμμεννα and ζωγος.] Medicines that promote the courses. *Quincy*.

EMMEV, êm'mit, s. [emetere, Saxon.] An ait; a pismire. *Sidney*.

TO EMMEV, êm-mit', v. a. [from mew.] To mew or coop up. *Shakspeare*.

TO EMMOVE, êm-mô-dôv', v. a. [emmouvoir, Fr.] To excite; to rouse. *Spenser*.

EMOLLIENT, ê-môl'yènt, a. [emolliens, Latin.] Softening; suppling. *Arbutnot*.

EMOLLIENTS, ê-môl'yèntz, s. Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids. *Quincy*.

EMOLLITION, ê-môl-i-sh'ûn, s. [emolliatio, Latin.] The act of softening. *Baron*.

EMOLUMENT, ê-môl-i-sh'mènt, s. [emolumentum, Latin.] Profit; advantage. *South*.

EMONGST, ê-mûngst, prep. so written by *Spenser*.) Among. *Spenser*.

EMOTION, ê-mô'shûn, s. [emotion, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion. *Dryden*.

TO EMPALE, êm-pâl-è, v. a. [empaler, French.]—1. To fence with a pale. *Darwin*.—2. To fortify. *Raleigh*.—3. To enclose; to shut in. *Cleaveland*.—4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. *Southern*.

EMPAANNEL, êm-pân-nèl, s. [from panne, Fr.] The writing or entering by the sheriff the names of a jury into a schedule, which he has summoned to appear. *Covel*.

TO EMPANNEL, êm-pân-nèl, v. a. [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. *Governor of the Tongue*.

EMPARLANCE, êm-pâr-lâns, s. [from parler, French.] It significth a desire or p-tition in court of a day, to pause what is best to do. *Covel*.

EMPASSM, êm-pâzm', s. [επασμο.] A powder to correct the bad scent o' the body.

TO EMPASSION, êm-pâsh'ûn, v. a. [from passion.] To move with passion; to afflict strongly. *Milton*.

EMPASSIONATE, êm-pâ'shûn-âte, a. [from empassion.] Strongly affected. *Spenser*.

TO EMPEOPLE, êm-è-pèl, v. a. [from people.] To form into a people or community. *Spenser*.

EMPERRESS, êm-pèr-ès, s. [from empereur.]—1. A woman invested with imperial power. *Darwin*.—2. The queen of an emperor. *Shakspeare*.

EMPEROUR, êm-pè-rûr, s. [empereur, French.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king. *Shakspeare*.

EMPERY, êm-pèr-è, s. [empire, French.] Empire; sovereign command. Not in use. *Shakspeare*.

EMPHASIS, ên'fâ-sis, s. [επισημη.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence. *Holder*.

EMPHATICAL, êm-fâ'tik-âl, s. [επισημη.]

EMPHATICK, êm-fâ'tik, s. [επισημη.]—1. Foreib; strongly striking. *Garth*.—2. Striking the sight. *Boyle*.—3. Apparing; seeming; not real.

EMPHATICALLY, êm-fâ'tik-âl, ad. [from emphatical.]—1. Strongly; foreibly; in a striking

manner. *South*.—2. According to appearance. *Brown*.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, êm-phî-sè-n'â-tûs, a. [from εμψυματος.] Inflated; puffed; swollen. *Shary*.

TO EMPHIRE, êm-pèr-è, v. n. [from πύριον.] To p-ree into; to enter into by violent appulse. *Spenser*.

EMPIGHT, êm-pite', part. Set; pitched; put in a posture. *Spenser*.

EMPIRE, êm-pèr-è, s. [empire, French.]—1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. *Rosee*.—2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple*.—3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRICK, ên'pè-rîk, or êm-pîr-îk, s. [εμπειρικος.] A trier or experimenter; such p-sons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. *Hooker*.

EMPIRICAL, êm-pèr-è-kâl, s. [εμπειρικος.]

EMPIRICK, êm-pîr-îk, s. [εμπειρικος.]—1. Versed in experiments. *Milton*.—2. Known only by experience; practis'd only by rote. *Shakspeare*.

EMPIRICALLY, êm-pèr-è-kâl, ad. [from empirical.]—1. Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown*.—2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPIRICISM, êm-pèr-è-sizm, s. [from empirick.] Depend' aet on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER, êm-plâ'stâr, s. [εμπλαστρον.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. *Wiseman*.

TO EMPLASTER, êm-plâ'stâr, v. a. To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer*.

EMPLASTICK, êm-plâ'stik, a. [εμπλαστικος.] Viscous; glutinous. *Wiseman*.

TO EMPLEAD, êm-plèd', v. a. To indict; to prefer a charge against. *Hayward*.

TO EMPLOY, êm-plô-è, v. a. [emploier, French.]—1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. *Temple*.—2. To use as an instrument. *Gay*.—3. To use means. *Dryden*.—4. To use as materials. *Locke*.—5. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs. *Watts*.—6. To fill up with business. *Dryden*.—7. To pass or spend in business. *Pier*.

EMPLOY, êm-plô-è, s. [from the verb.]—1. Business; object of industry. *Pope*.—2. Publick office. *Adlison*.

EMPLOYABLE, êm-plô-yâ-bl, a. [from employ.] Capable to be used; fit for use. *Boyle*.

EMPLOYER, êm-plô-è-r, s. [from employ.]—1. One that uses or causes to be used. *Childs*.—2. One who sets others to work.

EMPLOYMENT, êm-plô-è-mènt, s. [from employ.]—1. Business; object of industry; object of labour. —2. Business; the state of being employed. —3. Office; post of business. *Atterbury*.—4. Business intrusted. *Shakspeare*.

TO EMPOISON, êm-pô-è-zn, v. a. [empoisonner, French.]—1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney*.—2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

EMPOISONER, êm-pô-è-zn-ûr, s. [empoisonneur, French.] One who destroys another by poison. *Baron*.

EMPOISONMENT, êm-pô-è-zn-mènt, s. [empoisonnement, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison. *Baron*.

EMPORETICK, êm-pô-rè'tik, a. [εμπορικος.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandiz.

EMPORIUM, êm-pô-rî-ûm, s. [εμποριον.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryden*.

TO EMPOVERISH, êm-pôv-èr-ish, v. a. [pauvre, French.]—1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indig'nce. *South*.—2. To lessen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER, êm-pôv-èr-ish-ûr, s. [from empoverish.]—1. One that makes others poor.—2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer*.

EMPOVERISHMENT, êm-pôv-èr-ish-mènt, s. [from empoverish.] Cause of poverty; waste. *Swift*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plû;—

To EMPOWER, êm-pôw'âr, v. a. [from power.]—1. To authorize; to commission. *Dryden*.—2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker*.
 EMPRESS, êm'prês, s. [from empress.]—1. The queen of an emperor. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. *Milton*.
 EMPRISE, êm-prîz'e, s. [emprise, Fr.] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Fairfax*. *Pope*.
 EMPTIER, êm'tê-âr, s. [from empty.] One that empties; one that makes void. *Naham*.
 EMPYNESS, êm'tê-nês, s. [from empty.]—1. Absence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips*.—2. The state of being empty. *Shakspeare*.—3. A void space; vacancy; vacuum. *Dryden*.—4. Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden*.—5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Atterbury*.—6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope*.
 EMPTION, êm'shûn, s. [emptio, Latin.] The act of purchasing. *Arbuthnot*.
 EMPY, êm'tê, a. [æm'te, Saxon.]—1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet*.—2. Devoid; unfurnished. *Newton*.—3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.—4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened. *Dryden*.—5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskillful. *Raleigh*.—6. Without substance; without solidity; vain. *Dryden*.
 To EMPY, êm'tê, v. a. [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust. *Arbuthnot*.
 To EMPURPLE, êm-pûrp'pl, v. a. [from purple.] To make of a purple colour. *Milton*.
 To EMPUZZLE, êm-pûz'z'l, v. a. [from puzzle.] To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown*.
 EMPYEMA, êm-pê-ê-mâ, s. [εμψυμα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Arbuthnot*.
 EMPYREAL, êm-pê-ê-âl, a. [εμψυρα.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton*.
 EMPYREAN, êm-pê-ê-ân, or êm-pê-ê-ân, s. [εμψυρα.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton*.
 EMPYREUM, êm-pê-ê-ûm, s. ⁵.
 EMPYREUMA, êm-pê-ê-û-mâ, s. ⁵.
 [εμψυρα.] The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey*.
 EMPYREUMATICAL, êm-pê-ê-rû-mât-ê-kâl, a. [from empyreuma.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle*.
 EMPYROISIS, êm-pê-ê-îs, s. [εμψυρα.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale*.
 To EMULATE, êm'û-lâ-tê, v. a. [emulor, Latin.]—1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.—2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence. *Ben Jonson*.—3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with. *Pope*.—4. To imitate; to resemble. *Arbuthnot*.
 EMULATION, êm'û-lâ'shûn, s. [emulatio, Latin.]—1. Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Spratt*.—2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Shakspeare*.
 EMULATIVE, êm'û-lâ-tîv, a. [from emulate.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.
 EMULATOR, êm'û-lâ-tûr, s. [from emulate.] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon*.
 To EMULGE, ê-mûl'jê, v. a. [emulgeo, Latin.] To milk out.
 EMULGENT, ê-mûl'jênt, a. [emulgons, Latin.]—1. Milking or draining out.—2. Emulgent vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Brown*.
 EMULOUS, êm'û-lûs, a. [emulus, Latin.]—1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior*.—3. Fictitious; contentious. *Shakspeare*.
 EMULOUSLY, êm'û-lûs-lê, ad. [from emulous.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another. *Granville*.

EMULSION, ê-mûl'shûn, s. [emulsio, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds or kernels. *Quincy*.
 EMUNCTORIES, ê-mûnk'tûr-îz, s. [emunctorium, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated. *More*.
 To ENABLE, ên-â'b'l, v. a. [from able.] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser*. *Rogers*.
 To ENACT, ên-âkt', v. a. [from act.]—1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser*.—2. To establish; to decree. *Temple*.—3. To represent by action. *Shakspeare*.
 ENACT, ên-âkt', s. [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.
 ENACTOR, ên-âk'tûr, s. [from enact.]—1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury*.—2. One that practises or performs any thing. *Shakspeare*.
 ENALLAGE, ên-â'l-lâ-jê, s. [from the Greek ενανταγμα] A figure in grammar where there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.
 To ENAMBUSH, ên-â-m'bûsh, v. a. [from ambush.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman*.
 To ENAMEL, ên-â-m'êl, v. a. [from amel.]—1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.—2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton*.
 To ENAMEL, ên-â-m'êl, v. n. To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle*.
 ENAMEL, ên-â-m'êl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax*.—2. The substance inlaid in other things.
 ENAMELLER, ên-â-m'ê-mûr, s. [from enamel.] One that practises the art of enamelling.
 To ENAMOUR, ên-â-m'ûr, v. a. [amour, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make void. *Dryden*.
 ENARRATION, ên-nâr-râ'shûn, s. [enarro, Lat.] Explanation.
 ENARTHROSIS, ên-âr-thîr-ô'sîs, s. [εν and αρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman*.
 ENATATION, ên-â-tâ'shûn, s. [enato, Latin.] The act of swimming out.
 ENAUNTER, ên-â-n'ûr, ad. An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean, I st that.
 To ENCAIGE, ên-kâj'e, v. a. [from cage.] To shut as in a cage; to coop; to confine. *Donne*.
 To ENCAAMP, ên-kâmp', v. n. To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon*.
 To ENCAAMP, ên-kâmp', v. a. To form an army in regular camp.
 ENCAAMPMENT, ên-kâmp'mênt, s. [from encamp.]—1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.—2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Greiv*.
 To ENCAVE, ên-kâv'e, v. a. [from cave.] To hide as in a cave. *Shakspeare*.
 ENCEINTE, ên-sânt'e, s. [French.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification.
 To ENCHAFFÉ, ênshâf'e, v. a. [eschaffier, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakspeare*.
 To ENCHAIN, ên-tshâne', v. a. [enchaîner, Fr.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. *Dryden*.
 To ENCHANT, ên-tshânt', v. a. [enchanter, Fr.]—1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville*.—2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney*.—3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope*.
 ENCHANTER, ên-tshânt'ûr, s. [enchanter, Fr.] A magician; a sorcerer. *Deccy of Piety*.
 ENCHANTINGLY, ên-tshânt'îng-lê, ad. [from enchanter.] With the force of enchantment. *Shakspeare*.
 ENCHANTMENT, ên-tshânt'mênt, s. [enchante-ment, Fr.]—1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolles*.—2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope*.
 ENCHANTERESS, ên-tshânt'rês, s. [enchantresse, French.]—1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tutler*.—2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Thomson*.
 To ENCHASE, ên-tshâs'e, v. a. [enchasser, Fr.]—1.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; -tùbe, táb, háll; -òll; -pòdànd; -tlin, THIS.

To infix; to enclose in any body so as to be held fast, but not conceal d. *Felton*.—2. To adorn by being fix'd upon it. *Dryden*.
ENCHE'ASON, ên-tshé'zôn, s. [encheson, old law, Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser*.
TO ENCIRCLE, ên-sêr'k'l. v. a. [from circle.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle. *Peje*.
ENCIRCLET, ên-sêr'klêts, s. [from circle.] A circle; a ring. *Sidney*.
ENCLIPICAL, ên-klîp'ê-kâ, a. Relating to eclipses.
ENCLIP'TICKS, ên-klîp'êks, s. [εγκλιπτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
TO ENCLOS'E, ên-klòz'e, v. a. [enclos, French.]—1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward*.—2. To environ; to encircle; to surround. *Pope*.
ENCLOS'ER, ên-klòz'ûr, s. [from enclose.—1. One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties. *Herbert*.—2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.
ENCLOS'URE, ên-klòz'ûre, s. [from enclose.]—1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins*.—2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Hayward*.—3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor*.—4. State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet*.—5. The space enclosed. *Addison*.—6. Separation; ground enclosed; ground separated. *South*.
ENCLOS'ED, ên-klòz'êd, a. Enclosed in a coffin. *Weaver*.
ENCUMBERMENT, ên-kùm'bûr'mênt, s. Fr.] Molestation. *Spenser*.
ENCUMBIAS'T, ên-kò'mé'âst, s. [εγκυμιαστis.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke*.
ENCUMBIAS'TICAL, ên-kò'mé'âst'ê-kâ, } a.
ENCUMBIAS'TICK, ên-kò'mé'âst'êk, } a.
 [εγκυμιαστικος.] Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.
ENCUMMIUM, ên-kò'mé'ûm, s. [εγκυμιον.] Panegyric; praise; ulogy. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
TO ENCUMPASS, ên-kùm'pâs, v. a. [from compass.]—1. To enclose; to encircle. *Shaks*.—2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.—3. To go round any place.
ENCUMPASSMENT, ên-kùm'pâs'mênt, s. [from encompass.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.
ENCORE, êng-kòr'e, ad. [French.] Again; once more. *Pope*.
ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr, s. [rencontre, Fr.]—1. Duel; single fight; conflict. *Dryden*.—2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton*.—3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shaks*.—4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope*.—5. Act of accosting. *Shaks*.—6. Casual incident; occasion. *Pope*.
TO ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To meet face to face. *Shaks*.—2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles*.—3. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shaks*.—4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson*.—5. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale*.—6. To meet by accident. *Shakspeare*.
TO ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr, v. n.—1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shaks*.—2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles*.—3. To meet face to face.—4. To come together by chance.
ENCOUNTERER, ên-kòun'tûr'ûr, s. [from encounter.]—1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Morc*.—2. One that loves to meet others. *Shakspeare*.
TO ENCOURAGE, ên-kûr'ridje, v. a. [encourager, French.]—1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Psalms*.—2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *King Charles*.—3. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke*.
ENCOURAGEMENT, ên-kûr'ridje'mênt, s. [from encourage.]—1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips*.—2. Favour; countenance; support. *Otway*.
ENCOURAGER, ên-kûr'ridje-ûr, s. [from encour-

rage.] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden*.
TO ENCROACH, ên-kròts'h, v. n. [accrocher, from encr, a hook, Fr.]—1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser*.—2. To advance gradually, and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert*.
ENCROACH'ER, ên-kròts'h'ûr, s. [from encroach.]—1. One who seizes the possessions of another by gradual and silent means. *Swift*.—2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa*.
ENCROACHMENT, ên-kròts'h'mênt, s. [from encroach.]—1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel*. *Milton*.—2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison*.
TO ENCUMBER, ên-kùm'bûr, v. a. [encumbrer, French.]—1. To clog; to load; to impede.—2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.—3. To load with debts.
ENCUMBRANCE, ên-kùm'brâns, s. [from encumber.]—1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple*.—2. Excessiveness; useless addition. *Thomson*.—3. Burthen upon an estate. *Ayliffe*.
ENCYCLICAL, ên-sîk'lê-kâ, a. [εγκυκλιος.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stillingfleet*.
ENCYCLOPE'DIA, ên-sî-klò-pê'dê-â, } s.
ENCYCLOP'EDY, ên-sî-klò-pê'dê, } s.
 [εγκυκλοπαιδια.] The circle of sciences; the round of learning. *Arbutnot*.
ENCYST'ED, ên-sîst'êd, a. [κυστις.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
END, ênd, s. [end, Saxon.]—1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke*.—2. The last part of any assignable duration. *Dome*.—3. The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Genesis*.—4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the end of a chapter.—5. Ultimate state; final doom.—6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. *Ps*.—7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shaks*.—8. Death; late; decease. *Wotton*. *Roscommon*.—9. Abolition; total loss. *Locke*.—10. Cause of death; destroyer. *Shaks*.—11. Consequences; event. *Shaks*.—12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shaks*.—13. Purpose; intention. *Clarendon*.—14. Thing intended; final design. *Stillingfleet*.—15. AN END. Erect; as, his hair stands an end.—16. Most an END. Commonly. *Shaks*.
TO END, ênd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish. *Knolles*. *Smalridge*.—2. To destroy; to put to death. *Shakspeare*.
TO END, ênd, v. n.—1. To come to an end; to be finished. *Fairfax*.—2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail. *Taylor*.
TO ENDAMAGE, ên-dâm'îdje, v. a. [from damage.] To mischief; to harm. *South*.
TO ENDANGER, ên-dân'jûr, v. a. [from danger.]—1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotson*.—2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon*.
ENDANGERMENT, ên-dân'jûr'mênt, s. [from endanger.] P. ril. *Spenser*.
TO ENDEAR, ên-dêr'e, v. a. [from dear.] To make dear; to make beloved. *Woke*.
ENDEARMENT, ên-dêr'e'mênt, s. [from endear.]—1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Thomson*.—2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved. *South*.
ENDEAVOUR, ên-dêv'ûr, s. [devoir, endevour, French.] Labour directed to some certain end. *Tillotson*.
TO ENDEAVOUR, ên-dêv'ûr, v. n. To labour to a certain purpose. *Pope*.
TO ENDEAVOUR, ên-dêv'ûr, v. a. To attempt; to try. *Milton*.
ENDEAVOURMENT, ên-dêv'ûr'mênt, s. [from endeavour.] Labour. *Spenser*.
ENDEAVOURER, ên-dêv'ûr'ûr, s. [from endeavour.] One who labours to a certain end. *Rymcr*.
ENDE'GAGON, ên-dêk'â-gôn, s. [ενδεκαγων.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

ENDEMIAL, ên-dê-mê-âl, } a.
 ENDEMICAI, ên-dê-'ê-kâl, }
 ENDEMIK, ên-dê-mîk, }

[endémia] Peculiar to a country; used to any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns. *Quincy.*

To ENDEMIZÉ, ên-dê-mî-zé, v. a. [from denizen.]

To make free; to enfranchise. *Camden.*

To ENDEMIZÉN, ên-dê-mî-zên, v. a. [from denizen.] To naturalize.

To ENDICT, }
 To ENDICTE, } ên-dîk'te, v. a.

[endict. French.]—1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice; as, he was endicted for felony.—2. To draw up; to compose; to write. *Waller.*

ENDICTMENT, } ên-dîk'te-mênt, s.

ENDITEMENT, }
 [from endite.] A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*

ENDIVE, ên-dîv, s. [endive, Fr. intybum, Lat.] An herb; succory. *Mortimer.*

ENDLESS, ên-dî-ês, a. [from end.]—1. Without end; without conclusion or termination. *Pope.*—2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotson.*—3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*—4. Incessant; continual. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY, ên-dî-ês-lê, ad. [from endless.]—1. Incessantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*—2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ên-dî-ês-nês, s. [from endless.]—1. Perpetuity; endless duration.—2. The quality of being eternal without an end. *Donne.*

ENDLONG, ên-dî-lông, ad. [end and long.] In a straight line. *Dryden.*

ENDMOST, ên-dî-môst, a. [end and most.] Remotest; furthest; at the further end.

To ENDORSE, ên-dî-rsê, v. a. [endorser, Fr.]—1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe. *Howell.*—2. To cover on the back. *Milton.*

ENDORSEMENT, ên-dî-rsê-'mênt, s. [from endorse.]—1. Superscription; writing on the back.—2. Ratification. *Herbert.*

To ENDOW, ên-dôw, v. a. [indotare, Latin.]—1. To enrich with a portion. *Evodus.*—2. To supply with any external goods. *Addison.*—3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*—4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakspeare.*

ENDOWMENT, ên-dôw-'mênt, s. [from endow.]—1. Wealth bestowed on any person or use.—2. The bestowing or assuring a dowry; the sitting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance. *Dryden.*—3. Gifts of nature. *Addison.*

To ENDUÉ, ên-dî-v, v. a. [induo, Latin.] To supply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*

ENDURANCE, ên-dî-râns, s. [from endure.]—1. Continuance; lastingness. *Temple.*—2. Delay; procrastination. *Shakspeare.*

To ENDURE, ên-dî-rê, v. a. [endurer, French.] To bear; to undergo; to sustain; to support. *Temple.*

To ENDURE, ên-dî-rê, v. n.—1. To last; to remain; to continue. *Locke.*—2. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies.*

To ENDURE, ên-dî-rê, v. a. [A Latinism, from indur.] To harden. *Spenser.*

ENDURER, ên-dî-rê-r, s. [from endure.]—1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer. *Spenser.*—2. Continue; laster.

ENDWISE, ên-dî-wîzê, ad. [end and wise.] Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

To ENECATE, ên-ê-kâ-te, v. a. [eneco, Lat.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey.*

ENEMY, ên-ê-mê, s. [ennemi, Fr.]—1. A public foe. *Davies.*—2. A private opponent; an antagonist.—3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shaks.*—4. One that dislikes. *Prior.*—5 [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENGAGEMENT, ên-ê-jê-tîk, a. [engager, French.]—1. Firmly; active; vigorous; efficacious.—2. Operative; active; working; not at rest. *Crew.*

To ENERGIZE, ên-ê-jîzê, v. n. [from energy.] To act with energy.

E'NERGY, ên-ê-jê-s, s. [enèrgia.]—1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*—2. Force; efficacy; influence. *Smalbridge.*—3. Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*—4. Strength of expression; force of signification. *Roscommon.*

To ENERVAË, ên-ê-rvâ-te, v. a. [enervo, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENERVATION, ên-ê-rvâ-'shôn, s. [from enerve.]—1. The act of weakening; emasculation.—2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE, ên-ê-rvê, v. a. [enervo, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush. *Digby.*

To ENFAMISH, ên-fâm-'îsh, v. a. [from famish.] To starve; to famish.

To ENFEEBLE, ên-ê-fê-bl, v. a. [from feeble.] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

ENFELONED, ên-fê-lôn-d, a. [from felon.] Full of felonious rage. *Spenser.*

To ENFEOFF, ên-ê-fê, v. a. [feoffamentum, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term. *Hale.*

ENFEOFFMENT, ên-fê-fê-'mênt, s. [from ent-off.]—1. The act of enfeoffing.—2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER, ên-ê-fê-tê-r, v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shakspeare.*

ENFILADE, ên-ê-fê-lâ-dê, s. [French.] A strait passage.

To ENFILADE, ên-ê-fê-lâ-dê, v. a. [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFIRE, ên-fî-rê, v. a. [from fire.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. *Spenser.*

To ENFORCE, ên-fôr-sê, v. a. [enforceir, French.]—1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.—2. To make or gain by force. *Spenser.*—3. To put in ac by violence. *Shaks.*—4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenser.*—5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*—6. To compel; to constrain. *Davies.*—7. To press with a charge. *Shakspeare.*

To ENFORCE, ên-fôr-sê, v. n. To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

ENFORCE, ên-fôr-sê, s. [from force.] Power; strength. *Milton.*

ENFORCEDLY, ên-fôr-'ê-d-lê, ad. [from enforce.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously. *Shakspeare.*

ENFORCEMENT, ên-fôr-sê-'mênt, s. [from enforce.]—1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. *Raleigh.*—2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*—3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*—4. Pressing exigence. *Shaks.*

ENFORCER, ên-fôr-'sê-r, s. [from enforce.] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFOULDERED, ên-fôul-dê-r-d, a. [from foudre, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser.*

To ENFRANCHISE, ên-frân-'tshîz, v. a. [from franchise.]—1. To admit to the privilege of a freeman. *Davies.*—2. To set free from slavery. *Temple.*—3. To free or release from custody. *Shaks.*—4. To denizen; to denizenize. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ên-frân-'tshîs-'mênt, s. [from enfranchise.]—1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. *Cowel.*—2. Release from prison or from slavery.

ENFROZEN, ên-frô-'zên, part. [from frozen.] Congealed with cold. *Spenser.*

To ENGAGE, ên-gâ-jê, v. a. [engager, French.]—1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shaks.*—2. To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras.*—3. To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.*—4. To embark on an affair; to enter in an undertaking. *Digby.*—5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addison.*—6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. *Waller.*—7. To bind by appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*—8. To seize by the attention.—9. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.*—10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGAGE, ên-gâ-jê, v. n.—1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*—2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGAGEMENT, ên-gâ-jê-'mênt, s. [from engagement, French.]—1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.—2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*—3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*—4. Employment of the

—nò, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THis.

attention. *Rogers*.—5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden*.—6. Obligation; motive. *Hannoual*.
 To ENGA'OL, ên-gâ'ôl' v. a. [from *gaol*.] To imprison; to confine. *Shakspeare*.
 To ENGA'RRISSON, ên-gâr'rê-sûn, v. a. To protect by a garrison. *Howell*.
 To ENGE'NDER, ên-jên'dâr, v. a. [engender, Fr.] 1. To be et between different sexes. *Sidney*.—2. To produce; to form. *Shaks. Daviss*.—3. To excite; to cause; to produce. *Addison*.—4. To bring forth. *Prior*.
 To ENGE'NDER, ên-jên'dâr, v. n. To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden*.
 ENGIN'É, ên-jîn, s. [engin, French.]—1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.—2. A military machine. *Fairfax*.—3. Any instrument. *Raleigh*.—4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. *Dryden*.—5. Any means used to an effect. *Duppa*.—6. Agent for another. *Daniel*.
 ENGINE'ER, ên-jên'éêr, s. [ingénieur, Fr.]—1. One who manages engines.—2. One who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakspeare*.
 ENGIN'ERY, ên-jîn-êrê, s. [from engine.]—1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton*.—2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton*.
 To ENGI'R'D, ên-gîr'd, v. a. [from *gird*.] To encircle, to surround. *Shakspeare*.
 EN'GLE, ên-g'l, s. A gull; a put; a bubble. *Hannover. Shakspeare*.
 EN'GLISH, ên-g'lîsh, a. [engle, Sax.] Belonging to England. *Shakspeare*.
 EN'GLISH, ên-g'lîsh, s. [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The English language. *Shakspeare*.
 To EN'GLISH, ên-g'lîsh, v. a. To translate into English. *Brown*.
 To ENGLU'I, ên-glû't, v. a. [engloutir, French.]—1. To swallow up. *Shaks*.—2. To glut; to pamper. *Ascham*.
 To ENGO'RE, ên-gôr-ê, v. a. [from *gorer*.] To pierce; to prick. *Spenser*.
 To ENGO'RGE, ên-gôrj-ê, v. a. [from *gorge*, Fr.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenser*.
 To ENGO'RGE, ên-gôrj-ê, v. n. To feed with eagerness and voracity. *Milton*.
 To ENGRA'IL, ên-grâ-êl, v. a. [from *grele*, Fr.] To indent in curved lines. *Chapman*.
 To ENGRA'IN, ên-grân-ê, v. a. [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenser*.
 To ENGRA'PPLE, ên-grâp'pl, v. n. [from *grapple*.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel*.
 To ENGRA'SP, ên-grâsp, v. a. [from *grasp*.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser*.
 To ENGRA'VE, ên-grâv-ê, v. a. preter. engraved; part. pass. engraved or engraven. [engraver, Fr.]—1. To picture by incisions in any matter. *Pope*.—2. To mark wood or stone. *Exodus*.—3. To impress deeply; to imprint. *Locke*.—4. [From *grave*.] To bury; to inter. *Spenser*.
 ENGRA'VE, ên-grâv-ê, v. n. [from *engrave*.] A cutter in stone or other matter. *Hale*.
 To ENGRA'VE, ên-grâv-ê, v. a. To pain; to vex.
 To ENGRÔ'SS, ên-grô'ss, v. n. [grossir, French.]—1. To thicken; to make thick. *Spenser*.—2. To increase in bulk. *Watson*.—3. To latten; to plump up. *Shaks*.—4. To seize in the gross. *Shaks*.—5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling it at a high price.—6. To copy in a large hand. *Pope*.
 ENGRÔ'SSER, ên-grô'ss-êr, s. [from *engross*.] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, to sell it at a high price. *Locke*.
 ENGRÔ'SSMENT, ên-grô'ss-mênt, s. [from *engross*.] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift*.
 To ENGA'R'D, ên-gâr'd, v. a. [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend. *Shakspeare*.
 To ENHA'NCE, ên-hân-sê, v. a. [enhausser, Fr.]—1. To lift up; to raise on high. *Spenser*.—2. To raise; to advance in price. *Locke*.—3. To raise in esteem. *Atterbury*.—4. To aggravate. *Hemmond*.
 ENHA'NCEMENT, ên-hân-sê-mênt, s. [from *enhance*.]—1. Augmentation of value. *Baron*.—2. Aggravation of ill. *Government of the Tongue*.

ENIG'MA, ên-îg'mâ, s. [anigma, Lat.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope*.
 ENIG'MA'TIC AL, ên-îg-mâ'tê-kâl, a. [from *enigma*.]—1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. *Brown*.—2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended. *Hannoual*.
 ENIG'MA'TICALLY, ên-îg-mâ'tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from *enigma*.] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Brown*.
 ENIG'MATIST, ên-îg-mâ-tist, s. [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters. *Addison*.
 To ENJO'IN, ên-jô-in, v. a. [enjoindre, Fr.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. *Tillotson*.
 ENJO'INER, ên-jô-in-êr, s. One who gives injunctions.
 ENJO'INMENT, ên-jô-in-mênt, s. [from *enjoindre*.] Direction; command. *Brown*.
 To ENJO'Y, ên-jô-ê, v. a. [jouir, enjoyr, French.]—1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addison*.—2. To obtain possession, or fruition of. *Milton*.—3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate. *Morc*.
 To ENJO'Y, ên-jô-ê, v. n. To live in happiness. *Milton*.
 ENJO'YER, ên-jô-ê-êr, s. One that has fruition.
 ENJO'YMENT, ên-jô-ê-mênt, s. Happiness; fruition. *Tillotson*.
 To ENK'INDLE, ên-kîn'dl, v. a. [from *kindle*.]—1. To set on fire; to inflame. *Shaks*.—2. To rouse passion. *Shaks*.—3. To incite to any act or hope. *Shakspeare*.
 To ENLA'R'D, ên-lâr'd, v. a. [en and lard.] To pamper. *Shakspeare*.
 To ENLA'RGE, ên-lârj-ê, v. n. [enlargir, French.]—1. To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope*.—2. To increase in magnitude. *Locke*.—3. To increase by representation.—4. To dilate; to expand.—5. To set free from limitation. *Shaks*.—6. To extend to more purposes or uses. *Hooker*.—7. To amplify; to aggrandize. *Locke*.—8. To release from confinement. *Shaks*.—9. To diffuse in eloquence. *Clarendon*.
 To ENLA'RGE, ên-lârj-ê, v. n. To expatiate; to speak in many words. *Clarendon*.
 ENLA'RAGEMENT, ên-lârj-ê-mênt, s. [from *enlarge*.]—1. Increase; augmentation; farther extension. *Hayward*.—2. Release from confinement. *Shaks*.—3. Magnifying representation. *Pope*.—4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse. *Clarendon*.
 ENLA'RGER, ên-lârj-êr, s. [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier.
 To ENL'IGHT, ên-îl-t, v. a. [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light. *Pope*.
 To ENL'IGHT'EN, ên-îl'tn, v. a. [from *light*.]—1. To illuminate; to supply with light. *Hooker*.—2. To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge. *Rogers*.—3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.—4. To supply with light. *Dryden*.
 ENL'IGHTENER, ên-îl'tn-êr, s. [from *enlighten*.]—1. Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton*.—2. Instructor.
 To ENL'INK, ên-înk, v. a. [from *link*.] To chain to; to bind. *Shakspeare*.
 To ENL'IST, ên-îst, v. a. To enter into military service.
 To ENL'IVEN, ên-îl-vn, v. a. [from *life*, *live*.]—1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.—2. To make vigorous or active. *Swift*.—3. To make sprightly or vivacious.—4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.
 ENL'IV'NER, ên-îl-vn-êr, s. That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden*.
 To ENLU'MINE, ên-îl'mîn, v. a. [enluminer, Fr.] To illuminate; to illuminate. *Spenser*.
 ENMITY, ên-mê-tê, s. [from *enim*, my.]—1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion. *Locke*.—2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations. *Milten*.—3. State of opposition. *James*.—4. Malice; mischievous attempts. *Atterbury*.
 To ENMA'RBLE, ên-mâr'bl, v. a. [from *marble*.] To turn to marble. *Spenser*.
 To ENME'SH, ên-mêsh, v. a. [from *mesb*.] To put; to entangle. *Shakspeare*.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plin;—

ENNEAGON, ên-né-â-gôn, s. [seven and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL, ên-né-â-v'ê-kâl, a. [seven.] *Enneatic days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatic years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To **ENNO'BLE**, ên-nô-bl', v. a. [ennobler Fr.]—1. To raise from commonalty to nobility. *Shaks.*—2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise. *South.*—3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*—4. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT, ên-nô-bl'mént, s. [from ennobler.]—1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.—2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*

ENNU'I, ên-nû-ê, s. [French.] The lassitude of fastidiousness. *Gray.*

ENODA'TION, ên-rô-dâ'shân, s. [enodatio, Latin.]—1. The act of untying a knot.—2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, ên-ôr'mê-tê, s. [from enormous.]—1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.—2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*—3. Atrocious crime; villainy. *Swift.*

ENORMOUS, ên-ôr'mâs, a. [enormis, Lat.]—1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*—2. Disorder'd; confused. *Shaks.*—3. Wicked beyond the common measure.—4. Exceeding in bulk the common measures. *Pope.*

ENORMOUSLY, ên-ôr'mâs-lê, ad. [from enormous.] Beyond measure. *Woodward.*

ENORMOUSNESS, ên-ôr'mâs-nês, s. Immeasurable wickedness. *Decay of Piety.*

ENOUGH, ê-nû', a. [genoh, Sax.] Being in a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy. *Locke.*

ENOUGH, ê-nû', s.—1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. *Temple.*—2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*

ENOUGH, ê-nû', ad.—1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.—2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree, as, *I am ready enough to quarrel*; that is, *I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.* *Addison.*—3. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENOUNCE**, ê-nôunse', v. a. [enuncio, Latin.]—To declare. *Swift.*

ENOW, ê-nô', The plural of *enough*. A sufficient number. *Hooker.*

EN PASSANT, êng-pâs-sâng, ad. [French.] By the way.

To **ENRA'GE**, ên-râ-jê, v. a. [enrager, Fr.] To irritate; to make furious. *Walsh.*

To **ENRA'NGE**, ên-rân-jê, v. a. [from range.] To place regularly; to put in order. *Spenser.*

To **ENRA'NK**, ên-rânk', v. a. [from rank.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENRAP'T**, ên-râpt', v. a. [from rapt.] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENRAP'TURE**, ên-râpt'shûre, v. a. [from rapture.] To transport with pleasure.

To **ENRA'VISH**, ên-râv'ish, v. a. [from ravish.] To throw into ecstasy. *Spenser.*

ENRA'VISHMENT, ên-râv'ish-mént, s. [from enravish.] Ecstasy of delight. *Glanville.*

To **ENRICH**, ên-ritsh', v. a. [enricher, Fr.]—1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. *1 Sam.*—2. To fertilize; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*—3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable. *Raleigh.*

ENRICHMENT, ên-ritsh'mént, s. [from enrich.]—1. Augmentation of wealth.—2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

To **ENRIDGE**, ên-ridjê', v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENRING**, ên-rîng', v. a. [from ring.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENRIPEN**, ên-rî-jm, v. a. To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*

To **ENROBE**, ên-rôbê', v. a. [from robe.] To dress; to clothe. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENROLL**, ên-rôlê', v. a. [enrollor, French.]—1. To insert in a roll or register. *Sparr.*—2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*—3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenser.*

ENROLLER, ên-rôlê'ûr, s. He that enrolls; he that registers.

ENRO'LMEN T, ên-rôl'mént, s. [from enrol.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*

To **ENRO'OT**, ên-rôôv', v. a. To fix by the root. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENRO'UND**, ên-rôûnd', v. a. [from round.] To environ; to surround; to enclose. *Shakspeare.*

ENS, ênz, [Latin.]—1. Any being or existence.—2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little run.

ENSA'MPLE, ên-sâ'm-pl, s. [esempio, Ital.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Samuelson.*

To **ENSA'MPLE**, ên-sâ'm-pl, v. a. [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenser.*

To **ENSA'NGÛNE**, ên-sâng'gwûn, v. a. [sanguis, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood. *Milton.*

To **ENSCHE'DULE**, ên-sê'ô-ûl, v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENSCO'NCE**, ên-sô-ôuse', v. a. To cover as with a fort. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENSEAM**, ên-sê-âm, v. a. [from seam.] To sew up; to enclose by a seam. *Camden.*

To **ENSEAR**, ên-sê-âr, v. a. [from sear.] To cauterize; to scorch or stop with fire. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENSHI'ELD**, ên-shê-ield', v. a. [from shield.] To cover. *Shakspeare.*

To **ENSHRINE**, ên-shrîne', v. a. To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Tate.*

ENSIFORM, ên-sê'ô-form, a. [ensiformis, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, ên-sîne, s. [enseigne, French.]—1. The flag or standard of a regiment. *Shaks.*—2. Any signal to assemble. *Isaiah.*—3. Badge; mark of distinction. *Waller.*—4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSIGNBEARER, ên-sîne-bâ-rûr, s. He that carries the flag. *Sidney.*

ENSI'GNCE, ên-sîne-ê, s. The office of an ensign.

To **ENSLAVE**, ên-slâv, v. a. [from slave.]—1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*—2. To make over to another as his slave. *Locke.*

ENSLAVEMENT, ên-slâv'mént, s. [from enslave.] The state of servitude; slavery. *South.*

ENSLAVER, ên-slâ'ûr, s. [from enslave.] He that reduces others to servitude. *Swift.*

To **ENSUE**, ên-sû', v. a. [ensuivre, French.] To follow; to pursue. *Common Prayer.* *Davies.*

To **ENSUE**, ên-sû', v. n.—1. To follow as a consequence to premises. *Hooker.*—2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. *Shakspeare.*

ENSU'ANCE, ên-shû'ânse, s. [from ensue.]—1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.—2. The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, ên-shû'rân-sûr, s. [from ensurance.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

To **ENSURE**, ên-shûre', v. a. [from sure.]—1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. *Swift.*—2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.—3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. *L'Es-trange.*

ENSURER, ên-shû'rûr, s. [from ensure.] One who makes contracts of insurance.

ENTAILLATURE, ên-tâ-ô-lâ-tûre, } s.
ENTAILLEMENT, ên-tâ-ô-bl'mént, } s.
[from tailler.] [In architecture.] The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, ên-tâ-êl, s. [from the French, entaillé, cut.]—1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.—2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.—3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenser.*

To **ENTAIL**, ên-tâ-êl', v. a. [tailler, to cut, French.]—1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure. *Dryden.*—2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. *Tillotson.*—3. To cut. *Spenser.*

To **ENTAME**, ên-tâ-mê', v. a. [from tamer.] To tame; to subjugate. *Shakspeare.*

nó, móve, ndr, ndr;—túhe, túh, búll;—óll;—póund;—thín, THis.

To **ENTANGLE**, *ên-táng-gl*, v. a.—1. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable.—2. To lose in multiplied involutions.—3. To twist, or confuse.—4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex. *Clarendon*.—5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward*.—6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk. *Matthew*.—7. To distract with variety of cares. *Timothy*.—8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work. *Shakspeare*.

ENTANGLEMENT, *ên-táng-gl'mént*, s. [from entangle].—1. Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive. *Glavilles*.—2. Perplexity; puzzle; *Mare*.

ENTANGLER, *ên-táng-gl'úr*, s. [from entangle.] One that entangles.

To **ENTER**, *ên-tér*, v. a. [entrer, French].—1. To go or come into any place. *Atterbury*.—2. To initiate in a business, method, or society. *Locke*.—3. To introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shaks*.—4. To set down in writing. *Grant*.

To **ENTER**, *ên-tér*, v. n.—1. To come in; to go in. *Judges*.—2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addison*.—3. To engage in. *Tatler*.—4. To be initiated in. *Addison*.

ENTERDEAL, *ên-tér-déle'*, s. [entre and deal.] Reciprocal transactions. *Hubbard's Tale*.

ENTERING, *ên-tér-íng*, s. Entrance; passage into a place. *Isaiah*.

To **ENTERLASS**, *ên-tér-lás'e*, v. a. [entrelasser, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sidney*.

ENTEROCÆLE, *ên-tér-d'sèle*, s. [enterocæle, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the grain. *Sharp*.

ENTEROLOGY, *ên-tér-ól'ó-gé*, s. [*έντερον* and *λόγος*.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROPHALOS, *ên-tér-róm'f'á-lós*, s. [*έντερον* and *φάλος*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE, *ên-tér-pár-láns'e*, s. [entre and parler, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward*.

ENTERPLEADER, *ên-tér-plé-dúr*, s. [entre and plead.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take em. *Cowel*.

ENTERPRISE, *ên-tér-príz'e*, s. enterprise, French.] An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt. *Dryden*.

To **ENTERPRISE**, *ên-tér-príz'e*, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Temple*.—2. To receive; to entertain. *Spenser*.

ENTERPRISER, *ên-tér-príz-úr*, s. [from enterprise.] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward*.

To **ENTERTAIN**, *ên-tér-tá-ne*, v. a. [entretenir, Fr.]—1. To converse with; to talk with. *Locke*.—2. To treat at the table. *Addison*.—3. To receive hospitably. *Hebrews*.—4. To keep in one's service, or pay. *Shaks*.—5. To foster in the mind. *Decay of Piety*.—6. To please; to amuse; to divert. *Addison*.

—7. To admit with satisfaction. *Locke*.

ENTERTAINER, *ên-tér-tá-núr*, s. [from entertain].—1. He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon*.—2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalridge*.—3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, *ên-tér-tá-ne'mént*, s. [from entertain].—1. Conversation.—2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision. *Waller*.—3. Hospitable reception.—4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson*.—5. The state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants. *Davies*.—6. Amusement; diversion. *Temple*.—7. Dramatick performance, the lower comedy. *Cay*.

ENTERTISSUED, *ên-tér-tsh'úde*, a. [entre and tssue.] Intwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakspeare*.

To **ENTHROONE**, *ên-thró-ne*, v. a. [from throne].—1. To place on a regal seat. *Shaks*.—2. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe*.

ENTHUSIASM, *ên-thú-zh'é-ásm*, s. [*ένθουσιασμός*].—1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke*.—2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion.—3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden*.

ENTHUSIAST, *ên-thú-zh'é-ást*, s. [*ένθουσιαστής*].—1.

One who vainly imagines a private revelation; who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *L. eke*.—2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope*.—3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden*.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, *ên-thú-zh'é-ást-é-kál*, a.

ENTHUSIASTICK, *ên-thú-zh'é-ást-é-ík*, a. [*ένθουσιαστικός*].—1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Culamy*.—2. Vehemently hot in any cause.—3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnet*.

ENTHYME'NE, *ên-thé'mé-ne*, s. [*ένθυμηνα*]. An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. *Brown*.

To **ENTICE**, *ên-tíse'*, v. a. To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishment or hope. *Ascham*.

ENTICEMENT, *ên-tíse'mént*, s. [from entice].—1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker*.—2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurement. *Taylor*.

ENTYCER, *ên-tí'súr*, s. [from entice.] One that allures to ill.

ENTYINGLY, *ên-tí'shíng-lé*, ad. [from entice.] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addison*.

ENTIERTY, *ên-téer-té*, s. [entierté, French.] The whole. *Bacon*.

ENTIRE, *ên-tíre'*, a. [entier, Fr.].—1. Whole; undivided.—2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton*.—3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker*. *Shaks*.—4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon*.—5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior*.—6. Unmingled; unalloyed. *Milton*.—7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon*.—8. In full strength; with vigour unabated. *Spenser*.

ENTIRELY, *ên-tíre-lé*, ad. [from entire.].—1. In the whole; without division. *Raleigh*.—2. Completely; fully. *Milton*.—3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser*.

ENTIRENESS, *ên-tíre-nés*, s. [from entire.].—1. Totality; completeness; fullness. *Boyle*.—2. Honesty; integrity.

To **ENTITLED**, *ên-tít'l*, v. s. [entituler, French].—1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.—2. To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker*.—3. To superscribe or prefix as a title. *Locke*.—4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers*.—5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke*.

ENTITY, *ên-tít-é*, s. [entitas, low Lat.].—1. Something which really is; a real being. *Crashaw*.—2. A particular species of being. *Bacon*.

To **ENTOIL**, *ên-tóil*, v. a. [from toil.] To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon*.

To **ENTOMB**, *ên-tóm'm*, v. a. [from tomb.] To put into a tomb. *Denham*.

ENTRAILS, *ên-tráilz*, s. without a singular, [entrailles, French].—1. The intestines; the bowels; the guts. *Ben Jonson*.—2. The internal parts; recess; caverns. *Locke*.

To **ENTRAIL**, *ên-tráil'e*, v. a. To mingle; to interweave. *Spenser*.

ENTRANCE, *ên-tráns'e*, s. [entrans, French].—1. The power of entering into a place. *Shaks*.—2. The act of entering. *Shaks*.—3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton*.—4. Initiation; commencement. *Locke*.—5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge. *Bacon*.—6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward*.—7. The beginning of any thing. *Hooker*.

To **ENTRANCE**, *ên-tráns'e*, v. a. [from trance].—1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions.—2. To put into an ecstasy. *Milton*.

To **ENTRAP**, *ên-tráp*, v. a. [from trap].—1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser*.—2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties. *Shaks*.—3. To take advantage of. *Eccles*.

To **ENTREAT**, *ên-tréte'*, v. a. [tralter, Fr.].—1. To petition; to solicit; to importune. *Genesis*.—2. To prevail upon by solicitation. *Rogers*.—3. To treat or use well or ill. *Prior*.—4. To entertain; to amuse. *Shaks*.—5. To entertain; to receive. *Spenser*.

To **ENTREAT**, *ên-tréte'*, v. n.—1. To offer a con-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pîn;—

ty or compact. *Mac.*—2. To treat; to discourse. *Shakspeare.*
ENTRE'ATANCE, ên-tré-tânse, s. Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Faifax.*
ENTRE'ATY, ên-tré-té, s. [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; solicitation. *Shakspeare.*
ENTREME'ETS, ên-tré-mêts, s. [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*
ENTRY, ên-tré, s. [entrée, French.]—1. The passage by which any one enters a house. *Bacon.*—2. The act of entrance; ingress. *Addison.*—3. The act of taking possession of any estate.—4. The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon.*—5. The act of entering publicly into any city. *Bacon.*
TO ENU'BIlate, ê-nú-bî-lâte, v. a. [e and nubilo, Lat.] To clear from clouds.
TO ENC'CLEATE, ê-nú-kî-lâ-te, v. a. [enucleo, Lat.] To solve; to clear.
TO ENVE'LOP, ên-vê-lôp, v. a. [e veloper, French.]—1. To inwrap; to cover.—2. To bid; to surround. *Philips.*—3. To line; to cover on the inside. *Spenser.*
ENVELO'PE, ên-vê-lôpe, s. [French.] A wrapper; an outward case. *Swift.*
TO ENVE'NOM, ên-vên-ôm, v. a. [from venom.]—1. To taint with poison; to poison. *Milton.*—2. To make odious. *Shaks.*—3. To enrage. *Dryden.*
ENV'NABLE, ên-vê-â-bl, a. [from envy.] Deserving envy. *Carew.*
ENV'NIER, ên-vê-âr, s. [from envy.] One that envies another; maligner. *Clarendon.*
ENV'NIOUS, ên-vê-âs, a. [from envy.] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*
ENV'NIOUSLY, ên-vê-âs-lê, ad. [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Duppa.*
TO ENV'IRON, ên-vî-rân, v. a. [environer, Fr.]—1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle. *Knolles.*—2. To involve; to envelope. *Donne.*—3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in. *Shaks.*—4. To enclose; to invest. *Cleaveland.*
ENV'YRONS, ên-vê-rônz, or ên-vî-râns, s. [environs, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.
TO ENU'MERATE, ê-nú-mê-râte, v. a. [enumero, Latin.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly. *Wake.*
ENU'MERATION, ê-nú-mê-râ-shûn, s. [enumeratio, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Spratt.*
TO ENU'NCIATE, ê-nân-shê-â-te, v. a. [enuncio, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim.
ENUNCIATION, ê-nân-shê-â-shûn, s. [enunciatio, Lat.]—1. Declaration; publick attestation. *Taylor.*—2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*
ENUNCIATIVE, ê-nân-shê-â-tîv, a. [from *enunciatio.*] Declarative; expressive. *Ayliffe.*
ENUNCIATIVELY, ê-nân-shê-â-tîv-lê, ad. [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.
EN'VOY, ên-vô-ê, s. [envoye, French.]—1. A publick minister sent from one power to another. *Denham.*—2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.—3. A messenger. *Blackmore.*
TO EN'VY, ên-vê, v. a. [envier, French.]—1. To hate another for excellence, or success. *Collier.*—2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*—3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryden.*
TO EN'VY, ên-vê, v. n. To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*
EN'VY, ên-vê, s. [from the verb.]—1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Pope.*—2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*—3. Malice; malignity. *Shaks.*—4. Publick odium; ill reput. *Bacon.*
TO ENWHE'EL, ên-whê-êl, v. a. [from wheel.] To encompass; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*
TO ENWO'MB, ên-wôdm', v. a. [from womb.]—1. To make pregnant. *Spenser.*—2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*
EO'LIPILE, ê-ô-lê-pîle, s. [from *Aeolus* and *pila*, Lat.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the

fire, sends out as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind thro' the pipe.
EPA'CT, ê-pâkt, s. [ἐπακτῆ] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule; Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirtly reject; The prime makes epact then.
EPA'ULET, ê-pâw-lê-t, s. [French.] A military shoulder ornament. *Burke.*
EPA'ULMENT, ê-pâwlmênt, s. [Fr. from epaule, a shoulder.] [In fortification.] A sidework of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines, and earth. *Harris.*
EPE'NTHESES, ê-pên'thê-sîs, s. [ἐπιένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*
E'PHA, ê-fâ, s. [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezekiel.*
EPHE'MERA, ê-lêm-ê-râ, s. [ἐπιήμερος.]—1. A fever that terminates in one day.—2. An insect that lives only one day.
EPHE'MERAL, ê-lêm-ê-râl, } a.
EPHE'MERICK, ê-lêm-ê-rik, } a.
[ἐπιήμερος.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*
EPHE'MERIS, ê-lêm-ê-rîs, s. [ἐπιήμερις.]—1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.—2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets. *Dryden.*
EPHE'MERIST, ê-lêm-ê-rîst, s. [from *ephemeris.*] One who consults the planets; one who studies astrology. *Hovel.*
EPHE'MERON-WORM, ê-lêm-ê-rôn-wûrm, s. A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*
E'PHOD, ê-fôd, or ê-fôd, s. [ἐφωδ.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Sandys.*
EPHORI, ê-pô-rî, s. pl. [ἐφοροι, Greek.] Magistrates (five in number) of ancient Sparta, that inspected over their kings and people. *A. Sidney.*
E'PIC, ê-pîk, a. [epicus, Latin; ἐπικός.] Applied to a poem, narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic. *Dryden.*
EPICE'DIUM, êp-ê-sê-dê-âm, s. [ἐπικυδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*
E'PICURE, êp-ê-kû-re, s. [epicureus, Lat.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*
EPICURE'AN, êp-ê-kû-rê-ân, s. One who holds the physiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*
EPICURE'AN, êp-ê-kû-rê-ân, a. Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakspeare.*
E'PICURISM, êp-ê-kû-rîz-m, s. [from *epicure.*] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Calamy.*
EPICY'CLE, êp-ê-sî-kî, s. [ἐπι and κύκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris. Milton.*
EPICY'CLOID, êp-ê-sî-kî-ôid, s. [ἐπικυκλωειδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.
EPIDE'MICAL, êp-ê-dê-m'ê-kâl, } a.
EPIDE'MICK, êp-ê-dê-m'ê-k, } a.
[ἐπι and κύκλος.]—1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Grant.*—2. Generally pre-vailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*—3. General; universal. *Cleaveland.*
EPIDE'R'MIS, êp-ê-dê-r'mîs, s. [ἐπιδερμῖς.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.
EPIGLO'TIS, êp-ê-gî-tîs, s. [Greek.] The skin that covers the wind pipe. *Albrumazar.*
EPIGRAM, êp-ê-grâm, s. [epigramma, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point. *Peacham.*
EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, êp-ê-grâm-mâ-t'ê-kâl, } a.
EPIGRAMMA'TICK, êp-ê-grâm-mâ-t'ê-k, } a.
[epigrammaticus, Latin.]—1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*
EPIGRAMMATIST êp-ê-grâm-mâ-tîst, s. [from

-nò, mòve, uòr, aòt; -tùbe, túb, báll; -dà; -pòdànd; -thin, 111is.

epigram.) One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Sope.*
ÉPIGRAPHE, ép-é-gráf-é, s. [επιγραφή.] An inscription.
ÉPILEPSY, ép-é-lép-sé, s. [επιληψία.] Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with loss of sense. *Floyer.*
ÉPILEPTICK, ép-é-lép-tík, a. [from epilepsy.] Convulsed. *Arbutnot.*
ÉPILOGUE, ép-é-lóg, s. [epilogus, Lat.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*
ÉPINYCTIS, ép-é-ník-tís, s. [επινοκτία.] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wiceman.*
ÉPIPHANY, é-pí-fá-né, s. [επιφανεια.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous star.
ÉPIPHONE'MA, ép-é-fò-né-má, s. [επιφωνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*
ÉPIPHYLLOSPERMIOUS, ép-é-fí-lò-spér-mús, a. [from επι, φυλλον and σπέρμα.] It is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries. *Harris.*
ÉPIPHYSIS, é-pí-fí-sis, s. [επιφυσια.] Accretion; the parts added by accretion. *Quincy. Wiseman.*
ÉPPHLOCE, é-pí-fí-lò-sé, s. [επιπλοκη.] A figure of rhetoric; by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.
ÉPISCOPACY, é-pís-kò-pá-sé, s. [episcopatus, Lat.] The government of bishops, established by the apostles. *Clarendon.*
ÉPISCOPAL, é-pís-kò-pál, a. [from episcopus, Lat.] -1. Be.onging to a bishop. *Rogers.*-2. Vested in a bishop. *Hooker.*
ÉPISCOPATE, é-pís-kò-pá-te, s. [episcopatus, Lat.] A bishoprick.
ÉPISEDE, ép-é-sò-de, s. [επισηδη.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject. *Addison.*
ÉPISODICAL, ép-é-sò-d'è-kál, s.
ÉPISODICK, ép-é-sò-d'ík, s.
 [from episode.] Contained in an episode. *Dryden.*
ÉPISPASTICK, ép-é-spás-tík, s. [επι and σπασμα.] -1. Drawing.-2. Blistering. *Arbutnot.*
ÉPISTLE, é-pí-s'tl, s. [επιστολη.] A letter. *Dryden.*
ÉPISTOLARY, é-pís-tò-lár-é, a. [from epistle.] -1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.-2. Transacted by letters. *Addison.*
ÉPISTLER, é-pís-tlár, s. [from epistle.] A scribbler of letters.
ÉPITAPH, ép-é-táf, s. [επιταφια.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Smith.*
ÉPITHALMIUM, ép-é-thá-lá-mé-òm, s. [επι θαλαμια.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*
ÉPITHEM, ép-é-tím, s. [επιθεμα.] A liquid medicine externally applied. *Broton.*
ÉPITHET, ép-é-thét, s. [επιθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*
ÉPI'TOME, é-pí-tò-mé, s. [επιτομη.] Abridgment; abbreviation. *Wotton.*
To ÉPI'TOMISE, é-pí-tò-mí-ze, v. a. [from epitome.] -1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Doings.*-2. To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*
ÉPITOMISER, é-pí-tò-mí-zár, s.
ÉPITOMIST, é-pí-tò-mí-st, s.
 [from epitomise.] An abridger; an abstracter.
É'POCH, ép-òk, or é-pòk, s.
É'POCHA, ép-ò-ká, s.
 [εποχη.] The time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*
EPO'DE, ép-ò-de, or é-pò-de, s. [εποδος.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.
EPOPE'E, ép-ò-pé, s. [εποποιια.] An epick or heroic poem. *Dryden.*
ÉPULAT'ION, ép-ò-lá-shún, s. [epulatio, Latin.] Banquet; feast. *Brown.*
ÉPULOTICK, ép-ò-lò-tík, s. [επουλωτικος.] A cicatrizing o-n-ement. *Wiseman.*
ÉPYTHITE, ép-é-thít, s. [from επιτητης; Greek.] A lazy vagrant. *Miseries of Inforced Marriage.*

EQUABILITY, é-kwá-bí-lé-té, s. [from equable.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.*
É'QUABLE, é-kwá-bl, a. [æquabilis, Lat.] Equal to itself; even; uniform. *Bentley.*
É'QUABLY, é-kwá-blé, ad. [from equable.] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne.*
É'QUAL, é-kwál, a. [æqualis, Lat.] -1. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison. *Hale.*-2. Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon.*-3. Even; uniform. *Smith.*-4. In just proportion. *Dryden.*-5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*-6. Indifferent. *Cheyne.*-7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. *Maccabees.*-8. Upon the same terms. *Maccabees.*
É'QUAL, é-kwál, s. [from the adjective.] -1. One not inferior or superior to another. *Shaks.*-2. One of the same age. *Galatians.*
To É'QUAL, é-kwál, v. a. [from the noun.] -1. To make one thing or person equal to another.-2. To rise to the same state with another person.-3. To be equal to. *Shaks.*-4. To recompense fully. *Dryden.*
To É'QUALISE, é-kwál-í-ze, v. a. [from equal.] -1. To make even. *Brown.*-2. To be equal to. *Digby.*
EQUA'LITY, é-kwól'é-té, s. [from equal.] -1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared. *Shaks.*-2. The same degree of dignity. *Milton.*-3. Evenness; uniformity; equality. *Brown.*
É'QUALLY, é-kwál-lé, ad. [from equal.] -1. In the same degree with another. *Togers.*-2. Evenly; equally; uniformly. *Locke.*-3. Impartially. *Shakspeare.*
ÉQU'ANGULAR, é-kwáng'gù-lár, a. [from equus and angulus, Lat.] Consisting of equal angles.
EQUANIMITY, é-kwá-ním'è-té, s. [æquanimitas, Latin.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.
ÉQUANIMOUS, é-kwán'è-mús, a. [æquanimis, Lat.] Even; not dejected.
ÉQUA'TION, é-kwá'shún, s. [æquare, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and effect. *Holder.*
EQUA'TION, é-kwá'shún. [In alg bra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value.
EQUA'TION, é-kwá'shún, s. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.
ÉQUA'TOR, é-kwá'túr, s. [æquator, Lat.] A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. *Harris.*
EQUA'TORIAL, é-kwá-tò'r-é-ál, a. [from equator.] Pertaining to the equator. *Cheyne.*
ÉQUE'RRY, é-kwér-é, s. [ecurie, Dutch.] Master of the horse.
ÉQUE'STRIAN, é-kwés'trè-án, a. [equestris, Lat.] -1. Appearing on horseback. *Spectator.*-2. Skilled in horsemanship.-3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.
EQUICRU'RAL, é-kwé-krò'd'rál, s.
ÉQUICRU'RE, é-kwé-krò'd'r, s.
 [æquus and crus, Lat.] -1. Having the legs of an equal length.-2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base. *Digby.*
EQUIDISTANT, é-kwé-dís'tánt, a. [æquus and distans, Latin.] Being at the same distance. *Roy.*
EQUIDISTANTLY, é-kwé-dís'tánt-lé, ad. [from equidistant.] At the same time. *Brown.*
ÉQUIFORMITY, é-kwé-fòr'mé-té, s. [æquus and forma, Latin.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*
EQUILA'TERAL, é-kwé-lá't-é-ál, a. [æquus and latus, Latin.] Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*
To EQUILIBRATE, é-kwé-lí-brá-te, v. a. [from equilibrium.] To balance equally. *Boyle.*
EQUILIBRA'TION, é-kwé-lí-brá'shún, s. [from æquilibrare.] Equipoise. *Derham.*
EQUILIBRIUM, é-kwé-lí-bré-òm, s. [Latin.] -1. Equipoise; equality of weight.-2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers. *South.*
EQUINE'CESSARY, é-kwé-né's-és-á-r-é, [æquus and necessarius, Lat.] Needful in the same degree. *Hydibras.*

Fâre, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

EQUINOCTIAL, ê-kwê-nôk'shâl, s. [æquus and nox, Latin.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle, when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, ê-kwê-nôk'shâl, a. [from equinox.] —1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton*.—2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.—3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Philips*.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ê-kwê-nôk'shâl-lê, ad. [from equinoctial.] In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown*.

EQUINOX, ê'kwê-nôks, s. [æquus and nox, Lat.].—1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris*. *Brown*.—2. Equality; even measure. *Shaks*.—3. Equinoctial wind. *Dryden*.

EQUINUMERANT, ê-kwê-nû'mê-rânt, a. [æquus and numerus, Latin.] Having the same number. *Arbutnot*.

TO EQUIP, ê-kwîp', v. a. [equipper, Fr.].—1. To furnish for a horseman.—2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

EQUIPAGE, êk'kwê-pâje, s. [equipage, Fr.].—1. Furniture for a horseman.—2. Carriage of state; vehicle. *Milton*.—3. Attendance; retinue. *Pope*.—4. Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenser*.

EQUIPAGED, êk'kwê-pâjê, a. [from equipage.] Accoutred; attended. *Spenser*.

EQUIPONDENCY, ê-kwê-pôn'dên-sê, s. [æquus and pondus, Latin.] The act of hauging in equipoise. *South*.

EQUIPMENT, ê-kwîp'mênt, s. [from equip.].—1. The act of equipping or accoutering.—2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE, ê'kwê-pôize, s. [æquus, Latin, and poids, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville*.

EQUIPOLLENCE, ê-kwê-pôl'lênse, s. Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, ê-kwê-pôl'lênt, a. [equipollens, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon*.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ânsê, } s.
EQUIPONDERANCY, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ânsê, }
[æquus and pondus, Lat.] Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ânt, a. [æquus and ponderans, Latin.] Being of the same weight. *Reu*.

TO EQUIPONDERATE, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-âte, v. n. [æquus and pond-r, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing. *Wilkins*.

EQUIPONDIOUS, ê-kwê-pôn'dê-ûs, a. [æquus and pondus, Lat.] Equilibratèd; equal on either part. Not in use. *Glanville*.

EQUITABLE, êk'kwê-tâ-bl, a. [equitable, French.] —1. Just; due to justice. *Boyle*.—2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

EQUITABLENESS, êk'kwê-tâ-bl-nêss, s. [from equitable.] Justness. *Locke*.

EQUITABLY, êk'kwê-tâ-blê, ad. [from equitable.] Justly; impartially.

EQUILY, êk'kwê-tê, s. [équité, Fr.].—1. Justice; right; honesty. *Tillotson*.—2. Impartiality. *Hooker*.—3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwîv'vâ-lênse, } s.
EQUIVALENCY, ê-kwîv'vâ-lên-sê, }
[æquus, and valco, Latin.] Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge*.

TO EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwîv'vâ-lênse, v. a. [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown*.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwîv'vâ-lênt, a. [æquus and valco, Lat.].—1. Equal in value.—2. Equal in any excellence. *Milton*.—3. Equal in force or power. *Milton*.—4. Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker*.—5. Of the same import or meaning. *South*.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwîv'vâ-lênt, s. A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers*.

EQUIVOCAL, ê-kwîv'vô-kâl, a. [æquivocus, Lat.] —1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet*.—2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray*.

EQUIVOCAL, ê-kwîv'vô-kâl, s. Ambiguity. *Dennis*.

EQUIVOCALLY, ê-kwîv'vô-kâl-lê, ad. [from equivocal.]—1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South*.—2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley*.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ê-kwîv'vô-kâl-nêss, s. [from equivocal.] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris*.

TO EQUIVOCATE, ê-kwîv'vô-kâte, v. n. [æquivocatio, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Smith*.

EQUIVOCATION, ê-kwîv'vô-kâ'shûn, s. [æquivocatio, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hooker*.

EQUIVOCATOR, ê-kwîv'vô-kâ-tûr, s. [from equivocate.] One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakspeare*.

ERA, ê'râ, s. [æra, Lat.] Account of time, from any particular date or epoch. *Prior*.

ERADICATION, êrâ-dê-kâ'shûn, s. [e and radius, Lat.] Emission; radiance. *K. Charles*.

TO ERADICATE, êrâ-dê-kâte, v. a. [eradicco, Lat.] —1. To pull up by the root. *Brown*.—2. To completely destroy; to end. *Swift*.

ERADICATION, ê-râd-ê-kâ'shûn, s. [from eradicate.]—1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.—2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ê-râd'ê-kâ-tîv, a. [from eradicate.] That which cures radically.

TO ERASE, ê-râse', v. a. [raser, Fr.] To destroy; to excise; to rub out. *Pracham*.

ERASEMENT, ê-râse'mênt, s. [from erase.]—1. Destruction; devastation.—2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE, êre, ad. [ær, Saxon.] Before; sooner than. *Daniel*.

ERE/BUS, ê-rê'bûs, s. [Latin.] The most profound depth of hell. *Shakspeare*.

ERELONG êre-lông, ad. [from ere and long.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Spenser*.

ERENO'W, êre-nôû', ad. [from ere and now.] Before this time. *Dryden*.

EREWHILE, êre-hwîle', } ad.
EREWHILES, êre-hwîlê', }
[from ere and while.] Some time ago, before a little while. *Shakspeare*.

TO ERECT, ê-rêkt', v. a. [erectus, Latin.]—1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.—2. To raise; to build. *Addison*.—3. To establish anew; to settle. *Raleigh*.—4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden*.—5. To raise consequences from premises. *Locke*.—6. To animate; not to depress; to encourage. *Deidam*.

TO ERECT, ê-rêkt', v. n. To rise upright. *Bacon*.

ERECT, ê-rêkt', a. [erectus, Lat.]—1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown*.—2. Directed upward. *Philips*.—3. Bold; confident; unshaken. *Glanville*.—4. Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker*.

ERECTION, ê-rêk'shûn, s. [from erect.]—1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward. *Brerewood*.—2. The act of building or raising edifices. *Raleigh*.—3. Establishment; settlement. *South*.—4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney*.

ERECTNESS, ê-rêkt'nêss, s. Uprightness of posture. *Brown*.

EREMITE, êr-ê-mîte, s. [eremite, Latin, ἐρημιτα.] One who lives in a wilderness; an hermit. *Raleigh*.

EREMITICAL, êr-ê-mî-tê-kâl, a. [from eremite.] Religiously solitary. *Stillingfleet*.

EREPATION, ê-rêp-tâ'shûn, s. [ereptio, Lat.] A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ê-rêp'shûn, s. [ereptio, Latin.] A snatching or raking away by force.

ER'GOT, êr'gôt, s. A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint. *Farrer's Dict*.

ERINGO, ê-rîng'gô, s. Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ê-rîs-tê-kâl, a. [eris] Controversial; relating to dispute.

ER'KE, êrk, a. [ærke, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer*.

ERMELIN, êr'mê-lîn, s. [diminutive of ermine.] An ermine. *Sidney*.

ERMINE, êr'mîn, s. [hermine, French.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the

-nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; -tûbe, tûb; bûll; -ôll; -pôund; -thin, T.His.

tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoeur.*
ERMINE, êr'mînd, v. a. [from ermine.] Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*
ERNE, êrn, } s.
ERON, ê'ân, } s.
 [from the Saxon *ern*.] A cottage.
TO ERUDE, êr'ûd, v. a. [erudo, Lat.] To enquire; to enquire away. *Bacon.*
EROGATION, êr-rô-gâ'shûn, s. [erogatio, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing.
EROSION, êr-rô'zhûn, s. [erosio, Lat.]-1. The act of eating away.-2. The state of being eaten away. *Arbutnot.*
TO ERRI, êr, v. n. [erro, Latin.]-1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*-2. To miss the right way; to stray. *Common Prayer.*-3. To deviate from any purpose. *Pope.*-4. To commit errors; to mistake. *Taylor.*
ERRABLE, êr'râ-bl, a. [from err.] Liable to err.
ERRABLENESS, êr'râ-bl-nês, s. [from errable.] Liability to errour. *Decay of Piety.*
ERRAND, êr'rând, s. [Erpend, Saxon.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger. *Hooker.*
ERRANT, êr'rânt, a. [errans, Lat.]-1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Bacon.*-2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Johnson.*
ERRANTIC, êr'rânt-ê, s. [from errant.]-1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. *Addison.*-2. The employment of a knight-errant.
ERRATA, êr-râ'tâ, s. [Latin.] The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*
ERRATICK, êr-râ'tik, a. [erraticus, Latin.]-1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain course. *Blackmore.*-2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*
ERRATICALLY, êr-râ'tê-kâ-lê, ad. [from erratic or erraticus.] Without rule; without method. *Bacon.*
ERRHINE, êr'rîne, a. [Espresso.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing. *Bacon.*
ERRONEOUS, êr-rô'nê-ûs, s. [from erro, Lat.]-1. Wandering; unsettled. *Newton.*-2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbutnot.*-3. Mistaking; misled by error. *South.*-4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth. *Newton.*
ERRONEOUSLY, êr-rô'nê-ûs-lê, ad. [from erroneous.] In mistake; not rightly. *Hooker.*
ERRONEOUSNESS, êr-rô'nê-ûs-nês, s. [from erroneous.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*
ERROUR, êr'rûr, s. [error, Lat.]-1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shaks.*-2. A blunder; a mistake committed. *Dryden.*-3. Roving excursion; irregular course. *Dryden.*-4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews.*-5. [In law.] A mistake in pleading, or in the process. *Covel.*
ERST êrst, ad. [erst, German.]-1. First. *Spenser.*-2. At first; in the beginning. *Milton.*-3. Once; when time was. *Milton.*-4. Formerly; long ago. *Prior.*-5. Before; till then; till now. *Knolles.*
ERUBESCENCE, êr-rû-bês'sênse, } s.
ERUBESCENCY, êr-rû-bês'sên-sê, } s.
 [erubescens, Latin.] The act of growing red; redness.
ERUBESCENT, êr-rû-bês'sênt, a. [erubescens, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red.
TO ERUCT, êr-rûkt, v. a. [eructo, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.
ERUDITE, êr-rû-dite, a. [eruditus, Lat.] Learned. *Chesterfield.*
ERUCTION, êr-rûkt-û'shûn, s. [from eruct.]-1. The act of belching.-2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach. *Arbutnot.*-3. Sudden burst of wind or matter. *Woodward.*
ERUDITION, êr-rû-ûtshûn, s. [eruditio, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*
ERUGINOUS, êr-û'jê-nûs, a. [eruginosus, Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.
ERUPTION, êr-rûp'shûn, s. [eruptio, Lat.]-1. The act of bursting forth. *Bacon.*-2. Burst; emission. *Addison.*-3. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind. *Milton.*-4. Violent exclamation. *South.*-5. Effluence; pustules. *Arbutnot.*

ERUPTIVE, êr-ûp'tiv, a. [eruptus, Lat.] Bursting forth. *Thomson.*
ERYSIPELAS, êr-ê-sip'ê-lâs, s. [ερυσιπelas.] An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, spreading from one place to another. *Wiseman.*
ESCALADE, ês-kâ-lâde, s. [Fr.] The act of scaling the walls. *Addison.*
ESCALOP, ês-kâ-lôp, s. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*
TO ESCAPE, ês-kâpê, v. a. [eschapper, French.]-1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*-2. To pass unobserved. *Denham.*
TO ESCAPE, ês-kâpê, v. n. To fly; to get out of danger. *Chronicles.*
ESCAPE, ês-kâpê, s. [from the verb.]-1. Flight; the act of shunning danger. *Psalms.*-2. Excursion; sally. *Denham.*-3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint. *Covel.*-4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Staleigh.*-5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*-6. Oversight; mistake. *Brewer.*
ESCAPEMENT, ês-kâpê'mênt, s. [from escape.] The act of escaping; the movement effected by the wheel and balance in clock-work; the parts by which the movement is effected. *Perry.*
ESCARATOIRE, ês-kâ-râ-tô-ôr, s. [French.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*
ESCHALOT, ês-shâlôt, s. [French.] Pronounced *shabot*. A plant.
ESCHAR, ês-kâr, s. [εσχαρα.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. *Sherp.*
ESCHAROTICK, ês-kâ-rô'tik, a. [from eschar.] Caustic; having the power to scar or burn the flesh. *Floyer.*
ESCHEAT, ês-tshê'tê, s. [from the French eschevir.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Covel.*
TO ESCHEAT, ês-tshê'tê, v. a. [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor. *Clarendon.*
ESCHEATOR, ês-tshê'tôr, s. [from escheat.] An officer that observes the escheat of the king in the country whereof he is escheator. *Camden.*
TO ESCHEW, ês-tshê'v, v. a. [escheoir, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to shun. *Sandys.*
ESCUITEON, ês-kû'st'ûn, s. The shield of the family; the ensigns armorial. *Penelam.*
ESCORT, ês-kôr't, s. [escort, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.
TO ESCORT, ês-kôr't, v. a. [escorter, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.
ESCOT, ês-kôt, s. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community.
TO ESCOT, ês-kôt, v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support. *Shakspeare.*
ESCOUT, ês-kôût, s. [escouter, French.] Listeners or spies.
ESCUITOIR, ês-kû-tô'rê, s. [Fr.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.
ESCUAGE, ês-kû-â'je, s. [from escu, French, a shield.] *Esuage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Esuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *esuage* uncertain, is called *castleward*, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a castle. *Esuage* certain is, where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Covel.*
ESCULENT, ês'kû-lênt, a. [esculmus, Lat.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*
ESCULENT, ês'kû-lênt, s. Something fit for food. *Bacon.*
ESPA'LIER, ês-pâ'ly'êr, s. Trees planted and cut so as to join. *Evelyn.*
ESPA'RECT, ês-pâ'rêkt, s. A kind of saint-join. *Mortimer.*
ESPECIAL, ês-pêsh'âl, a. [specialis, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Daniel.*
ESPECIALLY, ês-pêsh'âl-lê, ad. [from especial]

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—phuc, plu;—

Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree; particularly. *Hooker.*

ESPERANCE, ês-pê-rânse', s. [French.] Hope. *Shakespeare.*

ESP'IAL, ês-p'î-âl, s. [from *espier*, Fr.] A spy; a scout.

ESPLANADE, ês-plâ-nâ-de', s. [French.] The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first hoops of the town. *Harris.*

ESPOUSAL, ês-pô-û-zâl, a. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

ESPOUSALS, ês-pô-û-zâlz, s. without a singular. [espous, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman; to each other.

To ESPOUSE, ês-pô-û-ze', v. a. [espouser, French.]—1. To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon.*—2. To marry; to wed. *Milton.*—3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*—4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*

To ESPY, ês-pl', v. a. [espier, Fr.]—1. To see a thing at a distance.—2. To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*—3. To see unexpectedly. *Genesis.*—4. To discover as a spy. *Joshua.*

To ESPY, ês-pl', v. n. To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah.*

ESQUIRE, ês-kwî-re', s. [escuyer, Fr.]—1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.—2. A title of dignity, and next below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due are, all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. *Blount.*

To ESSAY, ês-sâ', v. a. [essayer, French.]—1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.*—2. To make experiment of.—3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*

ESSAY, ês-sâ', s. [from the verb.]—1. Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*—2. A loose saliety of the mind; an irregular indigested piece. *Bacon.*—3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*—4. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

ESSAYIST, ês-sâ'-îst, s. One who makes essays. *Ash.*

ESSENCE, ês-sên-se', s. [essentia, Lat.]—1. Essence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no. *Watts.*—2. Formal existence. *Hooker.*—3. Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*—4. Being; existent person. *Milton.*—5. Species of existent being. *Bacon.*—6. Constituent substance. *Milton.*—7. The cause of existence. *Shakspeare.*—8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.—9. Perfume; odour; scent. *Pope.*

To ESSENCE, ês-sên-se', v. a. [from essence.]—1. To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*

ESSENTIAL, ês-sên-shi-âl, a. [essentialis, Latin.]—1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Spratt.*—2. Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham.*—3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated. *Arbutnot.*

ESSENTIAL, ês-sên-shi-âl, c.—1. Existence; being. *Milton.*—2. Nature; first or constituent principle. *South.*—3. The chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, ês-sên-shi-âl-ê, ad. [essentialiter, Lat.] By the constitution of nature. *South.*

ESOUÏNE, ês-sô-în'. [of the French *essoin*.]—1. He that has his presence forborne or excused upon any just cause, as sickness.—2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear. *Cowley.*—3. Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

To ESTABLISH, ês-tâ-b'lîsh, v. a. [establi, Fr.]—1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Genesis.*—2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm. *Swift.*—3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*—4. To fix or settle in an opinion. *Acts.*—5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*—6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. *Psalms.*—7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. *Shakespeare.*

ESTABLISHMENT, ês-tâ-b'lîsh-mênt, s. [from establish.]—1. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*—2. Confirmation of something already done; ratifica-

tion. *Bacon.*—3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenser.*—4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Aberbury.*—5. Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.*

ESTA'TE, ês-tâ-te', s. [état, French.]—1. The general interest; the publick. *Bacon.*—2. Condition of life. *Dryden.*—3. Circumstances in general. *Lorke.*—4. Fortune; possession in land. *Sidney.*—5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*—6. A person of high rank. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE, ês-tâ-te', v. a. [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune. *Shakespeare.*

To ESTE'EM, ês-tê-êm', v. a. [estimer, Fr.]—1. To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Wisdom.*—2. To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Darvies.*—3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*—4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*

ESTE'EM, ês-tê-êm', s. [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER, ês-tê-êm'-êr, s. [from esteem.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

ESTIMABLE, ês-tê-mâ-bl, a. [French.]—1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakspeare.*—2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLENESS, ês-tê-mâ-bl-nê-s, s. [from estimable.] The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE, ês-tê-mâ-te', v. a. [estimo, Lat.]—1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Locke.*—2. To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE, ês-tê-mâ-te', s. [from the verb.]—1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*—2. Value. *Shakspeare.*—3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value. *L'Estrange.*

ESTIMATION, ês-tê-mâ-shûn, s. [from estimate.]—1. The act of adjusting proportionate value.—2. Calculation; computation.—3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*—4. Esteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*

ESTIMATIVE, ês-tê-mâ-tîv, a. [from estimate.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.*

ESTIMATOR, ês-tê-mâ-tûr, s. [from estimate.] A setter of rates.

ESTIVAL, ês-tê-vâl, a. [æstivus, Latin.]—1. Pertaining to the summer.—2. Continuing for the summer.

ESTIVATION, ês-tê-vâ-shûn, s. [æstivatio, Latin.] The act of passing the summer. *Bacon.*

ESTRA'DE, ês-trâ-dê', s. [French.] An even or level space.

To ESTRA'NGE, ês-trân-je', v. a. [estranger, Fr.]—1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw. *Dryden.*—2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. *Jeremiah.*—3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*—4. To withdraw or withhold. *Clanville.*

ESTRANGEMENT, ês-trân-je'mênt, s. [from estrange.] Alienation; distance; removal. *South.*

ESTRAPADE, ês-trâ-pâ-dê', s. [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yelps furiously with his hind legs.

ESTRE'ATE, ês-tre-tê', s. [extractum, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowley.*

ESTREPEMENT, ês-tre-pê'mênt, c. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowley.*

ESTRICH, ês-trîsh, a. [commonly written ostrich.] The largest of birds. *Scudgys.*

ESTUARY, ês-tshû-â-rê', s. [æstuarium, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

To ESTUATE, ês-tshû-â-te', v. a. [æstuo, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUATION, ês-tshû-â-shûn, s. [from æstuo, Lat.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall. *Norris.*

ESTURE, ês-tshû-re', s. [æstus, Lat.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*

ESURIENT, ês-zû-rê-ênt, a. [esuriens, Lat.] Hungry; voracious.

ESURINE, êsh-zû-rî-ne, a. [esurio, Lat.] Corroding; eating. *Wiseaman.*

ETC., êt-sê-t-ê-râ. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on*.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòr;—tùbe, tùh, báll;—òll;—pòùnd;—thin, This.

ETEO'STICK, èt-è-s'òt'k, s. [*ετεις τικτος*, Greek.] A short composition, wherein are contained some letters, which in their numeral capacity mark the date of the year. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods*.

ETCH, ètsh, v. a. [etizen, German.] A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its back side tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken outlines with a stiff, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris*.

ETERNAL, è-tér'nál, a. [æternus, Lat.]—1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy*.—2. Being without beginning. *Lucæ*.—3. Being without end; endless. *Shaks*.—4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.—5. Unchangeable. *Dryden*.

ETERNAL, è-tér'nál, s. [eternel, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker*.

ETERNALIST, è-tér'nál-ist, s. [æternus, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet*.

TO ETERNALIZE, è-tér'nál-lize, v. a. [from eternal.] To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, è-tér'nál-lé, ad. [from eternal.]—1. Without beginning or end.—2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South*.—3. Perpetually; without intermission. *Addison*.

ETÉRNE, è-tér'n', a. [æternus, Lat.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakspeare*.

ETERNITY, è-tér'né-té, s. [æternitas, Latin.]—1. Duration without beginning or end. *Cowley*.—2. Duration without end.

TO ETÉRNIZE, è-tér'n-ize, v. a. [æternus, Lat.]—1. To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton*.—2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney, Creech*.

ETHER, è'thèr, s. [æther, Latin; *αιηρ*.]—1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed. *Newton*.—2. The matter of the highest regions above.

ETHEREAL, è-thè'rè-ál, a. [from ether.]—1. Formed of ether. *Dryden*.—2. Celestial; heavenly. *Milton*.

ETHEREOUS, è-thè'rè-ús, a. [from ether.] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton*.

ETHICAL, è'thè-kál, a. [*ηθικός*.] Moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, è'thè-kál-lé, ad. [from ethical.] According to the doctrine of morality. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

ETHICK, è'th'k, a. [*ηθικός*.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, è'th'ks, s. [without the singular. [*ηθικά*.]] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Donne, Bentley*.

ETHNICK, è'th'nik, a. [*εθνικός*.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian. *Creech*.

ETHNICKS, è'th'niks, s. Heathens. *Raleigh*.

ETHOLOGICAL, è'th-ò-lòj-è-kál, a. [*λογος* and *θολος*.] Treating of morality.

ETHOLOG, è'th-ò-lò-jé, s. [*ετιολογία*.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbutnot*.

ETIQUETTE, èt-è-kè't', s. [French.] The polite form or manner of doing anything; the ceremonial of good manners. *Chesterfield*.

ETYMOLOGICAL, èt-è-mò-lòj-è-kál, s. [from etymology.] One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGIST, èt-è-mò-lò-j-ist, a. [from etymology.] Relating to etymology. *Locke*.

ETYMOLOGY, èt-è-mò-lò-jé, s. [etymologia, Lat. *ετυμοσ* and *λογος*.]—1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier*.—2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON, èt-è-mò-n, s. [*ετυμον*.] Origin; primitive word. *Peachment*.

TO EVA'CA'FE, è-vá'k'á'te, v. a. [vaco, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey*.

TO EVA'CUATE, è-vák'ú-á'te, v. a. [evacuo, Lat.]—1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker*.—2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.—3. To void by the excretory passages. *Arbutnot*.—4. To make void; to nullify. *South*.—5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift*.

EVA'CUANT, è-vák'ú-á't, s. [evacuans, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVA'CUATION, è-vák'ú-á'sh'ún, s. [from evacuate.]—1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale*.—2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker*.—3. The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple*.

—4. Discharge of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

TO EVA'DE, è-vá'dé, v. a. [evado, Latin.]—1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown*.—2. To avoid; to decline by subtlety. *Dryden*.—3. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet*.

—4. To escape as imperceptible or uncontrollable. *South*.

TO EVA'DE, è-vá'dé, v. n.—1. To escape; to slip away. *Bacon*.—2. To practise sophistry or evasions. *South*.

EVAGA'TION, è-v-á-g'á'sh'ún, s. [evagor, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Ray*.

EVANE'SCENT, è-v-á-nè's-sènt, a. [evanesco, Lat.] Vanishing; imperceptible. *Wollaston*.

EVANGELICAL, è-ván-jèl'è-kál, a. [evangelique, Fr.]—1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel. *Atterbury*.—2. Contained in the gospel. *Hooker*.

TO EVA'NGELIZE, è-ván-jè-l-ize, v. a. [evangelizo, Lat. *ευαγγελίζω*.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton*.

EVA'NGELISM, è-ván-jè-l-izm, s. [from evangelically.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon*.

EVA'NGELIST, è-ván-jè-l-ist, s. [*ευαγγελιστης*.]—1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison*.—2. A promulgator of the Christian laws. *Decay of Piety*.

EVANGELY, è-ván-jè-lé, s. [*ευαγγελιον*, that is, good tidings.] The message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spenser*.

EVA'NID, è-ván'id, a. [evanidus, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown*.

TO EVA'NISH, è-ván'ish, v. n. [evanesco, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice.

EVA'PORABLE, è-váp'ò-r-á-bl, a. [from evaporate.] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Creech*.

TO EVA'PORATE, è-váp'ò-r-á'te, v. n. [evaporo, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle*.

TO EVA'PORATE, è-váp'ò-r-á'te, v. a.—1. To drive away in ebullition or sallies. *Wotton*.

EVAPORA'TION, è-váp'ò-r-á'sh'ún, s. [from evaporate.]—1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Hewel*.—2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh*.—3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before. *Quincy*.

EVA'RGY, è-vá-r-jé, s. [from *ευαργος*, Gr. facilis.] Facility. *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*.

EVA'SION, è-vá'zh'ún, s. [evasum, Lat.] Evasion; subtlety; sophistry; artifice. *Milton*.

EVA'SIVE, è-vá'siv, a. [from evade.]—1. Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope*.—2. Containing an evasion; sopsiticial.

EUC'HARIST, yú-ká-r-ist, s. [*ευχαριστια*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act, in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker, Taylor*.

EUC'HARISTICAL, yú-ká-r-ist'è-kál, n. [from eucharist.]—1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray*.—2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

Fâte, fân, fâll, fât,—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

EUCHOLOGY, yû-kô'ô-jê, s. [ευχολογία.] A formula of prayers.

EUCRASY, yû-krà-sê, s. [ευκρασία.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby the body is in health.

EVE, êve, } s.

EVEN, ê'vn, } s.
[æfen, Sax.]-1. The close of the day. *May*-2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. *Duifpa*.

EVEN, ê'vn, a. [æfen, Sax.]-1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton*-2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth. *Prior*-3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus*-4. Without inclination any way. *Shaks*-5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies*-6. Equal on both sides; fair. *Smith*-7. Without any thing owed on either part. *Shaks*-8. Calm; steady; not subject to elevation or depression. *Pope*-9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. *Taylor*.

To **EVEN**, ê'vn, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To make even-2. To make out of debt. *Shaks*-3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh*.

To **EVEN**, ê'vn, v. n. To be equal to. *Carew*.

EVEN, ê'vn, ad. [often contracted to ev'n.]-1. A word of strong assertion; verily he did it ev'n now. *Spenser*-2. Notwithstanding; he could hear even at a great distance. *Dryden*-3. Not only so, but also; appeared and even pleased. *Atterbury*-4. So much as; he was not even a gentleman. *Swift*.

EVENHANCED, ê-vn-hând'êd, a. [even and hand.] Impartial; equitable. *Shakspeare*.

EVENING, ê'vn-îng, s. [æfen, Sax.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts*.

EVENLY, ê'vn-lê, a. [from even.]-1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley*-2. Levelly; without asperities. *Watson*-3. Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brerewood*-4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon*.

EVENNESS, ê'vn-nês, s. [from even.]-1. State of being even-2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew*-3. Equality of surface; levelness-4. Freedom from inclination to either side; horizontal position. *Hooker*-5. Impartiality; equal respect-6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. *Atterbury*.

EVENSONG, ê'vn-sông, s. [even and song.]-1. The form of worship used in the evening. *Taylor*-2. The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden*.

EVEN'TIDE, ê'vn-tîde, s. [even and tide.] The time of evening. *Spenser*.

EVENT, ê'vent, s. [eventus, Lat.]-1. An incident; any thing that happens-2. The consequence of an action. *Dryden*.

To **EVEN'T**, ê'vent, v. n. [from eventio, Lat.] To come forth. *Ben Jonson's Case* is altered.

To **EVEN'TERATE**, ê'vent'ê-râte, v. a. [eventer, Latin.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown*.

EVENTFUL, ê'vent'fûl, a. [event and full.] Full of incidents. *Shakspeare*.

To **EVENTILATE**, ê'vent'ê-lâte, v. a. [eventilo, Lat.]-1. To winnow; to sift out-2. To examine; to discuss.

EVENTUAL, ê'vent'tshû-â-l, a. [from event.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVENTUALLY, ê'vent'tshû-â-l-lê, ad. [from eventual.] In the event; in the last result. *Boyle*.

EVER, êv'âr, ad. [æppa, Sax.]-1. At any time; if ever he did it, let him do it now. *Tillotson*-2. At all times; always; without end; it has ever been, and ever will be. *Hooker*. *Temple*-3. For ever; eternally. *Philips*-4. At one time; as, ever and anon-5. In any degree; is he ever the richer for his profits? *Hall*-6. A word of enforcement. *As soon as ever he had done it*. *Shaks*-7. EVER A. Any. *Shaks*-8. It is often contracted into e'er-9. It is much used in composition in the sense of always; as, evergreen, green throughout the year; everdure, enduring without end.

EVERBUZZLING, êv-âr-bûz'blîng, a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Crashaw*.

EVERBURNING, êv-âr-bûrn'îng, a. [ever and burning.] Unextinguish'd. *Milton*.

EVERDURING, êv-âr-dûr'îng, a. [ever and during.] Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh*.

EVERGREEN, êv-âr-grêen', a. [ever and green.] Verdant throughout the year. *Milton*.

EVERGREEN, êv-âr-grêen, s. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evergreen*.

EVERHONOURED, êv-âr-hûn'ûrd, a. [ever and honoured.] Always held in honour. *Pope*.

EVERLASTING, êv-âr-lâst'îng, a. [ever and lasting.] Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal. *Hammond*.

EVERLASTING, êv-âr-lâst'îng, s.-1. Eternity. *Psalms*-2. Eternal Being.

EVERLASTINGLY, êv-âr-lâst'îng-lê, ad. Eternally; without end. *Shakspeare*.

EVERLASTINGNESS, êv-âr-lâst'îng-nês, s. [from everlasting.] Eternity; perpetuity. *Donne*.

EVERLIVING, êv-âr-lîv'îng, a. [ever and living.] Living without end. *Newton*.

EVERMORE, êv-âr-môre', ad. [ever and more.] Always; eternally. *Tillotson*.

To **EV'ERISE**, êv'êr-ê, v. a. [eversus, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert, to destroy. *Clam*.

To **EVER'IT**, êv'êr-ê, v. a. [everto, Lat.] To destroy. *Ayliffe*.

EVERY, êv'âr-ê, a. [æpep ealc, Saxon.] Each one of all. *Hammond*.

EVERY-DAY, êv'âr-ê-dâ, a. Usual. *Chesterfield*.

EVESDROPPER, êvz-drôp-pâr, s. [eves and dropper.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen. *Dryden*.

To **EVE'STIGATE**, ê-êv'ê-tê-gâte, v. a. [evestigo, Lat.] To search out. *Dicit*.

EUGH, yôô, s. A tree. *Dryden*.

To **EVICT**, êv'îkt', v. a. [evincio, Latin]-1. To dispossess of by a judicial course. *Davies*-2. To take away by a sentence of law. *King James*-3. To prove; to evince. *Cheyne*.

EVICTION, êv'îk'tshûn, s. [from evict.]-1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon*-2. Proof; evincence. *L'Estrange*.

EV'IDENCE, êv'ê-dênse, s. [Fr.]-1. The state of being evident; clearness; notoriety-2. Testimony; proof. *Tillotson*-3. Witness; one that gives evidence. *Bentley*.

To **EV'IDENCE**, êv'ê-dênse, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotson*-2. To shew; to make discovery of. *Milton*.

EV'IDENT, êv'ê-dênt, a. [Fr.] Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown*.

EV'IDENTLY, êv'ê-dênt-lê, ad. Apparently; certainly.

EV'IL, ê'vî, a. [ÿrel, Sax.]-1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Psalms*-2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew*-3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. *Proverbs*-4. Mischievous; destructive. *Genesis*.

EV'IL, ê'vî, s. [generally contracted to ill.]-1. Wickedness; a crime. *Shaks*-2. Injury; mischief. *Proverbs*-3. Malignity; corruption. *Ecclesiasticus*-4. Misfortune; calamity. *Job*-5. Malady; disease. *Shakspeare*.

EV'IL, ê'vî, ad. [commonly contracted to ill.]-1. Not well in whatever respect. *Sinaks*-2. Not well; not virtuously. *John*-3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy*-4. Injuriously; not kindly. *Deuteronomy*-5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED, êv-î-âf'êkt'êd, a. [evil and affected.] Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts*.

EVILDO'ER, êv-î-dô'âr, s. [evil and doer.] Malefactor. *Peter*.

EVILFA'VOURED, êv-î-fâ'vûrd, a. [evil and favoured.] Ill-countenanced. *Bacon*.

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS, êv-î-fâ'vûrd-nês, s. [from evilfavoured.] Deformity. *Deuteronomy*.

EV'ILLY, êv'î-lê, ad. [from evil.] Not well. *Shaks*.

EVILM'NDED, êv-î-mînd'êd, a. [evil and minded.] Malignous; mischievous. *Dryden*.

EV'ILNESS, êv'î-nês, s. [from evil.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind. *Hall*.

—νό, νόδν, νόρ, νότ;—τάβη, τάβ, τάβη;—δύη;—πόδν;—/ιν, / Ηη.

EVILSPEAKING, év-íl-spé-ák'ing, s. [evil and speaking.] Slander; denigration; calumny. *Peter.*
EVILWISHING, év-íl-wísh'ing, a. [evil and wish.] Wishing bad to; having no good will. *Stdney.*
EVILWORKER, év-íl-wúrk'úr, s. [evil and work.] One who does wickedness. *Philippians.*
To EVINCE, év-ín'sé, v. a. [evinco, Lat.] To prove; to shew. *Atterbury.*
EVINCIBLE, év-ín'sé-é-bl, a. [from evince.] Capable of proof, demon- strable. *Hale.*
EVINCIBLY, év-ín'sé-é-blé, ad. [from evincible.] In such a manner as to force conviction.
To EVIRATE, év-é-rá'te, v. a. [eviratus, Lat.] To deprive of manhood. *Diet.*
To EVISCERATE, év-ís-sé-rá'te, v. a. [eviscero, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.
EVITABLE, év-é-tá-bl, a. [evitabilis, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. *Hooker.*
To EVITATE, év-é-rá'te, v. a. [evito, Latin.] To avoid; to shun. *Shakspeare.*
EVITATION, év-é-tá'sh'ún, s. [from evitate.] The act of avoiding. *Diet.*
EVITERNAL, év-é-tér'nál, a. [æviternas, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.
EVITERNITY, év-é-tér'né-té, s. [æviternitas, low Latin.] Duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.
EU'LOGY, yú-ló-jé, s. [eu and λόγος.] Praise; encomium. *Spenser.*
EU'NUCH, yú-núk, s. [ευνουχος.] One that is castrated. *Fenton.*
To EU'NUCHATE, yú-nú-ká'te, v. n. To make an eunuch. *Bacon.*
EVOCATION, év-ó-ká'sh'ún, s. [evocatio, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Broome.*
To EVOKE, év-ó'ke, v. a. [from evoco, Lat.] To call forth. *T. Hayton.*
EVOLATION, év-ó-lá'sh'ún, s. [evolo, Lat.] The act of flying away.
To EVOLVE, év-ólv', v. a. [evolvere, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale.*
To EVOLVE, év-ólv', v. n. To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*
EVOLUTION, év-ó-ló'sh'ún, s. [evolutus, Lat.]—1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.—2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *Mare*.—3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbind. *Harris*.—4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris*.
EVOMITION, év-ó-mí'sh'ún, s. [evomo, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.
EUPEPTICK, yú-pép'tík, a. [ευπεπτικός.] Of easy digestion. *Evelyn's Acetaria.*
EUPHONICAL, yú-fón'é-kál, a. [from euphony.] Something agreeably. *Diet.*
EU'PHONY, yú-fón-é, s. [ευφωνία.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.
EUPHORBICUM, yú-fór'bé-úm, s.—1. A plant.—2. A gum, in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. *Hill.*
EU'PHRASY, yú-frá'sé, s. [euphrasia, Lat.] The herb eye-bright. *Milton.*
EURYPIUS, yú-rí-pús, s. [from Euripus Euboicus, the narrow sea, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.] Perpetual fluctuation. *Burke.*
EUROCLYDON, yú-ró'k'lé-dón, s. [ευροκλυδών.] A wind which blows in the Mediterranean. *Alex.*
EUROPEAN, yú-ró-pé-án, a. [from Europa.] Belonging to Europe.
EU'RUS, yú-rús, s. [Latin.] The East wind. *Peac-ham.*
E'URHYTHMY, yú-rí-th-mé, s. [ευρυθμία.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.
EUTHANASIA, yú-thán-á'shé-á, }
BUTHANASY, yú-thán-á'sé, }
[εὐθανασία.] An easy death. Aabuthnot.

EVULGATION, év-úl-gá'sh'ún, s. [evulgo, Latin.] The act of divulging.
EVULSION, év-vúl'sh'ún, s. [evulsio, Lat.] The act of p'neking out. *Bacon.*
EWER, yú-úr, s. [cope, Sax.] The she-sh ep.
EWER, yú-úr, s. [from eui, perhaps anciently eu, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. *Pope.*
EWRY, yú-ré, s. [from ewer.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen of the kit's table.
EX, éks, or égz. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words, sometimes meaning out, as *exhaust*, to draw out.
To EXACERBATE, E, égz-á-s'é-r-á'te, v. a. [exacerbo, Lat.] To embitter; to exasperate.
EXACERBATION, égz-á-s'é-r-á't'ún, s. [from exacerbate.]—1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.—2. Height of a disease; paroxysm. *Bacon.*
EXACERVATION, égz-á-s'é-r-á'sh'ún, s. [acervus, Lat.] The act of heaping up.
EXACT, égz-ákt', a. [exactus, Lat.]—1. Nice; free from failure. *Pope*.—2. Not negligently performed. *Arbuthnot*.—3. Careful; not negligent. *Spect*.—4. Honest; strict; punctual. *Eccle*.
To EXACT, égz-ákt', v. a. [exigo, exactus, Lat.]—1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor*.—2. To demand of right. *Smalbridge*.—3. To summon; to enjoin. *Denham*.
To EXACT, égz-ákt', v. n. To practise extortion. *Psalm*.
EXACTER, égz-ákt'úr, s. [from exact.]—1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon*.—2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon*.—3. One that is severe in his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotson*.
EXACTNESS, égz-ákt'sh'ún, s. [from exact.]—1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shaks*.—2. Extortion; or unjust demand. *Davies*.—3. A toll; a tribute severely levied. *Ad-dison*.
EXACTLY, égz-ákt'lé, ad. [from exact.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury*.
EXACTNESS, égz-ákt'nés, s. [from exact.]—1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. *Woodward*.—2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners. *Rogers*.
To EXAGGERATE, égz-á-gé-rá'te, v. a. [exaggero, Latin.] To heighten by representation. *Clarendon*.
EXAGGERATION, égz-á-gé-rá'sh'ún, s. [from exaggerate.]—1. The act of heaping; an hyperbole.—2. Hyperbolic amplification. *Swift*.
To EXAGGATE, égz-á-gé-rá'te, v. a. [exagatio, Lat.]—1. To shake; to put in motion. *Arbuthnot*.—2. To reproach; to pursue with incentives. *Hooker*.
EXAGITATION, égz-á-gé-rá't'ún, s. [from exagitate.] The act of shaking.
To EXALT, égz-ált', v. a. [exaltis, French.]—1. To raise on high.—2. To elevate to wealth or dignity. *Ezekiel*.—3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon*.—4. To praise; to extol; to magnify. *Psalm*.—5. To raise up in opposition; a scriptural phrase. *Kings*.—6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior*.—7. To heighten; to improve; to rekindle fire. *Arbuthnot*.—8. To elevate in diction or sentiment. *Roscommon*.
EXALTATION, égz-ált-á'sh'ún, s. [from exalt.]—1. The act of raising on high.—2. Elevation to power or dignity. *Hooker*.—3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. *Tillotson*.—4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy*.—5. Dignity of a plant in which its powers are increased. *Dryden*.
EXALTER, égz-ált'úr, s. He that exalts. *Milton's Psalm*.
EXAMEN, égz-á-mén, s. [Lat.] Examination; disquisition. *Bacon*.
EXAMINATE, égz-á-m'é-ná'te, s. [examinatus, Lat.] The person examined. *Bacon*.
EXAMINATION, égz-á-m'é-n-á'sh'ún, s. [examinatio, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment. *Locke*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

EXAMINATOR, êgz-âm-ê-nâ'tôr, s. [Lat.] An examiner or inquirer. *Brown*.
To EXAMINE, êgz-âm'in, v. a. [examine, Latin.]
 -1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. *Church Catechism*.—2. To interrogate a witness. *Acts*.—3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.—4. To try by experiment; to narrowly sift; to scan.—5. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize. *Lucke*.
EXAMINER, êgz-âm'in-âr, s. [from examine.]—1. One who interrogates a criminal or evid-nee. *Hale*.—2. One who searches or tries. *Newton*.
EXAMPLARY, êgz-âm'plâr-ê, a. [from example.] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker*.
EXAMPLE, êgz-âm'pl, s. [exempl-, French.]—1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh*.—2. Precedent; former instance of the like.—3. Precedent of good. *Milton*.—4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. *1 Tim.*—5. One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude*.—6. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Wisdom Rogers*.—7. Instance; illustration of a general position by particular specification. *Dryden*.—8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden*.
To EXAMPLE, êgz-âm'pl, v. n. [from the noun.] To give an instance of. *Spenser*.
EXAMPLELESS, êgz-âm'plês, a. Without example. *B. Jonson's Sejanus*.
EXANGUIOUS, êk-sâng'gwê-âs, a. [exanguis, Latin.] Having no blood. *Brown*.
EXANIMATE, êgz-ân-ê-mâ-te, a. [exanimatus, Lat.]—1. Lifeless; dead.—2. Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson*.
EXANIMATION, êgz-ân-ê-mâ'shûn, s. [from exanimate.] Deprivation of life.
EXANIMOUS, êgz-ân-ê-mûs, a. [exanimis, Latin.] Lifeless; dead; killed.
EXANTHEMATA, êk-sân-thêm-â-tâ, s. [ζανθηματα.] Efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.
EXANTHEMATOUS, êk-sân-thêm-â-tûs, a. [from exanthemat.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.
To EXANTHATE, êgz-ân'thâ-te, v. a. [exantho, Latin.]—1. To draw out.—2. To exhaust; to waste away. *Boyle*.
EXANTLATION, êk-sân'tl-â'shûn, s. [from exantlate.] The act of drawing out.
EXARATION, êk-sâr-â'shûn, s. [exaro, Latin.] The manual act of writing.
EXARCH, êk-sâr'k, s. One of the great officers who presided over the divisions of the Eastern Empire, a delegate of the patriarch of the Greek church.
EXARCHATE, êk-sâr'kâ-te, s. The office or jurisdiction of an arch.
EXARTICULATION, êk-sâr'tik-û-lâ'shûn, s. [ex and articulus, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint.
To EXASPERATE, êgz-âs'pêr-â-te, v. a. [exaspero, Lat.]—1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addison*.—2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon*.—3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon*.
EXASPERATER, êgz-âs'pêr-â'tûr, s. [from exasperate.] He that exasperates, or provokes.
EXASPERATION, êgz-âs'pêr-â'shûn, s. [from exasperate.]—1. Aggravation; malignant representation. *King Charles*.—2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward*.
To EXAUCTORATE, êgz-âwk'tô-râ-te, v. a. [exauctoro, Lat.]—1. To dismiss from service.—2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe*.
EXAUCTORATION, êgz-âwk'tô-râ'shûn, s. [from exauctorato.]—1. Dismission from service.—2. Deprivation of graduation. *Ayliffe*.
EXCANDESCENCE, êk-sân-dê's-sêns-ê, }
EXCANDESCENCY, êk-sân-dê's-sên-ê, }
 [excandescere, Lat.]—1. Heat; the state of growing hot.—2. Anger; the state of growing angry.
EXCANTATION, êk-sân't-â'shûn, s. [excanto, Lat.] Disenchantment by a counter charm.
To EXCARNATE, êk-sâr'nâ-te, v. a. [ex and carnis, Lat.] To tear from flesh. *Grege*.
EXCARNIFICATION, êk-sâr-nê-tê-kâ'shûn, s.

[excarnifico, Latin.] The act of taking away the flesh.
To EXCAVATE, êk-sâ'vâ-te, v. a. [excavo, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore*.
EXCAVATION, êk-sâ-vâ'shûn, s. [from excavate.]
 -1. The act of cutting into hollows.—2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Watton*.
To EXCEED, êk-sêd-ê, v. a. [excedo, Lat.]—1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward*.—2. To excel; to surpass. *Kings*.
To EXCEED, êk-sêd-ê, v. n.—1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. *Taylor*.—2. To go beyond any limits. *Deus*.—3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden*.
EXCEEDING, êk-sêd-ê'ing, part. a. [from exceed.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh*.
EXCEEDINGLY, êk-sêd-ê'ing-lê, ad. [from exceeding.] To a great degree. *Davies Newton*.
To EXCEL, êk-sêl-ê, v. a. [excello, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *Prior*.
To EXCEL, êk-sêl-ê, v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple*.
EXCELLENCE, êk-sêl-êns-ê, }
EXCELLENCY, êk-sêl-êns-ê-s-ê, }
 [excellence, French; excellentia, Latin.]—1. The state of abounding in any good quality.—2. Dignity; high rank in existence. *Dryden*.—3. The state of eminence in any thing valuable. *Locke*.—4. That in which one excels. *Addison*.—5. Purity; goodness. *Shaks*.—6. A title of honour. Usually applied to ambassadors and governors. *Shakspeare*.
EXCELLENT, êk-sêl-ênt, a. [excellens, Latin.]
 -1. Being of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor*.—2. Eminent in any good quality. *Jab*.
EXCELLENTLY, êk-sêl-ênt-lê, ad. [from excellent.]—1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown*.—2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden*.
To EXCEPT, êk-sêp't, v. a. [excipio, Latin.] To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. *Cor*.
To EXCEPT, êk-sêp't, v. n. To object; to make objections. *Locke*.
EXCEPT, êk-sêp't, prep. [from the verb.]—1. In exclusion of; without inclusion of. *Milton*.—2. Unless. *Tillotson*.
EXCEPTING, êk-sêp't-êng, prep. Without inclusion of; with exception of. *Dryden*.
EXCEPTION, êk-sêp'shûn, s. [from except; exceptio, Latin.]—1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept or position. *South*.—2. Thing excepted or specified in exception.—3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker Bentley*.—4. Peevish dislike; offence taken. *Bacon*.
EXCEPTIONABLE, êk-sêp'shûn-â-bl, a. [from exception.] Liable to objection. *Addison*.
EXCEPTIOUS, êk-sêp'shûs, a. [from except.] Peevish; forward. *South*.
EXCEPTIVE, êk-sêp'tiv, a. [from except.] Including an exception. *Watts*.
EXCEPTLESS, êk-sêp'tlês, a. [from except.] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shaks*.
EXCEPTOR, êk-sêp'tûr, s. [from except.] Objecter. *Burnet*.
To EXCERN, êk-sêrn, v. a. [excerno, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon*.
EXCERPTION, êk-sêrp'shûn, s. [excerptio, Lat.]—1. The act of glean; g; selecting.—2. The things gleaned or selected. *Raleigh*.
EXCESS, êk-sês-s, s. [excessus, Latin.]—1. More than enough; superfluity. *Hooker*.—2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton*.—3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence.—4. Violence of passion.—5. Transgression of due limits. *Deham*.
EXCESSIVE, êk-sês'siv, a. [excessit, French.]—1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon*.—2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike. *Hayward*.
EXCESSIVELY, êk-sês'siv-lê, ad. [from excessive.] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addison*.

—nó, mōve, nór, nái;—túbe, (ú), háll;—óh;—póund;—thín, THiá.

To EXCHANGE, éks-tshán'je, v. a. [exchanger, French.]—1. To give or out: one thing for the sake of gaining another. *Locke*.—2. To give and take reciprocally. *Rowe*.
 EXCHA'NGE, éks-ts'ánje, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller*.—2. Traffick by permutation. *South*.—3. The form or act of transferring. *Shaks*.—4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward*.—5. The thing given in return for something received. *Locke*.—6. The thing received in return for some thing given. *Dryden*.—7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke*.
 EXCHA'NGER, éks-tshán'jér, s. [from exchange.] One who practises exchange. *Locke*.
 EXCHU'AT, éks-tshé'té, s. See ESCHEAT. *Spenser*.
 EXCHU'ATOR, éks-tshé'túr, s. See ESCHEATOR.
 EXCHEQU'ER, éks-tshé'kúr, s. [exchequer, Norman French.] The court to which are brought the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues are handled. *Harris*.
 EXCISE, éks-sízé, s. [accis, Dutch; excisum, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvel*.
 To EXCISE, éks-sízé, v. a. [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope*.
 EXCISEMAN, éks-sízé'mán, s. [excise and man.] An officer who inspects commodities.
 EXCISION, éks-sízé'shún, s. [excisio, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety*.
 EXCITA'TION, éks-é'tá'shún, s. [from excito, Latin.]—1. The act of exciting or putting into motion. *Bacon*.—2. The act of rousing or awakening. *Watts*.
 To EXCITE, éks-síté, v. a. [excito, Latin.]—1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage. *Spenser*.—2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.
 EXCITEMENT, éks-síté'mént, s. [from excite.] The motive by which one is stirred up. *Shaks*.
 EXCITE'ER, éks-síté'ér, s. [from excite.]—1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. *King Charles*.—2. The cause by which any thing is raised, or put in motion. *Decay of Piety*.
 To EXCLAIM, éks-klámé, v. a. [exclamo, Latin.]—1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety*.—2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakspeare*.
 EXCLAIM, éks-klámé, s. [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Shakspeare*.
 EXCLAMA'TION, éks-klámé'shún, s. [exclamatio, Lat.]—1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker*.—2. An emphatical utterance. *Stiney*.—3. A note by which a pathological sentence is marked, thus (?).
 EXCLAIMER, éks-klámé'ár, s. [from exclaim.] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury*.
 EXCLAMATORY, éks-klámé'tár-é, a. [from exclaim.]—1. Practising exclamation.—2. Containing exclamation.
 To EXCLUDE, éks-klúde, v. a. [excludo, Latin.]—1. To shut out to hinder from entrance or admission. *Dryden*.—2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden*.—3. To except in position.—4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker*.
 EXCLUSION, éks-klúde'shún, s. [from exclude.]—1. The act of shutting out or denying admission. *Bacon*.—2. Rejection; non reception. *Addison*.—3. The act of declaring from any privilege.—4. Exception. *Bacon*.—5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray*.
 EXCLUSIVE, éks-klúde'sív, a. [from exclude.]—1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission. *Milton*.—2. Debarring from participation. *Locke*.—3. Not taking into any account or number.—4. Excepting.
 EXCLUSIVELY, éks-klúde'sívé, ad. [from exclusive.]—1. Without admission of another to participation. *Boyle*.—2. Without comprehension in any account or number. *Ayliffe*.

To EXCOCT, éks-kókt, v. a. [excoctus, Lat.] To boil up. *Bacon*.
 To EXCOGITATE, éks-kódjé'táte, v. a. [exco-gito, Latin.] To invent; to strike out by thinking. *More*.
 To EXCOMMUNICATE, éks-kóm-mú'né-káte, v. a. [excommunico, low Lat.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure. *Hammund*.
 EXCOMMUNICATION, éks-kóm-mú'né-ká'shún, s. [from excommunicate.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church. *Hooker*.
 To EXCORIATE, éks-kó're-áte, v. a. To flay; to strip off the skin. *Hispanay*.
 EXCORIATION, éks-kó're-á'shún, s. [from excoriate.]—1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying. *Arbutnot*.—2. Plunder; spoil. *Havel*.
 EXCORTICATION, éks-kó're-é-ká'shún, s. [from ex and cortex, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.
 To EXCREATE, éks-kre-áte, v. v. [excreo, Latin] To eject at the mouth by hawking.
 EXCREMENT, éks-kre-mént, s. [excrementum, Latin.] That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body. *Raleigh*.
 EXCREMENTAL, éks-kre-mé'tál, a. [from excrement.] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh*.
 EXCREMENTITIOUS, éks-kre-mé'tíshús, a. [from excrement.] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon*.
 EXCRESCENCE, éks-krés'énsé, s. }
 EXCRESCENCY, éks-krés'énsé, }
 [exeresco, Latin.] Something growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley*.
 EXCRESCENT, éks-krés'ént, a. [excresecns, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope*.
 EXCRETION, éks-krés'éshún, s. [excretio, Latin] Ejection of animal substance. *Quincy*.
 EXCRETIVE, éks-krés'év, a. [excretus, Latin] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey*.
 EXCRETORY, éks-krés'é-tár-é, a. [from excretion.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. *Cheyne*.
 EXCRUCIABLE, éks-kródd'shé-á-bl, a. [from ex-cruciatu, Lat.] Liable to torment. *Dict*.
 To EXCRUCIATE, éks-kródd'shé-áte, v. a. [excrucio, Lat.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman*.
 EXCUBATION, éks-kú-bá'shún, s. [excubatio, Lat.] The act of watching all night.
 To EXCULPATE, éks-kúl'páte, v. a. [ex and culpo, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clarissa*.
 EXCURSION, éks-kúr'shún, s. [excursio, Fr.]—1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path. *Pope*.—2. An expedition into some distant part.—3. Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbutnot*.—4. Digress on; ramble from a subject.
 EXCURSIVE, éks-kúr'sív, a. [from excurro, Lat.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomson*.
 EXCUSABLE, éks-kú'zá-bl, a. [from excuso.] Pardonable. *Raleigh*; *Tillotson*.
 EXCUSABLENESS, éks-kú'zá-bl-nés, s. [from excusable.] Pardonable; capability to be excused. *Boyle*.
 EXCUSATION, éks-kú'zá'shún, s. [from excuso.] Excuse; plea; apology. *Bacon*.
 EXCUSATORY, éks-kú'zá-tár-é, a. [from excuso.] Pleading excuse; apologetical.
 To EXCUSSE, éks-kú'zé, v. a. [excuso, Lat.]—1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To disengage from an obligation. *Clarendon*.—3. To remit; not to exact.—4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South*.—5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addison*.—6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *Cor*.
 EXCUSSE, éks-kú'zé, s.—1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sibrey*.—2. The act of excusing or apologizing. *Shaks*.—3. Cause for which one is excused. *Roscommon*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâti;—mê, mêt;—plie, plu;—

EXCUSELESS, êks-kûsê'lês, a. [from excuse.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety*.

EXCUSER, êks-kû'zâr, s. [from excuse.]—1. One who pleads for another. *Swift*.—2. One who forgives another.

To **EXCUSSE**, êks-kû's, v. a. [excussus, Lat.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe*.

EXCUSSION, êks-kû'sh'ûn, s. [excussio, Lat.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe*.

EXECRABLE, êks-êk'râ-bl, a. [execrabilis, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; cursed. *Hooker*.

EXECRABLY, êks-êk'râ-blê, ad. [from execrable.] Cursedly; abominably. *Dryden*.

To **EXECRATE**, êks-êk'râte, v. a. [execrator, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple*.

EXECRATION, êks-êk'râ'sh'ûn, s. [from execrate.] Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stillingfleet*.

EXECUTE, êks-êk'sh'û, v. a. [execu, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away. *Hervey*.

EXECUTION, êks-êk'sh'ûn, s. [from execut.] The act of cutting out.

To **EXECUTE**, êks-êk'ûte, v. a. [exequor, Lat.]—1. To perform; to practise. *South*.—2. To put in act; to do what is planned. *Locke*.—3. To put to death according to form of justice. *Davies*.—4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakspeare*.

EXECUTION, êks-êk'û'sh'ûn, s. [from execute.]—1. Performance; practice. *Bacon*.—2. The law's act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods. *Clarendon*.—3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Creech*.—4. Destruction; slaughter. *Hayard*.

EXECUTIONER, êks-êk'û'sh'ûn'âr, s. [from execution.]—1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shaks*.—2. He that inflicts capital punishments.—3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shaks*.—4. The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Crosshew*.

EXECUTIVE, êgz-êk'û-tîv, a. [from execute.]—1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Habes*.—2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws. *South*.

EXECUTOR, êgz-êk'û-târ, s. [from execute.]—1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis*.—2. He that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator. *Shaks*.—3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakspeare*.

EXECUTORSHIP, êgz-êk'û-târ'shîp, s. [from executor.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon*.

EXECUTORY, êgz-êk'û-tôr-ê, a. [from execute.]—1. Performing official duties. *Burke*.—2. [In law.] To take effect on a future contingency. *Blackstone*.

EXECUTRIX, êgz-êk'û-trîks, s. [from execute.] A woman entrusted to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon*.

EXEGESIS, êks-êj'ê'sîs, s. [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, êks-êj'ê-tî-âl, a. [ἐξηγητικός.] Explanatory; expository. *Walker*.

EXEMPLAR, êgz-êm'plâr, s. [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh*.

EXEMPLARILY, êgz-êm'plâr-ê-lê, ad. [from exemplar.]—1. So as deserves imitation. *Havel*.—2. So as may warn others. *Clarendon*.

EXEMPLARINESS, êgz-êm'plâr-ê-nês, s. [from exemplar.] State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Trotson*.

EXEMPLARY, êgz-êm'plâr-ê, a. [from exemplar.]—1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation. *Bacon*.—2. Such as may give warning to others. *King Charles*.—3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Prior*.

EXEMPLIFICATION, êgz-êm-plê-lê-kâ'sh'ûn, s. [from exemplify.] A copy; a transcript. *Hayward*.

To **EXEMPLIFY**, êgz-êm'plê-fî, v. a. [from exemplar.]—1. To illustrate by example. *Hooker*.—2. To transcribe; to copy.

To **EXEMPT**, êgz-êm'p't, v. a. [exemptus, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles*.

EXEMPT, êgz-êm'p't, a. [from the verb.]—1. Free by

privilege. *Ayliffe*.—2. Not subject; not liable to. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Clear; not included. *Lee*.—4. Cut off from. *Disused*. *Shakspeare*.

EXEMPTION, êgz-êm'sh'ûn, s. [from exempt.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts. *Bacon*.

EXEMPTIOUS, êgz-êm-tsh'ûs, a. [from exemptus, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another. *More*.

To **EXENTERATE**, êgz-ênt'êr-âte, v. a. [exentero, Lat.] To enbowel. *Brown*.

EXENTERATION, êgz-ênt'êr-â'sh'ûn, s. [exenteratio, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; enbowelling. *Brown*.

EXEQUIAL, êgz-êk'wê-âl, a. [from exequiae, Lat.] Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, êgz-êk'wîz, s. without a singular, [exequiae, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden*.

EXERCENT, êgz-êr'sênt, a. [exercens, Latin.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe*.

EXERCISE, êks-êr'sîze, s. [exercitium, Latin.]—1. Labour of the body. *Bacon*.—2. Something done for amusement. *Bacon*.—3. Habitual action, by which the body is formed to gracefulness. *Sidney*.—4. Preparatory practice in order to skill.—5. Use; actual application of any thing. *Hooker*.—6. Practice; outward performance. *Addison*.—7. Employment. *Locke*.—8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton*.—9. Act of divine worship, whether public or private. *Shakspeare*.

To **EXERCISE**, êks-êr'sîze, v. a. [exercere, Latin.]—1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke*.—2. To train to use by any act. *Locke*.—3. To make skillful or dexterous by practice. *Hebraeus*.—4. To busy; to keep busy. *Atterbury*.—5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton*.—6. To practise; to perform. *Bacon*.—7. To exert; to put in use. *Locke*.—8. To practise or use, in order to habitual skill. *Addison*.

To **EXERCISE**, êks-êr'sîze, v. n. To use exercise; to labour for health. *Brown*.

EXERCISER, êks-êr-z'âr, s. [from exercise.] He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, êgz-êr-sê-tâ'sh'ûn, s. [exercitatio, Latin.]—1. Exercise. *Brown*.—2. Practice; use. *Felton*.

To **EXERT**, êgz-êr'y, v. a. [exero, Latin.]—1. To use with an effort. *Rowe*.—2. To put forth; to perform. *South*.—3. To enforce; to push to an effort. *Dryden*.

EXERTION, êgz-êr'sh'ûn, s. [from exert.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION, êgz-ê'sh'ûn, s. [exesus, Latin.] The act of eating through. *Brown*.

EXESTUATION, êgz-êst'û-tâ'sh'ûn, s. [exæstus, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle*.

To **EXFOLIATE**, êks-ôf'î-âte, v. n. [ex and folium, Lat.] To shell off; as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wiseman*.

EXFOLIATION, êks-ôf'î-â'sh'ûn, s. [from exfoliate.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. *Wiseman*.

EXFOLIATIVE, êks-ôf'î-â-tîv, a. [from exfoliate.] That which has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman*.

EXHALABLE, êgz-hâ'lâ-bl, a. [from exhale.] That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, êks-hâ'lâ'sh'ûn, s. [exhalatio, Latin.]—1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours.—2. The state of evaporating or lying out in vapours.—3. That which rises in vapours. *Milton*.

To **EXHALÉ**, êgz-hâ-lê, v. a. [exhalo, Latin.]—1. To send or draw out vapours or fumes. *Temple*.—2. To draw out. *Shakspeare*.

EXHALEMENT, êgz-hâ-lê-mênt, s. [from exhale.] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown*.

To **EXHAUST**, êgz-âw'st, v. a. —1. To drain; to diminish. *Bacon*.—2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left. *Locke*.

EXHAUSTION, êgz-hâw'stsh'ûn, s. [from exhaust.] The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, êgz-hâw'st'lês, a. [from exhaust.] Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore*.

To **EXHIBIT**, êgz-hî'bî't, v. a. [exhibeo, Latin.]—1.

—nó, móve, ndr, ndr;—tábe, táb, háll;—óll;—póáand,—thin, THis.

To offer to view or use; to offer or propose. *Clar-
endon*.—2. To show; to display. *Pope*.
EXHIBITER, égz-hí-bí-tí-úr, s. [from exhibit.] He
that offers any thing. *Shakspeare*.
EXHIBITION, éks-hé-bí-tí-ón, s. [from exhibit.]
—1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.
Grege.—2. Thing displayed.—3. Allowance; salary;
pension. *Swift*.
To EXHILARATE, égz-hí-lá-rá-te, v. a. [exhilaro,
Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with
mirth. *Philips*.
EXHILARATION, égz-hí-lá-rá-tí-ón, s. [from ex-
hilarate.]—1. The act of giving gaiety.—2. The
state of being enlivened. *Bacon*.
To EXHORT, égz-hór-t, v. a. [exhorto, Latin.] To
incite by words to any good action. *Common
Prayer*.
EXHORTATION, éks-hór-tá-shún, s. [from ex-
hort.]—1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.
Aberbury.—2. The form of words by which one is
exhort-d. *Shakspeare*.
EXHORTATIVE, égz-hór-tá-tív, a. Containing ex-
hortation. *Burrows*.
EXHORTATORY, égz-hór-tá-tár-é, a. [from ex-
hort.] Tending to exhort.
EXHORTER, égz-hór-tár, s. [from exhort.] One
who exhorts.
To EXICCATE, ék-sík-ká-te, v. a. [exiccio, Latin.]
To dry.
EXICCATION, ék-sík-ká-shún, s. [from exiccate.]
Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried
up. *Bentley*.
EXICCATIVE, ék-sík-ká-tív, a. [from exiccate.]
Drying quality.
EXIGENCE, ék-sé-jén-se, }
EXIGENT, ék-sé-jén-t, s. }
1. Demand; want; need. *Aberbury*.—2. Pressing
necessity; distress; sudden occasion. *Pope*.
EXIGENT, ék-sé-jén-t, s. [Nicens, Latin.]—1. Pressing
business; occasion that requires immediate
help. *Waller*.—2. [A law term.] A writ sued when
the defendant is not to be found.—3. End. *Shaks*.
EXIGUITY, éks-é-gí-té-té, s. [exiguus, Latin.]
Smallness; diminutiveness. *Boyle*.
EXIGUOUS, égz-é-gí-ú-ús, a. [exiguus, Lat.] Small;
diminutive; little. *Harvey*.
EXILE, ék-sí-le, s. [exilius, Latin.]—1. Banishment;
state of being banish-d.—2. The person banish-d.
Dryden.
EXILE, égz-í-le, a. [exilis, Lat.] Small; slender; not
full. *Bacon*.
To EXILE, éx-í-le, v. a. [from the noun.] To ban-
ish; to drive from a country. *Shakspeare*.
EXILEMENT, égz-zí-le-mén-t, s. [from exile.] Ban-
ishment. *Wotton*.
EXILIATION, éks-é-lí-tí-ón, s. [exilitio, Latin.] The
act of banishing out. *Brown*.
EXILITY, égz-zí-le-té, s. [exilis, Latin.] Smallness;
slenderness. *Grege*.
EXIMIOUS, égz-zí-mé-ús, a. [eximius, Lat.] Famous;
eminent.
E INANITION, éks-í-ná-tí-ón, s. [exinanitio,
Lat.] Privation; loss. *Dray of Pietty*.
To EXIST, égz-zí-st, v. n. [existo, Latin.] To be; to
have a being. *South*.
EXISTENCE, égz-zí-tén-se, }
EXISTENCY, égz-zí-tén-é, }
[existentia, low Lat.] State of being; actual pos-
session of being. *Dryden*.
EXISTENT, égz-zí-tén-t, a. [from exist.] In being;
in possession of being. *Dryden*.
EXISTIMATION, égz-zí-té-má-tí-ón, s. [existimatio,
Lat.]—1. Opinion.—2. Esteem.
EXIT, ék-sít, s. [Lat.]—1. The term set in the mar-
gin of a play to mark the time at which the player
goes off.—2. Reces; departure; act of quitting the
theatre of life. *Shaks*.—3. Passage out of any place.
Glanville.—4. Way by which there is a passage out.
Woodward.
EXPIAL, éx-í-á-l, }
EXPIOUS, égz-zí-ú-ús, }
Destructive; fatal; mortal.
EX-MINISTER, ék-s-ín-í-strá-túr, s. [Used of late
for] One out of place, who has been minister of
state. *Chesterfield*.

EXODE, éks-ó-de, s. [Greek.] A satirick three:
Ros-enmon.
EXODUS, éks-ó-d-ús, }
EXODY, éks-ó-dé, }
[éxóðos.] Departure; journey from a place; the se-
cond book of *Moses* is so called, because it de-
scribes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.
Hale.
EXOLETTE, éks-ó-lé-te, a. [exoletus, Latin.] Obso-
lete; out of use. *Dier*.
To EXOLVE, égz-ól-v, v. a. [exolvo, Latin.] To
loose; to pay. *Dier*.
EXOMPHALOUS, égz-óm-fá-l-ús, s. [éξ and ομφαλός.]
A naval rupture.
To EXONERATE, égz-ón-ér-á-te, v. a. [exonero,
Lat.] To unload; to disburthen. *Ray*.
EXONERATION, égz-ón-ér-á-shún, s. [from exo-
nerate.] The act of disburthening. *Grege*.
EXOPTABLE, égz-óp-tá-bl, a. [exoptabilis, Lat.]
Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.
EXORABLE, éks-ó-rá-bl, a. [exorabilis, Latin.] To
be moved by entreaty.
EXORBITANCE, égz-ór-bé-tán-se, }
EXORBITANCY, égz-ór-bé-tán-sé, }
[from exorbitant.]—1. The act of going out of the
track prescribed. *Government of the Tongue*.—
2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.
Dryden.—3. Boundless depravity. *Garth*.
EXORBITANT, égz-ór-bé-tánt, a. [ex and orbito,
Lat.]—1. Deviating from the course appointed or
rule establish-d. *Woodward*.—2. Anomalous; not
comprehended in a certain rule or method. *Hooker*.
—3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.
Addison.
To EXORBITATE, égz-ór-bé-tá-te, v. n. [ex and
orbito, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track.
Bentley.
To EXORCISE, éks-ór-sí-ze, v. a. [éξορκίζω.]—1. To
adure by some holy name.—2. To drive away by
certain forms of adjuration.—3. To purify from the
influence of malignant spirits. *Dryden*.
EXORCISER, éks-ór-sí-ze-úr, s. [from exorcise.] One
who practises or drives away evil spirits.
EXORCISM, éks-ór-sí-zm, s. [éξορκισμός.] The form
of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil
and malignant spirits are driven away. *Harvey*.
EXORCIST, éks-ór-sí-st, s. [éξορκιστής.]—1. One who
by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives
away malignant spirits. *Acts*.—2. An exchanter;
a conjurer. Improperly. *Shakspeare*.
EXORDIUM, égz-ór-dé-úm, s. [Latin.] A formal
preface; the proemial part of a composition. *May*.
EXORNATION, éks-ór-ná-tí-ón, s. [exornatio, Lat-
in.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
EXOSSATED, égz-ós-á-téd, a. [exossatus, Latin.]
Deprived of bones. *Dier*.
EXOSSEOUS, égz-ós-shé-ús, a. [ex and ossa, Lat-
in.] Wanting bones; boneless. *Froben*.
EXOSTOSES, éks-ós-ó-sés, s. [ex and οσσειν.] Any
protuberance of a bone that is not natural.
EXOTICK, égz-ór-í-k, a. [éξωτικός.] Foreign; not
produced in our own country. *Evelyn*.
EXOTICK, égz-ór-í-k, s. A foreign plant. *Addison*.
To EXPAND, ék-spánd, v. a. [expando, Latin.]—1.
To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.—2. To
dilate; to spread out every way. *Arbutnot*.—3. To
enlarge in words.
EXPANSE, éks-pánsé, s. [expansum, Latin.] A
body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage*.
EXPANSIBILITY, ék-spáns-é-bí-lé-té, s. [from
expandible.] Capacity of extension; possibility to
be expanded. *Grege*.
EXPANSIBLE, ék-spáns-é-bl, a. [from expansus,
Lat.] Capable to be extended. *Grege*.
EXPANSION, éks-pán-shún, s. [from expand.]—
1. The state of being extended into a wider surface,
or space. *Bentley*.—2. The act of spreading out.
Grege.—3. Extent; space to which any thing is ex-
tended. *Locke*.—4. Pure space, as distinct from so-
lid matter. *Locke*.
EXPANSIVE, éks-pán-sív, a. [from expand.] Hav-
ing the power to spread into a wider surface.
Ray.
To EXPATIATE, ék-spá-shé-á-té, v. n. [expatio,
Latin.]—1. To range at large. *Addison*.—2. To en-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, niêt;—pline, plu;—

- large upon in language. *Broome*.—3. To let loose; to allow to range. *Dryden*.
- To EXPECT, êk-spêkt', v. a. [expecto, Latin].—1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.—2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryden*.
- To EXPECT, êk-spêkt', v. n. To wait; to stay. *Job*.
- EXPECTABLE, êk-spêkt'â-bl, a. [from expect.] To be expected. *Brown*.
- EXPECTANCE, êk-spêkt'ânse, } s.
 EXPECTANCY, êk-spêkt'ân-sê, } s.
- [from expect.]—1. The act or state of expecting. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Something expected. *Shaks*.—3. Hope. *Shakspeare*.
- EXPECTANT, êk-spêkt'ânt, a. [Fr.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift*.
- EXPECTANT, êk-spêkt'ânt, s. [from expect.] One who waits in expectation. *Pope*.
- EXPECTATION, êk-spêkt'ân'shûn, s. [expectatio, Lat.].—1. The act of expecting. *Shaks*.—2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers*.—3. Prospect of any thing good to come. *Psalms*.—4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected. *Milton*.—5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us. *Osway*.
- EXPECTER, êk-spêkt'âr, s. [from expect.]—1. One who has hopes of something.—2. One who waits for another. *Shakspeare*.
- To EXPECTORATE, êk-spêkt'ô-râte, v. a. [ex and pectus, Latin.] To eject from the breast. *Arbutnot*.
- EXPECTORATION, êk-spêkt'ô-râ'shûn, s. [from expectorare.]—1. The act of discharging from the breast.—2. The discharge which is made by coughing. *Arbutnot*.
- EXPECTORATIVE, êk-spêkt'ô-râ-tîv, a. [from expectorare.] Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Horvey*.
- EXPECTIANCE, êk-spêkt'ân-sê, } s.
 EXPECTIENCY, êk-spêkt'ân-sê, } s.
- [from expedire].—1. Fitness; propriety; suitability to an end. *Smith*.—2. Expedition; adventure. *Shaks*.—3. Haste; despatch. *Shakspeare*.
- EXPEDIT, êk-spêkt'ênt, a. [expedit, Lat.].—1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable. *Tillotson*.—2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakspeare*.
- EXPEDIT, êk-spêkt'ênt, s. [from the adjective.]—1. That which helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety*.—2. A shirt; means to an end conceived in an exigence. *Woodward*.
- EXPEDITENTLY, êk-spêkt'ênt-lê, ad. [from expedire.]—1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.—2. Hastily; quickly. *Shakspeare*.
- To EXPEDITE, êk-spêkt'îte, v. a. [expedit, Lat.].—1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.—2. To hasten; to quicken. *Swift*.—3. To despatch; to issue from a publick office. *Bacon*.
- EXPEDITE, êk-spêkt'îte, a. [expeditus, Latin].—1. Quick; hasty; soon done. *Sauvys*.—2. Easy; disencumbered; clear. *Hooker*.—3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotson*.—4. Light armed. *Bacon*.
- EXPEDITELY, êk-spêkt'îte-lê, a. [from expedite.] With quickness; readily; hastily. *Grew*.
- EXPEDITION, êk-spêkt'î'shûn, s. [from expedite.]—1. Haste; speed; activity. *Hooker*.—2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakspeare*.
- To EXPUL, êk-spêl', v. a. [expello, Latin].—1. To drive out; to force away. *Barnet*.—2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon*.—3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence. *Dryden*.
- EXPELLER, êk-spêl'hâr, s. [from expel.] One that expels, or drives away.
- To EXPEND, êk-spênd', v. a. [pendo, Latin.] To lay out; to spend. *Hayward*.
- EXPENSE, êk-spêns'e, s. [expensum, Latin.] Ost; charge; money expended. *Ben Jonson*.
- EXPENSEFUL, êk-spêns'fûl, a. [expense and full.] Costly; chargeable. *Watton*.
- EXPENSEFULLY, êk-spêns'fûl-lê, ad. [from expenseful.] At great charge. *Weever*.
- EXPENSELESS, êk-spêns'lês, ad. [from expense.] Without cost. *Milton*.
- EXPENSIVE, êk-spêns'iv, a. [from expense.]—1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious. *Ten-*
- ple*.—2. Costly, requiring expense.—3. Liberal; distributive. *Spratt*.
- EXPENSIVELY, êk-spêns'iv-lê, ad. With great ex-ens.
- EXPENSIVENESS, êk-spêns'iv-nês, s. [from expensive.]—1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.—2. Costliness. *Arbutnot*.
- EXPERIENCE, êk-spêr'ênsê, s. [experientia, Latin].—1. Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh*.—2. Knowledge gained by practice. *Shakspeare*.
- To EXPERIENCE, êk-spêr'ênsê, v. a.—1. To try to practise.—2. To know by practice. *Milton*.
- EXPERIENCED, êk-spêr'ênst, participial a.—1. Made skilful by experience. *Locke*.—2. Wise by long practice. *Pope*.
- EXPERIENCER, êk-spêr'êns'âr, s. One who makes trial; a practiser of experiments. *Digby*.
- EXPERIMENT, êk-spêr'ê-mênt, s. [experimentum, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon*.
- To EXPERIMENT, êk-spêr'ê-mênt, v. a. [from the noun.] To try; to search out by trial. *Ray*.
- EXPERIMENTAL, êk-spêr'ê-mên-tâl, a.—1. Pertaining to experiment.—2. Built upon experiment. *Brown*.—3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton*.
- EXPERIMENTALLY, êk-spêr'ê-mên-tâl-lê, ad. [from experimental.] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn*.
- EXPERIMENTER, êk-spêr'ê-mên-târ, s. [from experientia.] One who makes experiments. *Digby*.
- EXPERT, êk-spêrt', a. [expertus, Lat.].—1. Skillful; addressful; intelligent in business. *Prior*.—2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden*.—3. Skillful by practice or experience. *Bacon*.
- EXPERTLY, êk-spêrt'lê, ad. [from expert.] In a skilful ready manner.
- EXPERTNESS, êk-spêrt'nês, s. [from expert.] Skill; readiness. *Knolles*.
- EXPIABLE, êk-spê-â-bl, a. Capable to be expiated.
- To EXPIATE, êk-spê-âte, v. a. [expio, Latin].—1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for. *Bacon*.—2. To avert the threats of prodigies.
- EXPIATION, êk-spê-â'shûn, s. [from expiate.]—1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.—2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement. *Dryden*.—3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward*.
- EXPIATORY, êk-spê-â-tôr-ê, a. [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker*.
- EXPIATION, êk-spê-lâ'shûn, s. [expilatio, Lat.] Robbery.
- EXPIRATION, êk-spê-lâ'shûn, s. [from expire.]—1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs. *Arbutnot*.—2. The last emission of breath; death. *Rambler*.—3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.—4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon*.—5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed. *Boyle*.—6. The conclusion of any limit d time. *Claydon*.
- To EXPIRE, êk-spîr'e, v. a. [expiro, Lat.].—1. To breathe out. *Spenser*.—2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations. *Woodward*.—3. To close; to bring to an end. *Spenser*.
- To EXPIRE, êk-spîr'e, v. n.—1. To make an emission of the breath.—2. To die; to breathe the last. *Pope*.—3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed. *Spenser*.—4. To fly out with a blast. *Dryden*.—5. To conclude; to come to an end. *Shakspeare*.
- To EXPLAIN, êk-spâne', v. a. [explano, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear. *Gay*.
- EXPLAINABLE, êk-spâne'â-bl, a. [from explain.] Capable of being explained. *Brown*.
- EXPLAINER, êk-spâne'âr, s. [from explain.] Exp-positor; interpreter; commentator.
- EXPLANATION, êk-spâ-nâ'shûn, s. [from explain.]—1. The act of explaining or interpreting.—2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter. *Swift*.
- EXPLANATORY, êk-spâ-nâ-tôr-ê, a. [from explain.] Containing explanation. *Swift*.
- EXPLETIVE, êk-spê-tîv, s. [pletivum, Latin.] Something used only to take up room. *Swift*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tsh, báll;—òll;—pòdnd;—tsh, THis.

EXPLICABLE, êks'plé-ká-bl. a. [from explicate.] Explainable; possible to be explained. *Hale*.

TO EXPLICATE, êks'plé-ká-te, v. a. [explic, Lat.] —1. To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore*.—2. To explain; to clear. *Taylor*.

EXPLICATION, êks'plé-ká-shún, s. [from explicate.] —1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.—2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker*.—3. The sense given by an explainer. *Burnet*.

EXPLICATIVE, êks'plé-ká-tív, a. [from explicate.] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts*.

EXPLICATOR, êks'plé-ká-tór, s. [from explicate.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT, êks-plis'it, a. [explicitus, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet*.

EXPLICITLY, êks-plis'it-è, ad. [from explicit.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Government of the Tongue*.

TO EXPLODE, êks-plò-dé, v. a. [explodo, Latin.] —1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. *Roscommon*.—2. To drive out with noise and violence, as from a gun. *Blackmore*.

EXPLODER, êks-plò-dér, s. [from explode.] An hisser; one that drives out with up-n contempt.

EXPLOIT, êks-plò-ít, s. [exploitum, Lat.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. *Denham*.

TO EXPLOIT, êks-plò-ít, v. a. [from the noun.] To perjure; to achieve. *Camden*.

TO EXPLORE, êks-plò-rá-te, v. a. [exploro, Latin.] To search out. *Brown*.

EXPLORATION, êks-plò-rá-shún, s. [from explore.] Search; examination. *Brown*.

EXPLORATOR, êks-plò-rá-tór, s. [from explore.] One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, êks-plò-rá-tú-è, a. [from explore.] Searching; examining.

TO EXPLORE, êks-plò-ré, v. a. [exploro, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial. *Boyle*.

EXPLOREMENT, êks-plò-ré-mént, s. [from explore.] Search; trial. *Brown*.

EXPLOSION, êks-plò-zhún, s. [from explode.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. *Woodward, Newton*.

EXPLOSIVE, êks-plò-zív, a. [from explode.] Driving out with noise and violence. *Woodward*.

EXPONENT, êks-pò-nént, s. [from expono, Latin.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent; thus six is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris*.

EXPONENTIAL, êks-pò-nént-shál, s. [from exponent.] Exponential curves are such as parabe of both the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. *Harris*.

TO EXPORT, êks-pòrt, v. a. [exporto, Latin.] To carry out of a country. *Addison*.

EXPORT, êks-pòrt, s. [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, êks-pòrt-tá-shún, s. [from export.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift*.

TO EXPOSE, êks-pò-zé, v. a. [exposum, Lat.] —1. To lay open; to make liable. *Prior*.—2. To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden*.—3. To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden*.—4. To lay open to censure or ridicule. *Dryden*.—5. To lay open to examination. *Locke*.—6. To put in danger. *Clarendon*.—7. To cast out to chance. *Prior*.—8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. *Addison*.

EXPOSITION, êks-pò-zé-shún, s. [from expose.] —1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. *Arbutnot*.—2. Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden*.

EXPOSITOR, êks-pò-zé-tór, s. [expositor, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpret r. *South*.

TO EXPOSTULATE, êks-pò-zé-tshú-lá-te, v. a. [expostulo, Lat.] To canvass with another; to altercation; to debate. *Cotton*.

EXPOSTULATION, êks-pò-zé-tshú-lá-shún, s. [from expostulate.] —1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair. *Shect*.—2. Charge; accusation. *Waller*.

EXPOSTULATOR, êks-pò-zé-tshú-lá-tór, s. [from

expostulate.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, êks-pò-zé-tshú-lá-tár-è, a. [from expostulate.] Containing expostulation. *L'Estrange*.

EXPOSURE, êks-pò-zhúre, s. [from expose.] —1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.—2. The state of being open to observation.—3. The state of being exposed to any thing.—4. The state of being in danger. *Shaks*.—5. Exposition; situation. *Evelyn*.

TO EXPOUND, êks-pò-únd, v. n. [expono, Lat.] —1. To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Raleigh*.—2. To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras*.

EXPOUNDER, êks-pò-únd-úr, s. [from expound.] Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker*.

TO EXPRESS, êks-prés, v. a. [expressus, Lat.] —1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.—2. To represent by the imitative arts; as poetry, sculpture, painting. *Smith*.—3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton*.—4. To show or make known in any manner. *Prior*.—5. To denote; to designate. *Numbers*.—6. To squeeze out; to force out by compression. *Bacon*.—7. To extort by violence. *Ben Jonson*.

EXPRESS, êks-prés, s. [from the verb.] —1. Copied; resembling; exactly like. *Milton*.—2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet*.—4. On purpose; for a particular end. *Atterbury*.

EXPRESSIVE, êks-prés-ív, s. [from the adjective.] —1. A messenger sent on purpose. *Clarendon*.—2. A message sent. *King Charles*.—3. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris*.

EXPRESSIBLE, êks-prés-í-bl, a. [from express.] —1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward*.—2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSSION, êks-prés-shún, s. [from express.] —1. The act or power of representing any thing. *Holder*.—2. The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Burkingham*.—3. A phrase; a mode of speech.—4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing as by a press. *Arbutnot*.

EXPRESSIVE, êks-prés-ív, a. [from express.] Having the power of utterance or representation. *Pope, Rogers*.

EXPRESSIVELY, êks-prés-ív-è, a. [from expressive.] In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, êks-prés-ív-nés, s. [from expressive.] The power of expression, or representation by words. *Addison*.

EXPRESSLY, êks-prés-ív, ad. [from express.] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stillingfleet*.

EXPRESSURE, êks-pí-ésh-úre, s. [from express.] —1. Expression; utterance. *Shaks*.—2. The form; the likeness represented.—3. The mark; the impression. *Shakspeare*.

TO EXPROBATE, êks-prò-brá-te, v. a. [exprobro, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown*.

EXPROBRATION, êks-prò-brá-tshún, s. [from exprobrate.] Reproachful accusation. *Hooker*.

EXPROBATIVE, êks-prò-brá-tív, a. [from exprobrate.] Upbraiding. *Sir A. Shirley's Travels*.

TO EXPROPRIATE, êks-prò-pré-á-te, v. a. [ex and proprius, Latin.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle*.

TO EXPUGN, êks-pú-é, v. a. [expugno, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, êks-pú-é-ná-shún, s. [from expugno.] Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys*.

TO EXPULSE, êks-púlse, v. a. [expulsus, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon, Broome*.

EXPULSION, êks-pú-lshún, s. [from expulse.] —1. The act of expelling or driving out.—2. The state of being driven out. *Stillingfleet*.

EXPULSIVE, êks-pú-lshív, s. [from expulse.] Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, êks-púngk-shún, s. [from expunge.] Abolition.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

To EXPUNGE, êks-pânjé', v. a. [expungo, Lat.]—1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift*.—2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys*.

EXPURGATION, êks-pûr-gâ'shûn, s. [expurgo, Lat.]—1. The act of purging or cleansing. *Wiseman*.—2. Purification from bad mixture, as error or falsehood. *Brown*.

EXPURGATORY, êks-pûr-gâ-tûr-ê, a. [expurgatorius, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown*.

EXQUISITE, êks'kwê-zîl, a. [exquisitus, Lat.]—1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete. *Raleigh*.—2. Consummately bad. *King Charles*.

EXQUISITELY, êks'kwê-zîl-ê, ad. Perfectly; completely. *Wotton*. *Atterton*.

EXQUISITENESS, êks'kwê-zîl-nêss, s. [from exquisite.] Nicety; perfection. *Boyle*.

EXSCRIPT, êk'skrîpt, s. [exscriptum, Lat.] A copy; a writing cop. ed from another.

EXSICCANT, êk-sîk'kânt, s. [from exsiccate.] Drying, having the power to dry up. *Wiseman*.

To EXSICCATE, êk-sîk'kâte, v. a. [exsiccato, Lat.] To dry. *Brown*.

EXSICCATION, êk-sîk'kâ'shûn, s. [from exsiccate.] The act of drying. *Brown*.

EXSICCATIVE, êk-sîk'kâ-tîv, a. [from exsiccate.] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, êk-spu'shûn, s. [expuo, Latin.] A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION, êk'sûk'shûn, s. [exugo, Lat.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle*.

EXSUDATION, êk-sûdâ'shûn, s. [from exudo, Lat.] A sweating; an exudation. *Derham*.

EXSUFFLATION, êk-sûflâ'shûn, s. [ex and sufflo, Latin.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon*.

To EXSUFFOLATE, êk-sûflô-lâte, v. a. To whisper; to huzz in the ear. *Shakspeare*.

To EXSUSCITATE, êk-sûs'ê-tâte, v. a. [exsuscito, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up.

EXTANCY, êk'stân-sê, s. [from extant.] Parts rising up above the rest. *Boyle*.

EXTANT, êk'stânt, a. [extans, Lat.]—1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest. *Ray*.—2. Publick; not suppress'd. *Gravet*.

EXTANTICAL, êk-stâ'tîkâl, s. a.

EXTANTICK, êk-stâ'tîk, s. a.

[*extantico*.] Rapturous. *Pope*.

EXTEMPORAL, êk-têm-pô-râl, a. [extemporalis, Lat.]—1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. *Wotton*.—2. Speaking without premeditation. *Ben Jonson*.

EXTEMPORALLY, êk-têm-pô-râl-ê, ad [from extemporal.] Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakspeare*.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, êk-têm-pô-râ-nê-ûs, a. [extemporaneus, Lat.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY, êk-têm-pô-râ-rê, a. [extemporarius, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick. *More*.

EXTEMPORE, êk-têm-pô-rê, ad. [extempore, Lat.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily. *South*.

EXTEMPORINESS, êk-têm-pô-rê-ê, s. [from extempore.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, êk-têm-pô-rîze, v. n. [from extempore.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation. *South*.

To EXTEND, êk-tênd', v. a. [extendo, Lat.]—1. To stretch out in any direction. *Pope*.—2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand; contrary to contract. *Locke*.—3. To widen to a large comprehension. *Locke*.—4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space. *Prior*.—5. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope*.—6. To increase in force or duration. *Shaks*.—7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position. *Hooker*.—8. To impart; to communicate. *Psalms*.—9. To seize by a course of law. *Hudibras*.

EXTENDER, êk-tênd'âr, s. [from extend.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended. *Wiseman*.

EXTENDIBLE, êk-tênd'ê-bl, a. [from extend.] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot*.

EXTENSIBILITY, êk-tên-sê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [from extensible.] The quality of being extensible. *Grew*.

EXTENSIBLE, êk-tên'sê-bl, a. [extensio, Lat.]—1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth. *Holder*.—2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension. *Glavinet*.

EXTENSIBLENESS, êk-tên'sê-bl-nêss, s. [from extensible.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, êk-tên'shûn, s. [from extensio, Lat.]—1. The act of extending.—2. The state of being extended. *Burnet*.

EXTENSIVE, êk-tên'sîv, a. [extensivus, Latin.] Wide; large; comprehensive. *Watts*.

EXTENSIVELY, êk-tên'sîv-ê, ad. [from extensive.] Widely; largely. *Watts*.

EXTENSIVENESS, êk-tên'sîv-êss, s. [from extensive.]—1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.—2. Possibility to be extended. *Ray*.

EXTENSOR, êk-tên'sôr, s. The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, êk-tênt', participle. [from extend.] Extended. *Spenser*.

EXTENT, êk-ênt', s. [extensus, Lat.]—1. Space or degree to which any thing is stretched or spread. *Milton*.—2. Communication; distribution. *Shaks*.—3. Execution; seizure. *Shakspeare*.

To EXTENUATE, êk-tên'û-âit, v. a. [extenuo, Lat.]—1. To lessen; to make small. *Grew*.—2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality. *Dryden*.—3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour. *Milton*.—4. To lessen; to palliate. *Milton*.—5. To make lean.

EXTENUATION, êk-tên'û-âit'shûn, s. [from extenuate.]—1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation.—2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment. *Atterbury*.—3. A general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy*.

EXTERIOR, êk-tê-rî-êr, a. [exterior, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsic. *Boyle*.

EXTERIORS, êk-tê-rî-êr, s. pl. [from the adjective.] Exterior parts. *Shakspeare*.

EXTERIORLY, êk-tê-rî-êr-ê, ad. [from exterior.] Outwardly; externally. *Shakspeare*.

To EXTERMINATE, êk-tê-rî-nê-tâte, v. a. [extermio, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley*.

EXTERMINATION, êk-tê-rî-nê-nâ'shûn, s. Destruction; excision. *Bacon*.

EXTERMINATOR, êk-tê-rî-nê-nâ'tûr, s. [extermiator, Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

EXTERMINATORY, êk-tê-rî-nê-nâ-tô-rê, a. [from exterminat.] Tending to extermination. *Burke*.

To EXTERMINE, êk-tê-rî-nîn, v. a. [extermio, Lat.] To exterminate. *Shakspeare*.

EXTERN, êk-tê-rn, a. [externus, Lat.]—1. External; outward; visible. *Shaks*.—2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. *Digby*.

EXTERNAL, êk-tê-rnâl, a. [externus, Latin.]—1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to internal. *Tillotson*.—2. Having the outward appearance. *Sulzb. fleet*.

EXTERNALLY, êk-tê-rnâl-ê, ad. [from external.] Outwardly. *Taylor*.

To EXTIL, êk-stîl', v. n. [ex and stillo, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILATION, êk-stîl-lâ'shûn, s. [from ex and stillo, Latin.] The act of falling in drops. *Derham*.

To EXTIMULATE, êk-stîm'û-lâte, v. a. [extimulo, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation. *Brown*.

EXTIMULATION, êk-stîm'û-lâ'shûn, s. [from extimulatio, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation. *Bacon*.

EXTINGUISH, êk-stîngk'û, a. [extinctus, Lat.]—1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.—2. At a stop; without progressive succession. *Dryden*.—3. Abolished; out of force. *Ayliffe*.

To EXTINGUISH, êk-stîngk'û, v. a. [from the adjective.] To extinguish.

—nô, nôve, ndr, ndr; —tâbe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, Tifis.

EXTINCTION, êk-sîng'k'shûn, s. [extinctio, Lat.] —1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.—2. The state of being quenched. *Harvey*.—3. Destruction; excision. *Rogers*.—4. Suppression. *Thomson*.

To **EXTINGUISH**, êk-sîng'gwîsh, v. a. [extingno, Lat.]—1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden*.—2. To suppress; to destroy. *Hayward*.—3. To cloud; to obscure. *Shakspeare*.

EXTINGUISHABLE, êk-sîng'gwîsh-â-bl, a. [from extinguish.] That may be quenched, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, êk-sîng'gwîsh-âr, s. [from extinguish.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier*.

EXTINGUISHMENT, êk-sîng'gwîsh-mênt, s. [from extinguish.]—1. Extinguishing; suppression; act of quenching. *Davies*.—2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker*.—3. Termination of a family or succession. *Davies*.

To **EXTIRP**, êk-stêrp', v. a. [extirpo, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakspeare*.

To **EXTIRPATE**, êk-stêr'pâte, v. a. [extirpo, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to excise.

EXTIRPATION, êk-stêr-pâ'shûn, s. [from extirpate.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision.

EXTIRPATOR, êk-stêr-pâ'tôr, s. [from extirpate.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS, êk-stê-spîsh'ûs, a. [extispicium, Lat.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails. *Brown*.

To **EXTOL**, êk-stôl', v. a. [extollo, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden*.

EXTOLLER, êk-stôl'lâr, s. [from extol.] A praiser; a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, êk-tôr'sîv, a. [from extort.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, êk-tôr'sîv-lê, ad. [from extorsive.] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To **EXTORT**, êk-tôr't, v. a. [extorqueo, extortus, Lat.]—1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. *Race*.—2. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser*.

To **EXTORT**, êk-tôr't, v. n. To practise oppression and violence. *Davies*.

EXTORTER, êk-tôr'târ, s. [from extort.] One who practises oppression. *Camden*.

EXTORTION, êk-tôr'shûn, s. [from extort.]—1. The act or practice of gaining by violence or rapacity. *Davies*.—2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. *King Charles*.

EXTORTIONER, êk-tôr'shûn-âr, s. [from extortion.] One who practises extortion. *Camden*.

To **EXTRACT**, êk-trâkt', v. a. [extractum, Lat.]—1. To draw out of something. *Bacon*.—2. To draw by chymical operation. *Philips*.—3. To take from something. *Milton*.—4. To draw out of any containing body. *Burnet*.—5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise. *Swift*.

EXTRACT, êk-trâkt, s. [from the verb.]—1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle*.—2. The chief heads drawn from a book. *Camden*.

EXTRACTION, êk-trâk'shûn, s. [extractio, Lat.]—1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon*.—2. Derivation from an original lineage; descent. *Clarendon*.

EXTRACTOR, êk-trâk'târ, s. [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRACTIÖNARY, êk-trâ-dîk'shûn-âr-ê, a. [extra and dictio, Lat.] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Brown*.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, êk-trâ-jû-dî'sh-âl, a. [extra and iudicium, Lat.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, êk-trâ-jû-dî'sh-âl-lê, ad. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe*.

EXTRAMISSIÖN, êk-trâ-mîsh'ûn, s. [extra and mitto, Latin.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown*.

EXTRAMUNDANE, êk-trâ-mûn'dâne, a. [extra

and mundus, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glaville*.

EXTRANEÖUS, êk-trâ'nê-âs, a. [extraneus, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward*.

EXTRAORDINARILY, êk-trôr'dê-nâr-ê-lê, ad. [from extraordinary.]—1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker*.—2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. *Havel*.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, êk-trôr'dê-nâr-ê-nês, s. [from extraordinary.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

EXTRAORDINARY, êk-trôr'dê-nâr-ê, a. [extraordinarius, Lat.]—1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies*.—2. Different from the common course of law. *Clarendon*.—3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney*. *Stillingfleet*.

EXTRAORDINARY, êk-trôr'dê-nâr-ê, ad. Extraordinarily; uncommonly. *Addison*.

EXTRAPARÖCHIAL, êk-trâ-pâr-ô'kê-âl, a. [extra and parochia, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, êk-trâ-prö-vî'n'sh-âl, a. [extra and provincia, Lat.] Not within the same province. *Ayliffe*.

EXTRAREGULAR, êk-trâ-rêg'û-lâr, a. [extra and regula, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor*.

EXTRAVAGANCE, êk-trâv-â-gânse, } s.
EXTRAVAGANCY, êk-trâv-â-gân-sê, } s.
[extravagans, Lat.]—1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits. *Hammond*.—2. Irregularity; wildness.—3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotson*.—4. Unnatural taint; bombast. *Dryden*.—5. Waste; vain and superfluous expense. *Arbutnot*.

EXTRAVAGANT, êk-trâv-â-gânt, a. [extravagans, Lat.]—1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shaks*.—2. Roving beyond just limits or pre-scribed methods. *Dryden*.—3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe*.—4. Irregular; wild. *Milton*.—5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. *Addison*.

EXTRAVAGANT, êk-trâv-â-gânt, s. One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Es-trange*.

EXTRAVAGANTS, êk-trâv-â-gânts, s. pl. [extravagantes, Lat.] One portion of the Canon Law. *Blackstone*.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, êk-trâv-â-gânt-lê, ad. [from extravagant.]—1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.—2. In an unreasonable degree. *Pope*.—3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, êk-trâv-â-gânt-nês, s. [from extravagant.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

To **EXTRAVAGATE**, êk-trâv-â-gâte, v. n. [extra and vagor, Lat.] To wand' out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, êk-trâv-â-sâ-têd, a. [extra and vasa, Lat.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels. *Arbutnot*.

EXTRAVASATION, êk-trâv-â-sâ'shûn, s. [from extravasated.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbutnot*.

EXTRAVENATE, êk-trâv-ê-nâte, a. [extra and vena, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glaville*.

EXTRAVERSION, êk-trâ-vêr'shûn, s. [extra and versio, Lat.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle*.

EXTRACTED, êk-trâwt', participle. Extracted. *Shakspeare*.

EXTREME, êk-trême, a. [extrimus, Lat.]—1. Greatest; of the highest degree. *Hooker*.—2. Utmost. *Shaks*.—3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden*.—4. Pressing; or rigorous to the utmost degree. *Hooker*.

EXTREME, êk-trême', s. [from the adjective.]—1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton*.—2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity; end. *Locke*.

EXTREMELY, êk-trême-lê, ad. [from extreme.]—1. In the utmost degree. *Sidney*.—2. Very much; greatly. *Swift*.

EXTREMITY, êk-trê-m'ê-tê, s. [extremitas, Lat.]—

Fâc, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê mêti;—plur, plu;—

1. The utmost point; the highest degree. *Hooker*.—
2. The utmost part; the part most remote from the middle. *Brown*.—3. The point in the utmost degree of oppositio. *Denham*.—4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance. *Arbutnot*.—5. Violence of passion. *Spenser*.—6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. *Clarendon*.

To EXURIMATE, êk-sûr-î-mâ-tê, v. a. [extrico, Lat.] —1. To disembarass; to set free in a state of perplexity. *Addison*.—2. To clear a perplexed question.

EXURICATION, êk-sûr-î-kâ-shûn, s. [from extricare.] The act of disentangling. *Boyle*.

EXURINSICAL, êk-sûr-î-nî-sî-kâl, a. [extrinsecus, Lat.] External; outward, not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. *Dugby*.

EXURINSICALLY, êk-sûr-î-nî-sî-kâl-ê, ad. [from extrinsecus.] From wit out. *Glanville*.

EXURINSICK, êk-sûr-î-nî-sî-k, a. [extrinsecus, Latin.] Outward; external. *Government of the Tongue*.

To EXURUCT, êk-strûkt, v. a. [extractum, Lat.] To suck; to raise; to form.

EXURUCTOR, êk-strûktôr, s. [from extract.] A builder; a fabricator.

To EXURUDE, êk-sûr-ûd-ê, v. a. [extrudo, Lat.] To thrust off. *Woodward*.

EXURUSION, êk-sûr-û-zhôn, s. [extrusus, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out. *Bacon*.

EXURBERANCE, êk-sûr-û-bê-rân-sê, s. [ex and tuber, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Mason*.

EXURBERANCE, êgz-û-bê-rân-sê, s. [exuberatio, Lat.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; luxuriance. *Garth*.

EXURBERANT, êgz-û-bê-rânt, a. [exuberans, Lat.] —1. Growing with superfluous shoots; or crabbed; superfluously nitentous. *Pope*.—2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

EXURBERANTLY, êgz-û-bê-rânt-ê, ad. [from exuberant.] Abundantly. *Woodward*.

To EXURBERATE, êgz-û-bê-râ-tê, v. n. [exubero, Lat.] To abound in the highest degree. *Boyle*.

EXURCOUS, êk-ûr-kôs, a. [ex uccus, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Maryen*.

EXUDATION, êk-û-dâ-shûn, s. [from exudo, Lat.] —1. The act of emitting in sweat.—2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon*.

To EXUDATE, êk-û-dâ-tê, } v. n.
To EXUDE, êk-ûd-ê, }
[exudo, Lat.] To sweat out; to issue by sweat. *Arbutnot*.

To EXULCERATE, êgz-ûl-sê-râ-tê, v. a. [exulcero, Lat.] —1. To make sore with an ulcer. *Ray*.—2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton*.

EXULCERATION, êgz-ûl-sê-râ-shûn, s. [from exulcero.] —1. The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer. *Quincy*.—2. Excacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker*.

EXULCERATORY, êgz-ûl-sê-râ-tôr-ê, a. [from exulcero.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT, êgz-ûlt, v. n. [exulto, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. *Hooker*.

EXULTANCE, êgz-ûltân-sê, s. [from exult.] Transport; joy; triumph. *Government of the Tongue*.

EXULTATION, êgz-ûl-tâ-shûn, s. [exultatio, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker*.

To EXUNDATE, êgz-ûn-dâ-tê, v. a. [exundo, Lat.] To overflow. *Dick*.

EXUNDATION, êk-sûn-dâ-shûn, s. [from exundate.] Overflow; abundance. *Ray*.

EXUPERABLE, êk-û-pêr-â-bl, ad. [exuperabilis, Lat.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE, êk-û-pêr-ân-sê, s. [exuperantia, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown*.

To EXUSCITATE, êk-sûs-sê-tâ-tê, v. a. [exuscitô, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.

EXUSITION, êgz-û-shûn, s. [exustio, Lat.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, êgz-û-vê-ê, s. [Lat.] Cast skins; cast shell; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward*.

EY, EA, EE, ÊÊ. May either come from ey, an island, or from the Saxon ea, which signifies a water. *Gibson*.

EY'AS, f'âs, s. [hiais, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the nest. *Shakspeare*.

EY'ASMUSKET, f'âs-mûs-ê-ti, s. A young unfledged male hawk. *Hanner*.

EYE, I, s. plural eyne, now eyes. [eag, Sax.] —1. The organ of vision. *Dryden*.—2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians*.—3. Look; commencement. *Shaks*.—4. Front; face. *Shaks*.—5. A posture of direct opposition. *Dryden*.—6. Aspect; regard. *Bacon*.—7. Notice; attention; observation. *Shirley*.—8. Opinion formed by observation. *Denham*.—9. Sight; view. *Shaks*.—10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton*.—11. Any small perforation. *South*.—12. Any small catch for a hook. *Boyle*.—13. End of a plant. *Evelyn*.—14. A small shade of colour. *Boyle*.—15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy*.

To EYE, I, v. a. [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More*.

To EYE, I, v. n. To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. *Shakspeare*.

EYEBALL, f'âwl, s. [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye. *Shakspeare*.

EYEBRIGHT, f'brîc, s. [ophrasia, Latin.] An herb.

EYEBROW, f'brôd, s. [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden*.

EYEDROP, f'âdôp, [eye and drop.] Tear. *Shaks*.

EYEGLANCE, f'êglân-sê, s. [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser*.

EYEGLASS, f'êglâs, s. [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight. *Newton*.

EYELESS, f'êls, a. [from eye.] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Milton*. *Garth*.

EYELET, f'êt, s. [œillet, French.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation. *Wiseman*.

EYELID, f'êld, s. [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon*.

EYESERVANT, f'êr-vânt, s. [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE, f'êr-vîs, s. [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection. *Colossians*.

EYESHOT, f'êshôt, s. [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view. *Spectato*.

EYESIGHT, f'êsite, s. [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye. *Samuel*.

EYESORE, f'êsôre, s. [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight. *Clarendon*.

EYESPOTTED, f'êspôt-êd, a. [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser*.

EYESTRING, f'êstring, s. [eye and string.] The nerve of the eye. *Shakspeare*.

EYETOOTH, f'êtôth, s. [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the tang. *Ray*.

EYEWINK, f'êwînk, s. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakspeare*.

EYEWITNESS, f'êwit-nês, s. [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes. *Peter*.

EYRE, âre, s. [eyre, Fr.] The court of justices itinerant. *Covel*.

EYRY, ârê, s. [from ey, and egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests, and hatch. *Milton*.

νό, μόve, νόr, αότ;—τάbe, τάb, búll;—όll;—πόόnd—λίu, This.

F

ff. Has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lip, and a forcible breath.

FABACIOUS, fá-bá'sh'ús, a. [fabacens, Lat.] Having the nature of a fabu.

FABLE, fá'bl, s. [fable, Fr.]—1. A fabled story intended to enforce some moral precept. *Addison*.—2. A fiction in general. *Dryden*.—3. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. *Dryden*.—4. A lie.

To FAB'BLE, fá'bl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Pylor*.—2. To tell falsehoods. *Shakspeare*.

To FAB'BLE, fá'bl, v. a. To feign; to tell falsely. *Milton*.

FAB'LED, fá'bl'd, a. [from fable.] Celebrated in fables. *Tickel*.

FAB'LER, fá'bl-ér, s. [from fable.] A dealer in fiction.

To FABRICATE, fá'br'í-k'á-te, v. a. [fabricor, Lat.]—1. To build; to construct.—2. To forge; to devise falsely.

FABRICA' TION, fá'br'í-k'á'sh'ún, s. [from fabricate.] The act of building. *Hale*.

FABRICK, fá'br'ík, s. [fabrica, Lat.]—1. A building; an edifice. *Watson*.—2. Any system or compass of matter. *Prior*.

To FABRICK, fá'br'ík, v. a. [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. *Milnes*.

FABULIST, fá'b'ú-l'íst, s. [fabuliste, Fr.] A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, fá'b'ú-l'ós'í-t'è, s. [fabulositas, Lat.] Fullness of feigned stories. *Abbot*.

FABULOUS, fá'b'ú-l'ús, a. [fabulosus, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables. *Milnes*.

FABULOUSLY, fá'b'ú-l'ús-l'è, ad. [from fabulous.] In fiction. *Brown*.

FACE, fáse, s. [facies, Fr. from facies, Lat.]—1. The visage. *Bacon*.—2. Countenance; east of the features.—3. The surface of any thing. *Genesis*.—4. The front or forepart of any thing.—5. State of affairs. *Milton*.—6. Appearance; resemblance. *Ben Jonson*.—7. Presence; sight. *Dryden*.—8. Confidence; boldness. *Tillotson*.—9. Distortion of the face. *Shakspeare*.

FACE TO FACE, fáse.—1. When both parties are present. *Acts*.—2. Without the interposition of other bodies. *Corinthians*.

To FACE, fáse, v. n.—1. To carry a false appearance. *Spenser*.—2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden*.

To FACE, fáse, v. a.—1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence. *Dryden*.—2. To oppose with impudence. *Hudibras*.—3. To stand opposite to. *Pope*.—4. To cover with an additional superficies. *Abbotson*.

FA'CELESS, fáse'l'és, a. [from face.] Being without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fáse'pánte-túr, s. [face and painter.] A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fáse'pánte-íng, s. [face and painting.] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden*.

FACES ABOUT, fá's'è-z'á-b'óút, [a phrase used in military exercises, and metaphorically.] Change the subject. *Ben Jonson*.

FA'CE'T, fá's'è't, s. [facette, Fr.] A small surface. *Baron*.

FACETIOUS, fá-s'è'sh'ús, a. [facetieux, Fr.] Gay; cheerful; lively. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

FACETIOUSLY, fá-s'è'sh'ús-l'è, ad. [from facetious.] Gaily; cheerfully.

FACETIOUSNESS, fá-s'è'sh'ús-n'és, s. [from facetious.] Cheerful wit; mirth.

FACILE, fá's'í-l, a. [facile, French.]—1. Easy; not difficult; performable with little labour. *Milton*. *Evelyn*.—2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.—3. Easy of access or converse; not superci-

lions. *Ben Jonson*.—4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded. *Calamy*.

To FACILITATE, fá-s'í-l'í-t'á-te, v. a. [faciliter, Fr.] To make easy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon*.

FACILITY, fá-s'í-l'í-t'è, s. [facilité, Fr. nch.]—1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh*.—2. Readiness in performing; dexterity. *Dryden*.—3. Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded. *Baron*.—4. Easiness of access; affability. *South*.

FACINEROUS, fá-s'è-n'è-r'ús, a. Wicked; facinorous. *Shakspeare*.

FACING, fá's'íng, s. [from to face.] An ornamental covering. *Watson*.

FACINOROUS, fá-s'í-'ò-r'ús, a. [facinora, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS, fá-s'í-'ò-r'ús-n'és, s. [from facinorous.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, fákt, s. [factum, Lat.]—1. A thing done, an effect produced.—2. Reality; not supposition. *Smalridge*.—3. Action; deed. *Dryden*.

FACTI'ON, fákt'sh'ún, s. [factio, Fr.]—1. A party in a state. *Shakspeare*.—2. Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon*.

FACTI'ONARY, fákt'sh'ún-á-r'è, s. [factionaire, Fr.] A party name. *Shakspeare*.

FACTIOUS, fákt'sh'ús, a. [facti ux, Fr.]—1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakspeare*.—2. Proceeding from publick discussions. *King Charles*.

FACTIOUSLY, fákt'sh'ús-l'è, ad. [from factious.] Inclination to publick discussion.

FACTIOUSNESS, fákt'sh'ús-n'és, s. [from factious.] Inclination to publick discussion.

FACTITIOUS, fá-s'í-sh'ús, a. [factitious, Lat.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature. *Boyle*.

FA'CTOR, fákt'úr, s. [factor, Fr.] An agent for another; a substitute. *South*.

FACTORY, fákt'úr-è, s. [from factor.]—1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.—2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'RUM, fákt'ò-r'úm, s. [the totum, Lat.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; as *Servus* in the Sertagom.

FA'CTURE, fákt'sh'ú-re, s. [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY, fákt'ú-l't'è, s. [faculté, Fr. facultas, Lat.]—1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker*.—2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory. *Swift*.—3. [In physics.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, or animal. *Quincy*.—4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon*.—5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or ill. *Shakspeare*.—6. Power; authority. *Shakspeare*.—7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker*.—8. Faculty in an university denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACU'ND, fá'k'únd, a. [facundus, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE, fá'd'l, v. n. To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE, fáde, v. n. [fade, French.]—1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak.—2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle*.—3. To wither, as a vegetable. *Isaiah*.—4. To die away gradually; to vanish. *Addison*.—5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Locke*.

To FADE, fáde, v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor. *Dryden*.

To FADGE, fád'je, v. n. [gefogan, Sax.]—1. To quit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shakspeare*.—2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras*.—3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Ettrange*.

FAE'CES, fá's'è-z, s. [Lat.] Excrements; settlements; dregs. *Quincy*.

To FAG, fág, v. a. [fatigo, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness; a word scarce used. *MacKenzie*.

FAGE'ND, fág'ènd, s. [from fag and end.]—1. The end of a web of cloth.—2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Fanshawe*.

FAG'GOT, fág'ót, s. [lagod, Welsh; fagot, French.]

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

—1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.
 —2. A soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.
 To FA'GOT, fâ'gôt, v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up; to hinder. *Dryden*.
 To FAIL, fâie, v. n. [failler, French.]—1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. *Locke*.—2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced. *Peauans*.—3. To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Adelsson*.—4. To die; to lose life. *Shaks*.—5. To sink; to be torn down. *Isaiah*.—6. To decay; to decline; to languish.—7. To miss; not to produce its effect.—8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.—9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake*.
 To FAIL, fâle, v. a.—1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply. *Sidney*, *Locke*.—2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies*.—3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden*.—4. To be wanting to *King*.
 FAIL, fâle, s. [from the verb.]—1. Misarrriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.—2. Omission; non-performance. *Shaks*.—3. Deficiency; want.—4. Death; extinction. *Shakspeare*.
 FAILING, fâ'ling, s. [from fail.] Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Rogers*.
 FA'ILURE, fâle'yûre, s. [from fail.]—1. Deficiency; cessation. *Woodward*.—2. Omission; non-performance; slip.—3. A lapse; a slight fault.
 FAIN, fâne, π [preugn, Saxon.]—1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser*.—2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker*.
 FAIN, fâne, ad. [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously.
 To FAIN, fâne, v. n. [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser*.
 To FAINT, fânt, v. n. [fâner, French.]—1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.—2. To lose the animal functions; to sink unnoticed. *Guardian*.—3. To grow feeble. *Eccles*.—4. To sink into dejection. *Milton*.
 To FAINT, fânt, v. a. To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakspeare*.
 FAINT, fânt, a. [fâne, French.]—1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple*.—2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking. *Newton*.—3. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle*.—4. Feeble of body. *Rambler*.—5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Camden*.—6. Dejected; depressed. *Hebrews*.—7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies*.
 FAINTHEARTED, fânt-hârt'éd, [faint and heart.] Cowardly; timorous. *Isaiah*.
 FAINTHEARTEDLY, fânt-hârt'éd-lé, ad. [from fainthearted.] Timorously.
 FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fânt-hârt'éd-nêss, s. [from fainthearted.] Cowardice; timorousness.
 FA'INTING, fân'ing, s. [from faint.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *H'seman*.
 FA'INTISHNESS, fân'tish-nêss, s. [from faint.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient; debility.
 FA'INTLING, fân'ing, a. [from faint.] Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbutnot*.
 FA'INTLY, fânt'lé, ad. [from faint.]—1. Feebly; languidly. *Walsh*.—2. Not in bright colours. *Pope*.—3. Without force of representation. *Shaks*.—4. Without strength of body. *Dryden*.—5. Not vigorously; not actively. *Shaks*.—6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit. *Dunham*.
 FA'INTNESS, fân'nêss, s. [from faint.]—1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.—2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser*.—3. Timorousness; dejection. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'INTY, fânt'é, a. [from faint.] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden*.
 FAIR, fâre, a. [pregen, Saxon.]—1. Beautiful; elegant of features; handsome. *Shaks*.—2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Itale*.—3. Pleasing to the eye. *Shaks*.—4. Clear; pure. *Boyle*.—5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.—6. Favourable; prosperous. *Prior*.—7. Likely to succeed. *Shaks*.—8. Equal; just. *Shaks*.—9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods. *Temple*.—10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts. *Pope*.—11. Open; direct. *Dryden*.—12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory. *Spenser*.—13. Mild; not severe. *Milton*.—14. Pleasing; civil.

Shaks.—15. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton*.—16. Comminious; easy. *Shakspeare*.
 FAIR, fâre, ad. [from the adjective.]—1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke*.—2. Civilly; complaisantly. *Shaks*.—3. Happily; successf lly. *Shaks*.—4. On good terms. *Collier*.
 FAIR, fâre, s.—1. A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman. *Dryden*.—2. Honesty; just dealing. *Arbutnot*.
 FAIR, fâre, s. [faire, Fr.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Arbutnot*.
 FA'IRING, fâre'ing, s. [from fair.] A present given at a fair. *Ben Jonson*.
 FA'IRLY, fâre'lé, ad. [from fair.]—1. Beautifully.—2. Commodiously; conveniently. *Dryden*.—3. Honestly; justly; without shift.—4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly. *Pope*.—5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations. *Dryden*.—6. Without violence to right reason. *Dryden*.—7. Without blots. *Shaks*.—8. Completely; without any deficiency.
 FA'IRNESS, fâre'nêss, s. [from fair.]—1. Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney*.—2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity. *Atherbury*.
 FA'IRSPOKEN, fâr'spôkn, a. [from fair and speak.] Bland and civil in language and address. *Hooker*.
 FA'IRY, fâ're, s. [ferpû, Saxon.]—1. A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows; and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.—2. Enchantress. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'IRY, fâ're, a.—1. Given by fairies. *Dryden*.—2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'IRYSTONE, fâ're'stône, s. A stone found in gravel pits.
 FA'ITH, fâth, s. [foi, French.]—1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker*, *Hammond*.—2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. *Acta*, *Common Prayer*.—3. Trust in God. *Swift*.—4. Tenet held. *Shaks*.—5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.—6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence. *Milton*.—7. Honour; social confidence. *Dryden*.—8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity. *Shaks*.—9. Promise given. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'THBR EACH, fâth'brêsh, s. [faith and breach.] Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'THED, fâth'éd, a. [from faith.] Honest; sincere. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'THFUL, fâth'fûl, a. [faith and full.]—1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Ephesians*.—2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. *Milton*.—3. Honest; upright; without fraud.—4. Observant of compact or promise. *Dryden*.
 FA'THFULLY, fâth'fûl-lé, ad. [from faithful.]—1. With firm belief in religion.—2. With full confidence in God.—3. With strict adherence to duty. *Shaks*.—4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden*.—5. Sincerely; with strong promises. *Bacon*.—6. Honestly; with no fraud. *South*.—7. Confidently; steadily. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'THFULNESS, fâth'fûl-nêss, s. [from faithful.]—1. Honesty; veracity. *Psalms*.—2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden*.
 FA'THLESS, fâth'lêss, a. [from faith.]—1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker*.—2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty. *Shakspeare*.
 FA'THLESSNESS, fâth'lêss-nêss, s. [from faithless.]—1. Treachery; perfidy.—2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.
 FA'TOUR, fâ'tôor, s. [faitard, Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow. *Spenser*.
 FAKE, fâke, s. A coil of rope. *Harris*.
 FALCA'DE, fâl-lâ'dé, s. [from felx fâleis, Latin.] A horse is said to make *folcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick evrets.
 FA'LCAT'ED, fâl-kâ't'éd, a. [falcatius, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a scythe. *Harris*.
 FALCA'TION, fâl-kâ'shûn, s. Crookedness. *Brown*.
 FA'LCHION, fâl'shûn, s. [fauchon, Fr.] A short crooked sword; a scimeter. *Dryden*.
 FA'LCON, fâl'kn, s. [faulcon, French.]—1. A hawk

—nó, mðve, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, báll;—ðil;—póúnd ;—(hin, THIS.

trained for sport. *Walton*.—2. A sort of cannon. *Harris*.

FALCONER, fáw'kón-úr, s. [falconnier, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple*.

FALCONET, fáw'kón-ét, s. [falconnette, Fr.] A sort of ordinance.

FALCONRY, fáw'kón-ré, s. The act of training falcons; bowling with falcons.

FALPAGE, fá'fáldje, s. [faldragium, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reserved of setting up folds for sheep. *Harris*.

FALDING, fá'fáldjng, s. A kind of coarse cloth.

FALDSTOOL, fá'fáld'stóól, s. [fald or fold and stool.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fáll, v. n. pret. I fell; compound pret. I have fallen or fall, [fellan, Saxon].—1. To drop from a higher place. *Shaks*.—2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.—3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts*.—4. To move down any descent. *Burnet*.—5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Isaiah*.—6. To pass at the outlet; as a river. *Arbutnot*.—7. To be determined to some particular direction. *Chryne*.—8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness. *Milton*.—9. To die by violence. *Milton*.—10. To come to a sudden end. *Davies*.—11. To be degraded from an high station.—12. To decline from power or empire. *Addison*.—13. To enter into any state worse than the former. *Druiden*.—14. To decrease; to be diminished.—15. To ebb; to grow shallow.—16. To decrease in value; to bear less price.—17. To sink; not to amount to the full.—18. To be rejected; to become null.—19. To decline from violence to calmness.—20. To enter into any new state of body or mind. *Knolles*.—21. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection. *Bacon*.—22. To sink below something in comparison.—23. To happen; to befall. *Donne*.—24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shaks*.—25. To come in a stated method. *Holter*.—26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle*.—27. To begin any thing with arduous and vehemence. *Hale*.—28. To handle or treat directly. *Addison*.—29. To come vindictively, as a punishment.—30. To come by any mischance to any new possessor. *Knolles*.—31. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence. *Swift*.—32. To come forcibly and irresistibly.—33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. *Denham*.—34. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison*.—35. To be born; to be yeaved. *Mortimer*.—36. To FALL away. To grow lean. *Arbutnot*.—37. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance. *Kings*.—38. To FALL away. To apostatize.—39. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.—40. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade.—41. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose. *Taylor*.—42. To FALL back. To recede; to give away.—43. To FALL down. To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalms*.—44. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.—45. To FALL down. To lend as a suppliant. *Isaiah*.—46. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from absence. *Hayward*.—47. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.—48. To recur; to yield to. *Swift*.—49. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken. *Shaks*.—50. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.—51. To FALL off. To apostatize. *Milton*.—52. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Druiden*.—53. To FALL on. To make an assault. *Shaks*.—54. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shaks*.—55. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney*.—56. To FALL out. To happen; to befall. *Hooker*.—57. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.—58. To FALL to. To apply himself to.—59. To FALL under. To be subject to. *Taylor*.—60. To FALL under. To be ranged with. *Addison*.—61. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade.—62. To FALL upon. To attempt. *Holter*.—63. To FALL upon. To rush against. *Addison*.

To FALL, fáll, v. a.—1. To drop; to let fall. *Shaks*.—2. To sink; to depress. *Bacon*.—3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price. *Locke*.—4. To yenn; to bring forth. *Shakspeare*.

FALL, fáll, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of dropping from on high.—2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shaks*.—3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Locke*.—4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.—5. Ruin; dissolution. *Denham*.—6. Downfall; loss of greatness; dejection from eminence; degradation. *Daniel*.—7. Dejection of greatness, power of dominion. *Hooker*.—8. Diminution; decrease of price. *Childs*.—9. Declamation or diminution of sound; close to music. *Milton*.—10. Deceit; steep descent. *Bacon*.—11. Cataclysm; cascade. *Pope*.—12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison*.—13. The autumn; fall of the leaf. *Dryden*.—14. Any thing that falls in great quantities; as a fall of snow.—15. The act of falling or cutting down.

FALLA'CIOUS, fáll-á'shús, a. [fallacious, Fr.]—1. Producing mistake; sophistical. *South*.—2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton*.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, fáll-á'shús-lé, ad. [from fallacious.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown*.

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, fáll-á'shús-nés, s. [from fallacious.] Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fáll-á'sé, s. [fallacia, Latin.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney*.

FALLAX, fáll-áks, s. Fallacy. A philosophical term. *Bacon*.

FALLA'BILITY, fáll-é-blí-é-lé, s. [from fallible.] Easiness to be deceived. *Watts*.

FALLIBLE, fáll-é-blí-a, [fallo, Latin.] Liable to error. *Taylor*.

FALLING, fáll'jng, s. [from fall.] Indentings opposed to prominence. *Addison*.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fáll-íngs-íks'nés, s. [fall and sickness.] The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is, without any warning, deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fáll'ó, a. [palepe, Saxon].—1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon*.—2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward*.—3. Ploughed, but not sowed. *Hovel*.—4. Unploughed; uncultivated. *Shaks*.—5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras*.

FALLOW, fáll'ó, s. [from the adjective.]—1. Ground ploughed in a der to be ploughed again. *Mortimer*.—2. Ground lying at rest. *Rove*.

To FALLOW, fáll'ó, v. n. To plough in order to a second ploughing. *Mortimer*.

FALLOWNESS, fáll'ó-nés, s. [from fallow.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne*.

FALSE, fálse, a. [falsus, Latin].—1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shaks*.—2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies*.—3. Supposititious; sneecedeaneous. *Bacon*.—4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Es-trange*.—5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shaks*.—6. Not honest; not just. *Donne*.—7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous.—8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

To FALSE, fálse, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser*.—2. To deceive. *Spenser*.—3. To defat; to talk; to evade. *Spencer*.

FALSEHEARTED, fálse-hárt'éd, a. [false and heart.] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. *Bacon*.

FALSEHOOD, fálse'hú'd, s. [from false].—1. Want of truth; want of veracity.—2. Want of honesty; treachery. *Milton*.—3. A lie; a false assertion.

FALSELY, fálse-lé, ad. [from false].—1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue*.—2. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalbridge*.—3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FALSENESS, fálse'nés, s. [from false].—1. Contrariety to truth.—2. Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tillotson*.—3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond*.—4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness. *Rogers*.

FALSER, fáls'úr, s. [from false.] A deceiver.

FALSIFIABLE, fáls-é-f-á-blí, a. [from falsify.] Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fáls-é-f-á-s'f-á-shán, s. [falsificatio, French].—1. The act of counterfeiting any

thing so as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon*.—2. Confutation. *Broome*.

FA'LSIFIER, fâ'sê-fî-ôr, s. [from falsify.]—1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing seem what it is not. *Boyle*.—2. A liar. *L'Estrange*.

To FA'LSIFY, fâ'sê-fî, v. a. [falsifier, French.]—1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker*.—2. To contrive; to prove false. *Adison*.—3. To violate by falsehood. *Kuilex*.

To FA'LSIFY, fâ'sê-fî, v. n. To tell lies. *South*.

FA'LSITY, fâ'sê-tê, s. [falsitas, Lat.]—1. Falseness; contrariety to truth. *Sandys*.—2. A lie; an error. *Granville*.

To FA'LTER, fâ'fôr, v. n. [vaulter, Islandick.]—1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.—2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shaks*.—3. To fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke*.

To FA'LTER, fâ'fôr, v. a. To cleanse; to sift.

FA'LTERINGLY, fâ'fôr-ing-lê, ad. [from falter.] With hesitation; with difficulty.

To FA'MBLE, fâ'm-bl, v. n. [fambler, Danish.] To hesitate. *Skinner*.

FAME, fâme, s. [fama, Latin.]—1. Celebrity; renown. *Adison*.—2. Report; rumour. *Joshua*.

FA'MED, fâmd, a. [from fame.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden*.

FA'MELESS, fâ-mê-lês, a. Without fame. *May*.

FAM'ILIAR, fâ-mî-lî-âr, a. [familiaris, Latin.]—1. Domestic; relating to a family. *Pope*.—2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation. *Shaks*.—3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney*.—4. Well known. *Watts*.—5. Well acquainted with; accustomed.—6. Common; frequent. *Locke*.—7. Easy; unconstrained. *Adison*.—8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden*.

FAM'ILIAR, fâ-mî-lî-âr, s. An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers*.

FAM'ILIARITY, fâ-mî-lî-yê-âr-ê-tê, s. [familiarité, Fr.]—1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony.—2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury*.—3. Easy intercourse. *Pope*.

To FAM'ILIARIZE, fâ-mî-lî-âr-î-ze, v. a. [familiariser, French.]—1. To make easy by habitude.—2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Adison*.

FAM'ILIARLY, fâ-mî-lî-âr-lê, ad. [from familiar.]—1. Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon*.—2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh*.—3. Easily; without formality. *Pope*.

FAM'ILLE, fâ-mê-llê, [en famille, French.] In a family way. *Swift*.

FAM'ILY, fân-fê-lê, s. [famille, Latin.]—1. Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift*.—2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation.—3. A class; a tribe; a species. *Bacon*.

FAM'INE, fâm-in, s. [famine, Fr.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale*.

To FA'MISH, fâm-ish, v. a. [from fames, Latin.]—1. To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shaks*.—2. To kill by deprivation of any thing necessary. *Milton*.

To FA'MISH, fâm-ish, v. n. To die of hunger.

FA'MISHMENT, fâm-ish-mênt, s. [from famish.] Want of food. *Hakewill*.

FAM'OSITY, fâ-môs-ê-tê, s. Renown. *Dict*.

FA'MOUS, fâ-môs, a. [fameus, Fr.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacham*. *Milton*.

FA'MOUSLY, fâ-môs-lê, ad. [from famous.] With celebrity; with great fame.

FAN, fân, s. [vannus, Lat.]—1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. *Atterbury*.—2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. *L'Estrange*.—3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shaks*.—4. Any thing by which the air is moved.—5. An instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker*.

To FAN, fân, v. a.—1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator*.—2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton*.—3. To separate, as by winnowing. *Baron*.

FANA'TICAL, fân-nâ-ê-kâl, a. Fanatick.

FANA'TICISM, fân-nâ-ê-sî-zm, s. [from fanatick.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. *Rogers*.

FANA'TICK, fân-nâ-ê-ik, a. [fanaticus, Lat.] Enthusiastic; superstitious. *Milton*.

FANA'TICK, fân-nâ-ê-ik, s. [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions.

FA'NCIFUL, fân-sê-fûl, a. [fancy and full.]—1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason. *Woodward*.—2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason. *Hayward*.

FA'NCIFULLY, fân-sê-fû-lê, a. [from fanciful.] Accord to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS, fân-sê-fû-lê-nês, s. [from fanciful.] Addiction to the pleasures of imagination.

FA'NCY, fân-sê, s. [phantasia, Latin.]—1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations. *Granville*.—2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. *Clarendon*.—3. Taste; idea; conception of things. *Adison*.—4. Image; conception; thought. *Shaks*.—5. Inclination; liking; fondness. *Collier*.—6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden*.—7. Frolic; idle scheme; vagary. *L'Estrange*.—8. Something that pleases or entertains. *Bacon*.

To FA'NCY, fân-sê, v. n. [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Spratt*.

To FA'NCY, fân-sê, v. a.—1. To portray in the mind; to imagine.—2. To like; to be pleased with. *Raleigh*.

FAN'YONGER, fân-sê-mûng-gêr, s. One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakspeare*.

FA'NCYSICK, fân-sê-sîk, a. [fancy and sick.] One whose distemper is in his own mind. *L'Estrange*.

FANE, fâne, s. [fane, French.] A temple consecrated to religion. *Philips*.

FAN'FARON, fân-fâ-rôn, s. [French.]—1. A bully; a hector.—2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform. *Dryden*.

FAN'FARONA'DE, fân-fâ-rôn-â-dê, s. [from fanfaron, French.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift*.

To FANG, fâng, v. a. [fangan, Sax.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakspeare*.

FANG, fâng, s. [from the verb.]—1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal. *Shaks*.—2. The nails; the talons.—3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn*.

FAN'GED, fângd, a. [from fang.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with instruments, in imitation of fangs. *Philips*.

FAN'GLE, fâng-gê, s. [from fangan, Sax.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme.

FAN'GLED, fâng-gê-lê, a. [from fangle.] It is scarcely used but in new fangled; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in desire new-fangled. *Ascham*.

FAN'GLESS, fâng-lês, a. [from fang.] Toothless; without teeth. *Shakspeare*.

FAN'GOT, fâng-ô-t, s. A quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL, fân-nîl, s. [fannon, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf worn about the left arm of a mass priest.

FA'NNER, fân-nûr, s. [from fan.] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah*.

FAN'TASIED, fân-tâ-sî-d, s. [from fancy.] Filled with fancies. *Shakspeare*.

FANTA'SM, fân-tâ-zm, s. [See PHANTASM.]

FAN'TASTICK, fân-tâ-sî-ê-ik, } a.

FANTA'STICAL, fân-tâ-sî-ê-kâl, } a. [fantastique, French.]—1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.—2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.—3. Capricious; humorously; unsteady.—4. Whimsical; fanciful. *Sidney*. *Adison*.

FANTA'STICALLY, fân-tâ-sî-ê-kâl-lê, ad. [from fantastical.]—1. By the power of imagination.—2. Capriciously; humorously. *Shaks*.—3. Whimsically. *Greav*.

FANTA'STICALNESS, fân-tâ-sî-ê-kâl-nês, } s.

FAN'TASTICKNESS, fân-tâ-sî-ê-ik-nês, } s. [from fantastical.]—1. Humourousness; mere complaisance with fancy.—2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness. *Tillotson*.—3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTA'STICO, fân-tâ-sî-ê-kô, s. [Ital.] One full of whims. *Shakspeare*.

FA'NTASY, fân-tâ-sê, s. [fantasie, Fr.]—1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Despêre*,

—nd, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tābe tād, hāll;—ōll;—pōdānt;—tān, THIA.

Newton.—2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spenser*.—3. Humour; inclination. *Whitgate*.
FAP, fāp, a. Fuddled; drunk. *Shakspeare*.
FAR, fār, ad. [*peop*, Saxon].—1. To great extent in length. *Prior*.—3. To a great distance progressively. *Shaks*.—4. Remotely at a great distance. *Knolles*.—5. To a distance. *Raleigh*.—6. In a great part. *Judges*.—7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.—8. To a great height; magnificently. *Shaks*.—9. To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Hammond*. *T Watson*.—10. It is used often in composition; as, *far-shooting*, *far-seeing*.
FAR-FETCH, fār-fētsh, s. [*far* and *fetch*]. A deep stratagem. *Hudibras*.
FAR-FETCHED, fār-fētsh't, a. [*far* and *fetch*].—1. Brought from places remote. *Milton*.—2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Smith*.
FAR-PIERCING, fār-pēer'sing, s. [*far* and *Pierce*]. Striking; or penetrating a great way. *Pope*.
FAR-SHOOTING, fār-shōō'ting, a. Shooting to a great distance.
FAR, fār, a.—1. Distant; remote. *Dryden*.—2. From *FAR*. From a remote place.
FAR, fār, s. [contracted from *farrow*]. Young pigs. *Tusser*.
To FARCE, fārse, v. n. [*farce*, Latin].—1. To stuff; to fill with mingled extravagancies. *Caveat*.—2. To extend; to swell out. *Shakspeare*.
FARCE, fārse, s. [*farce*, French, to mock]. A dramatick representation written without regularity. *Dryden*.
FARFICIA, fār-fē-kā-l, a. [from *farce*]. Belonging to a farce. *Gay*.
FARCY, fār sē, s. [*farcin*, French]. The leprosy of horses.
FARDED, fār-dēd, part. a. [from *harder*, Fr.] Painted. *Shenstone*.
FARDEL, fār-dēl, s. [*faridello*, Ital.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakspeare*.
To FARE, fāre, v. n. [*faran*, Sax].—1. To go; to pass; to travel. *Faifair*.—2. To be in a state good or bad. *Walker*.—3. To proceed in any train of consequence, good or bad. *Milton*.—4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South*.—5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown*.
FARE, fāre, s. [from the verb].—1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden*.—2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.
FAREWELL, fāre-wēll, or fāre-wēll, } ad.
 } fār-wēll, or fār-wēll, }
 —1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shaks*.—2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation, without kindness. *Walker*.
FAREWELL, fāre-wēll, s. Leave; act of departure. *Milton*.
FARINACEOUS, fār-ē-nā'shūs, a. [from *farina*, Latin]. Mealy; tasting like meal. *Apulthnot*.
FARM, fārm, s. [*ferre*, French].—1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man up a condition of paying part of the profit. *Hayward*.—2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenser*.
To FARM, fārm, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.—2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden*.—3. To cultivate lands.
FARMIER, fār-mēr, s. [*fermier*, Fr].—1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shaks*.—2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer*.
FARMOST, fār-mōst, a. [superlative of *far*]. Most distant. *Dr der*.
FARNESS, fār-nēs, s. [from *far*]. Distance; remoteness. *Caveat*.
FARRAGINOUS, fār-rād-jē-nūs, a. [from *farra*, Latin]. Formed of different materials. *Brown*.
FARRAGO, fār-rā-gō, s. [Lat]. A mass formed compoundly of several ingredients; a medley.
FARRIER, fār-rēr, s. [*ferrier*, Fr].—1. A shoer of horses. *Digby*.—2. One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift*.
To FARRIET, fār-rēr, v. n. [from the noun]. To practise physic or chirurgery on horses.
FARROW, fār-rō, s. [*farra*, Saxon]. A little pig. *Shakspeare*.
To FARROW, fār-rō, v. a. To bring pigs. *Tusser*.

FART, fārt, s. [*feprt*, Saxon]. Wind from behind. *Suckling*.
To FART, fārt, v. a. To break wind behind.
FARTHER, fār'thēr, ad. We ought to write *farther*, and *farthest*. [*farōthor*, *purōþer*, Sax]. A greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely. *Locke*.
FARTHER, fār'thēr, a. [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*].—1. More remote. *Dryden*.—2. Longer; tending to a greater distance. *Dryden*.
FARTHERANCE, fār'thēr-ānse, s. [more properly *fartherance*]. Encouragement; promotion.
FARTHERMORE, fār'thēr-mōre, ad. [more properly *farthermore*]. Besides; over and above; likewise. *Raleigh*.
To FARTHER, fār'thēr, v. a. [more proper; to *farther*]. To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden*.
FARTHEST, fār'thēst, ad. [more properly *uthest*].—1. At the greatest distance.—2. To the greatest distance.
FARTHEST, fār'thēst, a. Most distant; remotest.
FARTHING, fār'thing, s. [*feopþing*, Saxon].—1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker*.—2. Copper money. *Gay*.—3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic; as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or *proverbial*.
FARTHINGALE, fār'thing-gāl, s. A hoop used to spread the petticoat. *Swift*.
FARTHINGSWORTH, fār'thingz-wārth, s. As much as is sold for a farthing. *Apulthnot*.
FASCES, fās'sēz, s. [Lat]. Rods anciently carried before the consuls. *Dryden*.
FASCIA, fāsh'ē-ā, s. [Latin]. A fillet; bandage.
FASCIATED, fāsh'ē-ā-tēd, a. [from *fascia*, Latin]. Bound with fillets.
FASCIA'TION, fāsh'ē-ā'sh'ān, s. [*fascia*, Latin]. Bandage. *Wicam*.
To FASCINATE, fās'sē-nāte, v. a. [*fascino*, Lat]. To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *Decay of Piety*.
FASCINATION, fās'sē-nā'sh'ān, s. [from *fascinate*]. The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.
FASCINE, fās'sēne, s. [French]. A faggot. *Adison*.
FASCINOUS, fās'sē-nūs, a. [*fascinum*, Lat]. Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey*.
FASHION, fāsh'ān, s. [*façon*, French].—1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke*.—2. The make or cut of clothes. *Shaks*.—3. Manner; sort; way. *Hayward*.—4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments. *Shaks*.—5. Custom; general practice. *Watson*.—6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent. *Shaks*.—7. General approbation; mode. *Pope*.—8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh*.—9. Any thing worn. *Shaks*.—10. The frenzy; a distemper in hors; the horses leprosy. *Shaks*.
To FASHION, fāsh'ān, v. a. [*façonner*, French].—1. To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh*.—2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spenser*.—3. To cast into external appearance. *Shak*.—4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. *Locke*.
FASHIONABLE, fāsh'ān-ā-bl, a. [from *fashion*].—1. Approved by custom; established by custom. *Lockers*.—2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden*.—3. Obscure of the mode. *Shaks*.—4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
FASHIONABLENESS, fāsh'ān-ā-bl-nēs, s. [from *fashionable*]. Modish elegance. *Locke*.
FASHIONABLY, fāsh'ān-ā-bl-ēd, ad. [from *fashionable*]. In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance. *South*.
FASHIONIST, fāsh'ān-ist, s. [from *fashion*]. A follower of the mode; coxcomb.
FASHION-MONGER, fāsh'ān-mōng-gēr, s. A student of fashions. *Shakspeare*.
FASHION-MONGERING, fāsh'ān-mōng-gēr-ing, a. Behaving like a fashion-monger. *Shaks*.
To FAST, fāst, v. n. [*fastan*, Gothic].—1. To abstain from food. *Bacon*.—2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *Bible*.

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fâc;—mê, mêt;—plac; plû;—

FAST, fâst, s. [from the verb.]—1. Abstinence from food. *Taylor*.—2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury*.
FAST, fâst, a. [fæst, Sax.]—1. Firm; immovable. *Milton*.—2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenser*.—3. Fixed. *Temple*.—4. Deep; sound. *Shaks*.—5. Firm in adherence. *Ascham*.—6. [from fest, Welsh.] Speed; quick; swift. *Davies*.—7. **FAST and loose**. Uncertain; variable; inconstant. *Saunders*.
FAST, fâst, ad.—1. Firmly; immovably. *Shaks*.—2. Closely; nearly. *Kneller*.—3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel*.—4. Frequently. *Hammond*.
To FASTEN, fâs'sn, v. a. [from fast.]—1. To make fast; to make firm. *Dryden*.—2. To hold together; to cement; to link.—3. To affix; to enjoin. *Swift*.—4. To stamp; to impress. *Shaks*.—5. To settle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety*.—6. To lay on with strength. *Dryden*.
To FASTEN, fâs'sn, v. n. To fix himself.
FATHERER, fâs'sn-âr, s. [from fasten.] One that makes fast or firm.
FATHER, fâ'târ, s. [from f. st.] He who abstains from food.
FATHERED, fâst'hând-êd, a. [fast and hand.] Avaricious; closedhand; covetous. *Bacon*.
FASIDIOSITY, fâs'id-ê-ô-ô-tê, s. [from fastidious.] Disdainfulness. *Scott*.
FASIDIOUS, fâs'id-ê-ô, or fâs'id-jê-ô, a. [fastidious, Lat.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice. *Ben Jonson*. *South*.
FASIDIOUSLY, fâs'id-ê-ô-lê, or fâs'id-jê-ô-lê, a. [from fastidious.] Disdainfully; squeamishly. *Government of the Tongue*.
FASIDIOUSNESS, fâs'id-ê-ô-nêss, or fâs'id-jê-ô-nêss, s. [from fastidious.] Disdainfulness; scornfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness.
FASTIGIATED, fâs'tig-ê-â-têd, a. [fastigiatus, Lat.] Roofed with a slope.
FASTINGDAY, fâs'ting-dâ, s. [fast and day.] Day of mortification by abstinence. *Taylor*.
FASTNESS, fâst'nêss, s. [from fast.]—1. Firmness; firm adherence. *Bacon*.—2. Strength; security. *Davies*.—3. A strong place; a place not easily forced.—4. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion. *Ascham*.
FASTUOUS, fâs'tsh-ô, a. [fastuosus, Lat.] Proud; haughty.
FAT, fât, a. [fæt, Sax.]—1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy. *Arbutnot*.—2. Coarse; gross; dull. *Dryden*.—3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton*.
FAT, fât, s. An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the immovable little vessels which are spread amongst them.
FAT, fât, s. [fæt, Saxon.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked, commonly written *vat*.
To FAT, fât, v. a. [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot*.
To FAT, fât, v. n. To grow fat; to grow full fleshed. *L'Estrange*.
FATAL, fâ'tâl, a. [fatalis, Latin.]—1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction. *Dryden*.—2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. *Tillotson*.—3. Appointed by destiny. *Bacon*.
FATALIST, fâ'tâl-ist, s. [from fate.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity. *Watts*.
FATALITY, fâ'tâl-tê, s. [fatalité, French.]—1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *South*.—2. Decree of fate. *King Charles*.—3. Tendency to danger. *Brown*.
FATALLY, fâ'tâl-lê, ad. [from fatal.]—1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.—2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley*.
FATALNESS, fâ'tâl-nêss, s. [from fatal.] Invincible necessity.
FATE, fâte, s. [fatum, Lat.]—1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton*.—2. Event determined. *Shaks*.—3. Death; destruction. *Dryden*.—4. Cause of death. *Dryden*.
FATED, fâ'têd, a. [from fate.]—1. Decried by fate. *Dryden*.—2. Modelled in any manner by fate. *Prior*.—3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden*.

FATHER, fâ'thêr, s. [fæðer, Saxon.]—1. He by whom the son and daughter is begotten. *Bacon*.—2. The first ancestor. *Romans*.—3. The appellation of an old man. *Comden*.—4. The title of any man revered. *Shaks*.—5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Genesis*.—6. An ecclesiastical writer of the first centuries. *Stillingfleet*.—7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Job*.—8. The title of a popish confessor. *Addison*.—9. The title of a senator of old Rome. *Dryden*.—10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor*.—11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer*.
To FATHER, fâ'thêr, v. a.—1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.—2. To supply with a father. *Shaks*.—3. To adopt a work. *Swift*.—4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring or production. *Hooker*.
FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'thêr-in-lâw, s. [from father.] The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison*.
FATHERHOOD, fâ'thêr-hûd, s. [from father.] The character of a father. *Hall*.
FATHERLESS, fâ'thêr-lêss, a. [from father.] Without a father.
FATHERLINESS, fâ'thêr-lê-nêss, s. [from father.] The tenderness of a father.
FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lê, a. [from father.] Paternal; like a father. *Shakspeare*.
FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lê, ad. In the manner of a father. *Milton*.
FATHERSHIP, fâ'thêr-shîp, s. [from father.] Fatherhood; paternity; the relation of a father; the character of a father; the authority of a father.
FATHOM, fâ'thôm, s. [fæðm, Sax.]—1. A measure of length containing six feet. *Holder*.—2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shaks*.
To FATHOM, fâ'thôm, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.—2. To reach; to master. *Dryden*.—3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth. *Felton*.—4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom; as, *I cannot fathom his design*.
FATHOMLESS, fâ'thôm-lêss, a. [from fathom.]—1. That of which no bottom can be found.—2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakspeare*.
FATTICAL, fâ'tt-ê-kâl, a. [faticus, Lat.] Proper; having the power to foretell. *Havel*.
FATTEROUS, fâ'tt-ê-rûs, a. [faticus, Latin.] D adly; mortal. *Dicit*.
FATIGABLE, fâ't-ê-gâ-bl, a. [fatigo, Lat.] Easily wearied.
To FATIGATE, fâ't-ê-gâte, v. n. [fatigo, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakspeare*.
FATTIGUE, fâ't-ê-gû, s. [fatigue, Fr.]—1. Weariness; lassitude.—2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
To FATIGUE, fâ't-ê-gû, v. a. [fatiguer, French.] To tire; to weary.
FATIGNIED, fâ't-ê-gû-êd, a. [fat and kidney.] Fat.
FATLING, fâ't'ling, s. [from fat.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Isaiah*.
FATNER, fâ't'nêr, s. [from fat.] That which gives fatness. *Arbutnot*.
FATNESS, fâ't'nêss, s. [from fat.]—1. The quality of being fat; plump.—2. Fat; grease. *Spenser*.—3. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon*.—4. Oleaginousness; sliminess. *Arbutnot*.—5. Fertility; fruitfulness. *Genesis*.—6. That which causes fertility. *Philips*.
FATT, fât, s. Is a measure mentioned in the statutes to contain eight bushels. *Terms de la Ley*.
To FATTEN, fâ't'tin, v. a. [from fat.]—1. To fêd up; to make fleshy. *Arbutnot*.—2. To make fruitful. *Dryden*.—3. To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden*.
To FATTEN, fâ't'tin, v. n. [from fat.] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway*.
FATUOUS, fâ'sh'ô-ô, a. [fatuus, Lat.]—1. Stupid; foolish; teeble of mind. *Glanville*.—2. Impotent; without force. *Denham*.
FATUITY, fâ'th'ê-tê, s. [fatuité, Fr.] Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles*.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, bâl;—ôll;—pôând;—tân, Tillis.

FA'WITTED, fâ'wî-têd, a. [fat and wit.] Heavy; dull. *Shakespeare*.
 FA'ITY, fâ'té, n. [from fat.] Unctuous; alcinuous; greasy. *Bacon*.
 FA'UCHION, fâ'shôn, s. [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword. *Dryden*.
 FA'UFEL, fâ'w'êl, s. [French.] The fruit of a species of the primrose.
 FA'VILLOUS, fâ'vîl-lô, a. [favilla, Lat.] Consisting of ashes. *Brown*.
 FA'ULCON, fâ'w'kôn. See FALCON.
 FAULT, fâlt, s. [faute, French.]—1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure. *Hooker*.—2. Defect; want; absence. *Shakespeare*.—3. Puzzle; difficulty.
 To FAULT, fâlt, v. n. [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenser*.
 To FAULT, fâlt, v. a. To charge with a fault; to accuse.
 FA'ULTER, fâ'tûr, s. [from fault.] An offender. *Fairfax*.
 FA'ULFINDER, fâ't'fînd-ûr, s. [fault and find.] A censurer.
 FA'ULTILY, fâ'té-lé, ad. [from faulty.] Not rightly; improperly.
 FA'ULTINESS, fâ'té-nês, s. [from faulty.]—1. Badness; viciousness; evil. *Sidney*.—2. Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker*.
 FA'ULTLESS, fâ'té-lês, a. [from fault.] Without fault; perfect. *Fairfax*.
 FA'ULTY, fâ'té, a. [fautil, French.]—1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal. *Milton*.—2. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker*.—3. Defective; bad in any respect. *Bacon*.
 FAUN, fâwn, s. [Faunus, Latin.] A kind of rural deity. *Milton's Lycidas*.
 To FA'VOUR, fâ'vûr, v. a. [favor, Latin.]—1. To support; to regard with kindness. *Bacon*.—2. To assist with advantages or conveniences. *Addison*.—3. To conduce to; to contribute.—4. To resemble in feature. *Spectator*.
 FA'VOUR, fâ'vûr, s. [favor, Latin.]—1. Kindness; kind regard. *Shakspeare*.—2. Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers*.—3. Kindness granted. *Sidney*.—4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment. *Swift*.—5. Leave; goodwill; pardon. *Psalms*.—6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured. *Milton*.—7. Something given by a lady to be worn.—8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakspeare*.—9. Feature; countenance. *South*.
 FA'VOURABLE, fâ'vûr-â-bl, a. [favorable, Fr.]—1. Kind; propitious; aff estimable. *Shakspeare*.—2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.—3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple*.—4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon*.—5. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenser*.
 FA'VOURABLENESS, fâ'vûr-â-bl-nês, s. [from favourable.] Kindness; benignity.
 FA'VOURABLY, fâ'vûr-â-bl-ê, ad. [from favourable.] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers*.
 FA'VOURED, fâ'vûrd, particip. a.—1. Regarded with kindness. *Pope*.—2. Featured. With well or ill. *Spenser*.
 FA'VOUREDLY, fâ'vûr-êd-lé, ad. With well or ill, in a laud or foul manner.
 FA'VOURER, fâ'vûr-ûr, s. [from favour.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness. *Daniel*.
 FA'VOURITE, fâ'vûr-îte, s. [favori, favorite, Fr.]—1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope*.—2. One chosen as a companion by his superior. *Clarendon*.
 FA'VOURITISM, fâ'vûr-î-tîz-m, s. The bestowing of favour on particular persons, from whim or caprice. *Sheridan*.
 FA'VOURLESS, fâ'vûr-lês, a. [from favour.]—1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness.—2. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenser*.
 FA'USEN, fâ'sû, s. A sort of large eel. *Chapman*.
 FA'USET, fâ'sû-t, s. [fauset, Fr.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.
 FA'USSEBRAYE, fâ'sû-brâ, s. A small mount of earth, four fathom wide; erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris*.

FA'UTOI, fâ'w'ûr, s. [Lat. fauteur, Fr.] Favourer; countenance. *Ben Jonson*.
 FA'UTRESS, fâ'w'três, s. [fautrice, Fr.] A woman that favours, or countenances. *Chapman*.
 FA'WN, fâwn, s. [faen, Fr.] A young deer.
 To FA'WN, fâwn, v. n.—1. To court by frisking before one; as a dog. *Sidney*.—2. To court by any means. *South*.—3. To court servilely. *Milton*.
 FA'WNER, fâ'w'ûr, s. [from lawn.] One that favours; one that pays servile courtship.
 FA'WNING, fâ'w'îng, s. [from to fawn.] Cringing servility. *Shakspeare Julius Cæsar*.
 FA'WNINGLY, fâ'w'îng-lé, ad. [from fawn.] In a cringing servile way.
 FA'XED, fâks'êd, a. [from fax, Saxon.] Hairy. *Caenden*.
 FAY, fâ, s. [fêe, Fr.]—1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton*.—2. Faith. [foi, Fr.] *Spenser*.
 FE'ABERRY, fê'âb-êr-ê, s. A gooseberry.
 To FE'AGUE, fê'âg, v. a. [fegen, German, to sweep.] To whip; to chastise.
 FE'ALTY, fê'âlté, s. [fealté, Fr.] Duty due to a superior lord. *Milton*.
 FE'AL, fêr, s. [fe-pa, Sax.]—1. Dread; terror; apprehension of danger. *Locke*.—2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Genesis*.—3. Anxiety; solicitude. *Macca-bees*.—4. That which causes fear. *Shakspeare*.—5. Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiah*.
 FE'AR, fêr, s. [fæpa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.
 To FE'AR, fêr, v. a. [feapan, Sax.]—1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror. *Dryden*.—2. To fright; to make afraid.
 To FE'AR, fêr, v. n.—1. To live in horror; to be afraid. *Shakspeare*.—2. To be anxious. *Dryden*.
 FE'ARFUL, fêr'fûl, or fê'fûl, a.—1. Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shakspeare*.—2. Afraid. *Drives*.—3. Awful; to be revered. *Exodus*.—4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotson*.
 FE'ARFULLY, fêr'fûl-lé, or fê'fûl-lé, ad. [from fearful.]—1. Timorously; in fear. *Shakspeare*.—2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare*.
 FE'ARFULNESS, fêr'fûl-nês, or fê'fûl-nês, s. [from fearful.]—1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.—2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South*.
 FE'ARLESSLY, fêr'fê-lê, ad. [from fearless.] Without terrors. *Drey of Piety*.
 FE'ARLESSNESS, fêr'fê-lês-nês, s. [from fearless.] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon*.
 FE'ARLESS, fêr'fê-lês, a. [from fear.] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple*.
 FEASIBILITY, fê-zê-â-bl-ê-té, s. [from feasible.] A thing practicable. *Brown*.
 FE'ASIBLE, fê-zê-bl, a. [feasible, Fr.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Clarville*.
 FE'ASIBLENESS, fê-zê-â-bl-nês, s. [from feasible.] Feasibility; practicableness; practicability.
 FE'ASIBLY, fê-zê-bl-ê, ad. [from feasible.] Practicably.
 FEAST, fêst, s. [feste, French.]—1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesis*.—2. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shakspeare*.—3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke*.
 To FEAST, fêst, v. n. To eat sumptuously.
 To FEAST, fêst, v. a.—1. To entertain sumptuously. *Hayward*.—2. To delight; to pamper.
 FE'ASTER, fêst'ûr, s. [from feast.]—1. One that fares sumptuously. *Taylor*.—2. One that entertains magnificently.
 FE'ASTFUL, fêst'fûl, a. [feast and full.]—1. Festive; joyful. *Milton*.—2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope*.
 FE'ASTRITE, fêst'ûr-îte, s. [feast and rite.] Custom observed in entertainments. *Philips*.
 FEAT, fête, s. [fait, French.]—1. Act; deed; action. *Spenser*.—2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon*.
 FEAT, fête, a. [fait, Fr.]—1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakspeare*.—2. Nice; neat. *Shakespeare*.
 To FEAT, fête, v. a. [from the adjective.] To fashion. *Shakspeare Cymbeline*.
 FE'ATEOUS, fê'tê-ûs, or fê'tshê-ûs, a. Neat; dexterous.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâu—âé, mêt, —pinc, pîn;—

FE'ATEOUSLY, fê'tê-âs-lê, or fê'tshê-âs-lê, a. Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser*.

FE'ATHER, fê'th'âr, s. [Feden, Saxon].—1. The plumage of birds. *Newton*.—2. An ornament; an empty title.—3. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling hair. *Farrier's Dirt*.

To FE'ATHER, fê'th'âr, v. a.—[from the noun].—1. To dress in feathers.—2. To fit with feathers.—3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden*.—4. To enrich; to adorn. *Baron*.—5. To FEATHER one's nest. To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED, fê'th'âr-bêd, s. [feather and bed.] A bed stuffed with feathers. *Danne*.

FE'ATHERCINCTURED, fê'th'âr-sink-tshûrî, a. Girt round with feathers. *Gray*.

FE'ATHERDRIVER, fê'th'âr-dri-vûr, s. [feather and drive.] One that cleanses feathers. *Derham*.

FE'ATHERED, fê'th'âr-d, a. [from feather].—1. Clothed with feathers. *Dryden*.—2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers, as an arrow.

FE'ATHEREDGE, fê'th'âr-êdje, s. Boards or planks, that have one edge thinner than another, are call'd featheredge stuff. *Moxon*.

FE'ATHEREDGE, fê'th'âr-êdje, a. [feather and edge.] Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer*.

FE'ATHERFEW, fê'th'âr-fê, s. A plant. *Mortimer*.

FE'ATHERLESS, fê'th'âr-lêss, a. [from feather.] Being without feathers. *Howel*.

FE'ATHERSELLER, fê'th'âr-sêl-lâr, s. [feather and seller.] One who sells feathers.

FE'ATHERY, fê'th'âr-ê, a. [from feather.] Clothed with feathers. *Milton*.

FE'ATLY, fê'tê-lê, ad. [from feat.] Neatly; nimbly. *Tickell*.

FE'ATNESS, fê'tê-nêss, s. [from feat.] Neatness; dexterity.

FE'ATURE, fê'tshûre, s. [faiture, old Fr.].—1. The cast or make of the face. *Shaks*.—2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

To FE'ATURE, fê'tshûre, v. a. To resemble in countenance. *Shakspeare*.

FE'ATURED, fê'tshûr-d, a. Graced with good features. *Shaks. Much Ado*.

To FEAZE, fêze, v. a. To untwist the end of a rope.

To FEBRI'CIATE, fê-brîs-ê-tate, v. a. [febriator, Lat.] To be in a fever.

FEBRI'FICK, fê-brî-fîk, a. [from febris and facio, Latin.] Feverish. *Chesterfield*.

FEBRIFUGE, fê-brî-fêdje, s. [febris and fugo, Lat.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Floyer*

FE'BRIFUGE, fê-brî-fêdje, a. Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbuthnot*.

FE'BRIL, fê-brî-l, a. [febrilis, Lat.] Constituting a fever; caused by a fever. *Harvey*.

FE'BRUARY, fê-brû-âr-rê, s. [Februarius, Latin.] The name of the second month of the year.

FE'CES, fê-sêz, s. [feces, Lat.].—1. Drags; lees; sediment; subsidence.—2. Excrement. *Arbuthnot*.

FE'CULENCE, fêk'û-lênse, } s.

FE'CULENCY, fêk'û-lênse, } s.

[fœculentus, Latin].—1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.—2. Lees; feces; sediment; drags. *Boyle*.

FE'CULENT, fêk'û-lên-t, s. [fœculentus, Lat.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Glanville*.

FECUND, fêk'ûnd, a. [fœcundus, Latin.] Fruitful; prolific. *Ghaunt*.

FECUNDATION, fêk'ûn-dâ-shûn, s. [fœcundo, Latin.] The act of making prolific. *Brown*.

To FECUNDIFY, fêk'ûn-dê-fî, v. a. To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fêk'ûn-dê-tê, s. [fœcondité, Fr.] Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth. *Woodward*.

FED, fêd. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*. *Pope*.

FE'DARY, fêd'âr-rê, s. A partner; or a dependant. *Shakspeare*.

FE'DERAL, fêd'êr-âl, a. [from fœdus, Lat.] Relating to league or conduct. *Hammond*.

FE'DERARY fêd'êr-âr, s. [from fœdus, Lat.] A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakspeare*.

FE'DERATE, fêd'êr-âte, a. [fœderatus, Latin.] Leagued.

FEDERATION, fêd'êr-â-shûn, s. [from federate.] A league. *Burke*.

FEE, fê, s. [Fœ, Saxon].—1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. *Cowel*.—2. Property; peculiarity. *Shaks*.—3. Reward; gratification; recompense.—4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. *Shaks*.—5. Rewards paid to physicians or lawyers.

To FEE, fê, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To reward; to pay. *South*.—2. To bribe. *Shaks*.—3. To keep in hire. *Shakspeare*.

FEE'FARM, fê'fârm, s. [fee and farm.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord. *Davies*.

FE'EBLE, fê'bl, a. [foible, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; sickly. *Smith*.

To FE'EBLE, fê'bl, v. a. [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. *Shakspeare*.

FEEDLEMI'NDED, fê-h'mînd'êd, a. [feeble and mind.] Weak of mind. *Thessalonians*.

FE'EBLENESS, fê'bl-ên-êss, s. [from feeble.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. *South*.

FE'EBLY, fê'bl-ê, ad. [from feeble.] Weakly; without strength. *Dryden*.

To FEED, fêd, v. a. [fœdan, Goth. fœdan, Saxon].—1. To supply with food. *Arbuthnot*.—2. To supply; to furnish. *Addison*.—3. To graze; to consume by cattle. *Mortimer*.—4. To nourish; to cherish. *Prior*.—5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles*.

—6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon*.

To FEED, fêd, v. n.—1. To take food. *Shaks*.—2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple*.—3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed. *Esodus*.—4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED, fêd, s. [from the verb].—1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney*.—2. Pasture. *Shakspeare*.

FE'EDER, fêd'êr, s. [from feed].—1. One that gives food. *Denham*.—2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shaks*.—3. One that eats. *Brown*.—4. One that eats nicely.

FEED'ING, fêd'îng, s. [from feed.] Rich pasture. *Shaks. Winter's Tale*.

To FEEL, fêl, v. n. pret. felt; part. pass. felt. [fœlan, Saxon].—1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Addison*.—2. To sarch by feeling.—3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil. *Pope*.—4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp*.

To FEEL, fêl, v. a.—1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges*.—2. To try, to sound. *Shaks*.—3. To have sense of, as painful or pleasant. *Cicero*.—4. To be affected by. *Shaks*.—5. To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakspeare*.

FEEL, fêl, s. [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch. *Sharp*.

FEELER, fêl'êr, s. [from feel].—1. One that feels. *Shaks*.—2. The horn or antenna of insects. *Derham*.

FEEL'ING, fêl'îng, particip. a. [from feel].—1. Expressive of great sensibility. *Sidney*.—2. Sensibly felt. *Sutherland*.

FEEL'ING, fêl'îng, s. [from feel].—1. The sense of touch. *Milton*.—2. Sensibility; tenderness. *Bacon*.—3. Perception. *Watts*.

FEEL'INGLY, fêl'îng-lê, ad. [from feeling].—1. With expression of great sensibility. *Sidney*.—2. So as to be sensibly felt. *Raleigh*.

FEET, fêt, s. The plural of foot. *Pope*.

FEET'LESS, fêt-lêss, a. [from feet.] Without feet. *Camden*.

To FEIGN, fâne, v. a. [feindre, Fr.].—1. To invent. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To make a show of. *Spenser*.—3. To make a show of; to do upon some false pretence. *Pope*.—4. To dissimble; to conceal. *Spenser*.

To FEIGN, fâne, v. n. To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakspeare*.

FEIGNEDLY, fâne'êd-lê, ad. [from feign.] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon*.

FEIGNEDNESS, fâne'êd-nêss, s. [from feigned.] Insincerity. *Shakspeare*.

FEIGNER, fâne'êr, s. [from feign.] Inventor; contriver of a fictious. *Ben Jonson*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, bûti;—ôli;—pôdand;—thin, THIS.

FELP, fânt, participial a. [for feign'd; or feint, Fr.] False.

FELT, fânt, s. [feint, Fr.]—1. A false appearance. *Spectator*.—2. A mock assault. *Prior*.

FEL'LANDERS, fêl'ân-dâr-z, s. Worms in hawks-*Antisworth*.

To FEL'PICATE, fêl'pê-tâte, v. a. [feliciter, Fr.]—1. To make happy. *Watts*.—2. To congratulate. *Brown*.

FELICITATION, fêl'pê-tâ'sh'ân, s. [from felicitate.] Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fêl'pê-tâs, a. [felix, Latin.] Happy.

FELICITY, fêl'pê-tê, s. [felicitas, Lat.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness. *Arbutnot*.

FEL'LINE, fêl'line, a. [felinus, Lat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew*.

FELL, fêl, a. [felle, Sax.]—1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax*.—2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope*.

FELL, fêl, s. [f. ll., Saxon.] The skin; the hide. *Shakspeare*.

To FELL, fêl, v. a. [fellen, German.]—1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.—2. To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden*

FELL, fêl, The preretite of *To fall*. *Milton*.

FEL'LEH, fêl'êr, s. [from fell.] One that hews down. *Isiah*.

FEL'LFLOUOUS, fêl'f'p'ô-ûs, a. [fel and fluo, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Diet*.

FEL'LLMONG'ER, fêl'f'mông-gâr, s. [from fell.] A dealer in hides.

FEL'LNESSE, fêl'nês, s. [from fell.] Cruelty; savageness; fury. *Spenser*.

FEL'LOE, fêl'p, s. [Elge Danish.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakspeare*.

FELLOW, fêl'p, s.—1. A companion; one with whom we consort. *Ascham*.—2. An associate; one united in the same affair. *Dryden*.—3. One of the same kind. *Waller*.—4. Equal; peer. *Fairfax*.—5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair. *Addison*.—6. One like another; as, this knave hath not his fellow.—7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with contempt; as, an honest or sorry fellow.—8. Mean wretch; sorry rascal. *Swift*.—9. A member of a college that shares its revenue.

To FELLOW, fêl'p, v. a. To suit with; to pair with. *Shakspeare*.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fêl'p-kôm'ôn-âr, s.—1. One who has the same right of common.—2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dine with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fêl'p-krê-ât'ur, s. One that has the same Creator. *Watts*.

FELLOW-HEIR, fêl'p-êr, s. Coheir. *Ephesians*.

FELLOW-HELPER, fêl'p-êl'p'âr, s. Coadjutor. *John*.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fêl'p-lâ-bô-r-âr, s. One who labours in the same design. *Dryden*.

FELLOW-MEMBER, fêl'p-mê-m'bâr, s. Member of the same body or society. *Whole Duty*.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fêl'p-sêr-v'ânt, s. One that has the same master. *Milton*.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fêl'p-sô-l'âr, s. One who fights under the same commander. *Shakspeare*.

FELLOW-STREAM, fêl'p-strê-m, s. A stream in the vicinity. *Shenstone*.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fêl'p-st'û-dênt, s. One who studies in company with another. *Watts*.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fêl'p-s'û-f'âr-âr, s. One who shares in the same evils. *Addison*.

FELLOW-FEELING, fêl'p-fêl'ing, s. [fellow and feeling.]—1. Sympathy. *L'Entrange*.—2. Combination; joint interest. *Arbutnot*.

FELLOW-LIKE, fêl'p-l'ike, } a.

FELLOWLY, fêl'p-lê, } a. [fellow and like.] Like a companion, on equal terms. *Carew*.

FELLOWSHIP, fêl'p-sh'ip, s. [from fellow.]—1. Companionship; consort; society. *Calamy*.—2. Association; confederacy; combination. *Knolles*.—3. Equality.—4. Partnership; joint interest. *Dryden*.—5. Company; state of being together. *Shaks*.—6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure. *Bacon*.—7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments.

Clarendon.—8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue. *Swift*.—9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. *Cocker*.

FELLOW-WORKER, fêl'p-wôr-k'âr, s. One who works in the same design. *Colossians*, ch. 4.

FEL'LLY, fêl'le, ad. [from fell.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely. *Spenser*.

FEL'LODESE, fêl'p-dê-sê, s. [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FEL'LOE, fêl'p, s. [felon, Fr.]—1. One who has committed a capital crime.—2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane. *Wiemann*.

FEL'ON, fêl'ôn, a. Cruel; traitorous; inhuman. *Pope*.

FEL'ONIOUS, fêl'ôn-ûs, a. [from felon.]—1. Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant. *Wotton*.—2. Wicked in a great degree. *Spenser*.

FEL'ONIOUSLY, fêl'ôn-ûs-lê, ad. [from felonious.] In a felonious way.

FEL'ONY, fêl'ôn-ê, s. [felonie, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakspeare*.

FELT, fêl, The preretite of *feel*.

FELT, fêl, s. [felt, Sax.]—1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shaks*.—2. A hide or skin. *Mortimer*.

To FELT, fêl, v. a. [from the noun.] To unite without weaving. *Hale*.

To FELT'ER, fêl'êr, v. a. [from felt.] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax*.

FEL'UCCA, fêl'û-k'â, s. [fêlu, Fr.] A small open boat with six oars.

FEM'ALE, fê'mâle, s. [femelle, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Shakspeare*.

FEM'ALE, fê'mâle, a. Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Dryden*.

FEME COVERT, fêm, s. [French.] A married woman. *Blount*.

FEME SOLE, fêm, s. [Fr.] A single woman.

FEMINA'LITY, fêm-ê-nâ-r'ê-tê, s. [from femina, Lat.] Female nature. *Brown*.

FEM'ININE, fêm'ên-ûn, s. [feminius, Lat.]—1. Of the sex that brings young; female.—2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton*.—3. Effeminate; emasculated. *Raleigh*.

FEM'ININE, fêm'ên-în, s. A she; one of the sex that brings young. *Milton*.

FEM'ORAL, fêm'ô-râl, a. [femorialis, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp*.

FEN, fên, s. [fenn, Saxon.] A marsh; low and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot*.

FEN'BERRY, fên'bêr-rê, s. [fên and berry.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner*.

FENCE, fênse, s. [from defence.]—1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.—2. Enclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden*.—3. The art of fencing; defence. *Shaks*.—4. Skill in defence. *Shakspeare*.

To FENCE, fênse, v. a.—1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge. *Fairfax*.—2. To guard. *Milton*.

To FENCE, fênse, v. a.—1. To practise the arts of manual defence. *Locke*.—2. To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke*.—3. To fight according to art. *Dryden*.

FENCELESS, fênse-lês, a. [from fence.] Without enclosure; open. *Romeo*.

FENC'ER, fên'sâr, s. [from fence.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert*.

FENCIBLE, fên'ê-bl, a. [from fence.] Capable of defence.

FENCING-MASTER, fên'sing-mâs-târ, s. [fence and master] One who teaches the use of weapons. *Locke*.

FENCINGSCHOOL, fên'sing-skôol, s. [fence and school.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke*.

To FEND, fênd, v. a. [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden*.

To FEND, fênd, v. n. To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke*.

FEN'DER, fên'dâr, s. [from fend.]—1. An iron plate laid before the fire, to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.—2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

Fâte, fâc, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—plnc, plu;—

FE'NESTRAL, fê'nês-trâl, a. Belonging to a window.

FENERA'TION, fê'n-êr-â'shûn, s. [feneratio, Lat.] Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*

FE'NUGREEK, fê'n-û-grêêk, s. [fanum Græcum, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

FE'NNEL, fê'n-nêl, s. [feniculum, Lat.] A plant of strong scent. *Miller.*

FE'NNELFLOWER, fê'n-nêl-flôû-ûr, s. A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT, fê'n-nêl-jî-ânt, s. A plant.

FE'NNY, fê'n-nê, a. [from fên.]—1. Marshy, boggy; moorish. *Prior.*—2. Inhabiting the marsh. *Shaks.*

FE'NNYSTONES, fê'n-nû-stônes, s. A plant.

FE'NSUCKED, fê'n'sûk, a. [fen and suck.] Sucked out of marshes. *Shakspeare.*

FE'OD, fûde, s. [feodum, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL, fû-dâl, a. [feodal, Fr. from feod.] Held from another.

FEODALITY, fû-dâl-ê-tê, s. Feodal system. *Burke.*

FE'ODARY, fû-dâ-rê, s. [from feodum, Lat.] One that holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. *Hammund.*

FE'ODATARY, fû-dâ-tâ-rê, s. A tenant who holds his estate by feodal service. *Termes de la Ley.*

To FE'OFF, fê'f, v. a. [to offere, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FE'OFFER, fê'f-êr, s. [feoffatus, Lat. fesse, Fr.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*

FE'OFFER, fê'f-ûr, s. [feoffator, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.

FE'OFFMENT, fê'f-mênt, s. [feoffamentum, Latin.] The act of granting possession. *Cæcel.*

FERA'CILITY, fê-râs-ê-tê, s. [feracitas, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dict.*

FER'AL, fê-râl, a. [feralis, Latin.] Funereal; mournful.

FERIA'TION, fê-rê-â'shûn, s. [feriatio, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*

FER'INE, fê-rî-ne, a. [ferinus, Lat.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*

FER'INENESS, fê-rî-nê's, s. [from ferine.] Barbarity; savageness. *Hale.*

FER'ITY, fê-rê-tê, s. [feritas, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Woodward.*

To FERME'NT, fêr-mênt', v. a. [fermento, Latin.] To exalt or rarefy by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*

To FERME'NT, fêr-mênt', v. n. To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT, fêr-mênt, s. [ferment, Fr fermentum, Lat.]—1. That which causes intestine motion. *Floyer.*—2. The intestine motion; tumult.

FERME'NTABLE, fêr-mênt-â-bl, a. [from ferment.] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fêr-mênt-âl, a. [from ferment.] Having power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION, fêr-mênt-â'shûn, s. [fermentatio, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarefies and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles; as when leaven or yeast rarefies and ferments bread or wort. *Harris, Boyle.*

FERME'NTATIVE, fêr-mênt-â-tîv, a. [from ferment.] Causing fermentation. *Arbutnot.*

FERN, fêrn, s. [Farn, Sax.] A plant.

FERN-BRAKE, fêrn-brâke, s. Thicket or bush of fern. *Euclyp.*

FERN-SEED, fêrn-sêdd, s. The seed of fern. *Shakspeare.*

FE'BNY, fê'r-nê, a. [from fern.] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS, fê-rô'shûs, a. [ferox, Lat. ferocia, Fr.]—1. Savage; fierce.—2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*

FERO'CITY, fê-rô's-ê-tê, s. [ferocitas, Latin; ferocité, French.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness. *Addison.*

FER'REOUS, fêr-rê-ûs, a. [ferreus, Lat.] Made of iron; containing iron. *Brown.*

FE'RRRET, fê'r-rêt, s. [fured, Welsh; ferret, Dutch.]—1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout,

used to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*—2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FE'RRRET, fê'r-rêt, v. n. [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER, fê'r-rê-têr, s. [from ferret.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIDGE, fêr-rê-dje, s. [from ferry.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, fêr-rû-jîn-ûs, a. [ferrogineus, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Roy.*

FE'RRULE, fê'r-rûl, s. [from ferrum, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from craceling. *Roy.*

To FE'RRY, fê'r-rê, v. a. [Feron, to pass, Sax.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenser.*

To FE'RRY, fê'r-rê, v. n. To pass over water in a vessel of carriage. *Milton.*

FE'RRY, fê'r-rê, s. [from the verb.]—1. A vessel of carriage. *Shaks.*—2. The passage over which the ferry boat passes.

FE'RRYMAN, fê'r-rê-mân, s. [ferry and man.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers. *Rescoveum.*

FERTH, or FORTH, fêrth, Common terminations. The same as in English an army. *Gibson.*

FERTILE, fêr-tîl, a. [fertile, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*

FERTILENESS, fêr-tî-nê's, s. [from fertile.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTILIZE, fêr-tî-lî-zê, v. a. [from fertile.] To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*

FERTILITY, fêr-tî-ê-tê, s. [fertilitas, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Raleigh.*

To FERTILIZE, fêr-tî-lî-zê, v. a. [fertiliiser, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward.*

FERTILY, fêr-tî-ê, ad. [from fertile.] Fruitfully; plenteously.

FERVENCY, fêr-vên-sê, s. [fervens, Lat.]—1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness. *Shaks.*—2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

FERVENT, fêr-vênt, a. [fervens, Lat.]—1. Hot; boiling. *Wotton.*—2. Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.*—3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts.*

FERVENTLY, fêr-vênt-ê, ad. [from fervent.]—1. Eagerly; vehemently. *Spenser.*—2. With pious ardour. *Calvaryans.*

FERVID, fêr-vîd, a. [fervidus, Lat.]—1. Hot; burning; boiling.—2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY, fêr-vîd-ê-tê, s. [from fervid.]—1. Heat.—2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dict.*

FERVIDNESS, fêr-vîd-nê's, s. [from fervid.] Ardour of mind; zeal. *Bentley.*

FERULA, fêr-û-lâ, s. [ferule, Fr.] An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand. *Shaks.*

To FE'RULE, fêr-rûl, v. a. To chastise with the ferula.

FERVOUR, fêr-vûr, s. [fervor, Lat. fervor, Fr.]—1. Heat; warmth. *Waller.*—2. Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*

FE'SCENNINE, fê'sên-nî-ne, a. [from Fescennium in old Italy, where licentious songs were first in vogue.] Licentious. *Ben Jonson.*

FE'SCENNINE, fê'sên-nî-ne, a. [the adjective by which the poets.] A nuptial song. *Cartwright.*

FE'SCUE, fê'skû, s. [festu, Fr.] A small wire, by which those who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*

FE'SELS, fê'sêls, s. A kind of base grain. *May.*

FESSE, fê's, s. [In heraldry.] The fesse is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band, or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. *Poachan.*

FESTAL, fê's-tâl, a. [festalis, barbarous Latin.] Belonging to a feast, festive, joyous. *Chesterfield.*

To FE'STER, fê's-têr, v. n. To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*

FE'STINATE, fê's-tê-nâ-te, a. [festinatus, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. *Shakspeare.*

FE'STINATELY, fê's-tê-nâ-tê-ê, ad. [from festinate.] Hastily; speedily. *Shakspeare.*

FESTINA'TION, fê's-tê-nâ'shûn, s. [festinatio, Lat.] Haste; hurry.

nò, nôve, nôr, nôt, —tâbe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôund—thin, THIS.

FESTIVAL, fê'stî-vâl, a. [festivus, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous. *Aeternity.*
FESTIVAL, fê'stî-vâl, s. Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys.*
FESTIVE, fê'stîv, a. [festivus, Lat.] Joyous; gay. *Thomson.*
FESTIVITY, fê'stîvî-tê, s. [festivitas, Lat.]—1. Festival; time of rejoicing. *South.*—2. Gayety; joyfulness. *Taylor.*
FESTOON, fê'stôôn, s. [feston, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together. *Harris.*
FESTUCINE, fê'stû'sîn, a. [festuca, Lat.] Straw-colour. *Brown.*
FESTUCOUS, fê'stû'kûs, a. [festuca, Lat.] Formed of straw. *Brown.*
FEET, fê't, v. a. To fetch. *Jeremiah.*
FEET, fê't, s. A piece. *Drayton.*
FEETCH, fê'tsh, v. a. præter. fetched. [F. cean, Saxon.]—1. To go and bring. *Waller.*—2. To drive; to draw. *Shaks.*—3. To strike at a distance. *Bacon.*—4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation. *Addison.*—5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderson.*—6. To produce by some kind of force; to fetch blood. *Addison.*—7. To perform any exertion. *Kneller.*—8. To perform with suddenness or violence; to fetch a caper. *Addison.*—9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to; they fetched the port. *Chapman.*—10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*
FEETCH, fê'tsh, v. n. To move with a quick return. *Shakespeare.*
FETCH, fê'tsh, s. [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is directly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*
FETCHER, fê'tsh'âr, s. [from to fetch.] One that fetches.
FETID, fê'tîd, a. [fetidus, Lat.] Stinking; having a small strong and offensive. *Arbutnot.*
FETIDNESS, fê'tîd-nê's, s. [from fetid.] The quality of stinking.
FETLOCK, fê'tlôk, s. [fæt and loek.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint.
FETOR, fê'tôr, s. [fëtor, Lat.] A stink; stench. *Arbutnot.*
FETTER, fê't'âr, s. It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters.* Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*
TO FETTER, fê't'âr, v. a. [from the noun.] To enchain; to shackles; to tie. *Bramhall.*
FETTERLESS, fê't'âr-lê's, a. [fetter and less.] Free from restraint.
TO FETTER, fê't'âr, v. n. To do trifling business. *Swift.*
FETUS, fê'tûs, s. [fœtus, Lat.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*
FEUD, fê'd, s. [F. aho, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention. *Addison.*
FEUDAL, fê'dâl, a. [feudalis, low Lat.] Pertaining to feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord; dependent, held by tenure. *Hale.*
FEUDATORY, fê'dâ-tôr-ê, s. [from feud.] One who holds not in chief; but by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*
FEVER, fê'vâr, s. [febris, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. *Locke.*
TO FEVER, fê'vâr, v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakespeare.*
FEVERET, fê'vâr-ê't, s. [from fever.] A slight fever; feverula. *Ayliffe.*
FEVERFEW, fê'vâr-fê'u, s. [febris and fugo, Lat.] An herb.
FEVERISH, fê'vâr-ish, a. [from fever.]—1. Troubled with a fever. *Creech.*—2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.*—3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*—4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*
FEVERISHNESS, fê'vâr-ish-nê's, s. [from feverish.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
FEVEROUS, fê'vâr-û's, a. [fevroux-se, Fr.]—1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shaks.*—2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*—3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

FEVERY, fê'vâr-ê, a. [from fever.] Diseased with a fever. *Ben Jonson.*
FEUILLAGE, fê'vî-lâje, s. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*
FEUILLEMORT, fê'vî-lê-môrt, s. [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *phlegmat.*
FEUTERER, fê'tûr-êr, s. A dog-keeper.
FEW, fê'u, a. [fœo, Saxon.]—1. Not many; not numerous. *Berkeley.*—2. In few. In not many words. *Hooker.*
FEWEL, fê'vîl, s. [feu, Fr.] Combustible matter; as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*
TO FEWEL, fê'vîl, v. a. [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*
FEWNESS, fê'vî-nê's, s. [from few.]—1. Paucity; smallness of number. *Dryden.*—2. Paucity of words. *Shakspear.*
TO FEY, fê'v, v. a. To cleanse a ditch. *Tusser.*
FIAT, fî'ât, [Lat.] A decree. *Garth's Ovid.*
FAUNT, fî'âwnt, s. [fiant, Lat.] Warrant. *Spenser's Hubberd.*
FIB, fî'b, s. A lie; a falsehood. *Pope.*
TO FIB, fî'b, v. n. 'To lie; to tell lies. *Arbutnot.*
FIBBER, fî'b'bâr, s. [from fib.] A teller of fibs.
FIBRE, fî'b'rê, s. [fibre, Fr. fibra, Lat.] A small thread or string. *Pope.*
FIBRIL, fî'b'rîl, s. [fibrille, Fr.] A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*
FIBROUS, fî'b'rûs, a. [fibreux, Fr.] Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*
FIBULA, fî'b'û-lâ, s. [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*
FICKLE, fî'k'kl, a. [ficol, Sax.]—1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Milton.*—2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*
FICKLENESS, fî'k'kl-nê's, s. [from fickle.] Inconstancy; unsteadiness; inconstancy. *Sidney.*
FICKLY, fî'k'kl-ê, ad. [from fickle.] Without certainty or stability. *Southern.*
FICO, fî'k'ô, s. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*
FICTILE, fî'k'îl, a. [fictilis, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*
FICTION, fî'k'îshûn, s. [fictio, Latin.]—1. The act of feigning and inventing. *Stillingfleet.*—2. The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.*—3. A falsehood, a lie.
FICTIOUS, fî'k'îshûs, a. Fictitious; imaginary. *Prior.*
FICTITIOUS, fî'k'îsh'ûs, a. [fictitious, Latin.]—1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.—2. Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.*—3. Not real; not true. *Addison.*
FICTITIOUSLY, fî'k'îsh'ûs-ê, ad. [from fictitious.] Falsely; counterfeitedly. *Brown.*
FID, fîd, s. [fida, Italian.] A pointed iron.
FIDDLE, fî'd'îl, s. [Fœdicæ, Sax.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin. *Stillingfleet.*
TO FIDDLE, fî'd'îl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To play upon the fiddle. *Bacon.*—2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbutnot.*
FIDDLEFADDLE, fî'd'îl-fâd-dl, s. [A cant word.] Trifles. *Suetator.*
FIDDLEFADDLE, fî'd'îl-fâd-dl, a. Trifling; being needless trouble. *Arbutnot.*
FIDDLER, fî'd'îl-âr, s. [from fiddle.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben Jonson.*
FIDDLESTICK, fî'd'îl-stîk, s. [fiddle and stick.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*
FIDDLESTRING, fî'd'îl-strîng, s. [fiddle and string.] The string of a fiddle. *Arbutnot.*
FIDELITY, fî-dê'lî-tê, s. [fideltas, Latin.]—1. Honesty; veracity. *Hooker.*—2. Faithful adherence. *Clayke.*
TO FUDGE, fîdje. } v. n.
TO FUDGE, fîdje't, }
 [A cant word.] To move humbly and irregularly. *Swift.*
FIDGET, fîdje't, s. [a cant word, from the verb.] Restless agitation. *Gray's L. Story.*
FIDUCIAL, fî-dû'shâl, s. [fiducia, Lat.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*

Fâte, fâi, fâil, fât, -mê, mêt; -plie, plin; -

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-âr-ê, s. [fiduciarius, Lat.]—1. One who holds any thing in trust.—2. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond*.

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-âr-ê, a.—1. Confident; steady; undoubting. *Wake*.—2. Not to be doubted. *Howel*.

FIEF, fêêf, s. [fief, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior. *Arbuthnot*.

FIELD, fêêld, s. [fild, Sax.]—1. Ground not inhabited; not built on. *Raleigh*.—2. Ground not enclosed. *Mortimer*.—3. Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope*.—4. The open country opposed to quarters.—5. The ground of battle. *Milton*.—6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field. *Shaks*.—7. A wide expanse. *Dryden*.—8. Space; compass; extent. *Smalbridge*.—9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn. *Dryden*.—10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED, fêêldêd, a. [from field.] Being in field of battle. *Shakspeare*.

FIELD-BASIL, fêêld'bâz-il, s. [field and basil.] A plant. *Miller*.

FIELDBED, fêêld'bêd, s. [field and bed.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

FIELDFARE, fêêld'fâre, s. [feld and fapan, Sax.] A bird. *Bacon*.

FIELDMARSHAL, fêêld'mâr-shâl, s. [field and marshal.] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE, fêêld'môûse, s. [field and mouse.] A mouse that burrows in banks. *Dryden*.

FIELDOFFICER, fêêld'ôffîs-âr, s. [field and officer.] An officer whose command in the field extends to the whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fêêld'pêsse, s. [field and piece.] Small cannon used in battl's, but not in sieges.

FIELD-SPORTS, fêêld'spôrts, s. Diversions of shooting and hunting. *Chesterfield*.

FIEND, fêênd, s. [frend, Saxon.]—1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan. *Shaks*.—2. An infernal being. *Ben Jonson*.

PIERCE, fêêrse, or fêrse, a. [fir, Fr.]—1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. *Job*.—2. Vehement in rage; eager for mischief.—3. Violent; outrageous. *Genesis*.—4. Passionate; angry; furious. *Shaks*.—5. Strong; forcible. *James*.

FIERCELY, fêêrse'lê, or fêrse'lê, ad. [from fierce.] Viciously; furiously. *Knolies*.

FIERCENESS, fêêrse'nês, or fêrse'nês, s. [from fierce.]—1. Ferocity; savageness. *Swift*.—2. Eagerness for blood; fury. *Sidney*.—3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger.—4. Violence; outrageous passion. *Dryden*.

FIERFACIAS, fî-êr-ê-fâ'shûs, s. [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages. *Cowel*.

FIERINESS, fî-êr-ê-rês, s. [from fiery.]—1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle*.—2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fî-êr-ê, a. [from fire.]—1. Consisting of fire. *Spenser*.—2. Hot like fire. *Shaks*.—3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shaks*.—4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Shaks*.—5. Unrestrained; fierce. *Dryden*.—6. Heated by fire. *Hooker*. *Pope*.

FIFE, fîf, s. [fifre, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakspeare*.

FIFTEEN, fîf'têên, a. [fýftýne, Sax.] Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fîf'têênth, a. [fýftýoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fîfth, a. [fýfta, Sax.]—1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.—2. All the ordinals are taken for the part which they express; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift*.

FIFTEENTH, fîf'têênth, s. An old tax, being the fifteenth part of all the moveables belonging to a subject. *Blacksone*.

FIFTHLY, fîfth'lê, ad. [from fifth.] In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fîf'tê-êth, a. [fýfteogða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty. *Newton*.

FIFTY, fîf'tê, a. [fýftý, Sax.] Five tens.

FIG, fîg, s. [ficus, Latin; figue, French.]—1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope*.—2. The fruit of the figtree. *Arbuthnot*.

To FIG, fîg, v. a.—1. To insult with fies or contemptuous notions of the fingers. *Shaks*.—2. To put something useless into one's head. *L'Es-trange*.

FIGAPPLE, fîg'âp-pl, s. A fruit. *Mortimer*.

FIGENT, fîg'ênt, s. [from figo, Lat.] Retentive. *Eastward Hoë*.

FIGMARIGOLD, fîg'mâr-ê-gôld, s. A plant. *Miller*.

To FIGHT, fîte, v. n. [preter. fought; part. pass. fought. [prehtan, Sax.]]—1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms.—2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. *Esdra*.—3. To act as a soldier in any case. *Addison*.—4. To contend. *Sandys*.

To FIGHT, fîte, v. a. To war against; to combat against. *Dryden*.

FIGHT, fîte, s. [from the verb.]—1. Battle.—2. Combat; duel. *Dryden*.—3. Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Diet*.

FIGHTER, fît'âr, s. [from fight.] Warrior; duelist. *Shakspeare*.

FIGHTING, fî'ting, participial a. [from fight.]—1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles*.—2. Occupied by war. *Pope*.

FIGMENT, fîg'mênt, s. [figmentum, Latin.] An invention; the idea feigned. *Brown*.

FIGPECKER, fîg'pêk-kâr, s. [fig and peck.] A bird.

FIGULATE, fîg'û-lâte, a. [from figulus, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE, fîg'û-râ-bl, a. [from figura, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water. *Bacon*.

FIGURABILITY, fîg'û-râ-blv'ê-tê, s. [from figurable.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, fîg'û-râl, a. [from figure.] Represented by delineation. *Brown*.

FIGURATE, fîg'û-râte, a. [figuratus, Lat.]—1. Of a certain and determined form. *Bacon*.—2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, figurate stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the d-logs.

FIGURATION, fîg'û-râ'shûn, s. [figuratio, Lat.]—1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon*.—2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon*.

FIGURATIVE, fîg'û-râ-tiv, a. [figurativ, Fr.]—1. Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker*.—2. Not literal. *Sillingsfleet*.—3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations. *Dryden*.

FIGURATIVELY, fîg'û-râ-tiv'lê, ad. [from figurative.] By a figure in the sense different from that which words originally imply. *Hammond*.

FIGURE, fîg'ûre, s. [figura, Lat.]—1. The form of any thing as terminating by the outline. *Boyle*.—2. Shape; form; semblance. *Shaks*.—3. Person; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clartass*.—4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addison*.—5. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. *Addis*.—6. Representations in painting. *Dryden*.—7. Arrangement; disposition; modification. *Watts*.—8. A character denoting a number. *South*.—9. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shaks*.—10. [In theology.] Type, representative. *Romans*.—11. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers. *Sillingsfleet*.—12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE, fîg'ûre, v. a. [figuro, Latin.]—1. To form into any determinate shape.—2. To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spenser*.—3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shaks*.—4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shaks*.—3. Tô

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nô, môve, nôr, nôç;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin. THIS.

represent by typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker, Donne*.—6. To image in the mind. *Temple*.
 —7. To picture; to loreshow. *Shaks*.—8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke*.
FIGURE-FLINGER, fîg'ûre-flîng'ûr, s. [figure and fling.] A pretender to astrology. *Collier*.
FIGWORT, fîg'wôrt, s. [fig and wort.] A plant.
FILACEOUS, î-lâ'shûs, a. [from filum, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon*.
FILACER, fîfâ-sûr, s. [filazarius, low Latin.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called, because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris*.
FILAMENT, fîl'â-mënt, s. [filament, Fr. filamenta, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Broomer*.
FILBERT, fîl'bûrt, s. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.
 To **FILCH**, fîlsh, v. n. To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser, Burton*.
FILCHER, fîlsh'ûr, s. [from filch.] A thief; a petty robber.
FILE, île, s. [file, Fr.]—1. A thread. *Wotton*.—2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon*.—3. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shaks*.—4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton*.—5. [peol, Sax.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Maxon*.
 To **FILE**, île, v. a. [from filum, a thread.]—1. To string upon a thread or wire. *Arbutnot*.—2. To cut with a file. *Ray*.—3. To fôul; to sully; to pollute. *Shakspeare*.
 To **FILE**, île, v. n. To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Blackmore*.
FILECUTTER, fîl'kût'ûr, s. [file and cutter.] A maker of files. *Maxon*.
FILEMOT, fîl'ê-môt, s. A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Syest*.
FILER, fîl'ûr, s. [from file.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.
FILIAL, fîl'yâl, a. [filial, Fr. filius, Lat.]—1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.—2. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton*.
FILIATION, fîl'ê-â'shûn, s. [from filius, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity. *Hale*.
FINANCIAL, fîn'ân-shâl, a. Relative to finance. *Burke*.
FILIGRANE, fîl'î-grê-ê, fîl'ê-grâne, or fîl'ê-grê-ê, s. [from the Latin; filum, a thread, and granum, a grain.] A piece of curious work in gold or silver, in which there is a resemblance of small drops or grains upon the filaments. *Ash*.
FILINGS, fîl'îngz, s. [from file.] Fragments rubbed off by the file. *Felton*.
 To **FILL**, fîl, v. a. [fyllan, Sax.]—1. To put into any space till no more can be admitted. *Samuel*.—2. To store abundantly. *Genesis*.—3. To satisfy; to content. *Cheyne*.—4. To glut; to surfeit. *Shaks*.—5. To fill out. To pour out liquor for drink.—6. To fill out. To extend by something contained. *Dryden*.—7. To fill up. To make full. *Pope*.—8. To fill up. To supply. *Addison*.—9. To fill up. To occupy by bulk.—10. To fill up. To engage; to employ.
 To **FILL**, fîl, v. n.—1. To give drink. *Shaks*.—2. To grow full.—3. To fill up. To grow full. *Woodward*.
FILL, fîl, s. [from the verb.]—1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Fairfax*.—2. The place between the shafts of a carriage. *Mortimer*.
FILLER, fîl'ûr, s. [from fill.]—1. Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden*.—2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer*.
FILLET, fîl'ît, s. [flet, Fr.]—1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden*.—2. The fleshy part of the thigh; applied commonly to veal. *Dryden*.—3. Meat rolled together and tied round.—4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris*.

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To **FILLET**, fîl'ît, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.—2. To adorn with an astragal. *Exodus*.
 To **FILLIP**, fîl'îp, v. a. To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring. *Bacon*.
FILLIP, fîl'îp, s. [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
FILLY, fîl'ê, s. [filoy, Welsh.]—1. A young horse or mare. *Suckling*.—2. A young mare, opposed to a colt; a young horse. *Shakspeare*.
FILM, fîlm, s. [fîlmeza, Sax.] A thin pellicle or skin. *Grant*.
 To **FILM**, fîlm, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakspeare*.
FILMY, fîl'mê, a. [from film.] Composed of thin pellicles. *Pope*.
 To **FILTHER**, fîl'ûr, v. a. [filtrô, low Lat.]—1. To defecate by drawing off liquor along depending threads.—2. To strain; to percolate. *Greav*.
FILTER, fîl'ûr, s. [filtrum, Lat.]—1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drops from it.—2. A strainer; a search. *Ray*.
FILTH, fîlth, s. [fîlth, Saxon.]—1. Dirt; nastiness. *Sandys*.—2. Corruption; grossness; pollution. *Tilston*.
FILTHILY, fîlth'ê-lê, ad. [from filthy.] Nastily; foully; grossly. *L'Estrange*.
FILTHINESS, fîlth'ê-nês, s. [from filthy.]—1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sidney*.—2. Corruption; pollution. *South*.
FILTHY, fîlth'ê, a. [from filth.]—1. Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shaks*.—2. Gross; polluted. *Dryden*.
 To **FILTULATE**, fîl'tû-ê, v. a. [from filter.] To strain; to percolate. *Arbutnot*.
FILTRATION, fîl'trâ'shûn, s. [from filtrate.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle*.
FIMBLE Hemp, fîm'bl, s. [corrupted from female.] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, is called *finable hemp*. *Mortimer*.
FIN, fîn, s. [fin, Sax.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addison*.
FIN-FOOTED, fîn'fût'êd, a. [fin and foot.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown*.
FINABLE, fîn'â-bl, a. [from fine.] That admits a fine. *Hayward*.
FINAL, fî'nâl, a. [final, Fr.]—1. Ultimate; last. *Milton*.—2. Conclusive; decisive. *Darvies*.—3. Mortal; destructive. *Spenser*.—4. Respecting the end or motive. *Collier*.
FINALLY, fî'nâl-ê, ad. [from final.]—1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton*.—2. Completely; without recovery. *South*.
FINANCE, fîn'ân-ê, s. [Fr.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon*.
FINANCIER, fîn'ân-â-si-êr, s. [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
FINARY, fîn'ân-ê, s. [from To fine.] The second force at the iron mills.
FINCH, fîntsh, s. [finch, Sax.] A small bird, of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bullfinch.
 To **FIND**, fînd, v. a. [fýndan, Saxon.]—1. To obtain by searching or seeking.—2. To obtain something lost. *Shaks*.—3. To meet with; to fall upon. *Cowley*.—4. To know by experience. *Cowley*.—5. To discover by study. *Cowley*.—6. To discover what is hidden. *Cowley*.—7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley*.—8. To gain by any mental endeavour.—9. To remark; to observe. *Cowley*.—10. To detect; to comprehend; to catch.—11. To reach; to attain. *Cowley*.—12. To meet. *Cowley*.—13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley*.—14. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shaks*.—15. To furnish; to supply; as, he finds me in money.—16. [In law.] To approve; as, to find a bill.—17. To find himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain. *L'Estrange*.—18. To find out. To unriddle; to solve.—19. To find out. To discover something hidden. *Newton*.—20. To find out. To obtain the knowledge of.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fâç;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

Dryden.—21. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles*.

FINDER, fînd'ûr, s. [from find.]—1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.—2. One that picks up any thing lost. *Crusace*.

FINDFAULT, fînd'fôlt, s. [find and fault.] A censurer; a cavalier. *Shakspeare*.

FINDY, fînd'ê, a. [fînd'g, Sax.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Junius*.

FINE, fîn, a. [fine, Fr.]—1. Not coarse. *Spenser*.—2. Refined; pure; free from dross. *Ezra*.—3. Subtle; thin; tenuous; as, the fine spirits evaporate.—4. Refined; subtly excogitated. *Temple*.—5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. *Bacon*.—6. Clear; pellucid; transparent; as, the wine is fine.—7. Nice; exquisite; delicate. *Duvals*.—8. Artful; dexterous. *Bacon*.—9. Fraudulent; sly; deviously subtle.—10. Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden*.—11. Beautiful with dignity.—12. Accomplish'd; elegant of manners.—13. Showy; splendid. *Swift*.

FINE, fîne, s. [fîn, Cimbr.]—1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.—2. Penalty. *Shaks*.—3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope*.—4. The end; conclusion. [fin, Fr.] *Sitney*.

To FINE, fîne, v. a. [from fine, the adjective.]—1. To refine; to purify. *Job*.—2. To embellish; to decorate. *Shaks*.—3. To make less coarse. *Mortimer*.—4. To make transparent. *Mortimer*.—5. To punish with pecuniary penalty. [from the substantive.] *Locke*.

To FINE, fîne, v. n. To punish by a fine. *Oldham*.

To FINEDRAW, fîn'drôw, v. a. [fine and draw.] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceiv'd.

FINEDRAWER, fîn'drôw'ûr, s. [from finedraw.] One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fîn'fîng'gûrd, a. [fine and finger.] Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser*.

FINELESS, fîn'lêss, a. Unlimited. *Shaks. Othello*.

FINELY, fîn'lê, ad. [from fine.]—1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addison*.—2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peachment*.—3. Not coarsely; not meanly. *Bacon*.—4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly.—5. Wretchedly; an irony.

FINENESS, fîn'nêss, s. [from fine.]—1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sitney*.—2. Show; splendour; gayety of appearance.—3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity. *Shaks*.—4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon*.

FINERY, fîn'ûn'ê, s. [from fine.] Show; splendour of appearance. *Southern*.

FINE-SPOKE, fîn'spôk, a. Affectedly polite. *Chesterfield*.

FINESSÉ, fîn'nêss', s. [French.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward*.

FINER, fîn'ûr, s. [from fine.] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs*.

FINGER, fîng'gûr, s. [fîng'g'p, Saxon.]—1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil*.—2. A small measure of extension. *Wilkins*.—3. The hand; the instrument of work.

To FINGER, fîng'gûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Creve*.—2. To touch unreasonably or thevishly.—3. To touch an instrument of music. *Shaks*.—4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser*.

FINGLEFANGLE, fîng'gl'fâng'gl, s. [from fingle.] A trifle. *Hudibras*.

FINICAL, fîn'ê-kâl, a. [from fine.] Nice; foppish. *Shakspeare*.

FINICALLY, fîn'ê-kâl'ê, ad. [from finical.] Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fîn'ê-kâl'nêss, s. [from finical.] Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fîn'îsh, v. a. [finir, French.]—1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *Luke*.—2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore*.

To FINISH, fîn'îsh, v. a. [from finis, Lat.] To come to an end; to die. *Shaks. Cymbeline*.

FINISHER, fîn'îsh'ûr, s. [from finish.]—1. Performer; accomplisher. *Shaks*.—2. One that puts an

end. *Hooker*.—3. One that completes or perfects. *Hebraics*.

FINISHING, fîn'îsh'îng, s. [from finish.] The last touch of a composition either of artist or penman. *M. of Halifax*.

FINITE, fîn'îte, a. [finitus, Lat.] Limited; bound-ed. *Bacon*.

FINITELESS, fîn'îte'lêss, a. [from finite.] Without bounds; unlimited. *Bacon*.

FINITELY, fîn'îte'lê, ad. [from finite.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet*.

FINITENESS, fîn'îte'nêss, s. [from finite.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris*.

FINITUDE, fîn'ê-tûde, s. [from finite.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cheyne*.

FINLESS, fîn'lêss, a. [from fin.] Wanting fin.

FINKLIKE, fîn'îke, a. [fin and like.] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden*.

FINNED, fîn'd, a. [from fin.] Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer*.

FINNY, fîn'nê, a. [from fin.] Furnish'd with fins; formed for the entrance of water. *Blackmore*.

FINTOED, fîn'tôde, a. [fin and toe.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray*.

FINOCHIO, fîn'ô'chiô, s. Feinell.

FIPPLE, fîp'pl, s. [from fibula, Lat.] A stopper, or a flute. *Bacon*.

FIR, fîr, s. [fyr, Welsh] The tree of which deal-boards are made. *Pope*.

FIRE, fîre, s. [fîr, Saxon.]—1. The igneous element.—2. Any thing burning. *Cowley*.—3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Granville*.—4. Flames; light; lustre. *Shaks*.—5. Torture by burning. *Prior*.—6. The punishment of the damned. *Isaiah*.—7. Any thing that inflames the passions. *Shaks*.—8. Ardour of temper. *Atterbury*.—9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; spirit of sentiment. *Cowley*.—10. The passion of love. *Shadwell*.—11. Eruptions or imposthurations; as, *St. Anthony's fire*.—12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor*.

FIRE-ARMS, fîr'ârmz, s. [fire and armus.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon*.

FIRE-BALL, fîr'bôll, s. [fire and ball.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South*.

FIRE-BRUSH, fîr'brûsh, s. [fire and brush.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift*.

FIRE-DRAKE, fîr'drâke, s. [fire and drake.] A fiery serpent. *Drayton*.

FIRE-NEW, fîr'nû, a. [fire and new.] New as from the forge; new from the melting-house.

FIRER, fîr'ûr, s. [from fire.] An incendiary. *Carew*.

To FIRE, fîre, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To set on fire; to kindle. *Hayward*.—2. To inflame the passions; to animate.—3. To drive by fire. *Shaks*.

To FIRE, fîre, v. n.—1. To take fire; to be kindled.—2. To be inflamed with passion.—3. To discharge any fire-arm.

FIREBALL, fîr'bôll, s. [fire and ball.]—1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Esrange*.—2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon*.

FIRECROSS, fîr'krôs, s. [fire and cross.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Hayward*.

FIRELOCK, fîr'lôk, s. [fire and lock.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay*.

FIREMAN, fîr'mân, s. [fire and man.]—1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay*.—2. A man of violent passions. *Tatler*.

FIREPAN, fîr'pân, s. [fire and pan.]—1. A pan for holding fire. *Bacon*.—2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FRESHIP, fîr'shîp, s. [fire and ship.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy. *Wiscnan*.

FRESHOVEL, fîr'shûv'l, s. [fire and shovel.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown. *Brown*.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bôt, —ôl;—pôund;—thîn, Tlîs.

FIRESEDE, fîr'sîde, s. [fire and side.] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior*.

FIRESTICK, fîr'stîk, s. [fire and stick.] A lighted stick or brand. *Digby*.

FIRESTONE, fîr'stôn, s. [fire and stone.] The *freestone*, or *pyrites*, is a compound metallic fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions, in the several masses. It has its name of *pyrit*, s. or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill*.

FIREWOOD, fîr'wôd, s. [fire and wood.] Wood to burn; *fuel*.

FIREWORK, fîr'wôrk, s. [fire and work.] Show of fire; pyrotechnical performance. *Brown*.

FIRING, fîr'îng, s. [from fire.] *Fuel*.

To **FIRK**, fîrk, v. a. [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras*.

FIRKIN, fîr'kîn, s. [from *ferocis*, Saxon.]—1. A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbuthnot*.—2. A small vessel. *Denham*.

FIRM, fîrm, s. [from the adjective.] The name or names under which any house of trade is established. [A commercial word.]

FIRM, fîrm, a. [firmus, Latin.]—1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft. *Cleveland*.—2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Tillotson*. *Walsh*.

To **FIRM**, fîrm, v. a. [firmo, Latin.]—1. To settle; to confirm; to establish, to fix. *Kiuel*.—2. To fix; without wavering. *Spenser*.

FIRMAMENT, fîr-nâ-mênt, s. [firmamentum, Latin.] The sky; the heavens. *Raleigh*.

FIRMAMENTAL, fîr-nâ-mên'tâl, a. [from firmament.] Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden*.

FIRMNESS, fîrm'nês, a. [the noun firm, and less.] Detached from substance. *Pope*.

FIRMLY, fîrm'lî, ad. [from firm.]—1. Strongly; impertrably; immovably.—2. Steadily; constantly. *Addison*.

FIRMNESS, fîrm'nês, v. [from firm.]—1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet*.—2. Durability. *Hayward*.—3. Certainty; soundness. *South*.—4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Roscommon*.

FIRST, fîrst, a. [fîrxt, Saxon.]—1. The ordinal of one. *Shaks*.—2. Earliest in time. *Hebrews*. *Prior*.—3. Foremost in place.—4. Highest in dignity. *Daniel*.—5. Great; excellent. *Shakspeare*.

FIRST, fîrst, ad.—1. Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden*.—2. Before any other consideration. *Bacon*.—3. At the beginning; at first. *Bentley*.

FIRST-GOT, fîrst'gôt, }
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fîrst'hê-gôt-tên, }
 [from first and begot.] The eldest of children. *Milton*.

FIRST-FRUITS, fîrst'frûts, s. [first and fruits.]—1. What the season first produces or matures of any kind. *Prior*.—2. The first profits of any thing. *Bacon*.—3. The earliest effect of any thing. *Milton*.

FIRSTLING, fîrst'lîng, a. [from first.] That which is first produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy*.

FIRSTLING, fîrst'lîng, s. [from first.]—1. The first produce or offspring. *Milton*.—2. The thing first thought or done. *Shakspeare*.

FISC, fîsk, s. [Latin, fîscus.] Publick treasury. *Burke*.

FISCAL, fîskâl, a. [from fîsc.] Concerning the publick revenue. *Blackstone*.

FISCAL, fîskâl, s. [from fîscus, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon*.

FISH, fîsh, s. [fîpe, Saxon.] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shaks*. *Creech*.

To **FISH**, fîsh, v. u.—1. To be employed in catching fishes.—2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To **FISH**, fîsh, v. a. To search in quest of fish. *Swift*.

FISH-HOOK, fîsh'hôök, s. [fish and hook.] A hook to catch fishes. *Cyree*.

FISH-POND, fîsh'pônd, s. [fish and pond.] A small pool for fish. *Martinet*.

FISHER, fîsh'ôr, s. [from fish.] One who is employed in catching fish. *Swifty*.

FISHERBOAT, fîsh'ôr-bô, s. [fisher and boat.] A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, fîsh'ôr-mân, s. [fisher and man.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Hudibras*.

FISHERTOWN, fîsh'ôr-tôwn, s. [fisher and town.] A town inhabited by fishermen. *Clarendon*.

FISHERY, fîsh'ôr-î, s. [from fisher.] The business of catching fish. *Addison*.

FISHEW, fîsh'wô, a. [from fish.] Abounding with fish. *Camden*.

FISH-GARTH, fîsh'gârth, s. [from fish and garth, Saxon.] *Fishgarth* is a dam or weir in a river, made for the taking of fish. *Tevens de la Ley*.

To **FISHIFY**, fîsh'îfî, v. a. [from fish.] To turn to fish. *Shakspeare*.

FISHING, fîsh'îng, s. [from fish.] Commodity of taking fish. *Spenser*.

FISHKETTLE, fîsh'kêtl, s. [fish and kettle.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. *Cyree*.

FISHMEAL, fîsh'mêl, s. [fish and meal.] Diet of fish. *Sharp*.

FISHMONGER, fîsh'mông'gâr, s. [from fish.] A dealer in fish. *Carew*.

FISHY, fîsh'î, a. [from fish.]—1. Consisting of fish. *Pope*.—2. Having the qualities of a fish. *Brown*.

FISSILE, fîs'sîl, a. [fissilis, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be clef. *Newton*.

FISSILITY, fîs'sîl-î-tî, s. [from fissile.] The quality of admitting to be cleft.

FISSURE, fîs'shûr, s. [fissura, Lat. fissure, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made. *Woodward*.

To **FISSURE**, fîs'shûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure. *Watts*.

FIST, fîst, s. [fîxt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham*.

To **FIST**, fîst, v. a.—1. To strike with the fist. *Dryden*.—2. To gripe with the fist. *Shakspeare*.

FISTULINUT, fîst'ulî-nût, s. A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS, fîst'ek-ûfs, s. [fist and cuff.] Battle with the fist. *Morr*.

FISTULA, fîst'ulâ, s. [fistule, French.]—1. A sinuous ulcer callous within. *Watts*.—2. **FISTULA** *Lachrymalis*. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek. *Sharp*.

FISTULAR, fîst'ulâr, a. [from fistula.] Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fîst'ulôs, a. [fistuleux, Fr.] Having the nature of a fistula. *Watts*.

FIT, fît, s. [from fîcht, *Skinner*, viii, frequent, Flem.]—1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper. *Sharp*.—2. Any short return after intermission; interval. *Rogers*.—3. Any violent affection of mind or body.—4. Disorder; distemperature. *Shaks*.—5. The hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.

FIT, fît, a.—1. Qualified; proper; able. *Cowley*.—2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

To **FIT**, v. a. [vîten, Flemish.]—1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Denham*.—2. To accommodate a person with any thing. *Watts*.—3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.—4. To **FIT** out. To furnish; to equip.—5. To **FIT** up. To furnish; to make proper for use. *Pope*.

To **FIT**, fît, v. n. To be proper; to be fit.

FITCH, fîch, s. A small kind of wild pea, commonly *velch*. *Tisser*.

FITCHET, fîsh'et, }
FITCHAW, fîsh'ôw, }
 [fissau, Fr.] A stinking little beast, that robs the hen-coost and warren.

FITFUL, fît'fûl, a. [fit and full.] Varied by paroxysms. *Shakspeare*.

FITLY, fît'lî, ad. [from fit.]—1. Properly; justly; reasonably. *Tillotson*.—2. Commodiously; neatly. *Don* c.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;-mê, mêt;-pluc, plu;-

FI'EMENT, flû'ment, s. [from fit.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakspeare.*

FIT'NESS, flit'nês, s. [from fit.]—1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker.*—2. Convenience; commodiousness; the state of being fit. *Shakspeare.*

FIT'TER, flit'tôr, s. [from fit.]—1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. *Mortimer.*—2. A small bit.

FITZ, fîtz, s. [Norman.] A son; as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE, flve, a. [Fif, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten. *Dryden.*

FIVELEAVED Grass, flve'leêvd, s. Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES, flve, s.—1. A kind of play with a bowl. —2. A disease of horses. *Shakspeare.*

TO FIX, flks, v. a. [fixer, French.]—1. To make fast, firm, or stable. *Milton.*—2. To settle; to establish invariably.—3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*—4.—To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*—5. To pierce; to transfuse. *Sandys.*—6. To withhold from motion.

TO FIX, flks, v. n.—1. To determine the resolution. *Locke.*—2. To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.*—3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

FIXA'TION, flk'sâ'shôn, s. [French.]—1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King Charles.*—2. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*—3. Forbearance of excursion. *Watts.*—4. Want or destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*—5. Reduction from fluid to firm. *Glanville.*

FIXEDLY, flk'êd-lê, ad. [from fixed.] Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*

FIXEDNESS, flk'sêd-nês, s. [from fixed.]—1. Stability; firmness.—2. Want or loss of volatility. *Locke.*—3. Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.*—4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution. *King Charles.*

FIXI'DITY, flk-sid'ê-tê, s. Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FIXITY, flk'sê-tê, s. [fixité, Fr.] Coherence of parts. *Newton.*

FIXTURE, flks'tshûre, s. [from fix.]—1. Position. *Shaks.*—2. Stable pressure. *Shaks.*—3. Firmness; stable state. *Shaks.*

FIZGIG, flz'gîg, s. A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

FLA'BBY, flâ'bê, a. [flaccidus, Latin.] Soft; not firm. *Arbutnot.*

FLA'BILE, flâ'bîle, a. [flabilis, Lat.] Subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID, flâk'sid, a. [flaccidus, Lat.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense. *Holder.*

FLACCI'DITY, flâk-sid'ê-tê, s. [from flaccid.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiceman.*

TO FLAG, flâg, v. n. [flaggeren, Dutch.]—1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. *Boyle.*—2. To grow spiritless or dejected. *Swift.*—3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *Ben Jonson.*

TO FLAG, flâg, v. a.—1. To let fall; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*—2. To lay with broad stones. *Sandys.*

FLAG, flâg, s. [from the verb.]—1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*—2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces. *Temple.*—3. A species of stone used in smooth pavements. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM, flâg'brôôm, s. [from flag and broom.]—A broom for sweeping flags or pavement.

FLAG-OFFICER, flâg'ôf'ê-sâr, s. [flag and officer.] A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP, flâg'ship, s. [flag and ship.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flâg'wûrm, s. [flag and worm.] A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge. *Walton.*

FLA'GLET, flâdjê'ê-lêt, s. [flagolet, French.] A small flute. *Morc.*

FLA'GELLANTS, flâdjê'ê-lânts, s. [flagellante, Latin.] A sect of christians that used to scourge themselves.

FLAGELLA'TION, flâdjê'ê-lâ'shôn, s. The use of the scourge. *Græh.*

FLA'GGINESS, flâg'gê-nês, s. [from flaggy.] Laxity; limberness.

FLA'GGY, flâg'gê, a. [from flag.]—1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. *Dryden.*—2. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS, flâ-jish'ûs, a. [from flagitium, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious. *Roscommon.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, flâ-jish'ûs-nês, s. [from flagitium.] Wickedness; villainy.

FLA'GON, flâg'ôn, s. [flacon, French.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*

FLA'GRANCY, flâ-grân'sê, s. [flagrantia, Lat.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT, flâ-grânt, a. [flagrans, Latin.]—1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*—2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*—3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*—4. Notorious; flaming out. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION, flâ-grâ'shôn, s. [flagro, Latin.] Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flâg'stâf, s. [flag and staff.] The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL, flâle, s. [flagellum, Latin.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden.*

FLAKE, flâke, s. [floccus, Latin.]—1. Any thing that appears loosely put together. *Græc.*—2. A stratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys.*

FLA'KY, flâ'kê, a. [from flake.]—1. Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*—2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into lamina.

FLAM, flâm, s. A false hood; a lie; an illusory pretext. *South.*

TO FLAM, flâm, v. a. [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. *South.*

FLA'MBEAU, flâm'bô, s. [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME, flâme, s. [flamma, Latin.]—1. Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*—2. Fire. *Cowley.*—3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. *Waller.*—4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*—6. Passion of love. *Cowley.*

TO FLAME, flâme, v. n.—1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Milton.*—2. To shine like flame. *Prior.*—3. To break out in a violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED, flâme'kôl-lârd, a. [flame and colour.] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN, flâm'ên, s. [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMA'TION, flâm-mâ'shôn, s. [flammatio, Lat.] The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMABILITY, flâm-mâ-bil'ê-tê, s. [flamma, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS, flâm'mê-ûs, a. [flammeus, Latin.] Consisting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'PEROUS, flâm-mif'ê-rûs, a. [flammifer, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS, flâm-miv'ô-mûs, a. [flamma and vomo, Lat.] Vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY, flâm'ê, a. [from flame.]—1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*—2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK, flânk, s. [flanc, French.]—1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*—2. [In men.] The latter part of the lower belly. *Pope.*—3. The side of an army or fleet. *Hayward.*—4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

TO FLANK, flânk, v. n.—1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.—2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER, flânk'ûr, s. [from flank.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knotter.*

TO FLA'NKER, flânk'ûr, v. a. [flanker, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL, flân'uel, s. [Gwlanen, Welch.] A soft mappy stuff or wool. *Shakspeare.*

FLA

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, tâll;—ôlt;—pôând;—(hin, THIS.

FLAP, flâp, s. [œppe, Saxon.]—1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose.—2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.—3. A disease in horses. *Fer. Dict.*

To **FLAP**, flâp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.—2. To move with a flap or noise. *Tuckell.*

To **FLAP**, flâp, v. n.—1. To ply the wings with noise. *L'Estrange*.—2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON, flâp'drâg'ôn, s.—1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy.—2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shaks.*

To **FLA'PDRAGON**, flâp'drâg'ôn, v. a. [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'PPIED, flâp'pîed, a. [flap and ear.] Having loose and hood ears. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'PPER, flâp'pîr, s. One employed to flap another. *Chesterfield.*

To **FLARE**, flâre, v. n. [from flâren, to flutter, Dutch.—1. To flutter with a splendid shew. *Shaks.*—2. To glitter with a transient lustre. *Herbert*.—3. To glitter offensively. *Milton*.—4. To be in too much light. *Prior.*

FLASH, flâsh, [çaçé, *Minshew*.]—1. Sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Roscommon*.—2. Sudden burst of wit or merriement. *Raleigh*.—3. A short transient state. *Bacon*.—4. A body of water driven by violence.

To **FLASH**, flâsh, v. n.—1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame. *Boyle*.—2. To burst out into any kind of violence.—3. To break out into wit, merriement, or bright thought. *Felton.*

To **FLASH**, flâsh, v. a. To strike up large bodies of water. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER, flâsh'îr, s. [from flash.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY, flâsh'îlî, ad. [from flashy.] With empty show.

FLA'SHY, flâsh'î, a. [from flash.]—1. Empty; not solid; showy; without substance. *Digby*.—2. Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon.*

FLASK, flâsk, s. [flasque, Fr.]—1. A bottle; a vessel. *King*.—2. A powder-horn. *Shaks.*

FLA'SKET, flâsk'ît, s. [from flask.] A vessel in which viands are served. *Pope.*

FLAT, flât, a. [plat, Fr.]—1. Horizontally level, without inclination.—2. Smooth; without protuberance. *Bacon*.—3. Without elevation. *Milton*.—4. Level with the ground. *South*.—5. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying along. *Daniel*.—6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.—7. Tasteless; insipid; dead. *Philips*.—8. Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Bacon*.—9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. *Milton*.—10. Unpleasing; tasteless. *Atterbury*.—11. P. remptory; absolute; downright. *Spenser*. *Herbert*.—12. Not shivl; not acute; not sharp in sound. *Bacon.*

FLAT, flât, s.—1. A level; an extended plane. *Wat.*—2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton*.—3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. *Shaks*.—4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep. *Raleigh*.—5. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden*.—6. Depression of thought or language. *Dryden*.—7. A surface without relief, or prominence. *Bentley.*

To **FLAT**, flât, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. *Creech*.—2. To make vapid. *Bacon.*

To **FLAT**, flât, v. n.—1. To grow flat; opposed to swell. *Temple*.—2. To render unanimated or vapid. *K Charles.*

FLA'TLONG, flât'lông, ad. [flat and long.] With the flat downward; not edgewise. *Shaks.*

FLA'TLY, flât'lî, ad. [from flat.]—1. Horizontally; without inclination.—2. Without prominence or elevation.—3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.—4. Premptory; downright. *Daniel.*

FLA'TNESS, flât'nîs, s. [from flat.]—1. Evenness; level extension.—2. Want of relief or prominence. *Attkin*.—3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidity. *Mort.*—4. Dejection of state. *Shaks*.—5. Dejection of mind; want of life.—6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. *Col*.—7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*

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To **FLA'TTEN**, flât'în, v. a. [from flat.]—1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.—2. To beat down to the ground. *Mort*.—3. To make vapid.—4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To **FLA'TTEN**, flât'în, v. n.—1. To grow even or level.—2. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange.*

FLA'TTER, flât'tîr, s. [from flat.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To **FLA'TTER**, flât'tîr, v. a. [flater, French.]—1. To soothe with praise; to please with blandishments. *Shaks*.—2. To praise falsely. *Young*.—3. To please; to soothe. *Dryden*.—4. To raise false hopes. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER, flât'tîr'îr, s. [from flatter.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY, flât'tîrî, s. [flaterie, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH, flât'tîsh, a. [from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLA'TULENCY, flât'sh'û-lên-sî, s. [from flatulent.]—1. Windiness; fullness of wind. *Arbutnot*.—2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Clayville.*

FLA'TULENT, flât'sh'û-lên-t, a. [flatulentus, Lat.]—1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbutnot*.—2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUOSITY, flât'sh'û-ô-vê-tê, s. flatuosité, Fr.] Windiness; fullness of air. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS, flât'sh'û-ûs, a. [from flatus, Latin.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS, flât'ûs, s. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE, flât'wîs, ad. With the flat downward; not the edge. *Woodward.*

To **FLAUNT**, flâut, v. n.—1. To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Boyle*.—2. To be hung with something loose and flying. *Pope.*

FLAUNT, flâut, s. Any thing loose and airy. *Shaks.*

FLA'YOUR, flâ'ûr, s.—1. Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison*.—2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUROUS, flâ'ûr'ûs, a. [from flavour.]—1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden*.—2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW, flâw, s.—1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle*.—2. A fault; a defect. *Dryden*.—3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Chapman*.—4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Dryden*.—5. A sudden commotion of mind. *Shakspeare.*

To **FLAW**, flâw, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle*.—2. To break; to violate. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'WLESS, flâw'lîs, a. [from flaw.] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN flâwn, s. [plâen, Saxon.] A sort of cap-tard; a pie baked in a dish.

To **FLA'WTER**, flâw'tîr, v. a. To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY, flâw'î, a. [from flaw.] Full of flaws.

FLAX, flâks, s. [pleax flex, Saxon.]—1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made. *Miller*.—2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. *Dryden.*

FLA'XCOMB, flâks'kôm, s. [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER, flâks'drîs-sîr, s. [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, flâks'în, a. [from flax.]—1. Made of flax. *Sharp*.—2. Fair, long, and flowing. *Addis.*

FLA'XWEED, flâks'wîed, s. A plant.

FLAX-WENCH, flâks'wênsh, s. [literally a female who spins flax, but once a kind of proverbial phrase for] An incontinent female. *Shaks.*

To **FLAY**, flâ, v. a. [vliên, Dutch.]—1. To strip off the skin. *Raleigh*.—2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Swift.*

FLA'YER, flâ'îr, s. [from flay.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA, flê, s. [plea, Saxon.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To **FLEA**, flê, v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE, flé'bâne, s. [flca and bane.] A plant.

FLE'ABITE, flé'bite }
 FLE'ABITING, flé'bit-ing }
 [flca and bit.]—1. Red rashes caused by fleas. *Wiscum.*—2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITEN, flé'bite-n, a. [flca and bit.]—1. Stung by fleas.—2. Mean; worthless. *Cleveland.*

FLEAK, fléak, s. [from floccus, Lat.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *Moré.*

FLEAM, fléam, s. An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT, flé'wârt, s. [fl-a and wort.] A plant.

To FLECK, flék, v. a. [fleck, German, a spot.] To spot; to streak; to dapple. *Sandys.*

To FLE'CKER, flék'ér, v. a. [from fleck.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches. *Shaks.*

FLED, fléd, s. The preterite and participle of flee.

FLEDGE, flédje, a. [flederen to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

To FLEDGE, flédje, v. a. [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Pope.*

To FLEE, fléé, v. n. pret. fled. To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. *Tillotson.*

FLEECE, flééc, s. plýr, flýr Saxon.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Shaks.*

To FLEECE, flééc, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.—2. To strip; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool. *Adrian.*

FLEECED, flééc't, a. [from fleece.] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*

FLEE'CY, fléé'sé, a. [from fleece.] Woolly; covered with wool. *Pror.*

To FLEER, fléér, v. n. [pleaprdian, to trifle, Saxon.]—1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Swift.*—2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER, fléér, s. [from the verb.]—1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shaks.*—2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER, fléér'ér, s. [from fleer.] A mocker; a lawner.

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, flét. Are all derived from the Saxon fléot, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson's Canon.*

FLEET, flét, s. [flota, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET, flét, s. [fléot, Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET, flét, a.—1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.—2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*—3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET, flét, v. n. [flotan, Saxon.]—1. To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shaks.*—2. To be in a transient state. *Digby.*

To FLEET, flét, v. a.—1. To skim the water. *Spenser.*—2. To live merrily; or pass time away lightly. *Shaks.*—3. [In the country.] To skim milk.

FLE'ETINGDISH, fléét'ing-dish, s. [from flet and dish.] A skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY, fléét'le, ad. [from fleet.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLE'ETNESS, fléét'nés, s. [from fleet.] Swiftness of course; swiftness; celerity.

FLESH, flésh, s. [flot, Saxon.]—1. The body distinguished from the soul.—2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.—3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable. *Locke.*—4. The body of beasts or birds used in food distinct from fishes. *Brown.*—5. Animal nature. *Genesis.*—6. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Swalbridge.*—7. A carnal state; worldly disposition. *Roussau.*—8. Near relation. *Gen.*—9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the flesh, and the remote or typical meaning the spirit. This is equivalent in St. Paul.

To FLESH, flésh, v. a.—1. To initiate. *Government*

of the Tongue.—2. To harden in any practice. *Stoney.*—3. To glut; to satiate. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHUBROTH, flésh'brôth, s. [flesh and broth.] Broth made by decocting flesh.

FLESH-BRUSH, flésh'brush, s. A soft brush to rub the flesh with. *Churchill.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR, flésh'kôl-úr, s. [flesh and colour.] The colour of flesh. *Locke.*

FLE'SHFLY, flésh'flý, s. [flesh and fly.] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLE'SHHOOK, flésh'hoók, s. [flesh and hook.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLE'SHLESS, flésh'lés, a. [from flesh.] Without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS, flésh'lé-nés, s. [from fleshly.] Carnal passions or appetites. *Aschan.*

FLE'SHLY, flésh'le, a. [from flesh.]—1. Corporeal. *Denham.*—2. Carnal; lascivious. *Milton.*—3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*—4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual. *Milton.*

FLE'SHMEAT, flésh'méte, s. [flesh and meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*

FLE'SHMEAT, flésh'méte, s. [from flesh.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shaks.*

FLE'SHMON'GER, flésh'mông-gâr, s. [from flesh.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHPOT, flésh'pôt, s. [flesh and pot.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Taylor.*

FLE'SHQUAKE, flésh'kwâke, s. [flesh and quake.] A tremor of the body. *Ben Jonson.*

FLE'SHY, flésh'le, a. [from flesh.]—1. Full of flesh; fat; muscular. *Ben Jonson.*—2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER, flétsh'ér, s. [from fleche, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLET, flét, participle passive of To fleet. Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

FLEW, flý, the preterite of fly. *Pope.*

FLEW, flý, s. The large chops of a deepmouthed hound. *Hammer.*

FLE'WED, fléde, a. [from flew.] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakspeare.*

FLEXANIMOUS, flék'ân'ím-ús, a. [flexanimus, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, flék'sé-bil'ité, s. [flexibilité, Fr.]—1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*—2. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. *Hannond.*

FLEXIBLE, flék'sé-bl, a. [flexibilis, Latin.]—1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. *Bacon.*—2. Not rigid; not inextorable; complying; obsequious. *Bacon.*—3. Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*—4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Rogers.*

FLEXIBILITY, flék'sé-bl'nés, s. [from flexible.]—1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent. *King Charles.*—2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.—3. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*

FLEX'ILE, flék'sil, a. [flexilis, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*

FLEX'ION, flék'shún, s. [flexio, Latin.]—1. The act of bending.—2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*—3. A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLE'XOR, flék'sér, s. [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS, flék'shú-ús, a. [flexuosus, Latin.]—1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*—2. Variable; not steady. *Bacon.*

FLE'XURE, flék'shúre, s. [flexura, Lat.]—1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*—2. The act of bending. *Shaks.*—3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*—4. Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakspeare.*

To FLU'CKER, flú'kr, v. a. [fligheren, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER, flý'ér, s. [from fly.]—1. One that runs away; a fugitive, a runaway. *Shaks.*—2. That part of a

-nô, nôve, ndr, ndr; -tûbe, tûh, bûll; -ôll; -pôd'at; -chîn, T'Fis.

machine, which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest. *Swift*.

FLIGHT, flite, s. [from to fly.]—1. The act of flying or removal from danger. *Denham*.—2. Removal to another place. *Dryden*.—3. The act of using wings; volation. *Spenser*.—4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Esdras*.—5. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon*.—6. The birds produced in the same season; as, the harvest flight of pigeons.—7. A volley. *Chevy Chase*.—8. The space past by flying.—9. Heat of imagination; rally of the soul. *Devlam*.—10. Excession. *Tilston*.—11. The power of flying. *Shaks*.

FLIGHTY, flit'è, a. [from flight.]—1. Fleeting; swift. *Shaks*.—2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMBINESS, flim'zè-nès, s. [from flimsy.] Easy texture. *Shenstone*.

FLIMSY, flim'zè, a.—1. Weak; feeble.—2. Mean; spiritless; wanting force. *Pope*.

To FLING, fling, v. n. [corrupted from fling. *Skinner*.]—1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *South*.—2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies to fail.

FLINCHER, flinsh'âr, s. [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, fling, pret. flung; part. flung, or flong, [from fligo, Latin. *Skinner*.]—1. To cast from the hand; to throw.—2. To dart; to cast with violence. *Denham*.—3. To scatter. *Pope*.—4. To drive by violence. *Burnet*.—5. To move forcibly. *Addison*.—6. To eject; to dismiss. *Shaks*.—7. To cast reproach. *Addison*.—8. To force into another condition. *Spenser*.—9. To fling down. To demolish; to ruin.—10. To fling off. To baffle in the chase.

To FLING, fling, v. n.—1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tilston*.—2. To fling out. To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shaks*.

FLING, fling, s. [from the verb.]—1. A throw; a cast.—2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addison*.

FLINGER, fling'âr, s. [from the verb.]—1. He who throws.—2. He who jeers.

FLINT, flint, s. [flint, Saxon.]—1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and invested with a whitish crust. *Hill*.—2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenser*.

FLINTY, flint'è, a. [from flint.]—1. Made of flint; strong. *Dryden*.—2. Full of stones. *Bacon*.—3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable. *Shakspeare*.

FLIP, flip, s. [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spicils and sugar. *Dennis*.

FLIPPANT, flip'pânt, a.—1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech. *Addison*.—2. Pert; talkative. *Thomson*.

FLIPPANTLY, flip'pânt-lè, ad. [from the adjective.] In a flip wing prating way.

To FLIRT, flirt, v. a.—1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion. *Swift*.—2. To move with quickness. *Dorset*.

To FLIRT, flirt, v. n.—1. To jeer; to gibe one.—2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluting.

FLIRT, flirt, s. [from the verb.]—1. A quick elastic motion. *Addison*.—2. A sudden trick. *Ben Jonson*.—3. A peep hussey. *Addison*.

FLIRTATION, flirt'ân-shân, s. A quick sprightly motion. *Pope*.

To FLIT, flit, v. n. [flitter, Danish.]—1. To fly away. *Spenser*.—2. To remove; to migrate. *Hooker*.—3. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden*.—4. To be flux or unstable. *Dryden*.

FLIT, flit, s. [from flit.] Swift; nimble; quick.

FLITCH, flitch, s. [flitch, Sax.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift*.

FLITTERMOUSE, flit'tèr-môûs, s. The bat.

FLITTING, flit'ing, s. [Flit, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. *Psalms*.

FLIX, flix, s. [corrupted from flax.] Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden*.

To FLOAT, flôte, v. n. [flotter, French.]—1. To swim on the surface of the water.—2. To move without labour in a fluid.—3. To pass with a light irregular course.

To FLOAT, flôte, v. a. To cover with water.

FLOAT, flôte, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of floating; the flux. *Hooker*.—2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. *L'Es-trange*.—3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. *Walton*.—4. A cant word for a level. *Mart*.

FLOATY, flôt'è, a. Booyant and swimming a-top. *Raleigh*.

FLOCK, flôk, s. [floece, Saxon.]—1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shaks*.—2. A company of sheep; distinguished from herds, which are of oxen. *Addison*.—3. A body of men. *Mac-*.—4. A lock of wool. *Dryden*.

To FLOCK, flôk, v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Kaules Seckling*.

To FLOG, flôg, v. a. [from flagrum, Lat.] To lash; to whip. *Swift*.

FLOG, flôg, participle passive, from To fling, used by *Spenser*.

FLOOD, flôd, s. [flood, Saxon.]—1. A body of water; the sea; a river.—2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shaks*.—3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies*.—4. Catamenia. *Harvey*.

To FLOOD, flôd, v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mort*.

FLO'ODGATE, flôd'gâte, s. [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. *Sidney*.

FLOOK, flôôis, s. [flug, a plough, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flôre, s. [flop, flope, Saxon.]—1. The pavement. *Sidney*.—2. A story; a flight of rooms. *B. Jonson*.

To FLOOR, flôre, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chiverus*.

FLOORING, flôrt'ing, s. [from floor.] Bottom; floor. *Addison*.

To FLOP, flôp, v. a. [from flap.] To clap the wings with noise. *L'Es-trange*.

FLO'RAL, flô'râl, a. [floralis, Lat.] Relative to Flora, or to flowers. *Priae*.

FLO'RENCE, flôr'ense, s. [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth.

FLO'REN, flôr'ên, s. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET, flô'r'êt, s. [fleurette, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, flô'r'id, a. [floridus, Latin.]—1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.—2. Flushed with red. *Taylor*.—3. Embellished; splendid. *Dryden*.

FLORIDITY, flô-r'id'è-tè, s. [from florid.] Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS, flô'r'id-nès, s. [from florid.]—1. Freshness of colour.—2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle*.

FLORIFEROUS, flô-rif'èr-râs, a. [florifer, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN, flô'r'in, s. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 6d. that of Spain 4s. 6d. halfpenny; that of Pal. rno and Sicily 2s. 6d. that of Holland 2s. 4d. *Swift*.

FLO'RIST, flô'r'ist, s. [fleuriste, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers. *Pope*.

FLO'RULEN T, flô'r'ù-lènt, a. [floris, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, flôsk'ù-lûs, a. [flosculus, Latin.] Composed of flowers. *Brown*.

FLOTÉ, flôte, s. [flot, Fr. nch.] Wave. *Shaks*.

To FLOTE, flôte, v. a. [See To flect.] To skim.

FLO'TSON, flô't'sôn, s. [from flote.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea. *Skimmer*.

FLOTTEN, flôt'ten, participle, [from flote.] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE, flôûnce, v. n. [ploncen, Dutch.]—1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addison*.—2. To move with weight and tumult.—3. To move with passionate agitation. *Swift*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; -nê, mêt; -pine, plo;-

To FLOUNCE, flôunse, v. a. To deck with flourishes.
FLOUNCE, flôunse, s. [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Pope*.
FLOUNDER, flôun'dâr, s. [flynder, Danish.] The name of a small flat fish. *Camden*.
 To FLOUNDER, flôun'dâr, v. n. [from flounce.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden*.
FLOUR, flôâr, s. The fine part of ground wheat.
 To FLOURISH, flô'rîsh, v. n. [floreo, Latin.]—1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope*.—2. To be in a prosperous state. *Dryden*.—3. To use florid language. *Baker*.—4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines. *Pope*.—5. To boast; to brag.—6. [In music] To play some prelude.
 To FLOURISH, flô'rîsh, v. a.—1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton*.—2. To adorn with figures of needle-work.—3. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon*.—4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Crashaw*.—5. To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon*.—6. To adorn; to embellish. *Shakspeare*.
FLOURISH, flô'rîsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Bravery; beauty. *Crashaw*.—2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon*. *More*.—3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Poyle*.
FLOURISHER, flô'rîsh-âr, s. [from flourish.] One in prime or in prosperity. *Chapman*.
 To FLOUT, flôut, v. a. [fluyten, Dutch.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton*.
 To FLOUT, flôut, v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift*.
FLOUT, flôut, s. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult. *Calamy*.
FLOUTER, flôut'âr, s. [from flout.] One who jeers.
 To FLOW, flô, v. n. [flopian, Saxon.]—1. To run or spread as water. *Swift*.—2. To run; opposed to standing waters.—3. To rise; not to ebb. *Shakspeare*.—4. To melt. *Isaiah*.—5. To proceed to issue. *South*.—6. To glide smoothly without asperity; as, a flowing period. *Hakewill*.—7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.—8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman*.—9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope*.—10. To hang loose and waving. *Spectator*.
 To FLOW, flô, v. a. To overflow; to deluge.
FLOW, flô, s. [from the v. b.]—1. The rise of water; not the ebb. *Brown*.—2. A sudden plenty or abundance. *Pope*.—3. A stream of diction. *South*.
FLOWER, flôw'âr, s. [fleur, French.]—1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Cowley*.—2. An ornament; an embellishment. *Hakewill*.—3. The prime; the flourishing part. *Pope*.—4. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser*.—5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addison*.
FLOWER DE LUCE, flôw'âr-dê-lûse', s. A bulbous iris. *Peacham*.
 To FLOWER, flôw'âr, v. n. [fleurir, French.]—1. To be in flower; to be in blossom.—2. To be in the prime; to flourish. *Spenser*.—3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon*.—4. To come as a cream from the surface.
 To FLOWER, flôw'âr, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.
FLOWERAGE, flôw'âr-âj, s. [from flower.] Store of flowers.
FLOWERET, flôw'âr-êt, s. [fleurlet, French.] A flower; a small flower. *Dryden*.
FLOWERGARDEN, flôw'âr-gâr-dn, s. [flower and garden.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer*.
FLOWERNESS, flôw'âr-ê-nês, s. [from flowery.]—1. The state of abounding in flowers.—2. Floridness of speech.
FLOWERINGBUSH, flôw'âr-îng-bûsh, s. A plant. *Miller*.
FLOWERY, flôw'âr-ê, a. [from flower.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton*.
FLOWINGLY, flô'îng-lê, ad. [from flow.] With volubility; with abundance.
FLOWK, flôke, s. A flounder. *Carew*.

FLOWK WORT, flôke'w'ôrt, s. The name of a plant.
FLOWN, flône, participle of fly.—1. Gone away.—2. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton*.
FLUCTUANT, flûk'tshû-ânt, a. [fluctuans, Lat.] Waving; uncertain. *L'Estrange*.
 To FLUCTUATE, flûk'tshû-ât, v. n. [fluere, Latin.]—1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackmore*.—2. To float backward and forward.—3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Milton*.—4. To be in an uncertain state. *Addison*.—5. To be irresolute.
FLUCTUATION, flûk'tshû-â-shûn, s. [fluctuatio, Latin.]—1. The alternate motion of the water.—2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle*.
FLUE, flû, s.—1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air.—2. Soft down or fur.
FLUELLIN, flû-êl'în, s. The herb speedwell.
FLUENCY, flû-ên-sê, s. [from fluent.]—1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garth*.—2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility. *King Charles*.—3. Abundance; abundance. *Saunders*.
FLUENT, flû-ênt, a. [fluens, Latin.]—1. Liquid. *Bacon*.—2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray*.—3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon*.
FLUENT, flû-ênt, s. Stream; running water. *Philips*.
FLUID, flû'id, a. [fluidus, Latin; fluide, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid. *Newton*.
FLUID, flû'id, s. [In physick.] Any animal juice.
FLUIDITY, flû'id-ê-tê, s. [fluidité, French, from fluid.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.
FLUIDNESS, flû'id-nês, s. [from fluid.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle*.
FLUMMERY, flûm'âr-ê, s. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower, or oatmeal.
FLUNG, flûng, participle and preticite of to fling.
FLUOR, flû'ôr, s. [Latin.]—1. A fluid state. *Newton*.—2. Catamenia.
FLURRY, flû'r-ê, s.—1. A gust of wind; a hasty blast. *Swift*.—2. Hurry.
 To FLUSH, flûsh, v. n. [flûysen, Dutch.]—1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer*.—2. To come in haste. *Ben Jonson*.—3. To glow in the skin. *Collier*.—4. To shine. *Spenser*.
 To FLUSH, flûsh, v. a.—1. To colour; to redder. *Addison*.—2. To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury*.
FLUSH, flûsh, a.—1. Fresh; full of vigour. *Cleaveland*.—2. Affluent; abounding. *Arbutnot*.
FLUSH, flûsh, s.—1. Aflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. *Rogers*.—2. Card; all of a sort.
 To FLUSTER, flûst'âr, v. a. [from To flush.] To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shakspeare*.
FLUTE, flûte, s. [flûte, French.]—1. A musical pipe; a pipe which stops for the fingers. *Dryden*.—2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.
 To FLUTE, flûte, v. a. To cut columns into hollows.
 To FLUTTER, flût'târ, v. n. [flûtepan, Sax.]—1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy*.—2. To move about with great show and haste. *Greuc*.—3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope*.—4. To move irregularly. *Howel*.
 To FLUTTER, flût'târ, v. a.—1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shakspeare*.—2. To hurry the mind.—3. To disorder the position of any thing.
FLUTTER, flût'târ, s. [from the verb.]—1. Vibration; undulation. *Atchson*.—2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.—3. Confusion; irregular position.
FLUVIAT'ICK, flû-vê-â't'ik, a. [fluvaticus, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.
FLUX, flûks, s. [fluxus, Latin.]—1. The act of flowing; passage. *Digby*.—2. The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Brown*.—3. Any flow or issue of matter. *Arbutnot*.—4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Hallifax*.—5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shakspeare*.—6. Concurrence; confluence. *Shakspeare*.—7. The state of being melted.—8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
FLUX, flûks, a. [fluxus, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

-nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; -tûbe, tûb, bûll; -ôll; -pôând; -ôin, THIS:

To FLUX, fûks, v. a.—1. To melt.—2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.
 FLUX'U'LI'TY, fûks-lî'è-tè, s. [fluxus, Lat.] Easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle*.
 FLUX'ION, fûk'shûn, s. [fluxio, Latin.]—1. The act of flowing.—2. The matter that flows.—3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinity by small variable quantities. *Harris*.
 FLUX'IVE, fûks'iv, a. [from flux.] Want of stability. *B. Jonson*.
 FLUX'URE, fûks'ûre, s. [fluxus, Lat.] Fluid matter. *Dryden*.
 To FLY, flè v. n. pret flew or fled; part. fled or flown. [fled is properly from flee.]—1. To move through the air with wings.—2. To pass through the air. *Joh.*—3. To pass away. *Prior*.—4. To pass swiftly. *Dryden*.—5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly. *Shaks.*—6. To move with rapidity. *Walter*.—7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.—8. To break; to shiver.—9. To run away; to attempt escape. *Dryden*.—10. To FLY in the face. To insult. *Swift*.—11. To act in defiance. *Dryden*.—12. To FLY off. To revolt. *Addison*.—13. To FLY out. To burst into passion. *Ben Jonson*.—14. To FLY out. To break out into license. *Dryden*.—15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction. *Bentley*.—16. To let FLY. To discharge. *Granville*.
 To FLY, fl, v. a.—1. To shut; to avoid; to decline. *Shaks.*—2. To refuse association with. *Dryden*.—3. To quit by flight. *Dryden*.—4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon*.
 FLY, fl, s. [pigeon, Saxon.]—1. A small winged insect. *Locke*.—2. That part of a machine, which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest. *Wilkins*.—3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind blows.
 To FLY BLOW, fl'blô, v. a. [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Swillingfleet*.
 FLY'BOAT, fl'bôte, s. [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.
 FLYCATCHER, fl'kâtsh'âr, s. [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies. *Dryden*.
 FLYER, fl'âr, s. [from fly.]—1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys*.—2. One that uses wings.—3. The fly of a jack.
 To FLY'FISH, fl'fîsh, v. n. [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.
 FOAL, fôle, s. [foala, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young horse, and *foal* for a young mare. *Spenser*.
 To FOAL, foie, v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *Mary*.
 FO'ALBIT, fô'le'bit, s. A plant.
 FOAM, fôme, s. [pam, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume. *Hosca*.
 To FOAM, fôme v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shaks.*—2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mirk*.
 FO'AMY, fô'mè, a. [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sney*.
 FO'B, fôb, s. [luppe, German.] A small pocket.
 To FO'B, fôb, v. a. [luppen, German.]—1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shaks.*—2. To FO'B off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice. *Addison*.
 FO'CAL, fô'kâl, a. [from focus, Latin.] Belonging to the focus. *Denham*.
 FO'CLE, fô'clè, s. [focile, French.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist. *Wiseman*.
 FO'CLILLA'TION, fô'clè-lâ'shûn, s. [focillo, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dit*.
 FO'CUS, fô'kûs, s. [Latin.]—1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or course, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass. *Harris*.—2. FOCUS of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris*.—3. FOCUS of an Ellipsis. A point toward each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris*.

FO'DDER, fô'ddâr, s. [fodre, Saxon.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. *Knolles*.
 To FO'DDER, fô'ddâr, v. a. [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn*.
 FO'DDERER, fô'ddâr-âr, s. [from fodder.] He who fodders cattle.
 FO'E, fô, s. [feh, Saxon.]—1. An enemy in war. *Spencer*.—2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.—3. An opponent; an ill-wisher. *Watts*.
 FO'EMAN, fô'mân, s. [from foe and man.] Enemy in war. *Spenser*.
 FOE'FUS, fô'fûs, s. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy*.
 FOG, fôg, s. [fog, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. *Raleigh*.
 FOG, fôg, s. [ogugium, low Latin.] Afterglow.
 FO'GGI'LY, fôg'gè-lè, ad. [from foggy.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
 FO'GGINESS, fôg'gè-nèss, s. [from foggy.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.
 FO'GGY, fôg'gè, a. [from fog.]—1. Misty; cloudy; dark. *Evelyn*.—2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.
 FOH, fôh, interject. An interjection of abhorrence.
 FO'PBLE, fô'pbl, s. [French.] A weak side, a blind side. *Friend*.
 To FOIL, fôil, v. a. [affoler, old French.] To put to the worst; to defeat. *Milton*.
 FOLL, fôll, s. [from the verb.]—1. A defeat; a miscarriage. *Southern*.—2. Leaf gilding. [feuille, Fr.] *Milton*.—3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. *Sidney*.—4. A blunt sword used in fencing. *Shaks*.
 FO'ILER, fôil'âr, s. [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.
 To FOIN, fôin, v. n. [pouider, Fr. Skinner.] To push in fencing. *Dryden*.
 FOIN, fôin, s. A thrust; a push.
 FO'ISEN, fô'èzn, s. [foison, Saxon.] Plenty, abundance. *Shakspeare*.
 To FOIST, fôist, v. a. [fausser, French.] To insert by forgery. *Carver*.
 FO'ISTINESS, fôist'è-nèss, s. [from foisty.] Fastness; mouldiness. *Tusser*.
 FO'ISTY, fôist'è, a. Mouldy; fusty.
 FOLD, fôld, s. [fald, Saxon.]—1. The ground in which sheep are confined.—2. The place where sheep are housed. *Raleigh*.—3. The flock of sheep. *Dryden*.—4. A limit; a boundary. *Creech*.—5. A double; a complication; one part added to another. *Arbutnot*.—6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added; as, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated. *Matthew*.
 To FOLD, fôld, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shut sheep in the fold. *Milton*.—2. To enclose; to include; to shut. *Shaks*.—3. To double; to complicate. *Coller*.
 To FOLD, fôld, v. n. To close over another of the same kind. *Kings*.
 FOLLA'CEOUS, fô-lè-â'shûs, a. [foliaceus, Lat.] Consisting of laminae or leaves. *Woodward*.
 FO'LIAGE, fô'le-âjè, s. [folium, Latin.] Leaves; tuft of leaves. *Addison*.
 To FO'LIATE, fô'le-âte, v. a. [foliatus, Latin.] To beat into laminae or leaves. *Newton*.
 FO'LIATION, fô-lè-â'shûn, s. [foliation, Latin.]—1. The act of beating into thin leaves.—2. *Foliation* is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower. *Quincy*.
 FO'LIATURE, fô-lè-â-shûre, s. The state of being hammered into leaves.
 FO'LIO, fô'le-ô, s. [in folio, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. *Watts*.
 FO'LIONOR'Y, fô'le-ô-nôrt, a. A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called *philomet*. *Woodward*.
 FOLK, fôke, s. [fule, Saxon.]—1. People in familiar language. *Sidney*.—2. Nations; mankind. *Palms*.—3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others. *Shakspeare*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—nê, mêt;—plie, plin;—

FO'LMOTE, fôk' môte, s. A meeting of folk. *S. ensar.*

FOLLICLE, fôl'î-k'l, s. [folliculus, Latin.]—1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.—2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the seed vessels, capsula seminaria, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them. *Cicely.*

To FOLL'OW, fôl'ô, v. a. [foll'ô, v. a.]—1. To go after; not before, or side by side.—2. To pursue as an enemy. *Irene.*—3. To obey as a commander.—4. To attend as a master.—5. To attend as a dependant. *Samuel.*—6. To pursue. *Dryden.*—7. To succeed in order of time.—8. To be consequential, as effects.—9. To imitate; to copy. *Hooker.*—10. To obey; to observe; to exult. *Tillotson.*—11. To conform by new endeavours. *Spenser.*—12. To attend to; to be busied with, as, follows his studies.

To FOLLOW, fôl'ô, v. n.—1. To come fier another. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To be post rior in time.—3. To be consequential, as effect to cause.—4. To be consequential, as inference to premises. *Temple.*—5. To continue endeavours. *Hooker.*

FOLLOWER, fôl'ô-âr, s. [from follow.]—1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side. *Shaks.*—2. A dependant.—3. An attendant. *Pope.*—4. An associate; a companion. *Shaks.*—5. One under the command of another.—6. A scholar; a copyer. *Spirit.*

FOL'LY, fôl'î, s. [folie, French.]—1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.—2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.—3. Act of negligence or passion ob-scuring wisdom. *Pope.*

To FOMENT, fô-mên't, v. a. [fomentor, Latin.]—1. To cherish with heat. *Milton.*—2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.*—3. To encourage; to cherish. *Wotton.*

FOMENTATION, fô-mên't-â-sh'ôn, s. [fomentation, Fr.]—1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stopping, which is applying hot fluids to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions.—2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMEN'TER, fô-mên'târ, s. [from foment.] An encourager, a supporter. *Howel.*

FO'N, fôn, s. A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*

FOND, fônd, a.—1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Ascham.*—2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shaks.*—3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. *Addison.*—4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Prior.*

To FOND, fônd, v. n. To be fond of; to dote on. *Shakspeare.*

To FOND, fônd, } v. a.
To FONDLE, fônd'l, }

To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to coo-cker. *Dryden.*

FONDLER, fônd'l-âr, s. [from fond.] One who fondles.

FOND'LING, fônd'l-îng, s. [from fondle.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FOND'LY, fônd'î, ad. [from fond.]—1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*—2. With extreme tenderness. *Savage.*

FONDNESS, fônd'nês, s. [from fond.]—1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense. *Spenser.*—2. Foolish tenderness. *Addison.*—3. Tender passion. *Swift.*—4. Unreasonable liking. *Hannond.*

FONT, fônt, s. [fons, Latin.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FONTANEL, fônt'â-nêl, s. [fontanelle, Fr.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

FONT'ANGE, fôn-ân-je', s. A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dress. *Addison.*

FOOD, fôdd, s. [pôdan, Saxon.]—1. Viands; provision for the mouth.—2. Any thing that nourishes. *Shakspeare.*

FOODFUL, fôdd'fûl, a. [food and full.] Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*

FOOD'Y, fôdd'î, a. [from food.] Establish; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL, fôol, s. [fool, Welsh.]—1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot. *Pope.*—2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Psalms.*—3. A term

of indignity and reproach. *Dryden.*—4. One who contempts folly; a buffoon; a jester. *Denham.*—5. To play the FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jester. *Sidney.*—6. To play the FOOL. To act like one void of common understanding. *Shaks.*—7. To make a FOOL. To disappoint; to deft at. *Shaks.*

To FOOL, fôol, v. n. [from the noun.] To trill; to toy; to play. *Herbert.*

To FOOL, fôol, v. a.—1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To insult; to taunt. *Calamy.*—3. To cheat; as to fool one of his money.

FOO'LBORN, fôol' bôrn, a. [fool and born.] Foolish from the birth. *Shakspeare.*

FOO'LE'RY, fôol'âr-ê, s. [from fool.]—1. Habitual folly. *Shaks.*—2. An act of folly; trifling practice.—3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOOLHA'PPY, fôol'hâp'î, a. [fool and happy.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenser.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS, fôol'hârd'î-nês, s. [from fool-hardly.] Mad rashness. *Saith.*

FOOLHA'RDISE, fôol'hârd'îze, s. Adventurousness without judgment. *Spenser.*

FOOLHARDY, fôol'hârd'î, a. [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *How.*

FOO'L'TRAP, fôol'trâp, s. [fool and trap.] A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOO'LISH, fôol'îsh, a. [from fool.]—1. Void of understanding, weak of intellect.—2. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shaks.*—3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccobres.*—4. [In scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOO'LISHLY, fôol'îsh-î, ad. [from foolish.] Weakly; without understanding. In scripture, wickedly. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS, fôol'îsh-nês, s. [from foolish.]—1. Folly; want of understanding.—2. Foolish practices; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*

FOO'LYSTONES, fôol'stônes, s. A plant. *Miller.*

FOO'LY, fôol'î, s. plural form. [F. T. Saxon.]—1. The pact upon which we stand. *Clarendon.*—2. That by which any thing is supported.—3. The lower part; the base. *Hake-will.*—4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*—5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*—6. On FOO'LY. Walking without carriage.—7. On FOO'LY. In a posture of action. *Shaks.*—8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*—9. State; character; condition. *Addison.*—10. Scheme; plan; settlement. *Swift.*—11. A state of incipient existence. *Tillotson.*—12. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. *Ascham.*—13. A measure, containing twelve inches.—14. Step. *L'Estrange.*

To FOOT, fût, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To dance; to tread vainly; to trip.—2. To walk; not ride. *Saith.*

To FOOT, fût, v. a.—1. To spurn; to kick. *Shaks.*—2. To settle; to begin to fix. *Shaks.*—3. To tread. *Tick.*

FOO'TBALL, fû'tbâll, s. [foot and ball.] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder eased with leather, driven by the foot. *Walker.*

FOO'IBOY, fû't'îbô, s. [foot and boy.] A low jocular; an attendant in livery. *Bayle.*

FOO'IBRIDGE, fû't'îbrîd-je, s. [foot and bridge.] A bridge on which passengers walk. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOTH, fû't'kloth, s. [foot and cloth.] A sumpter-cloth.

FOO'T'ED, fû't'êd, a. [from foot.] Shaped in the foot. *Greiv.*

FOO'FIGHT, fû't'fîte, s. [foot and fight.] A fight made on foot; in opposition to that on horseback. *Sidney.*

FOO'HOLD, fû't'hôld, s. [foot and hold.] Space to hold the foot. *L'Estrange.*

FOO'TING, fû't'îng, s. [from foot.]—1. Ground for the foot. *Shaks.*—2. Foundation; basis; support; root.—3. Place. *Dryden.*—4. Trend; walk. *Shaks.*—5. Dance. *Shaks.*—6. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*—7. Entrance; beginning; establishment.—8. State; condition; settlement. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TLICKER, fû't'îk-âr, s. [foot and lick.] A slave; an humble follower. *Shakspeare.*

FOO'TMAN, fû't'mân, s. [foot and man.]—1. A soldier that marchs a and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*—2. A low menial servant in livery. *Bacon.*—3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOR

—nô, môve, nôr, rôt;—tâve, tih, hûll;—ôll;—pôand;—thin, THis.

FOO'TMANSHIP, fû'cân-sâp, s. [from footman.] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOO'TPACE, fû'pâse, s. [foot and pace.]—1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. *Maxon.*—2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOO'TPAD, fû'pâd s. [foot and pad.] A highway-man that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH, fû'pâth, s. [foot and path.] A narrow way which will not admit horses. *Shakspeare.*

FOO'TPOST, fû'pôst, s. [foot and post.] A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOO'TSTALL, fû'stâl, s. [foot and stall.] A woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP, fû'stêp, s. [foot and step.]—1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Deuham.*—2. Token; mark; notice given. *Beutley.*—3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL, fû'stôol, s. [foot and stool.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fôp, s. A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much os entation. *Roscommon.*

FOP'DOODLE, fôp'dôd-ê, s. [fop and doodle.] A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FOP'PERY, fôp'pêr-ê, s. [from fop.]—1. Folly; impertinence. *Shaks.*—2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.—3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stillingfleet.*

FOP'PISH, fôp'pish, a. [from fop.]—1. Foolish; idle; vain. *Shaks.*—2. Vain in show, or dress. *Garth.*

FOP'PISHLY, fôp'pish-ê, ad. [from foppish.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOP'PISHNESS, fôp'pish-nês, s. [from foppish.] Vanity; showy vanity.

FOP'PLING, fôp'pl-îng, s. [from fop.] A petty fop.

FOR, fôr, prep. [Pop. Saxon.]—1. Because of; *he died for love.* *Hooker.* *Sturkling.*—2. With respect to; with regard to; *the troops for discipline were good.* *Stillingfleet.*—3. In the character of; *he stood candidate for his friend.* *Larke.*—4. With resemblance of; *he lay for dead.* *Dryden.*—5. Considered as; in the place of; *rashness stands for valour.* *Clarendon.*—6. For the sake of; *he fights for fame.* *Cowley.*—7. Conclusive to; beneficial to; *this sickness is for good.* *Tillotson.*—8. With intention of going to a certain place; *he is gone for Oxford.* *Hayward.*—9. In comparative respect; *for height this boy is a man.* *Dryden.*—10. In proportion to; *his coat is too short for him.* *Tillotson.*—11. With appropriation to; *frieze is for old men.* *Shakspeare.*—12. After O an expression of desire; *O for better times.* *Shakspeare.*—13. In account of; in solution of; *I speak enough for that question.* *Burnet.*—14. Inducing to as a motive; *he had reason for his conduct.* *Tillotson.*—15. In expectation of; *he stood still for his follower.* *Locke.*—16. Noting power of possibility; *it is hard for me to learn.* *Taylor.*—17. Noting dependence; *for a good harvest there must be good weather.* *Boyle.*—18. In prevention of; *he wrapped up for cold.* *Bacon.*—19. In remedy of; *a medicine for the gout.* *Garretson.*—20. In exchange for; *money for goods.* *Dryden.*—21. In place of; instead of; *a club for a weapon.* *Cowley.*—22. In supply of; to serve in the place of; *Dryden*—23. Through a certain duration; *it lasted for a year.* *Roscommon.*—24. In search of; in quest of; *he went for the golden fleece.* *Tillotson.*—25. According to; *for aught I know, it was otherwise.* *Boyle.*—26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness. *Dryden.*—27. In hope of; *he wrote for money.* *Shakspeare.*—28. Of tendency to; toward; *his wish was for peace.* *Knolles.*—29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of; *being hated, he fought for the king.* *Cowley.*—30. Noting accommodation or adaptation; *the tool is too brittle for the wood.*—31. With intention of; *the book was contrived for young students.* *Tillotson.*—32. Becoming; belonging to; *must is for a king.* *Cowley.*—33. Notwithstanding; *he might have entered for the keeper.* *Beutley.*—34. FOR all. Notwithstanding. *South.*—35. To the use of; to be used in. *Spenser.*—36. In consequence of; *he did it for anger.* *Dryden.*—37. In recompense of; *he worked for money formerly paid.* *Dryden.*—38. In proportion to; *he was tall for his age.* *Shakspeare.*—39. By means of; by interposition of; *but for me you had failed.* *Hale.*—40. In regard of; *he cannot for his life do it.* *Addison.*

FOR

FOR, fôr, conj.—1. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before. *Cowley.*—2. Because; on this account that. *Spenser.*—3. FOR as much. In regard that, in consideration of. *Hooker.*—4. FOR why. Because; for this reason that. *Knolles.*

To FORAGE, fôr'âje, v. n. [from foris, abroad, Latin.]—1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.—2. To wander in search of provisions. *Denham.*—3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shakspeare.*

To FORAGE, fôr'âje, v. a. To plunder; to strip.

FORAGE, fôr'âje, s. [fourage, German and French; from foris, Latin.]—1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*—2. Provisions sought abroad. *Dryden.*—3. Provisions in general. *Dryden.*

FORAGER, fôr'âje-âr, s. Any living creature that forages. *Mason.*

FORAMINOUS, fôr-râm'ên-nês, a. [from foramen, Lat.] Full of holes. *Bacon.*

To FORBEAR, fôr-bêrê, v. n. pret. *I forbore,* anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [Fôrþæpan, Saxon.]—1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.—2. To pause; to delay. *Shakspeare.*—3. To omit voluntarily; to abstain. *Cheyne.*—4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

To FORBEAR, fôr-bêrê, v. a.—1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Clarendon.*—2. To spare; to treat with clemency. *Ephesians.*—3. To withhold. *Chronicles.*

FORBEARANCE, fôr-bêrê-ân-s, s. [from forbear.]—1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing. *South.*—2. Intermission of something.—3. Command of temper. *Shakspeare.*—4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. *Rogers.*

FORBEAREN, fôr-bêr-âr, s. [from forbear.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tusser.*

To FORBID, fôr-bîd', v. a. pret. *I forb-d*; part. forbidden or forbid. [Fôrþbeodan, Saxon.]—1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.—2. To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*—3. To oppose; to hinder. *Bacon.* *Dryden.*—4. To accuse; to blast. *Shakspeare.*

To FORBID, fôr-bîd', v. n. To utter a prohibition.

FORBIDDANCE, fôr-bîd'dân-s, s. [from forbid.] Prohibition. *Milton.*

FORBIDDENLY, fôr-bîd'dn-lê, ad. [from forbid.] In an unlawful manner. *Shakspeare.*

FORBIDDEN, fôr-bîd'dâr, s. [from forbid.] One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FORBIDDING, fôr-bîd'dîng, particip. a. [from forbid.] Raising abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE, fôr-s, s. [force, French.]—1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*—2. Violence. *Dryden.*—3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*—4. Validness; power of law. *Deuham.*—5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*—6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To FORCE, fôr-s, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To compel; to constrain. *Swift.*—2. To overpower by strength. *Milton.*—3. To impel; to press. *Deuteronomy.*—4. To draw or push by main strength. *Dryden.*—5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*—6. To drive by violence or power. *Decky of Piety.*—7. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*—8. To storm; to enter by violence. *Waller.*—9. To ravish; to violate by force. *Dryden.*—10. To constrain; to distort. *Addison.*—11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Raleigh.*—12. To FORCE out. To extort. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE, fôr-s, v. n. To lay stress upon. *Camden.*

FORCEDLY, fôr'êd-lê, ad. [from force.] Violently; constrainedly. *Burnet.*

FORCEFUL, fôr'sfûl, a. [force and full.] Violent; strong; impetuous. *Pope.*

FORCEFULLY, fôr'sfûl-lê, ad. [from forceful.] Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS, fôr'slê-s, a. [from force.] Wanting force; weak; feeble.

FORCELESS, fôr'slê-s, s. [Latin.] Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*

FORCER, fôr'sûr, s. [from force.]—1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.—2. The embolus of a pump working by poison. *Wilkins.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plnj—

- FORCIBLE**, fôr'sè-bl, a. [from force.]—1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.—2. Violent; impetuous.—3. Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon*.—4. Prevalently; of great influence. *Raleigh*.—5. Done by force. *Swift*.—6. Valid; binding; obligatory.
- FORCIBLENESS**, fôr'sè-bl-nès, s. [from forcible.] Force; violence.
- FORCIBLY**, fôr'sè-bl-êd, ad. [from forcible.]—1. Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotson*.—2. Impetuously.—3. By violence; by force. *Hannoual*.
- FORCIPATED**, fôr'sè-pât êd, a. [from forceps.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose. *Darford*, fôrd, s. [pôpð, Saxôn.]—1. A shallow part of a river. *Fairfax*.—2. The stream; the current. *Milton*.
- TO FORD**, fôrd, v. a. To pass without swimming. *Raleigh*.
- FORDABLE**, fôrd'à-bl, a. [from ford.] Passable without swimming. *Raleigh*.
- FORE**, fôre, a. [Fope, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion, or first meets the eye. *Cheyne*.
- FORE**, fôre, ad.—1. Anteriorly. *Raleigh*.—2. Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.
- TO FOREARM**, fôre-ârm', v. a. [fore and arm.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South*.
- TO FOREBODE**, fôre-bôde', v. n. [fore and bode.]—1. To prognosticate; to foretell. *Dryden*.—2. To foreknow; to be present of. *Pope*.
- FOREBODER**, fôre-bô'dûr, s. [from forebode.]—1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Estrange*.—2. A foreknower.
- FOREBY'**, fôre-bl', prep. [fore and by.] Near, hard by; fast by. *Spenser*.
- TO FORECAST**, fôre-kâst', v. a. [fore and east.]—1. To scheme; to plan before execution. *Daniel*.—2. To adjust; to contrive. *Dryden*.—3. To foresee; to provide against. *L'Estrange*.
- TO FORECAST**, fôre-kâst', v. n. To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser*.
- FORECAST**, fôre-kâst', s. [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy.
- FORECASTER**, fôre-kâst'ûr, s. [from forecast.] One who contrives beforehand.
- FORECASTLE**, fôre-kâst-l, s. [fore and castle.] In a ship, that part where the form most stands.
- FORECHOSEN**, fôre-tshô'zn, part. [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.
- FORECITED**, fôre-sit'êd, part. [fore and cite.] Quoted before. *Arbutnot*.
- TO FORECLOSE**, fôre-kloze', v. a. [fore and close.]—1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.—2. To foreclose a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.
- TO FORECONCEIVE**, fôre-kôn-sèvé', v. n. To preconceive. *Bacon*.
- FOREDECK**, fôre-êdk, s. [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the ship. *Chapman*.
- TO FOREDESIGN**, fôre-dè-sine', v. a. [fore and design.] To plan beforehand. *Cheyne*.
- TO FOREDO**, fôre-dôd, v. a. [fore and do.]—1. To ruin; to destroy. *Shakspeare*.—2. To overdo; to weary; to harass. *Shaks*.
- TO FOREDOOM**, fôre-dôom', v. a. [fore and doom.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.
- FOREEND**, fôre-ênd', s. [fore and end.] The anterior part. *Bacon*.
- FOREFATHER**, fôre-fâ'thûr, s. [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh*.
- TO FOREFEND**, fôre-fènd', v. a. [fore and fend.]—1. To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden*.—2. To provide for; to secure. *Shaks*.
- FOREFINGER**, fôre-fing'gûr, s. [fore and finger.] The finger next the thumb; the index. *Brown*.
- FOREFOOT**, fôre-fût, s. plural, forefeet. [fore and foot.] The anterior foot of a quadruped.
- TO FOREGO**, fôre-gô', v. a. [fore and go.]—1. To quit; to give up; to resign. *Locke*.—2. To go before; to pass. *Raleigh*.—3. To lose. *Shaks*.
- FOREGOER**, fôre-gô'ûr, s. [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor. *Shaks*.
- FOREGROUND**, fôre-grôund, s. [fore and ground.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
- FOREHAND**, fôre'hând, s. [fore and hand.]—1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.—2. The chief part. *Shaks*.
- FOREHAND**, fôre'hând, a. Done too soon. *Shaks*.
- FOREHANDED**, fôre'hând-êd, a. [from fore and hand.]—1. Early; timely. *Taylor*.—2. Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden*.
- FOREHEAD**, fôr'hêd, s. [fore and head.]—1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden*.—2. Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Cullier*.
- FOREHOLDING**, fôre-hôld'ing, s. [fore and hold.] Predications; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange*.
- FOREIGN**, fôr'rin, a. [forain, Fr. forano, Span.]—1. Not of this country; not domestic.—2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging. *Swift*.—3. Excluded; not admitt'd; held at a distance. *Shaks*.—4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.—5. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Philips*.
- FOREIGNER**, fôr'rin-ûr, s. [from foreign.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Addison*.
- FOREIGNNESS**, fôr'rin-nès, s. [from foreign.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.
- TO FOREIMAGINE**, fôre-im-mâd'jin, v. a. [fore and imagine.] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden*.
- TO FOREJUDGE**, fôre-jûdj', v. a. [fore and judge.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.
- FOREJUDGMENT**, fôre-jûdj'mênt, s. Judgment formed beforehand. *Spenser*.
- TO FOREKNOW**, fôre-nô', v. a. [fore and know.] To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh*.
- FOREKNOWABLE**, fôre-nô'à-bl, a. [from foreknow.] Possible to be known before they happen. *Move*.
- FOREKNOWLEDGE**, fôre-nô'l'îlje, s. [fore and knowledge.] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton*.
- FORELAND**, fôre'lând, s. [fore and land.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape. *Milton*.
- TO FORELAY**, fôre-lâ', v. a. [fore and lay.] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambush. *Dryden*.
- TO FORELIFT**, fôre-lift', v. a. [fore and lift.] To raise aloft any interior part. *Spenser*.
- FORELOCK**, fôre-lôk, s. [fore and lock.] The hair that grows from the forehead of the head. *Milton*.
- FOREMAN**, fôre-mân, s. [fore and man.] The first or chief person. *Addison*.
- FOREMEANT**, fôre-mênt, a. Meant beforehand. *B. Jonson's Masques at Court*.
- FOREMENTIONED**, fôre-mên'shând, a. [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or recited before.
- FOREMOST**, fôre-môst, a. [from fore.]—1. First in place. *Dryden*.—2. First in dignity. *Sidney*.
- FOREMOTHER**, fôre-môth'ûr, s. A female ancestor. *Butler's Characters*.
- FORENAME**, fôre-nâm', a. [fore and name.] Nominated before. *Ben Jonson*.
- FORENEST**, fôre-nêst, prep. [fore and anenst.] Opposite to. *Erasmus*.
- FORENOON**, fôre-nôon', s. [fore and noon.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbutnot*.
- FORENOTICE**, fôre-nô'tis, s. [fore and notice.] Account of an event before it happens. *Rymer*.
- FORENSICK**, fôre-nè'sik, a. [forensis, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke*.
- TO FOREORDAIN**, fôre-ôrdânc', v. a. [fore and ordain.] To predestinate; to predetermine; to pre-ordain. *Hooker*.
- FOREPART**, fôre-pârt, s. [fore and part.] The anterior part. *Raleigh*.
- FOREPART**, fôre-pâst', a. [fore and past.] Past before a certain time. *Hannoual*.
- FOREPOSSESSED**, fôre-pôz'sèst, a. [fore and possess.] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—(ûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôh;—pôûnd;—tîn, THis.

FO'RRERANK, fô're-rângk, s. [fore and rank.] First rank; front. *Shakspeare.*

To FORE-READ, fô're-rêd, v. a. To fore token. *Spenser.*

FORE'RCIT'ED, fô're-rê-sî'têd, a. [fore and recite.] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shaks.*

To FOREUR'N, fô're-rân', v. a. [fore and run.] —1. To come before as an earnest of something following. *Dryden.*—2. To precede; to have the start of.

FOREUR'NNER, fô're-rân'nâr, s. [from foreur.] —1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. *Stillingfleet. Dryden.*—2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing. *South.*

To FORESA'Y, fô're-sâ', v. a. [fore and say.] To predict; to prophesy. *Shakspeare.*

To FORESEE'E, fô're-sêê', v. a. [fore and see.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

FORESE'ER, fô're-sêê'r, s. One that foresees things. *M. of Halifax.*

To FÔRESHAME, fô're-shâmê', v. a. [fore and shame.] To shame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RESHIP, fô're-shîp, s. [fore and ship.] The anterior part of the ship. *Acts.*

To FÔRESHORTEN, fô're-shôrt'ên, v. a. [fore and shorten.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind. *Dryden.*

To FORESHO'W, fô're-shô', v. a. [fore and show.] —1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. *Dehane.*—2. To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT, fô're-sîte, s. [fore and sight.]—1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*—2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*

FORESI'GHTFUL, fô're-sîte'fûl, a. [foresight and full.] Present; provident. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY, fô're-sîg'nê-fî, v. a. [fore and signify.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN, fô're-skîn, s. [fore and skin.] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT, fô're-skûrt, s. [fore and skirt.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLA'CK, fô're-slâk', v. a. [fore and slack.] To neglect idly. *Spenser.*

To FORESLO'W, fô're-slô' v. a. [fore and slow.]—1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax. Dryden.*—2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fletcher.*

To FORESLO'W, fô're-slô', v. n. To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakspeare.*

To FORESPE'AK, fô're-spêkê', v. n. [fore and speak.]—1. To predict; to foresay. *Camden.*—2. To forbid. *Shakspeare.*

To FORESPE'AK, fô're-spêkê', v. a. To bewitch. *Drayton.*

FORESPEN'T, fô're-spênt', a.—1. Wasted; tired; spent. *Shaks.*—2. Forepassed; past. *Spenser.*—3. Bestowed before. *Shakspeare.*

FORESPUR'RER, fô're-spâr'âr, s. [fore and spur.] One that rides before. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REST, fô'rêst, s. [forêt, French.]—1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shaks.*—2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody ground and pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest in, kept in the protection of the king, for his pleasure. *Covel.*

To FORESTA'L, fô're-stâwl', v. a. [for-estallan, Saxon.]—1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.—2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Milton.*—3. To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.*

FORESA'LLER, fô're-stâw'âr, s. [from for-stal.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before another to raise the price.

FORESTB'ORN, fô'rêst-bôrn, a. [forest and born.] Born in a wild. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RESTER, fô'rêst-âr, s. [forestier, Fr.]—1. An officer of the forest. *Shaks.*—2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT, } fô're-swôt, a.
FO'RESWA'T, }

[from fore and swat, from sweat.] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE, fô're-tâste', v. a. [fore and taste.] —1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.—2. To taste before another. *Milton.*

FO'RETASTE, fô're-tâste, s. Anticipation of. *South.*

To FORETE'L, fô're-têl', v. a. [fore and tell.]—1. To predict; to prophesy. *Dryden.*—2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

To FORETE'L, fô're-têl', v. n. To utter prophecy.

FORETE'LLER, fô're-têl'lâr, s. [from foretel.] Pre-dicter; foreshower. *Boyle.*

To FORETHI'NK, fô're-thînk', v. a. [fore and think.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of. *Ruleigh.*

To FORETHI'NK, fô're-thînk', v. n. To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT, fô're-thâwt', s. [from forethink.] —1. Prescience; anticipation. *L'Étrange.*—2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN, fô're-tô'kn, v. a. [fore and token.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

FORETO'KEN, fô're-tô'kn, s. [from the verb.] Preventive sign; prognostick. *Sidney.*

FORETO'OTH, fô're-tôôth, s. [fore and tooth.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray.*

FO'RETOP, fô're-tôp, s. [fore and top.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*

FOREVO'UCHED, fô're-vôûtsh'êd, part. [fore and vouch.] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shaks.*

FOREWA'RD, fô're-wârd, s. [fore and ward.] The van; the front. *1 Mac.*

To FOREWA'RN, fô're-wârn', v. a. [fore and warn.] —1. To admonish beforehand. *Luke.*—2. To inform previously of any future event. *Milton.*

—3. To caution against any thing beforehand. *Milton.*

To FOREWA'STE, fô're-wâste', v. a. [fore and waste.] To desolate; to destroy. *Spenser.*

To FOREWISH, fô're-wîsh', v. n. [fore and wish.] To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN, fô're-wôrn', part. [fore and worn, from wear.] Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sidney.*

FO'REFEIT, fô'r'fêit, s. [forfeit, French.]—1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*—2. A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shakspeare.*

To FO'REFEIT, fô'r'fêit, v. a. [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *DuVies. Boyle.*

FO'REFEIT, fô'r'fêit, a. [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*

FO'REFEITABLE, fô'r'fêit-â-bl, a. [from forfeit.] Possessed on conditions by breach of which any thing may be lost.

FO'REFEITURE, fô'r'fêit-yûre, s. [forfaiture, Fr.]—1. The act of forfeiting.—2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

To FORFEND', fô'r-fênd', v. a. To prevent; to forbid. *Hammer.*

FORGAVE, fô'r-gâve'. The preterite of forgive.

FORGE, fô'rje, s. [forge, Fr.]—1. The place where iron is beaten into form.—2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*

To FORGE, fô'rje, v. a. [forger, old French.]—1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*—2. To make by any means. *Shaks.*—3. To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RGER, fô'rj'âr, s. [from forge.]—1. One who makes or forms.—2. One who counterfeits any thing. *West.*

FO'RGERY, fô'rj'âr-ê, s. [from forge.]—1. The crime of falsification. *Stephens.*—2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Milton.*

To FORGE'T, fô'r-gê't', v. a. pret. forgot; part. forgotten; or forgot, [forgytan, Saxon.]—1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*—2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Isaiah.*

FORGE'TFUL, fô'r-gê't'fûl, a. [from forget.]—1. Not retaining the memory of.—2. Causing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*—3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless. *Heb. Prier.*

FORGETFULNESS, fôr-gêt'fûl-nês, s. [from forgetful.]—1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. *Shaks.*—2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker.*

FORGETTER, fôr-gêt'ûr, s. [from forget.]—1. One that forgets.—2. A car. less person.

To FORGIVE, fôr-gîv', v. a. pret. forgave; part. pass. forgiven. [ponz'fan, Saxon.]—1. To pardon; not to punish. *Prior.*—2. To pardon a crime. *Isaiah.*—3. To remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, fôr-gîv'nês, s. [פּוֹרְיָוּנוּת, Saxon.]—1. The act of forgiving. *David.*—2. Pardon of an offender. *Pr. of Manasseh.*—3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*—4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon. *Spratt.*—5. Remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, fôr-gîv'ûr, s. [from forgive.] One who pardons.

FORGOT, fôr-gôt'.

FORGOTTEN, fôr-gôt'tn, } part. pass. of forget.
Not remembered.

To FORHALE, fôr-hâl'e, v. a. To harass; tear; torment. *Spenser.*

FORK, fôr'k, s. [fourche, French.]—1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*—2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow. *Shaks.*—3. A point of a fork. *Addison.*

To FORK, fôr'k, v. a. [from the noun.] To shoot into blades; as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, fôr'kêd, a. [from fork.] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakspeare.*

FORKEDLY, fôr'kêd-lî, a. [from forked.] In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, fôr'kêd-nês, s. [from forked.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, fôr'k'hêd, s. [fork and head.] Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FORKY, fôr'kê, a. [from fork.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLORE, fôr-lô're, a. Deserted; forsaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLORN, fôr-lôr'n, a.—1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless. *Knolles. Fenton.*—2. Lost; desperate. *Spenser.*—3. Small; despicable. *Shakspeare.*

FORLORN, fôr-lôr'n, s. A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

FORLORN Hope. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. *Shaks. Dryden.*

FORLORNNESS, fôr-lôr'n'nês, s. Misery; solitude.

To FORLYE, fôr-lî, v. n. [from fore and lye.] To lye across. *Boyle.*

FORM, fôr'm, or fôr'm, s. [forma, Latin.]—1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Grew.*—2. Being; as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.*—3. Particular model or modification. *Addison.*—4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Isaiah.*—5. Regularity; method; order. *Shaks.*—6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. *Swift.*—7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*—8. Stated method; established practice. *Hooker.*—9. A long seat. *Watts.*—10. A class; a rank of students. *Prior.*—11. The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*—12. *Form* is the essential, specific modification of the matter, so as to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

To FORM, fôr'm, v. a. [formo, Lat.]—1. To make out of materials. *Pope.*—2. To model to a particular shape.—3. To modify; to scheme; to plan. *Dryd.*—4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner.—5. To adjust; to settle. *Decay of Piety.*—6. To contrive; to join. *Rosce.*—7. To model by education or institution.

FORMAL, fôr'mâl, a. [formel, French; formalis, Latin.]—1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*—2. Not sudden; not extemporaneous. *Hooker.*—3. Regular; methodical. *Walker.*—4. External; having the appearance, but not the essence. *Dryden.*—5. D pending upon establishment or custom; *he did the formal exercises.*—

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is. *Holder. Stillingfleet.*—7. Retaining its power and essential characteristic. *Shaks.*

FORMALIST, fôr'mâl-îst, s. formaliste, Fr.] One who preters appearance to reality. *South.*

FORMALITY, fôr-mâl'pê-tê, s. [formalité, French.]—1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour. *Atterbury.*—2. Solemn order, habit, or dress. *Swift.*—3. The quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stillingfleet.*

To FORMALIZE, fôr-mâl-îze, v. a. [formaliser, Fr.]—1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.*—2. To affect formality.

FORMALLY, fôr'mâl-lî, ad. [from formal.]—1. According to established rules. *Shaks.*—2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. *Collier.*—3. In open appearance. *Hooker.*—4. Essentially; characteristically. *Smalbridge.*

FORMATION, fôr-mâ'shôn, s. [fovation, Fr.]—1. The act of forming or generating.—2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fôr'mâ-tiv, a. [from formo, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

FORMER, fôr'mûr, s. [from form.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FORMER, fôr'mûr, a. [from forma, Saxon.]—1. Before another in time. *Shaks.*—2. Mentioned before another. *Pope.*—3. Past; as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FORMERLY, fôr'mûr-lî, ad. [from former.] In times past. *Addison.*

FORMIDABLE, fôr'mê-dâ-bl, a. [formidabilis, Latin.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific.

FORMIDABLENESS, fôr'mê-dâ-bl-nês, s. [from formidable.]—1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.—2. The thing causing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY, fôr'mê-dâ-blê, ad. [from formidable.] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS, fôr'm'lês, a. [from form.] Shapeless; wanting regularity of form. *Shaks.*

FORMULARY, fôr'mû-lâr-ê, s. [formulaire, Fr.] A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE, fôr'mûlê, s. [formule, French; formula, Lat.] A set or prescribed model.

To FORNICATE, fôr'nê-kâ-te, v. n. [from fornix, Lat.] To commit lewdness. *Braven.*

FORNICATION, fôr'nê-kâ'shôn, s. [fornication, French.]—1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.*—2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICATOR, fôr'nê-kâ-tûr, s. [fornicateur, Fr.] One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Taylor.*

FORNICATRESS, fôr'nê-kâ-três, s. A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakspeare.*

To FORSAKE, fôr-sâ'kê, v. a. preter. forsook; part. pass. forsook or forsaken. [versacken, Dutch.]—1. To leave in resentment, or dislike. *Cowley.*—2. To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.*—3. To desert; to fail. *Rosce.*

FORSAKER, fôr-sâ'kûr, s. [from forsake.] Deserter; one that forsakes. *Apoorapha.*

To FORSAY, fôr-sâ', v. a. [for and say.]—1. To renounce. *Spenser.*—2. To forbid. *Spenser.*

To FORSLACK, fôr-slâ'k, v. a. [for and slack.] To put off. *Spenser.*

FORSOOTH, fôr-sôôth, ad. [forsoðe, Sax.]—1. In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward.*—2. A word of honour in address to women.

To FORSPEAK, fôr-spê'k, v. a. [for and speak.] To forbid. *Ret. from Parnassus.*

FORSPENT, fôr-spênt', v. a. [for and spent.]—1. Wasted.—2. Wearied. *Shaks.*

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâ're, v. a. pret. forswear; part. forsworn. [forþwepian, Saxon.]—1. To renounce upon oath. *Shaks.*—2. To deny upon oath. *Shaks.*—3. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, *to forswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely. *Smith.*

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâ're, v. n. To swear falsely, to commit perjury. *Shaks.*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôând;—thin, THIs.

FORSWE'ARER, fôr-swâr'âr, s. [from forswear.] One who is perjured.

FORT, fôrt, s. [fort, Fr.] A fortified house; a castle. *Denham.*

FORTED, fôr'têd, a. [from fort.] Furnished or guarded by forts. *Shaks.*

FORTH, fôrth, ad. [fôrt, Saxon; whence farther, and furthest.]—1. Forward; onward in time. *Spens.*—2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgife.*—3. A-broad; out of doors. *Shaks.*—4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser.*—5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*—6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.—7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*—8. On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH, fôrth, pret. Out of. *Donne.*

FORTHCO'MING, fôrth-kôm'ing, a. [forth and coming.] Ready to appear; not absconding. *Shakspeare.*

To **FORTHIN'K**, fôr-thînk, v. a. [for and think.] To relinquish the thoughts of. *Spenser.*

FORTHISSUING, fôrth-îsh'shû'ing, a. [forth and issue.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fôrth-rîte', ad. [forth and right.] Straight forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

FORTHWITH, fôrth-wîth', ad. [forth and with.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight. *Davies.*

FORTIETH, fôr'tê-êth, a. [from forty.] The fourth tenth. *Donne.*

FORTIFIABLE, fôr'tê-î-l'â-bl, a. [from fortify.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fôr'tê-î-kâ'shân, s. [fortification, Fr.]—1. The science of military architecture.—2. A place built for strength. *Sidney.*

FORTIFIER, fôr'tê-î-l'âr, s. [from fortify.]—1. One who erects works of defence.—2. One who supports or secures. *Sidney.*

To **FORTIFY**, fôr'tê-î-fî, v. a. [fortifier, French.]—1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. *Shaks.*—2. To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.*—3. To fix; to establish in resolution. *Locke.*

FORTIL'AGE, fôr'tê-î-ljê', s. [from fort.] A little fort.

FORTIN, fôr'tîn, s. [French.] A little fort. *Shakspeare.*

FORTITUDE, fôr'tê-tûde, s. [fortitudo, Latin.]—1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.*—2. Strength; force. *Shakspeare.*

FORTLET, fôr'tlêt, s. [from fort.] A little fort.

FORTNIGHT, fôr'tnîte, s. [contracted from fourteen night, peopnîcîne night, Saxon.] The space of two weeks. *Bacon.*

FORTRESS, fôr'trêz, s. [forteresse, Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû-ê-tûs, a. [fortuit, Fr. fortuitus, Lat.] Accidental; casual. *Ray.*

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû-ê-tûs-lê, ad. [from fortuitous.] Accidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tû-ê-tûs-nêz, s. [from fortuitous.] Accident; chance.

FORTUNATE, fôr'tshû-nâte, a. [fortunatus, Lat.] Lucky; happy; successful. *Dryden.*

FORTUNATELY, fôr'tshû-nâte-lê, ad. [from fortunate.] Happily; successfully. *Prior.*

FORTUNA'ENESS, fôr'tshû-nâte-nêz, s. [from fortunate.] Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE, fôr'tshûne, s. [fortuna, Latin.]—1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shaks.*—2. The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.*—3. The chance of life; means of living.—4. Event; success good or bad. *Temple.*—5. Estate; possessions. *Shaks.*—6. The portion of a man or woman. *Otway.*—7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

To **FORTUNE**, fôr'tshûne, v. a. [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knollen.*

FORTUNED, fôr'tshûnd, a. Supplied by fortune. *Shakspeare.*

FORTUNEBOOK, fôr'tshûn-bôök, s. [fortune and book.] A book consulted to know fortune. *Crashaw.*

FORTUNEHUNTER, fôr'tshûn-hûn-târ, s. [fortune and hunt.] A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them. *Spectator.*

FORTUNELESS, fôr'tshûn-lêz, a. [fortune and less.] Unlucky. *Spect.*

To **FORTUNETELL**, fôr'tshûn-têl, v. n. [fortune and tell.]—1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Watson.*—2. To reveal futurity. *Cleaveland.*

FORTUNETELLER, fôr'tshûn-têl-lâr, s. [fortune and teller.] One who cheats people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*

FORTUNE-TELLING, fôr'tshûn-têl-îng, s. The practice of telling fortunes. *Shaks.*

To **FORTUNIZE**, fôr'tshûn-îze, v. a. To regulate the fortune of. *Spect.*

FORTY, fôr'tê, a. [פורטיץ, Saxon.] Four times ten.

FORUM, fôr'ûm, s. [Latin.] Any publick place.

To **FORWA'NDER**, fôr-wân'ûdr, v. a. [for and wander.] To wander wildly. *Spenser.*

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, ad. [פורפארד, Saxon.] Toward a part or place before; onward; progressively. *Hooker.*

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, a. [from the adverb.]—1. Warm; earnest. *Galatians.*—2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*—3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.—4. Not reserved; not over modest. *Shaks.*—5. Premature; early ripe. *Shaks.*—6. Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.*—7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to posterior. *Shaks.*—8. Not behindhand; not inferior. *Shakspeare.*

To **FORWARD**, fôr'wârd, v. a. [from the adverb.]—1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate.—2. To patronize; to advance.

FORWARDER, fôr'wârd-dûr, s. [from forward.] He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY, fôr'wârd-lê, ad. [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily. *Atterbury.*

FORWARDNESS, fôr'wârd-nêz, s. [from forward.]—1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.—2. Quickness; readiness. *Watson.*—3. Earliness; early ripeness.—4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

FORWARDZ, fôr'wârdz, ad. Straight before; progressively. *Arbutnot.*

FORWE'ARIED, fôr-wê-ê-rê-êd, a. Much wearied. *Spectator.*

FOSSE, fôz, s. [fossa, Lat.] A ditch; a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fôz-wâ, s. [fosse and way.] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOS'SIL, fôz'sîl, a. [fossilis, Latin.] That which is dug out of the earth. *Hobward.*

FOS'SIL, fôz'sîl, s. Many bodies, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils*. *Locke.*

To **FOS'TER**, fôs'târ, v. a. [פורטמן, Saxon.]—1. To nurse; to feed; to support. *Cleaveland.*—2. To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.*—3. To cherish; to forward. *Thomson.*

To **FOS'TER**, fôs'târ, v. n. To be fostered. *Spenser's Ireland.*

FOS'TERAGE, fôs'târ-ljê, s. [from foster.] The office of nursing. *Raleigh.*

FOS'TERBROTHER, fôs'târ-brâth'âr, s. [פורטן ברוצן, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap.

FOS'TERCHILD, fôs'târ-tshîld, s. [פורטן צינד, Sax.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FOS'TERDAM, fôs'târ-dâm, s. [foster and dam.] A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden.*

FOS'TEREA'RTH, fôs'târ-êrth, s. [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it. *Philips.*

FOS'TERER, fôs'târ-âr, s. [from foster.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOS'TERFATHER, fôs'târ-fâ-thâr, s. [פורטן פאדער, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FOS'TERMOTHER, fôs'târ-mâth'âr, s. [foster and mother.] A nurse.

Fâte, fâ, fâll, fât;—nê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

- FOSTERSON**, fôs'tûr-sûn, s. [foster and son.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.
- FOS'TRESS**, fôs'trêss, s. [from foster.] A female that rears up and supports any body. *B. Jonson.*
- FOUGA'DE**, fôd-gâdê, s. [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work of fortification. *Diet.*
- FOUGHT**, fâwt. The preterite and participle of fight.
- FOUGHTEN**, fâw'tn. The passive participle of fight.
- FOUL**, fôul, a. [ful, Saxon.]—1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Tillotson.*—2. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tillots.*—3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.—4. Not lawful. *Shaks.*—5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome. *Bacon.*—6. Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton.*—7. Coarse; gross. *Felton.*—8. Full of gross humours, wanting purgation. *Shaks.*—9. Not bright; not serene. *Dryden.*—10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon.*—11. [Among seamen.] Entangled; as, a rope is foul of the anchor.
- To **FOUL**, fôul, v. a. [fulan, Saxon.] To daub; to blemish; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*
- FOULFA'CED**, fôul'fâste, a. [foul and faced.] Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shaks.*
- FO'ULLY**, fôul'ê, ad. [from foul.] Filthily; nastily; odiously. *Hayward.*
- FOULMOUTHED**, fôul'môûthêd, a. [foul and mouth.] Scurrilous; habituated in the use of opprobrious terms. *Addison.*
- FO'ULNESS**, fôul'nêss, s. [from foul.]—1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness. *Wilkins.*—2. Pollution; impurity. *Bacon.*—3. Hatred; atrociousness. *Ben Jonson.*—4. Ugliness; deformity. *Dryden.*—5. Dishonesty; want of candour. *Hammond.*
- FOUL-SPOKEN**, fôul'spôkn, a. Scurrilous in speech. *Titus Andronicus.*
- FOUND**, fôund. The preterite and participle pass. of find.
- To **FOUND**, fôund, v. a. [fundare, Latin.]—1. To lay the basis of any building.—2. To build; to raise. *Davies.*—3. To establish; to erect. *Milton.*—4. To give birth or original to; as, he founded an art.—5. To raise upon as on a principle or maxim.—6. To fix firm. *Shaks.*
- To **FOUND**, fôund, v. a. [fondare, Lat.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.
- FOUNDA'TION**, fôun'dâ'shûn, s. [foundation, Fr.]—1. The basis or lower part of an edifice.—2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tuckell.*—3. The principles or grounds on which any notion is raised. *Tillots.*—4. Original; rise. *Hooker.*—5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift.*—6. Establishment; settlement.
- FOUNDER**, fôun'dûr, s. [from found.]—1. A builder; one who raises an edifice.—2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. *Bentley.*—3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roscommon.*—4. A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*
- To **FOUNDER**, fôun'dûr, v. a. [fondre, French.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Norset.*
- To **FOUNDER**, fôun'dûr, v. n.—1. To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*—2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shaks.*
- FOUNDRY**, fôun'drê, s. A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house.
- FOUNDLING**, fôund'ling, s. [from found of find.] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*
- FO'UNDRESS**, fôun'drêss, s. [from founder.]—1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.—2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenues.
- FOUNT**, fôunt.
- FOUNTAIN**, fôun'tân, }
 } s.
 [ons, Lat. fontaine, Fr.]—1. A well; a spring. *Milton.*—2. A small basin of springing water.—3. A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon.*—4. The head or spring of a river.—5. Original; first principle; first cause.
- FOUNTAINLESS**, fôun'tân-lêss, a. [from fountain.] Having no fountain.
- FOUNT'FUL**, fôun'tfûl, a. [fount and full.] Full of springs. *Chapman.*
- To **FOUPE**, fôûpe, v. a. To drive with sudden impetuosity. *Carroll.*
- FOUR**, fôre, [peop, Sax.] Twice two.
- FOURBE**, fôûrb, s. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*
- FOURFO'LD**, fôre'fôld, a. [four and fold.] Four times told. *Samuel.*
- FOURFO'OTED**, fôre'fôut-êd, a. [four and foot.] Quadruped. *Dryden.*
- FOURSCORE**, fôre'skôre, a. [four and score.]—1. Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*—2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years.
- FOURSQ'ARE**, fôre'skwâre, a. [four and square.] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*
- FOURTE'EN**, fôre'têen, a. [peopertyn, Saxon.] Four and ten.
- FOURTE'ENTH**, fôre'têenth, a. [from fourteen.] The original of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
- FOURTH**, fôrth, a. [from four.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.
- FOURTHLY**, fôrth'lê, ad. [from fourth.] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*
- FOURWHEEL**, fôre'hwêêl, a. [four and wheel.] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*
- FO'UTRA**, fô'trà, s. [from foutre, French.] A fig; a scoff. *Shakspeare.*
- FOWL**, fôul, s. [fugel, Saxon.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*
- To **FOWL**, fôul, v. n. To kill birds for food or game.
- FO'WLER**, fôul'ûr, s. [from fowl.] A sportsman who pursues birds. *Philips. Pope.*
- FO'WLINGPIECE**, fôul'ing-pêsse, s. [fowl and piece.] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*
- FOX**, fôks, s. [fox, Saxon.]—1. A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. *Shaks.*—2. A knave or conning fellow.
- FO'XCASE**, fôks'kâse, s. [fox and case.] A fox's skin.
- FO'XCHASE**, fôks'tshâse, s. [fox and chase.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*
- FO'XEVL**, fôks'êvl, s. [fox and evil.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.
- FO'XFISH**, fôks'fîsh, s. A kind of fish.
- FO'XGLOVES**, fôks'glôvz, s. A plant. *Miller.*
- FO'XHUNTER**, fôks'hûnt-ûr, s. [fox and hunter.] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*
- FO'XHUNTING**, fôks'hûnt-ing, s. The diversion of hunting foxes.
- FO'XSHIP**, fôks'shîp, s. [from fox.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shaks.*
- FO'XTRAP**, fôks'trâp, s. [fox and trap.] A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*
- FOY**, fôê, s. [foi, French.] Faith; Allegiance. *Spenser.*
- To **FRAC**, frâkt, v. a. [fractus, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shaks.*
- FRACTION**, frâk'shûn, s. [fraction, French.]—1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.*—2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*
- FRACTIONAL**, frâk'shûn-âl, a. [from fraction.] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*
- FRA'CTURE**, frâk'tshûre, s. [fractura, Latin.]—1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.—2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*
- To **FRA'CTURE**, frâk'tshûre, v. a. [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wiseman.*
- FRA'GILE**, frâdjê'l, a. [fragilis, Lat.]—1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken. *Denham.*—2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.
- FRAGILITY**, frâdjê'lêté, s. [from fragile.]—1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*—2. Weakness; uncertainty. *Knolles.*—3. Frailty; liability to fault. *Watton.*

FRA

FRE

nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—thin, THIS.

FRA'GMENT, frâg'mênt, s. [fragmentum, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton*.

FRA'GMENTARY, frâg'mên-târ-ê, a. [from fragment.] Composed of fragments. *Donne*.

FRA'GÔR, frâ'gôr, s. [Latin.] A noise; a creak; a crash. *Sandys*.

FRA'GRANCE, frâ'grânse, }
FRA'GRANCY, frâ'grân-sê, }
 [fragrantia, Lat.] Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent. *Garth*.

FRA'GRANT, frâ'grânt, a. [fragrans, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell. *Prior*.

FRA'GRANTLY, frâ'grânt-lê, ad. [from fragrant.] With sweet scent. *Mortimer*.

FRAIL, frâle, s.—1. A basket made of rushes.—2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL, frâle, a. [fragilis, Latin.]—1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties. *Rogers*.—2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction. *Taylor*.

FRAILNESS, frâle'nêds, s. [from frail.] Weakness; instability. *Norris*.

FRA'ILTY, frâle'tê, s. [from frail.]—1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind. *Milton*.—2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sin of infirmity. *Dryden*.

FRAIS'CHEUR, frâ'shûre, s. [French.] Freshness; coolness. *Dryden*.

FRAISE, frâze, s. [French.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, frâme, v. a.—1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction an union of various parts. *Spenser*.—2. To fit one to another. *Abbot*.—3. To make; to compose. *Shaks*.—4. To regulate; to adjust. *Tillotson*.—5. To form to any rule or method. *Glanville*.—6. To contrive; to plan.—7. To settle; to scheme out. *Shaks*.—8. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon*.

FRAME, frâme, s. [from the verb.]—1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members. *Dryden*. *Tillotson*.—2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else. *Newton*.—3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition. *Swift*.—4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon*.—5. Contrivance; projection. *Shaks*.—6. Mechanical construction.—7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras*.

FRA'MER, frâm'ôr, s. [from frame; fræmman, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

FRA'MPOLD, frâm'pôld, a. Peevish; boisterous; rugged. *Hacket*.

FRA'NCHISE, frân'tshiz, s. [franchise, French.]—1. Exemption from any onerous duty.—2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.—3. District; extent of jurisdiction. *Spenser*.

To FRAN'CHISE, frân'tshiz, v. a. [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free. *Shaks*.

FRA'NCHISEMENT, frân'tshiz-mênt, s. [from franchise, French.] Freedom. *Spenser*.

FRA'NCISCAN, frân'sis-kân, s. A monk of the order of St. Francis. *Weever*.

FRA'NCISCAN, frân'sis-kân, a. Belonging to the Franciscans. *Milton*.

FRA'NGIBLE, frân'jê-bl, a. [frango, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken. *Boyle*.

FRA'NION, frân'yân, s. A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser*.

FRANK, frângk, a. [franc, French.]—1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.—2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.—3. Without conditions; without payment.—4. Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser*.

FRANK, frângk, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty. *Shaks*.—2. A letter which pays no postage. *Pope*.—3. A French coin.

To FRANK, frângk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Shaks*.—2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainsworth*.—3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage. *Swift*.

FRA'NKINCENSE, frângk'in-sênse, s. [frank and incense.] *Frankincense* is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a

bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. *Brerewood*.

FRA'NKLIN, frângk'lîn, s. [from frank.] A steward; a bailiff of laud. *Spenser*.

FRA'NKLY, frângk'lê, ad. [from frank.]—1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon*.—2. Without constraint; without reserve.

FRA'NKNESS, frângk'nêds, s. [from frank.]—1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness. *Clarendon*.—2. Liberality; bounteousness.—3. Freedom from reserve. *Sidney*.

FRANKPLE'DGE, frângk'plêdje, s. [francplegium, Latin.] A pledge or surety for freemen. *Cowel*.

FRAN'TICK, frân'tik, a. [φρηνικός, Greek.]—1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad. *Spenser*.—2. Transported by violent passion.

FRAN'TICKLY, frân'tik-lê, ad. [from frantick.] Madly; outrageously. *Shaks*.

FRAN'TICKNESS, frân'tik-nêds, s. [from frantick.] Madness; fury of passion.

FRATE'RNAL, frâ-têr'nâl, a. [fraternel, French.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond*.

FRATE'RNALLY, frâ-têr'nâl-lê, ad. [from fraternal.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY, frâ-têr'nê-tê, s. [fraternité, Fr.]—1. The state or quality of a brother.—2. Body of men united; corporation; society. *L'Estrange*.—3. Men of the same class or character.

FRA'TRICIDE, frât'trê-sîde, s. [fratricide, French.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD, frâwd, s. [fraus, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden*.

FRA'UDFUL, frâwd'fûl, a. [fraud and full.] Treacherous; artful; trickish. *Shaks*.

FRA'UDFULLY, frâwd'fûl-lê, ad. [from fraudulent.] Deceitfully; artfully.

FRA'UDULENCE, frâwd'ûl-lênse, }
FRA'UDULENCY, frâwd'ûl-lên-sê, }
 [fraudulentia, Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

FRA'UDULENT, frâwd'ûl-lên-t, a. [frauduleux, Fr. fraudulentus, Lat.]—1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. *Milton*.—2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton*.

FRA'UDULENTLY, frâwd'ûl-lên-t-lê, ad. [from fraudulent.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully; treacherously. *Taylor*.

FRAUGHT, frâwt, particip. pass. [from freight, now written freight.]—1. Laden; charged. *Shaks*.—2. Filled; stored; thronged. *Spenser*.

FRAUGHT, frâwt, s. A freight; a cargo. *Dryden*.

To FRAUGHT, frâwt, v. a. To load; to crowd.

FRA'UGHTAGE, frâwt'âje, s. [from freight.] Lading; cargo. *Shakspeare*.

FRAY, frâ, s. [effrayer, to fright, French.]—1. A broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax*.—2. A duel; a combat. *Denham*.

To FRAY, frâ, v. u. [effrayer, Fr.]—1. To fright; to terrify. *Bacon*.—2. To rub.

FREAK, frêke, s. [fræc, Saxon.]—1. A sudden and causeless change of place.—2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spettator*. *Swift*.

To FREAK, frêke, v. a. To variegate. *Thomson*.

FRE'AKISH, frêke'ish, a. [from freak.] Capricious; humorous. *L'Estrange*.

FRE'AKISHLY, frêke'ish-lê, ad. [from freakish.] Capriciously; humorously.

FRE'AKISHNESS, frêke'ish-nêds, s. [from freakish.] Capriciousness; humorosomeness; whimsicalness.

To FREAM, frême, v. n. [fremer, Lat.] To growl. *Bailey*.

FRE'CKLE, frêk'l, s.—1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.—2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn*.

FRE'CKLED, frêk'ld, a. [from freckle.] Spotted; maculated. *Drayton*.

FRE'CKLY, frêk'lê, a. [from freckle.] Full of freckles.

FRED, frêd. The same with peace. So Frede-

- rick is powerful or wealthy in peace. *Gibson*.
- FREE**, frêé, a. [Fneah, Sax.]-1. At liberty; not enslaved. *Prior*.—2. Uncompelled; unrestrained. *South*.—3. Not bound by usage; not necessitated.—4. Permitted; allowed. *Shaks*.—5. Licentious; unrestrained. *Temple*.—6. Open; ingenuous. *Oracy*.—7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.—8. Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope*.—9. Frank, not gamed by importunity; not purchased. *Bacon*.—10. Clear from distress. *Shaks*.—11. Guiltless; innocent. *Shaks*.—12. Exempt; clear. *Denham*.—13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage. *Dryden*.—14. Without expense; as, a free school.
- To FREE**, frêé, v. a.—1. To be at liberty; to rescue from slavery; to manumit; to loose. *Pope*.—2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon*.—3. To clear from impediments or obstructions. *Dryden*.—4. To banish; to send away; to rid. *Shaks*.—5. To exempt. *Romans*.—6. To unlock; to open. *Dryden*.
- FREE'BENCH**, frêé'hêntsh, s. [In law.] A widow's dower on a copyhold. *Blackstone*.
- FREEBOOTER**, frêé-bôô'tûr, s. [free and booty.] A robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon*.
- FREEBOOTING**, frêé-bôô'tîng, s. Robbery; plunder.
- FREEBORN**, frêé'bôrn, s. Inheriting liberty. *Dryden*.
- FREECHAPEL**, frêé-tshâp'êl, s. [free and chapel.] A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel. *Covel*.
- FREECOST**, frêé'kôst, s. [free and cost.] Without expense.
- FREEDMAN**, frêéd'mân, s. A slave manumitted.
- FREEDOM**, frêéd'dûm, s. [from free.]—1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Dryden*.—2. Privilege; franchises; immunities. *Shaks*.—3. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination. *South*.—4. Unrestraint. *Maccabees*.—5. The state of being without any particular inconvenience.—6. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.
- FREFOOTED**, frêé-fû'têd, a. [free and foot.] Not restrained in the march. *Shaks*.
- FREHEARTED**, frêé-hârt'êd, a. [free and heart.] Liberal; unrestrained. *Davies*.
- FREHOLD**, frêéhôld, s. [free and hold.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. *Covel*.
- FREHOLDER**, frêéhôld'âr, s. [from freehold.] One who has a freehold. *Davies*.
- FREELY**, frêé'lê, ad. [from free.]—1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery.—2. Without restraint; lavishly. *Shaks*.—3. Without scruple; without reserve.—4. Without impellent. *Ascham*.—5. Without necessity; without predetermination. *Rogers*.—6. Frankly; liberally. *South*.—7. Spontaneously; of his own accord.
- FREEMAN**, frêémân, s. [free and man.]—1. One not a slave; not a vassal. *Locke*.—2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden*.
- FREE-MASON**, frêémâ'sn, s. One of a numerous society who profess having a secret to keep. *Gray to Walpole*.
- FREEMUNDED**, frêémînd'êd, a. [free and mind.] Unconstrained; without load of care. *Bacon*.
- FREENESS**, frêé'nês, s. [from free.]—1. The state or quality of being free.—2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour. *Dryden*.—3. Generosity; liberality. *Spratt*.
- FREESCHOOL**, frêé-skôô'l, s. [free and school.] A school in which learning is given without pay. *Davies*.
- FREESPOKEN**, frêé-spô'kn, a. [free and spoken.] Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon*.
- FRESTONE**, frêéstône, s. [free and stone.] Stone commonly used in building; so called, because it may be cut in any direction, having no grain. *Addison*.
- FREETHINKER**, frêéthînk'âr, s. [free and think.] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison*.
- FREEWARREN**, frêéwâr'rên, s. [from free and papeman, Saxon.] A privilege of preserving and killing game. *Blackstone*.
- FREEWILL**, frêé-wîll, s. [free and will.]—1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.—2. Voluntaryness; spontaneity. *Esra*.
- FREEWOMAN**, frêéwôm'ân, s. [free and woman.] A woman not enslaved. *Maccabees*.
- To FREEZE**, frêéze, v. n. preter. froze. [vriesen, Dutch.]—1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke*.—2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden*.
- To FREEZE**, frêéze, v. a. preter. froze: part. frozen or froze.—1. To congeal with cold.—2. To kill by cold. *Shaks*.—3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.
- To FREIGHT**, frâte, v. a. preter. freighted; part. freight, freighted. [fretter, French.]—1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shaks*.—2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shaks*.
- FREIGHT**, frâte, s.—1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.—2. The money due for the transportation of goods.
- FREIGHTER**, frâ'tûr, s. [fretteur, Fr.] He who freights a vessel.
- FREN**, frên, s. A stranger. *Spenser*.
- FRENCH**, frêntsh, s. [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The French Language. *Chesterfield*.
- FRENCH CHALK**, frêntsh'tshâwk, s. An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Hill*.
- FRENCH-HORN**, frêntsh'hôrn, s. [a French improvement on the horn.] An instrument of wind-musick made of metal. *Reid's Inquiry*.
- To FRENCHIFY**, frêntsh'îfî, v. a. [from French.] To infect with the manners of France, to make a coxcomb. *Camden*.
- FRENETIC**, frêné'tîk, s. [ῥηνετικός, Gr.] Mad; distracted. *Daniel*.
- FRENZY**, frênz'ê, s. [ῥηνετικός, Gr.] Madness; distraction of mind, alienation of understanding. *Ben Jonson*.
- FREQUENCE**, frêkwênsê, s. [frequency, French.] Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Milton*.
- FREQUENCY**, frêkwêns'ê, s. [frequentia, Latin.]—1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury*.—2. Concourse; full assembly. *Ben Jonson*.
- FREQUENT**, frêkwênt, a. [frequent, Fr.]—1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.—2. Used often to practise any thing. *Swift*.—3. Full of concurrence. *Milton*.
- To FREQUENT**, frêkwênt'v, v. a. [frequento, Latin.] To visit often; to be much in any place.
- FREQUENTABLE**, frêkwênt'â-bl, a. [from frequent.] Convertible; accessible. *Sidney*.
- FREQUENTATION**, frêkwênt'â'tîôn, s. [frequentatio, Lat.] Habit of frequenting. *Chesterfield*.
- FREQUENTATIVE**, frêkwênt'â'tîv, a. [frequentativus, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.
- FREQUENTER**, frêkwênt'âr, s. [from frequent.] One who often resorts to any place. *Swift*.
- FREQUENTLY**, frêkwênt'lê, ad. [frequenter, Latin.] Often, commonly; not rarely. *Swift*.
- FRESKO**, frêskô, s. [Italian.]—1. Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior*.—2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope*.
- FRESH**, frêsh, a. [Fnepe, Saxon.]—1. Cool; not rapid with heat. *Prior*.—2. Not salt. *Abbot*.—3. New; not impaired by time. *Milton*.—4. In a state like that of recentness. *Denham*.—5. Recent; newly come. *Dryden*.—6. Recovered from any loss or diminution.—7. New to any work; unfaigued.—8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfeigned; unimpaired. *Bacon*.—9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey*.—10. Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Hobbes*.—11. Fasting; opposed to eating or drinking.—12. Sweet; opposed to stale or stinking.
- FRESH**, frêsh, s. Water not salt. *Shakespeare*.
- To FRESHEN**, frêsh'shu, v. a. [from fresh.] To make fresh. *Thomson*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bôll;—ôll;—pôônd;—rîn, This.

To FRESHEN, frêsh'sh'n, v. n. To grow fresh. *Pope.*
FRESHET, frêsh'êt, s. [from fresh.] A pool of fresh water. *Milton.*

FRESHLY, frêsh'lê, ad. [from fresh.]—1. Coolly.—2. Newly; in the former state renewed.—3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shaks.*

FRESHNESS, frêsh'nês, s. [from fresh.]—1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity. *Bacon.*—2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness; not decay. *South.*—3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward.*—4. Coolness. *Addison.*—5. Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville.*—6. Freedom from saltness.

FRET, frêt, s. [Fretum, Latin.]—1. A frith, or strait of the sea. *Brook.*—2. An agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause. *Derham.*—3. That stop of the musical instrument which pauses or regulates the vibrations of the string. *Milton.*—4. Work rising in protuberance. *Spectator.*—5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion. *Herbert.*

To FRET, frêt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To rub against any thing. *Shaks.*—2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*—3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*—4. To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewell.*—5. To form into raised work. *Milton.*—6. To variegate; to diversify. *Shaks.*—7. To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

To FRET, frêt, v. n.—1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.—2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peachment.*—3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*—4. To be angry; to be peevish.

FRETFUL, frêt'fûl, a. [from fret.] Angry; peevish.
FRETFULLY, frêt'fûl-ê, ad. [from fretful.] Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, frêt'fûl-nês, s. [from fretful.] Passion; peevishness.

FRETTY, frêt'tê, a. [from fret.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, frî-â-bî-lî-tê, s. [from friable.] Capacity of being reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRIABLE, frî-â-bl, a. [friable, French.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRIAR, frî-âr, s. [frere, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE, frî-âr-lîk, a. [from friar.] Monastic; unskill'd in the world. *Knolles.*

FRIARLY, frî-âr-lê, ad. [friar and like.] Like a friar, a man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRIARSCOWL, frî-âr-kôul, s. [friar and cowl.] A plant.

FRIARY, frî-âr-ê, s. [from friar.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRIARY, frî-âr-ê, a. Like a friar. *Camden.*
To FRIABLE, frî-â-bl, v. a. To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRIABLE, frî-â-bl, s. [from the verb.] A trifer.

FRIASSE, frî-â-sê, s. [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. *King.*

To FRIASSE, frî-â-sê, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress in friasse. *Bramston.*

FRICTION, frî-â-sh'ôn, s. [frictio, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

FRICTION, frî-â-sh'ôn, s. [frictio, Latin.]—1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*—2. The resistance in machines, caused by the motion of one body upon another.—3. Medical rubbing with the fl. sh. brush or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRIEDAY, frî-dê, s. [Frîgê Dæg, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity. *Shakspeare.*

FRIEND, frîend, a. [vriend, Dut. friend, Saxon.]—1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; more than acquaintance. *Dryden.*—2. One without hostile intentions; not an enemy. *Shaks.*—3. One reconciled to another. *Shaks.*—4. An attendant or companion. *Deuden.*—5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peachment.*—6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*
To FRIEND, frîend, v. a. To favour; to befriend. *Shaks.*

FRIENDLESS, frîend'lês, a. [from friend.]—1. Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute; forlorn. *South.*—2. FRIENDLESS Man. An outlaw.

FRIENDLINESS, frîend'lî-nês, a. [from friendly.]—1. A disposition to friendship. *Sidney.*—2. Exercise of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRIENDLY, frîend'lê, n. [from friend.]—1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*—2. Disposed to union. *Pope.*—3. Salutary; homogenous. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY, frîend'lê, ad. In the manner of friends.
FRIENDSHIP, frîend'shîp, s. [vriendschap, Dutch.]—1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.*—2. Highest degree of intimacy. *Swift.*—3. Favour; personal kindness. *Spenser.*—4. Assistance; help. *Shaks.*—5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

FRIEZE, frîêze, s. [drap de frieze, French.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland. *Milton.*

FRIEZE, frîêze, s. [In architecture.] A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

FRIEZED, frîêzd, a. [from frieze.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE, frîêze'lîk, a. [frieze and like.] Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*

FRIGATE, frî-gât, s. [frigat, Fr.]—1. A small ship. *Raleigh.*—2. Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*

FRIGEFACTION, frî-djê-fâk'sh'ôn, s. [frigus and facio, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, frîte, v. a. [frightan, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT, frîte, s. [from the verb.] A sudden terror. *Dryden.*

To FRIGHTEN, frî'tin, v. a. To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*

FRIGHTFUL, frîte'fûl, a. [from fright.] Terrible; dreadful; full of terror. *Shaks.*

FRIGHTFULLY, frîte'fûl-ê, ad. [from frightful.] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*

FRIGHTFULNESS, frîte'fûl-nês, s. [from frightful.] The power of impressing terror.

FRIgid, frî-jîd, a. [frigidus, Latin.]—1. Cold; wanting warmth. *Cheyne.*—2. Wanting warmth of affection.—3. Impotent; having no warmth of body.—4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*

FRIgIDITY, frî-â-dî-tê, s. [frigiditas, Lat.]—1. Coldness; want of warmth.—2. Dullness; want of intellectual fire.—3. Want of vital warmth. *Glanville.*—4. Coldness of affection.

FRIgIDLY, frî-jîd-lê, ad. [from frigid.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIgIDNESS, frî-jîd-nês, s. [from frigid.] Coldness; unness; want of affection.

FRIgORIFICK, frî-gô-rî-fîk, a. [frigorificus, frigus and facio, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*

To FRILE, frîl, v. a. [frilleux, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk frills. *Dier.*

FRILL, frîl, s. An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt.

FRINGE, frînje, s. [frange, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. *Watton.* *Dryden.* *Newton.*

To FRINGE, frînje, v. n. [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*

FRIPPERER, frî-p'r-âr, s. [from fripper, Fr.]—One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY, frî-p'r-ê, s. [fripperie, French.]—1. Piece where old clothes are sold. *Havel.*—2. Old clothes; cast-off dresses; tattered rags. *Ben Jonson.*

To FRISE, frîze, v. n. [friser, French.] To dress by crimping. This is confined to the hair of the head.

FRISEUR, frî-zêr, s. [French.] A hair dresser. *Chateaufield.*

To FRISK, frîsk, v. n. [frizzare, Italian.]—1. To leap; to skip. *Locke.*—2. To dance in frolic or gayety. *L'Estrange.*

FRISK, frîsk, s. [from the verb.] A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plin;—

FROSKER, frîsk'âr, s. [from frisk.] A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Caendlen*.

FROSKINESS, frîsk'ê-nês, s. [from frisk.] Gayety; liveliness.

FRYSKY, frîsk'ê, a. [frisque, French; from frisk.] Gay; airy.

FRIE, frîr, s. [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt.

FRIETH, frîth, s. [fretum, Latin.]—1. A strait of the sea, where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden*.—2. A kind of net. *Carew*.

FRIYLLARY, frî-ll'âr-ê, s. [fritillarie, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*.

FRIYINANCY, frî-è-nân-sê, s. [from fritinio, Lat.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown*.

FRIYTER, frî-târ, s. [friture, French.]—1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser*.—2. A fragment; a small piece.—3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth*.

To FRIYTER, frî-târ, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.—2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Dunciad*.

FRIYOLITY, frî-vôl'ê-tê, s. [from frivolous.] Insignificance. *Robertson*.

FRIYOLOUS, frî-vô-lûs, a. [frivulus, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon*.

FRIYOLOUSNESS, frî-vô-lûs-nês, s. [from frivolous.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRIYOLOUSLY, frî-vô-lûs-lê, ad. [from frivolous.] Trifling; without weight.

To FRIZLE, frî-zl, v. a. [friser, Fr.] To curl in short curls like a nap of frieze. *Hakewill*.

FRIZLER, frî-zl'âr, s. [from frizzle.] One that makes short curls.

FRO, frô, ad. [of Frn, Saxon.]—1. Backward; regressively; *To and fro*. *Pope*.—2. It is a contraction of *from*. *Ben Jonson*.

FROCK, frôk, s. [froce, French.]—1. A dress; a coat. *Milton*.—2. A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden*.

FROG, frôg, s. [Frôgga, Saxon.]—1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. A small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.—2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT, frôg'bit, s. [frog and bit.] An herb.

FRO'GISH, frôg'ish, s. [frog and fish.] A kind of fish.

FRO'GGRASS, frôg'grâs, s. [frog and grass.] A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE, frôg'lêt-tis, s. [frog and lettuce.] A plant.

FROISE, frôês, s. [from the French froisser.] A kind of food made by frying lacon enclosed in a pancake.

FRO'LIICK, frôl'ik, a. [frolis'z, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity. *Waller*.

FRO'LIICK, frôl'ik, s. A wild prank; a slight or whim. *Roscommon*.

To FRO'LIICK, frôl'ik, v. n. To play wild pranks. *Rove*.

FRO'LIICKLY, frôl'ik-lê, ad. [from frolick.] Gayly; wildly.

FRO'LIICKSOME, frôl'ik-sûm, a. [from frolick.] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LIICKSOMFNESS, frôl'ik-sûm-nês, s. [from frolicksome.] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LIICKSOMELY, frôl'ik-sûm-lê, ad. [from frolicksome.] With wild gaiety.

FROM, frôm, prep. [Frn, Saxon.]—1. Away; noting privation: *his hand was taken from him*. *Dryden*.—2. Noting reception: *I learned this from him*. *Pope*.—3. Noting procession; descent, or birth: *he came from kings*.—*Blackmore*.—4. Noting transmission. *Shaks*.—5. Noting abstraction; vacation from: *five from fault*. *Shaks*.—6. Noting succession: *from morning to night*. *Barnet*.—7. Out of; noting omission. *Milton*.—8. Noting progress from premises to inferences; *from dignity we infer honour*. *South*.—9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. *Shaks*.—10. Out of. *Addison*.—11. Because of; *he is bruis'd from kindness*. *Tillotson*.—12. Out of; noting the ground or cause of any thing: *earthquakes are from fire*. *Dryden*.—13. Not near to. *Shaks*.—14. Noting separation. *Dryden*.

15. Noting exemption or deliverance: *he is free from his pain*. *Prior*.—16. At a distance. *Shaks*.—17. Noting derivation. *Dryden*.—18. Ever since: *we have been growing rich from the conquest*. *Raleigh*. *Tillotson*.—19. Contrary to. *Obscure*. *Donne*.—20. Noting removal. *Dryden*.—21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: *from above*, *from the parts above*. *Hooker*.—22. **FROM** after.—23. **FROM** behind.—24. **FROM** high.

FRO'WARD, frôn-wârd, prep. [Frn and wprâd, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *to-ward*.

FRONDA'TION, frôn-dâ-sh'ân, s. [frondatio, Latin.] The taking off small branches of trees. *Evelyn*.

FRONDIFEROUS, frôn-dif'ê-rûs, a. [frondifer, Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict*.

FRONT, frânt, or frônt, s. [frons, Latin.]—1. The face. *Creech*.—2. The face as opposed to an enemy. *Daniel*.—3. The part or place that meets the eye. *Bacon*.—4. The van of an army. *Milton*.—5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. *Brown*.—6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT, frânt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To oppose directly, or face to face.—2. To stand opposed, or over-against any place or thing. *Addison*.

To FRONT, frânt, v. n. To stand foremost. *Shaks*.

FRO'NTAL, frôn-tâl, s. [frontale, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy*. *Brown*.

FRO'NTATED, frôn-tâ-têd, a. [from frons, Latin.] The fronted leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line; used in opposition to *cuspidated*. *Quincy*.

FRO'NTBOX, frânt-bôks, s. [front and box.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. *Pope*.

FRO'NTED, frânt'êd, a. [from front.] Formed with a front. *Milton*.

FRO'NTIER, frôn-tsh'êr, or frôn't'y'êr, s. [frontiere, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory. *Milton*.

FRO'NTIER, frôn-tsh'êr, or frôn't'y'êr, a. Bordering. *Addison*.

FRO'NTISPIECE, frôn-tis-pêse, s. [frontispicium, Lat.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton*.

FRO'NTISTERIUM, frôn-tis-tê-rî-ûm, s. [Lat. from *frontis*, Fr.] Learned seminary. *Randolph's Muse's Looking Glass*.

FRO'NTLESS, frôn'tlêz, a. [from front.] Without blushes; wanting shame. *Dryden*.

FRO'NTLET, frôn'tlêt, s. [from frons, Lat.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wiseman*.

FRO'NTROOM, frânt-dôm, s. [front and room.] An apartment in the forepart of the house.

FRORE, frôre, a. Frozen. *Milton*.

FRO'NE, frôn, a. Frozen; concealed with cold.

FROST, frôst, s. [Frôst, Saxon.]—1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South*.—2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope*.

FROSTBITTEN, frôst-bit-t'n, a. Nipped or withered by the frost. *Mortimer*.

FROSTED, frôst'êd, a. [from frost.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay*.

FROSTILY, frôst'ê-lê, ad. [from frosty.]—1. With frost; with excessive cold.—2. Without warmth of affection. *Ben Jonson*.

FROSTINESS, frôst'ê-nês, s. [from frosty.] Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, frôst-nâle, s. [frost and nail.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, to pierce the ice. *Greiv*.

FROSTWORK, frôst-wûrk, s. [frost and work.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities like the dew congelated upon shrubs. *Blackmore*.

FROSTY, frôst'ê, a. [from frost.]—1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *L'Estrange*.—2. Chilled in affection. *Shaks*.—3. Hoary, grey haired; resembling frost. *Shaks*.

FROTH, frôth, s. [Frô, Danish and Scottish.]—1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agi-

—*n*, *m*ôve, *n*ôr, *n*ôr;—*t*âbe, *t*âb, *b*âll;—*ô*ll;—*p*ôôô;—*thin*, *THIS*.

tation. *Bacon*.—2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.—3. Any thing not solid or substantial. *Tuxeter*.

To FROTH, *f*róth, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden*.

FROTHILY, *f*róthlê, *ad.* [from frothy.]—1. With foam; with spume.—2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, *f*róthê, *a.* [from froth.]—1. Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon*.—2. Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon*.—3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Estrange*.

FROUNCE, *f*ró^{un}se, *s.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner*.

To FROUNCE, *f*ró^{un}se, *v. n.* To frizzle or curl the hair. *Ascliam*.

FROUZY, *f*ró^uzê, *a.* [A cant word.] Dim; fætid; musty. *Swift*.

FROWARD, *f*ró^wârd, *a.* [*f*rampearð, Sax.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Temple*.

FROWARDLY, *f*ró^wârdlê, *ad.* [from froward.] Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiah*.

FROWARDNESS, *f*ró^wârd-nêss, *s.* [from froward.] Peevishness; perverseness. *South*.

FROWER, *f*ró^wâr, *s.* A cleaving tool. *Tuss. Husb.*

To FROWN, *f*ró^wn, *v. a.* [*f*rogner, old French.] To express displeasure: by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope*.

FROWN, *f*ró^wn, *s.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Shaks*.

FROWY, *f*ró^wê, *a.* Musty; massy. *Spenser*.

FROZEN, *f*ró^zn, *part. pass. of freeze.* *Sidney*.

F. R. S. *êf, âr, ês,* *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

FRUCTIFEROUS, *f*rák-tí^fer-ús, *a.* [fructifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, *f*rák-tê^f-í, *v. a.* [fructifier, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *Granville*.

To FRUCTIFY, *f*rák-tê^f-í, *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hook*.

FRUCTIFICATION, *f*rák-tê^f-kâⁿshún, *s.* [from fructify.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown*.

FRUCTUOUS, *f*rák-tsh-ús, *a.* [fructueux, French.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Phil.*

FRUGAL, *f*rá^gâl, *a.* [frugalís, Latin.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Dryden*.

FRUGALITY, *f*rá^gâlê-tê, *s.* [frugalité, Fr.] Thrift; parsimony; husbandry. *Bacon*.

FRUGALLY, *f*rá^gâlê, *ad.* [from frugal.] Parsimoniously; sparingly. *Dryden*.

FRUGIFEROUS, *f*rá^gí^fer-ús, *a.* [frugifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth*.

FRUIT, *f*ró^{it}, *s.* [fruit, French.]—1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shaks*.—2. The product of a plant considered as taken for food. *Davies*.—3. Production. *Ezekiel*.—4. The offspring of the womb. *Sandys*.—5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Swift*.—6. The effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, *f*ró^{it}ê, *s.* [fruitage, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *More*.

FRUITBEARING, *f*ró^{it}bâr-âr, *s.* [fruit and bearer.] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer*.

FRUITBEARING, *f*ró^{it}bâr-âng, *s.* [fruit and bear.] Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, *f*ró^{it}er-âr, *s.* [fruiter, Fr.] One who trades in fruit. *Shaks*.

FRUITERY, *f*ró^{it}er-ê, *s.* [fruiterie, French.]—1. Fruit collectively taken. *Philips*.—2. A fruit lût; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, *f*ró^{it}ful, *a.* [fruit and full.]—1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Solney*.—2. Actually bearing fruit. *Shaks*.—3. Prolifick; child-bearing; not barren. *Shaks*.—4. Pientous; abounding. *Addison*.

FRUITFULLY, *f*ró^{it}fulê, *ad.* [from fruitful.]—1. In such a manner as to be prolific.—2. Pientously; abundantly. *Shaks*.

FRUITFULNESS, *f*ró^{it}ful-nêss, *s.* [from fruitful.]—1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh*.—2. The quality of being prolific. *Dryden*.—3. Exuberant abundance. *Ben Jonson*.

FRUITGROVES, *f*ró^{it}grôvz, *s.* [fruit and groves.] Shades or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, *f*rá^{it}sh-ún, *s.* [fruor, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. *Rogers*.

FRUITIVE, *f*rá^{it}ê-ív, *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle*.

FRUITLESS, *f*ró^{it}lêss, *a.* [from fruit.]—1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh*.—2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton*.—3. Without offspring. *Shaks*.

FRUITLESSLY, *f*ró^{it}lêsslê, *ad.* [from fruitless.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden*.

FRUIT-TIME, *f*ró^{it}tîme, *s.* [fruit and time.] The autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, *f*ró^{it}trêê, *s.* [fruit and tree.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Walker*.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS, *f*rá^mên-tâ^{sh}ús, *a.* [fróm fumentum, Lat.] Made of grain.

FRUMENT'ITY, *f*rá^mên-tê, *s.* [frumentum, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, *f*rá^mp, *v. a.* To mock; to brow-beat. *Skinner*.

To FRUSH, *f*rá^{sh}, *v. a.* [froisser, French.] To break bruise, or crush. *Shaks*.

FRUSH, *f*rá^{sh}, *s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, *f*rá^s-trâⁿê-ús, *a.* [frustra, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage. *More*.

To FRUSTRATE, *f*rá^strâ^te, *v. a.* [frustrator, Latin.]—1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Hooker*.—2. To make null; to nullify. *Spenser*.

FRUSTRATE, *f*rá^strâ^te, *part. a.* [from the verb.]—1. Vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. *Raleigh*.—2. Null; void. *Hooker*.

FRUSTRATION, *f*rá^strâ^{sh}ún, *s.* [frustratio, Latin.] Disappointment; defeat. *South*.

FRUSTRATIVE, *f*rá^strâ^t-ív, *a.* [from frustrate.] Fallacious. *Ainsworth*.

FRUSTRATORY, *f*rá^strâ^t-ôr-ê, *a.* [from frustrate.] That which makes any procedure void.

FRUSTUM, *f*rá^stúm, *s.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRUITCANT, *f*rá^tê^kânt, *a.* [fruticans, Lat.] Full of shoots. *Evelyn*.

FRY, *f*rá, *s.* [from froe, foom, Danish. *Skinner*.]—1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. *Donne*.—2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham*.

FRY, *f*rá, *s.* A kind of sieve. *Mortimer*.

To FRY, *f*rá, *v. a.* [frigo, Latin.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, *f*rá, *v. n.*—1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.—2. To suffer the action of fire. *Dryden*.—3. To melt with heat. *Walker*.—4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon*.

FRY, *f*rá, *s.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, *f*rá^{ng}-pân, *s.* [ry and pan.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

To FUB, *f*âb, *v. a.* To put off. *Shaks*.

FUB, *f*âb, *s.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth*.

FUCATED, *f*ú^kâ-têd, *a.* [fucatus, Latin.]—1. Painted; disguised with paint.—2. Disguised with false show.

FUCUS, *f*ú^kús, *s.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. *Ben Jonson*.

To FUDDLE, *f*ú^ddl, *v. a.* To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, *f*ú^ddl, *v. a.* To drink to excess.

FUEL, *f*ú^l, *s.* [from feu, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior*.

To FUEL, *f*ú^l, *v. a.* [from the noun.]—1. To feed fire with combustible matter. *Donne*.—2. To store with firing. *Walton*.

FUEILLEMORTE, *f*ú^llê-môrt, [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomæ*. Brown, like a dry leaf. *Locke*.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, *f*ú^gâ^{sh}ús-nêss, *s.* [fugax, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY, *f*ú^gâ^t-ê-tê, *s.* [fugax, Latin.]—1. Volatility; quality of flying away.—2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH, *f*úh, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence. *Dryden*.

FUGITIVE, *f*ú^gê-tív, *a.* [fugitivus, Latin.]—1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.—2. Unsteady;

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne; pln;—

- unstable; not durable.—3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward*.—4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton*.—5. Flying from duty; falling off. *Clarissa*.—6. Runnagate; vagabond. *Watton*.
- FUGITIVE**, fûj'è-tîv, s. [from the adjective.]—1. One who runs from his station or duty. *Denham*.—2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Dryden*.
- FUGITIVENESS**, fûj'è-tîv-nês, s. [from fugitive.]—1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle*.—2. Instability; uncertainty.
- FUGÛÈ**, fêwg, s. [French; from fuga, Latin.] In music, some point, consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris*.
- FULCIMENT**, fûl's'è-mênt, s. [fulcimentum, Latin.] That on which a body rests. *Wilkins*.
- FULCRUM**, fûl' fûm, s. [In Mechanicks.] The prop or support by which a lever is sustained, the point of suspension, the fulciment.
- To FULFIL**, fûl'fîl', v. a. [full and fill.]—1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shaks*.—2. To answer any promise or prophecy by performance. *Acts*.—3. To answer any purpose or design. *Milton*.—4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden*.—5. To answer any law by obedience. *Milton*.
- FULFILMENT**, fûl'fîl'mênt, s. [from the verb.] Completion, accomplishment.
- FULFRAUGHT**, fûl'fraw't, a. [full and fraught.] Fully stored. *Shaks*.
- FULGENCY**, fûl'j'è-nês, s. [fulgens, Latin.] Splendour; lustre. *Détt*.
- FULGENT**, fûl'j'ènt, a. [fulgens, Lat.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton*.
- FULGID**, fûl'jîd, a. [fulgidus, Latin.] Shining; glittering.
- FULGIDITY**, fûl'jîd'è-tê, s. [from fulgid.] Splendour.
- FULGOUR**, fûl'gûr, s. [fulgor, Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *Morc*.
- FULGURATION**, fûl'gûr'â'shûn, s. [fulguratio, Lat.] The act of lightning.
- FULHAM**, fûl'hâm, s. A cant word for false dice. *Hemmer*. *Shaks*.
- FULGINOUS**, fûl'jîd'jû-nûs, a. [fuliginosus, Lat.] Sooty; smoky. *Howel*.
- FULGINOUSLY**, fûl'jîd'jû-nûs-lê, ad. [from fuliginosus.] By being sooty. *Shenstone*.
- FULMART**, fûl'è-mârt, s. A kind of stinking ferret. *Watton*.
- FULL**, fûl, a. [fulle, Saxon.]—1. Replete; without vacancy; without any space void. *Ecclesiasticus*.—2. Abounding in any quality, good or bad. *Sidney*, *Tillotson*.—3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing. *Tickell*.—4. Plump; saginatus; fat. *Wiseman*.—5. Saturated; satel. *Bacon*.—6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.—7. That which fills or makes full. *Arbutnot*.—8. Complete; such as that nothing further is want'd. *Hammoud*.—9. Complete without abatement. *Swift*.—10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much. *Denham*.—11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.—12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon*.—13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiseman*.—14. Spread to view in all its dimensions. *Addison*.
- FULL**, tûl, s. [from the adjective.]—1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon*.—2. The highest state or degree. *Shaks*.—3. The whole; the total. *Shaks*.—4. The state of being full. *Jeremiah*.—5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon*.
- FULL**, fûl, ad.—1. Without abatement. *Dryden*.—2. With the whole effect. *Dryden*.—3. Exactly. *Addison*.—4. Directly. *Sidney*.
- FULLA'CORNED**, fûl'â'kôrn'd, a. Fed full with acorns. *Shaks*. *Cymbeline*.
- FULL BLOWN**, fûl'blôw, a. [full and blown.]—1. Spread to the utmost extent. *Denham*.—2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden*.
- FULL-BOTTOMED**, fûl'bôt'tôm'd, a. [full and bottom.] Having a large bottom. *Guardian*.
- FULL-EARED**, fûl'è-ârd', a. [full and ear.] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham*.
- FULL-EYED**, fûl'è-îd', a. [full and eye.] Having large prominent eyes.
- FULL-FED**, fûl'fêd', a. [full and fed.] Sated; fat; saginatus. *Pope*.
- FULL-HEARTED**, fûl'hârt'êd, a. Full of courage. *Shaks*. *Cymbeline*.
- FULL-LADEN**, fûl'lâ'dn, a. [full and laden.] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotson*.
- FULL-SPREAD**, fûl'sprêd', a. [full and spread.] Spread to the utmost extent. *Tillotson*.
- FULL-SUMMED**, fûl'sûm'd, a. [full and summed.] Complete in all its parts. *Howell*.
- To FULL**, fûl, v. a. [fûllo, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
- FULLAGE**, fûl'âj'è, s. [from full.] The money paid for fulling and cleansing cloth.
- FULLER**, fûl'fâr, s. [fûllo, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. *Shaks*.
- FULLERS EARTH**, fûl'fârz'êrth', s. A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous; when dry, of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black; generally with something of a greenish cast. The finest fullers earth is dug in our own island. *Hill*.
- FULLERY**, fûl'fâ-è, s. [from fuller.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
- FULLINGMILL**, fûl'jîng-mîl', s. [full and mill.] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed. *Mortimer*.
- FULLY**, fûl'lê, ad. [from full.]—1. Without vacancy.—2. Completely; without lack. *Howker*.
- FULMINANT**, fûl'mê-nânt, a. [fulminant, French.] fulminans, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.
- To FULMINATE**, fûl'mê-nâte, v. n. [fulmino, Latin.]—1. To thunder.—2. To make a loud noise or crack. *Boyle*.—3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.
- To FULMINATE**, fûl'mê-nâte, v. a. To throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe*.
- FULMINATION**, fûl'mê-nâ'shûn, s. [fulminatio, Latin.]—1. The act of thundering.—2. Denunciations of censure. *Ayliffe*.
- FULMINATORY**, fûl'mê-nâ-tôr-è, a. [fulmineus, Latin.] Thundering; striking horror.
- FULNESS**, fûl'nês, s. [from full.]—1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant. *King Charles*.—2. The state of abounding in any quality, good or bad.—3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired. *South*.—4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon*.—5. Repletion; satiety. *Taylor*.—6. Plenty; wealth. *Shaks*.—7. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. *Bacon*.—8. Largeness; extent.—9. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound. *Pope*.
- FULSOME**, fûl'sûm, a. [from fulle, Sax. font.]—1. Nauseous; offensive. *Shaks*. *Oront*.—2. Of a rank odious smell. *Bacon*.—3. Tending to obscenity. *Dryden*.
- FULSOMELY**, fûl'sûm-lê, ad. [from fulsome.] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.
- FULSOMENESS**, fûl'sûm-nês, s. [from fulsome.]—1. Nauseousness.—2. Rank smell.—3. Obscenity. *Dryden*.
- FUMADO**, fû'mâ-dô, s. [fumus, Latin.] A smoked fish. *Carrey*.
- FUMAGE**, fû'mâj'è, s. [from fumus, Latin.] Heartiness.
- FUMATORY**, fû'mâ-tôr-è, s. [fumaria, Latin; fumeterre, French.] An herb. *Shaks*.
- To FUMBLE**, fûm'bl, v. a. [fummeln, Dutch.]—1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungaily. *Catchpole*.—2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.—3. To play childishly. *Shaks*.
- To FUMBLE**, fûm'bl, v. a. To manage awkwardly. *Dryden*.
- FUMBLER**, fûm'bl-âr, s. [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.
- FUMBLINGLY**, fûm'blîng-lê, ad. [from fumble.] In an awkward manner.

FUR

-nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; -tâbe, tâb, bâll; -ôll; -pôund; -clîn, THIS.

FUME, fûme, s. [fumée, French.]—1. Smoke. *Dryden*.—2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.—3. Exhalation from the stomach. *Dryden*.—4. Rage; heat of mind; passion. *South*.—5. Any thing unsubstantial. *Shaks*.—6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon*.
To FUME, fûme, v. n. [fumer, French.]—1. To smoke. *Milton*.—2. To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shaks*.—3. To pass away in vapours. *Ben Jonson*.—4. To be in a rage. *Dryden*.
To FUME, fûme, v. a.—1. To smoke; to dry in smoke. *Carew*.—2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dryden*.—3. To disperse in vapours. *Mortimer*.
FUMÉTTE, fû-mê-tê, s. [French.] The stink of meat. *Swift*.
FUMID, fû-mîd, a. [fumidus, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown*.
FUMIDITY, fû-mî-tî-tê, s. [from fumid.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke.
To FUMIGATE, fû-mî-gâ-te, v. a. [from fumus, Lat. fumiger, Fr.]—1. To smoke; to perform by smoke or vapour. *Dryden*.—2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
FUMIGATION, fû-mê-gâ-shûn, s. [fumigation, French.]—1. Scents raised by fire. *Arbutnot*.—2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.
FUMINGLY, fû-mîng-lê, ad. [from fume.] Angriily; in a rage. *Hooker*.
FUMITER, fû-mê-târ, s. See **FUMATORY**. *Shakspeare*.
FUMOUS, fû-mûs, } a.
FUMY, fû-mê, }
 [fumeux, Fr.] Producing fumes. *Dryden*.
FUN, fûn, s. Sport; high merriment. *More*.
FUNCTION, fûngk-shûn, s. [functio, Latin.]—1. Discharge; performance. *Swift*.—2. Employment; office. *Whîgîste*.—3. Single act of any office. *Shaks*.—4. Trade; occupation. *Shaks*.—5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley*.—6. Power; faculty. *Pope*.
FUND, fûnd, s. [fond, French.]—1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported. *Dryden*.—2. Stock or bank of money. *Addison*.
FUNDAMENT, fûn-dâ-mênt, s. [fundamentum, Latin.] The back part of the body.
FUNDAMENTAL, fûn-dâ-mên-tâl, a. Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; not merely accidental. *Kaleigh*.
FUNDAMENTAL, fûn-dâ-mên-tâl, s. Leading proposition. *South*.
FUNDAMENTALLY, fûn-dâ-mên-tâl-lê, ad. [from fundamental.] Essentially; originally. *Grew*.
FUNERAL, fû-nê-râl, s. [funerailles, French.]—1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies. *Sandys*.—2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Swift*.—3. Burial; interment. *Denham*.
FUNERAL, fû-nê-râl, a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham*.
FUNERAL, fû-nê-râl, a. [funera, Lat.] Saiting a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope*.
FUNGOSITY, fûng-gô-sî-tê, s. [from fungus, Lat.] Unsolid excrecence.
FUNGOUS, fûng-gûs, a. [from fungus, Latin.] Excrecent; spongy. *Sharp*.
FUNCUS, fûng-gûs, s. [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom; a word us'd to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy*.
FUNICLE, fû-nê-k'l, s. [funiculus, Latin.] A small cord.
FUNICULAR, fû-nîk-û-lâr, a. [funiculaire, Fr.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
FUNK, fûnk, s. A stink.
FUNNEL, fû-nê-l, s. [infundibulum, Latin.]—1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A pipe or passage of communication. *Addison*.
FUR, fûr, s. [fourrure, French.]—1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift*.—2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold coun-

tries; hair in general. *Ray*.—3. Moisture exhaled so as that the remainder sticks on the part. *Dryden*.
To FUR, fûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. *Sidney*.—2. To cover with soft matter, *Philips*.
FUR-WROUGHT, fûr-râwt, a. [fyr and wrought.] Made of fur. *Gay*.
FURACIOUS, fû-râ-shûs, a. [furax, Latin.] Thievish.
FURACITY, fû-râ-sê-tê, s. [from furax, Lat.] Disposition to theft.
FURBELOW, fû-rê-bê-lô, s. [fur and below.] Fur or other stuff sewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope*.
To FURBELOW, fûr-rê-bê-lô, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages.
To FURBISH, fû-rîsh, v. a. [fourbis, Fr.] To bur-nish; to polish. *South*.
FURBISHER, fû-rîsh-ûr, s. [furbisier, Fr. from furbish.] One who polishes any thing.
FURCA'TION, fûr-kâ-shûn, s. [furca, Latin.] Forkness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown*.
FURFUR, fûr-fûr, s. [Latin.] Husk or chaff, seurf or dandruff. *Quincy*.
FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fû-râ-shûs, a. [furfuraceus, Lat.] Husky; branny; scaly.
FURIOUS, fû-rê-ûs, a. [furieux, Fr.]—1. Mad; phre-netic. *Hooker*.—2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason. *Shaks*.
FURIOUSLY, fû-rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from furious.] Mad-ly; violently; vehemently. *Spenser*.
FURIOUSNESS, fû-rê-ûs-nês, s. [from furious.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.
To FURL, fûrl, v. a. [fresler, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech*.
FURLONG, fûr-lông, s. [furlang, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.
FURLOUGH, fûr-lô, s. [verloef, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service. *Dryden*.
FURMENTY, fûr-mên-tê, s. Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tusser*.
FURNACE, fûr-nîs, s. [furnus, Latin.] An enclosed fire-place. *Abbot*.
To FURNACE, fûr-nîs, v. a. To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakspeare*.
To FURNISH, fûr-nîsh, v. a. [fournir, French.]—1. To supply with what is necessary. *Knolles*.—2. To give things for use. *Addison*.—3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon*.—4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts*.—5. To decorate; to adorn. *Halifax*.
FURNISHER, fûr-nîsh-ûr, s. [fournisseur, French.] One who supplies or fits out.
FURNISHING, fûr-nîsh-îng, s. [from furnish.] Ex-ternal pretence. *Shakspeare*.
FURNITURE, fûr-nê-tshûr, s. [fourniture, Fr.]—1. Moveables; goods put into a house for use or ornament. *South*.—2. Appendages. *Tillotson*.—3. Equipages; embellishments; decorations.
FURRIER, fûr-rê-ûr, s. [from fur.] A dealer in furs.
FURROW, fûr-rô, s. [furoh, Saxon.]—1. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. *Dryden*.—2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden*.
To FURROW, fûr-rô, v. a. [from the noun; fûrman, Saxon.]—1. To cut in furrows.—2. To divide in long hollows. *Wiedling*.—3. To make by cutting. *Wotton*.
FURROW-WEED, fûr-rô-wêêd, s. A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shaks*.
FURRY, fûr-rê, a. [from fur.]—1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Fenton*.—2. Consisting of fur. *Dryden*.
FUR'THER, fûr-thûr, a. [from forth; forth, further, furthest.]—1. At a great distance.—2. Beyond this. *Matthew*.
FUR'THER, fûr-thûr, ad. [from forth.] To a great-er distance. *Numbers*.
To FUR'THER, fûr-thûr, v. a. [forþþrian, Sax.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to assist. *Hooker*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâ;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

FURTHERER, fâr'thûr-âr, s. [from further.] Promoter; advancer. *Acham.*
FURTHERMORE, fâr'thûr-môre, ad. [further and more.] Moreover; besides. *Shaks.*
FURTHEST, fâr'thêst, ad. The superlative of forth.
FURTIVE, fûr'tiv, a. [furtive, French.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*
FURUNCLE, fûr'ân-kl, s. [furunculus, Latin.] A bile; any angry pustule. *Wiseman.*
FURRY, fûr'ri, s. [furor, Latin.]—1. Madness.—2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.—3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.—4. A stormy, turbulent, raging woman.
FURZE, fûrz, s. [fury, Saxon.] Gorse; goss. *Miller. Dryden.*
FURZY, fûr'zê, a. [from furze.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*
FUSCATION, fûs-kâ'shôn, s. [fuscus, Latin.] The act of darkening.
TO FUSE, fûz, v. a. [fusum, Lat.] To melt; to put into fusion.
TO FUSE, fûz, v. n. To be melted.
FUSÉE, fû-zê, s. [fusan, French.]—1. The cone, round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*—2. A firelock; a small neat musquet.—3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire; usually a wooden pipe filled with wildfire.
FUSÉE, fû-zê, s. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*
FUSIBLE, fû-sê-bl, a. [from fuse.] Capable of being melted. *Boyle.*
FUSIBILITY, fû-sê-bl'ê-tê, s. [from fusible.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Watson.*
FUSIL, fû-zil, s. [fusile, French.]—1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat. *Milton.*—2. Running by the force of heat. *Philips.*
FUSIL, fû-zil, a. [fusil, French.]—1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.—2. [In heraldry.] Something like a spindle. *Peachment.*
FUSILLER, fû-zil-lêr', s. [from fusil.] A soldier armed with a fusil.
FUSION, fû-zhôn, s. [fusio, Latin.]—1. The act of melting.—2. The state of being melted. *Newton.*
FUSS, fûs, s. [in low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle. *Swift.*
FUST, fûst, s. [fuste, French.]—1. The trunk or body of a column.—2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
TO FUST, fûst, v. n. To grow mouldy; to smell ill.
FUSTIAN, fûs'tshân, s. [fustaine, French.]—1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton. *Shaks.*—2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast. *Smith.*
FUSTIAN, fûs'tshân, a. [from the noun.]—1. Made of fustian.—2. Swelling; unnaturally poisonous; ridiculously tumid. *Dryden.*
FUSTIC, fûs'tik, s. A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.
TO FUSTIGATE, fûs'tê-gâte, v. a. [fustigo, Lat.] To beat with a stick.
FUSTILARIAN, fûs-tê-lâ-rê-ân, s. A low fellow; a stinkard. *Shakespeare.*
FUSTINESS, fûs'tê-nêss, s. [from fusty.] Mouldiness; stink.
FUSTY, fûs'tê, a. [from fust.] Ill smelling; mouldy. *Shakespeare.*
FUTILE, fû'til, a. [futile, Fr.]—1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*—2. Trifling; worthless.
FUTILITY, fû-till'ê-tê, s. [futilité, French.]—1. Talkativeness; loquacity. *L'Étrange.*—2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity. *Bayley.*
FUTTOCKS, fû'tûks, s. [from foot hooks. *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
FUTURE, fû'tshûre, a. [futurus, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come; as the future state. *Milton.*
FUTURE, fû'tshûre, s. Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter. *Lorke.*
FUTURELY, fû'tshûrê-lê, ad. In time to come. *Raleigh.*

FUTURITION, fû-tshû-rish'ôn, s. The state of being to be. *South.*

FUTURITY, fû-tshû-rê-tê, s. [from future.]—1. Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*—2. The state of being to be; futurity. *Glanville.*
TO FUZZ, fûz, v. n. To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL, fûz'bâll, s. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
FY, fî, interj. [fy, French; zô, Greek.] A word of blame. *Speiser.*

G.

G Has two sounds, one called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before a, o, u, i, r. The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of j, and is commonly found before e, i; as gem, gibbet.

GABARDINE, gâb-âr-dêen', s. [guardina, Ital.] A coarse frock. *Shakespeare.*

TO GABBLE, gâb'bl, v. n. [gabbare, Italian.]—1. To make an inarticulate noise. *Dryden.*—2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudibras.*

GABBLE, gâb'bl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. *Shaks.*—2. A loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GABBLER, gâb'bl-êr, s. [from gabble.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABEL, gâ'bêl, s. [gabelle, French.] An excise; a tax. *Addison.*

GABION, gâ'bê-ôn, s. [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or entrenchment. *Knolles.*

GABLE, gâ'bl, s. [gaval, Welsh.] The sloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD, gâd, s. [gad, Saxon.]—1. A wedge or ingot of steel. *Moxon.*—2. A stile or graver. *Shaks.*

TO GAD, gâd, v. n. [gadaw, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose. *Ecclus. Herbert.*

GADDER, gâd'dêr, s. [from gad.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business. *Ecclus.*

GADDLINGLY, gâd'ding-lê, ad. [from gad.] In a rambling manner.

GADFLY, gâd'fl, s. [gad and fly.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the bress. *Bacon.*

GAFF, gâf, s. A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, gâf'êr, s. [gaffer, comparison, Saxon.] A word of respect, now obsolete. *Gay.*

GAFFLES, gâf'êlz, s. [gafelnay, spurs, Saxon.]—1. Artificial spurs upon cocks.—2. A steel lever to bend cross-haws.

TO GAG, gâg, v. n. [from gaghel, Dutch.] To stop the mouth. *Pope.*

GAG, gâg, s. [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

GAGE, gâdjê, s. [gage, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*

TO GAGE, gâdje, v. a. [gager, French.]—1. To wager; to depute as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles.*—2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel or liquids. *Shakespeare.*

TO GAGGLE, gâg'gl, v. n. [gagen, Dut.] To make a noise like a goose. *King.*

GAIETY, gâ'ê-tê, s. See GAYETY.

GAILY, gâ'êl, ad. [from gay.]—1. Airily; cheerfully.—2. Splendidly; pompously. *Pope.*

GAIN, gâne, s. [gain, French.]—1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*—2. Interest; lucrative views. *Shaks.*

—3. Unlawful advantage. *2 Cor.*—4. Overplus in a comparative computation.

nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—thin, THIS.

To GAIN, gâne, v. a. [gagner, French.]—1. To obtain a profit or advantage. *Ezekiel*.—2. To have the overplus in comparative computation; *by standing on higher ground he gained an inch*.—3. To obtain; to procure; *you will gain your purpose*. *Tillotson*.—4. To obtain increase of any thing; *he that harrows well gains a bushel in six*. *Daniel*.—5. To obtain whatever good or bad. *Acts*.—6. To win against opposition; *they gained the field*.—7. To draw into any interest or party. *A. Phillips*.—8. To reach; to attain; *notwithstanding the storm the sailors gained the port*. *Waller*.—9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest. *Swift*.

To GAIN, gâne, v. a.—1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden*.—2. To get ground; to prevail against. *Addison*.—3. To obtain influence with. *Swift*.

To GAIN, gâne, v. n. To grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN, gâne, n. [An old word.] Handy; ready.

GA'INER, gâne'âr, s. [from gain.] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham*.

GA'INFUL, gâne'fûl, a. [gain and full.]—1. Advantageous; profitable. *South*.—2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden*.

GA'INFULLY, gâne'fûl-ê, ad. [from gainful.] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, gâne'fûl-nês, s. Lucrativeness.

GA'INGIVING, gâne'gî-îng, s. [gainst and give.] The same as misgiving; a giving against. *Shakespeare*.

GA'INGLESSNESS, gâne'îl-s-nês, s. [from gainless.] Unprofitableness. *Derry of Piety*.

GA'INLY, gâne'îl, ad. [from gain.] Handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY, gâne'sâ, v. a. [gainst and say.] To contradict; to oppose; to convert with. *Hooker*.

GA'INSAYER, gâne-sâ'âr, s. [from gainsay.] Opponent; adversary. *Hooker*.

GAINST, gânst, prep. [for against.]

To GA'INSTAND, gâne'stând, v. a. [gainst and stand.] To withstand. *Sidney*.

To GA'INSTRIVE, gâne'strive, v. n. [gainst and strive.] To resist. *Spenser*.

GA'IRISH, gâ'îrîsh, s. [gairian, to dress fine, Saxon.]—1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine. *Milton*.—2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South*.

GA'IRISHNESS, gâ'îrîsh-nês, s. [from gairish.]—1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.—2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor*.

GAIT, gâte, s. [gat, Dutch.]—1. A way; as, *gang your gait*. *Shaks*.—2. March; walk. *Hubberd's Tale*.—3. The manner and air of walking. *Clarendon*.

GALA, gâ'la, s. [Italian.] A grand entertainment; splendid amusement.

GALAP, gâ-lâp, s. A shepherd's clog. *Spenser*.

GALANGAL, gâ-lâng-gâ-l, s. [galanga, French.] A medical root, of which there are two species; the lesser galangal; and the larger galangal. They are brought, the small from China, and the large from the island of Java. *Hill*.

GALAXY, gâ-lâk'sê, s. [γαλαξίας] The milky way. *Cowley*.

GA'LABANUM, gâ'lâb-nûm, a. [Latin.] Galbanum is soft like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable; its taste acrid, nauseous, and bitterish. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin. *Hill*.

GALL, gâl, s. [galling, hasty, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Milton*.

GALLES, gâl's, s. [galles, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

GA'LEATED, gâ'lê-â-têd, a. [galentus, Latin.]—1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward*.—2. [In bot.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

GALERUCULATE, gâ'lê-rîk'û-lâte, a. [from galerus, Latin.] Covered with a hat.

GALLOT, gâl'yôt, s. [galotte, Fr.] A little galley

or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. *Knolles*.

GALL, gâl, s. [gala, Saxon.]—1. The bile: an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Arbuthnot*.—2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown*.—3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Shaks.—1. Rancour; malignity. *Spenser*.—5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—6. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior*.—7. [From gala, Latin.] Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine; an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg; the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a woolly case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within. *Hill Ray*.

To GALL, gâl, v. a. [galkr, French.]—1. To hurt by fretting the skin. *Denham*.—2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray*.—5. To tease; to fret; to vex. *Tillotson*.—4. To harass; to mischief. *Sidney*.

To GALL, gâl, v. n. To fret. *Shaks*.

GA'LLANT, gâl'lânt, a. [galant, French.]—1. Gay; well dress'd; showy. *Isaiah*.—2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby*.—3. Fine; noble; specious. *Clarendon*.—4. Inclined to courtship. *Thomson*.

GA'LLANT, gâl'lânt, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.—2. A whore-master, who carresses women to debauch them. *Addison*.—3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GA'LLANTLY, gâl'lânt-lê, ad. [from gallant.]—1. Gayly; splendidly.—2. Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift*.

GA'LLANTRY, gâl'lânt-rê, s. [galanterie, French.]—1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. *Waller*.—2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. *Glauville*.—3. A number of gallants. *Shaks*.—4. Courtship; respectful address to women.—5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift*.

GALLERY, gâl'lâr-ê, s. [galerie, French.]—1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the door of the apartments open. *Sidney*.—2. The seats in the play house above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. *Pope*.

GALLEY, gâl'lê, s. [galea, Latin.]—1. A vessel with oars, infuse in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Buffon*.—2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South*.

GA'LLY-POIST, gâl'lê-pôist, s. The London city barge which conveys the new Lord Mayor to Westminster. *Ben Jonson*.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gâl'lê-slâve, s. [galley and slave.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallees. *Branshall*.

GALLIARD, gâl'yâr, s. [gaillet, French.]—1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine f-flower. *Clowdland*.—2. An active, nimble dancer. *Bacon*.

GALLIARDISE, gâl'yâr-dîse, v. [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Bacon*.

GALLICISM, gâl'lê-îz-m, s. [gallicisme, Fr. from gallicus, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he figured in controversy. *Fulton*.

GALLICASEINS, gâl'lê-gâ'sîns, s. [Gallie Gallo Vastinum, *Shaks*, &c.] Large open hose. *Philips*.

GALLINARIA, gâl'lê-nâr-î-â, s. [galinarius, Fr.] Non-sense; talk without meaning.

GALIMAUFTRE, gâl'lê-mâ'vtrê, s. [galimatias, French.]—1. A hotch-potch, or hodge of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenser*.—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.—3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Pâte, sâr, sâh, fâts,—mê, mêt,—pline, plu;—

GALLIPOT, gâl'lô-pôt, s. [gleye, Dutch, shining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Fenton*.
GALLON, gâl'lôn, s. [gelo, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wise man*.
GALLOON, gâl'lôon, s. [galon, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
To GALLOP, gâl'lâp, v. n. [galoper, French.]—i. To move by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne*.—2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney*.—3. To move very fast. *Shaks*.
GALLOP, gâl'lâp, s. The motion of a horse when he runs at speed.
GALLOPPER, gâl'lâp-âr, s. [from gallop.]—1. A horse that gallops. *Mortimer*.—2. A man that rides fast.
GALLOWAY, gâl'lô-wâ, s. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.
To GALLOW, gâl'lô, v. n. [agalpan, to fright, Sax.] To terrify; to fright.
GALLOWGLASSES, gâl'lô-glâs-ês, s. Footmen the Irish call *gallowglasses*; the which name doth discover them to be ancient English; for *gallowga* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. *Spenser*.
GALLOW, } gâl'lôs, s.
GALLOWS, }
 [gallow, Saxon.]—i. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward*.—2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shaks*.
GALLOWSFREE, gâl'lôs-frêê, a. [gallows and free.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryden*.
GALLOWTREE, gâl'lô-trêê, s. [gallows and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.
GALVANISM, gâl'vân-izm, s. A system of electricity lately discovered by *Galvani*, an Italian, in which it is found, that by placing thin plates of metal together in a pile, and putting between them thin leaves of wet paper, several electrical phenomena are produced.
GAMBA'DE, gâm-bâ'de, }
GAMBA'DO, gâm-bâ'dô, } s.
 [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdash. *Dennis*.
GAMBLER, gâm'bl-âr, s. A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them: a low word.
GAMBOGE, gâm'bôdôje, s. A concreted vegetable juice, partly gummy, partly resinous. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. *Hill*.
To GAMBOL, gâm'bâl, v. n. [gambiller, Fr.]—1. To dance; to skip; to trisk. *Milton*.—2. To leap; to start. *Shaks*.
GAMBOL, gâm'bâl, s. [from the verb.]—1. A skip; a hap; a leap for joy. *L'Estrange*.—2. A frolic; a wild prank. *Hudibras*.
GAMBREL, gâm'brêl, s. [from gamba, Ital.] The leg of a horse. *Grev*.
GAME, gâm, s. [gaman, a jest, Islandick.]—1. Sport of any kind. *Shaks*.—2. Jest, opposed to earnest. *Spenser*.—3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult. *Milton*.—4. A single match at play.—5. Advantage in play. *Dryden*.—6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.—7. Field sports; as, the chase. *Waller*.—8. Animals pursued in the field. *Prior*.—9. Sullen contests exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Denham*.
To GAMPE, gâmpe, v. n. [gaman, Saxon.]—1. To play at any sport.—2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke*.
GAMECOCK, gâm'kôl, s. [game and cock.] A cock bred to fight. *Locke*.
GAME'EGG, gâm'êg, s. [game and egg.] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garrh*.
GAMEKEEPER, gâm'kêep-âr, s. [game and keeper.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.
GAMESOME, gâm'êsôm, a. [from game.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive. *Sidney*.
GAMESOMENESS, gâm'êsôm-nês, s. [from gamesome.] Sportiveness; merriment.
GAMESOMELY, gâm'êsôm-lê, ad. [from gamesome.] Merrily.
GAMESTER, gâm'êstâr, s. [from game.]—1. One who is viciously addicted to play.—2. One who is

engaged at play. *Bacon*.—3. A merry frolicsome person. *Shaks*.—4. A prostitute. *Shaks*.
GAMMER, gâm'mâr, s. The compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*.
GAMMON, gâm'môn, s. [gambone, Italian.]—1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried. *Dryden*.—2. A kind of play with dice. *Thompson*.
GAMMUT, gâm'mû, s. [gama, Italian.] The scale of musical notes. *Donne*.
GAN, gân, for began, from 'gin, for begin. *Spenser*.
To GANCH, gântsh, v. a. [ganciare, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of punishment; a practice in Turkey.
GANDER, gân'dâr, s. [gandna, Saxon.] The male of the goose. *Mortimer*.
To GANG, gâng, v. a. [gangen, Dutch.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously. *Spenser*. *Arbutnot*.
GANG, gâng, s. [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior*.
GANGHON, gâng'hôn, s. [Fr.] A kind of flower.
GANGLION, gâng'glê-ôn, s. [γανγλιον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris*.
GANGRENE, gâng'grêne, s. [gangrene, Fr. gangrène, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wise man*.
To GANGRENE, gâng'grêne, v. a. [gangrener, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden*.
GANGRENOUS, gâng'grê-nûs, a. [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbutnot*.
GANGWAY, gâng'wâ, s. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.
GANGWEEK, gâng'wêek, s. [gang and week.] Rogation week.
GANTELOPE, gânt'lôpe, }
GANTLET, gânt'lêt, } s.
 [gantelope, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. *Dryden*.
GANZA, gân'zâ, s. [gansa, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose. *Hudibras*.
GAOL, jâl, s. [geol, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. *Shaks*.
GAOLDELIVERY, jâl'dê-lî-âr-ê, s. [gaol and delivery.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. *Davies*.
GAOLER, jâl-âr, s. [from gaol.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *Dryden*.
GAP, gâp, s. [from cape.]—1. An opening in a broken fence. *Tusser*.—2. A breach. *Knolles*.—3. Any passage. *Dryden*.—4. An avenue; an open way. *Spenser*.—5. A hole; a deficiency. *Mare*.—6. Any int-rstice; a vacancy. *Swift*.—7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope*.—8. To stop a GAP, is to escape by some mean shift; alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes. *Swift*.
GAP-TOOTHED, gâp'tôôth, a. [gap and tooth.] Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden*.
To GAPE, gâp, v. n. [geapan, Saxon.]—1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.—2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden*.—3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *Derham*.—4. To open in fissures or holes. *Shaks*.—5. To open with a breach. *Dryden*.—6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden*.—7. To make a noise with open throat. *Roscommon*.—8. To stare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras*.—9. To stare with wonder. *Dryden*.—10. To stare irreverently. *Job*.
GAPER, gâ'pâr, s. [from gape.]—1. One who opens his mouth.—2. One who stares foolishly. *Carew*.—3. One who lings or craves. *Carew*.
GAR, gâr, in Saxon, signifies a weapon, so *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibson*.
To GAR, gâr, v. a. [giem, Islandick.] To cause; to make. *Spenser*.
GARB, gâr, s. [garbe, French.]—1. Dress; clothes; habit. *Milton*.—2. Fashion of dress. *Denham*.—3. Extraneous appearance. *Shaks*.
GARBAGE, gâr'bâje, s. [garbear, Spanish.] The bowels; the offal. *Roscommon*.

—nô, mōve, nōr, nōt;—cābe, tūb, bōll;—ōll;—pōdān;—tāin, TIIIs.

GARBEL, gār'bl, s. A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey*.

GARBIDGE, gār'bidge, s.

GARBISH, gār'bish, s.

Corrupted from garbage.

To **GARBLE**, gār'bl, v. a. [garbellare, Italian.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad. *Locke*.

GARBLER, gār'bl-ār, s. [from garble.] He who separates one part from another. *Swift*.

GARBOIL, gār'bōil, s. [garbouille, Fr.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Shaks*.

GARD, gārd, s. [garde, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

GARDEN, gār'dn, s. [gardl, Welsh; jardin, Fr.]—1. A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. *Bacon*.—2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shaks*.—3. Garden is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.

To **GARDEN**, gār'dn, v. n. [from the noun.] To cultivate. *Ben Jonson*.

GARDEN-WARE, gār'dn-wāre, s. The produce of gardens. *Mortimer*.

GARDENER, gār'dn-ār, s. [from garden.] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Evelyn*.

GARDENING, gār'dn-ing, s. [from garden.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARE, gāre, s. Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.

GARGARISM, gār'gā-rizm, s. [γάργασμα.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Bacon*.

To **GARGARIZE**, gār'gā-rize, v. a. [γάργασμα; gargariser, Fr.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder*.

GARGET, gār'git, s. A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer*.

GARISH, gār'ish, s. [from the Saxon.] Gay; glaring. *Shakspeare*.

To **GARGLE**, gār'gl, v. a. [gargouiller, French.]—1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. *Harvey*.—2. To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller*.

GARGLE, gār'gl, s. [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed. *Wiseman*.

GARGLION, gār'gl-ion, s. An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise. *Quincy*.

GARGOL, gār'gōl, s. A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer*.

GARLAND, gār'lānd, s. [garlande, Fr.] A wreath of branches or flowers. *Shakspeare*.

GARLICK, gār'lik, s. [garl, Saxon, a lance, and leek.] A plant.

GARLICK-EATER, gār'lik-ē-tār, s. [garlick and eat.] A mean fellow. *Shaks*.

GARMENT, gār'mēt, s. [garniment, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gār'nār, s. [gremer, French.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up. *Dryden*.

To **GARNER**, gār'nār, v. a. [from the noun.] To store as in garner. *Shaks*.

GARNET, gār'nēt, s. [garnato, Italian.] The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its colour is ever of a strong red. *Hill*.

To **GARNISH**, gār'nish, v. a. [garnir, French.]—1. To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney*.—2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it. *Dryden*.—3. To fit with fetters. *Dryden*.

GARNISH, gār'nish, s. [from the verb.]—1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.—2. Things strewed round a dish.—3. [In goals.] Fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gār'nish-mēt, s. [from garnish.] Ornament; embellishment. *Wotton*.

GARNITURE, gār'nī-tūr, s. [from garnish.] Furniture; ornament. *Granville*.

GARROUS, gār'rūs, a. [from garum, Lat.] Resettling pickle made of fish. *Brown*.

GARRAN, gār'rān, s. [Erse.] A small horse; a hobby. *Temple*.

GARRET, gār'rēt, s. [garite, the tower of a citadel, Fr.]—1. A room on the highest floor of the house.—2. Rottey wood. *Bacon*.

GARRETER, gār-rēt-tēr, s. [from garret.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gār'rē-sh, s. [garrison, French.]—1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle, to defend it. *Sidney*.—2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller*.—3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenser*.

To **GARRISON**, gār'rē-sh, v. a. To secure by fortresses. *Dryden*.

GARRULITY, gār-rū'lē-tē, s. [garrulitas, Latin.]—1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue.—2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. *Ray*.

GARRULOUS, gār-rū-lūs, a. [garrulus, Latin.] Prattling; talkative. *Thomson*.

GARTER, gār'tār, s. [gardus, Welsh.]—1. A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg. *Ray*.—2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.—3. The principal king at arms.

To **GARTER**, gār'tār, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a garter. *Wiseman*.

GARTH, gār'th, properly gār'th, s. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gās, s. A spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Harris*.

GASCONADE, gās-kō-nādē, s. [French.] A boast; a bravado. *Swift*.

To **GASCONADE**, gās-kō-nādē, v. n. [from the noun.] To boast; to brag.

To **GASH**, gāsh, v. a. [from hacher, Fr. to cut.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gāsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. A deep and wide wound. *Spenser*.—2. The mark of a wound. *Arbutnot*.

GASKINS, gās'kīnz, s. Wide hose; wide breeches.

To **GASP**, gāsp, v. n. [from gape, *Skinner*.]—1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.—2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. *Dryden*.—3. To long for. *Spencer*.

GASP, gāsp, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.—2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies. *Addison*.

To **GAST**, gāst, v. a. [from gart, Saxon.] To make angry; to fright; to shock. *Shaks*.

GASTRICK, gās'trik, a. [from γαστήρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRILŒQUIST, gās'trīl-ō'kwīst, s. [γαστήρ, Gr. and loquio, Lat.] A person who has acquired the art of modifying his voice, so that it affects the ears of the hearers, as if it came from another person, or from the clouds, or from under the earth. *Reid*.

GASTROGRAPHY, gās'trō'grā-fē, s. [γαστήρ and γραφή.] Sewing up any wound in the belly. *Sharp*.

GASTROTOMY, gās'trō'tō-mē, s. [γαστήρ and τέμνω.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gāt, s. The province of get. *Exodus*.

GATE, gāte, s. [geat, Saxon.]—1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building. *Shaks*.—2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds. *Shaks*.—3. An avenue; an opening. *Knolles*.

GATEVEIN, gāte'vāne, s. The *vena portæ*. *Bacon*.

GATEWAY, gāte'wā, s. [gate and way.] A way through gates of enclosed grounds. *Mortimer*.

To **GATHER**, gā'thār, v. a. [gathian, Saxon.]—1. To cull; to bring into one place. *Leviticus*.—2. To pick up; to glean; he gathers pulse. *Wotton*.—3. To crop; he gathered a rose. *Dryden*.—4. To assemble. *Bacon*.—5. To heap up; to accumulate; a miser gathereth riches. *Proverbs*.—6. To select and take. *Psalms*.—7. To sweep together. *Mot-*

—8. To collect charitable contributions.—9. To bring into one body or interest.—10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract. *Pope*.—11. To gain. *Dryden*.—12. To pucker the diaphragm.—13. To collect logically. *Hooker*.—14. To **GATHER BREATH**. To have respite from any clammy. *Spenser*.

To **GATHER**, gā'thār, v. n.—1. To be condensed; to thicken. *Dryden*.—2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon*.—3. To assemble. *Eccles*.—4. To generate pus or matter. *Decay of Piety*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

GA'THER, gâ'th'ûr, s. [from the verb] Puoker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras*.
 GA'THERER, gâ'th'ûr-ûr, s. [from gather.]—1. One that gathers; a collector. *Watton*.—2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
 GA'THERING, gâ'th'ûr-ing, s. [from gather.] Collection of charitable contributions. 1 *Cor*.
 GA'TTEN-TREE, gâ'tm-trêe. See CORNELIAN CHERRY.
 GAUDE, gâwd, s. [gaude, French; a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing. *Shaks*.
 To GAUDE, gâwd, v. n. [gaudeo, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing. *Shaks*.
 GA'UDERY, gâw'dêr-ê, s. [from gaude.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *South*.
 GA'UDILY, gâw'dê-lê, ad. [from gaudy.] Showily.
 GA'UDINESS, gâw'dê-nês, s. Showiness; tinsel appearance.
 GA'UDY, gâw'dê, a. [from gaude.] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. *Milton*.
 GA'UDY, gâw'dê, s. [gaudium, Latm.] A feast; a festival. *Cheyne*.
 GAVE, gâve, The preterite of give. *Donne*.
 GA'VEL, gâv'îl, s. A provincial word for ground.
 GA'VELKIND, gâv'îl-kind, s. A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons. *Davies*.
 To GAUGE, gâdje, v. a. [gauge, measuring rod, French.]—1. To measure with regard to the contents of a vessel.—2. To measure with regard to any proportion. *Pope*.
 GAUGE, gâdje, s. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard. *Moxon*.
 GAU'GER, gâ'jûr, s. [from gauge.] One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities.
 GAUNT, gânt, a. [As if gawant.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre. *Shaks*.
 GA'UNTLY, gânt'lê, ad. [from gaunt.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.
 GA'UNTLET, gânt'lêt, s. [gantlet, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleveland*.
 GA'VOT, gâvôt, s. [gavotte, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbutnot*.
 GAUR, gâur, s. A Persian priest. *Guthrie*.
 GAUZE, gâwz, s. A thin transparent silk. *Arbutnot*.
 GA'WDED, gâw'dêd, a. [from gaude.] Flushed. *Shakspeare*.
 GAWK, gâwk, s. [geac, Saxon.]—1. A cuckoo.—2. A foolish fellow.
 GAWN, gâwn, s. [corrupted for gallon.] A small tub.
 GA'WNTREE, gâwn-trêe. [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.
 GAY, gâ, a. [gay, French.]—1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolicsome. *Pope*.—2. Fine; showy. *Bar*.
 GAY, gâ, s. [from the adjective.] An ornament, or embellishment. *L'Estrange*.
 GA'YETY, gâ'ê-tê, s. [gayeté, French.]—1. Cheerfulness; merriness; merriment.—2. Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Denham*.—3. Finery; show. *Shakspeare*.
 GA'YLY, gâ'lê, ad. Merrily; cheerfully; showily.
 GA'YNESS, gâ'nês, s. [from gay.] Gayety; finery.
 To GAZE, gâze, v. n. [gâzê, Lat.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness. *Fairfax*.
 GAZE, gâze, s. [from the verb.]—1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look. *Spenser*.—2. The object gazed on. *Milton*.
 GA'ZEMENT, gâz'e-mênt, s. [from gaze.] View. *Spenser*.
 GA'ZER, gâ'zûr, s. [from gaze.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration. *Spenser*.
 GE'ZEFUL, gâz'e-fûl, a. [gaze and full.] Looking intently. *Spenser*.
 GA'ZEHOUD, gâz'e-bûnd, s. [gaze and bound.] A sound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Pickell*.
 GA'ZETTE, gâ'zê-tê, s. [gazetta is a Venetian half-penny, the price of a newspaper.] A paper of news or public intelligence. *Locke*.
 GAZETTER, gâz'ê-tê-dêr, s. [from gazette.] A writer of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK, gâ'zing-stôk, s. [gaze and stock.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.
 GA'ZON, gâz'ôn, s. [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge. *Harris*.
 GEAR, gêar, s. [gýman, Sax. to clothe.]—1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments. *Fairfax*.—2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw. *Chapman*.—3. Stuff. *Shakspeare*.
 GESON, gês'ôn, a. Wonderful.
 GEAT, gêat, s. [corrupted from jett.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mould. *Moxon*.
 GECK, gêk, s. [geac, Sax. a cuckoo.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Shaks*.
 To GECK, gêk, v. a. To cheat.
 GEE, jêe, A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go taster.
 GEESE, gêese, The plural of goose.
 GE'LABLE, jê'â-bl, a. [from gela, Lat.] What may be congeald.
 GE'LATINE, jêvâ-tine, }
 GELATINOUS, jê'â-t'în-ûs, }
 [gelatus, Lat.] Formed into a jelly.
 To GELD, gêld, v. a. pret. gelded or gelt; part. pass. gelded or gelt, [gelten, German.]—1. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation. *Shaks*.—2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shaks*.—3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection. *Dryden*.
 GE'LDER, gêld'ûr, s. [from geld.] One that performs the act of castration. *Hudibras*.
 GE'LDER-ROSE, gêld'ûr-rôze, s. [brought from Guelderland.] A plant.
 GE'LDING, gêld'ing, s. [from geld.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse. *Grant*.
 GE'LIID, jê'îd, a. [gelidus, Lat.] Extremely cold. *Thomson*.
 GEL'IDITY, jê'îd'ê-tê, }
 GE'LDINESS, jê'îd-nês, }
 [from gelid.] Extreme cold.
 GE'LLY, jê'lê, s. [gelatus, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; glaucy substance. *Dryden*.
 GELT, gêlt, s. [from geld.] A castrated animal; gelding. *Mortimer*.
 GELT, gêlt, part. pass. of geld. *Mortimer*.
 GELT, gêlt, s. Tinsel; gilt surface. *Spenser*.
 GEM, jêm, s. [gemma, Lat.]—1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind. *Shaks*.—2. The first bud. *Denham*.
 To GEM, jêm, v. a. [genimo, Lat.] To adorn; as with jewels or buds.
 To GEM, jêm, v. n. [gemmo, Lat.] To put forth the first buds. *Milton*.
 GEME'LLIPAROUS, jêm-mêl-lîp'pâ-rûs, a. Bearing twins.
 To GEMINATE, jêm'mê-nâ-te, v. a. [gemino, Lat.] To double.
 GEMINATION, jêm-mê-nâ'shûn, s. [from geminate.] Repetition; reduplication. *Boyle*.
 GEM'INI, jêm-ê'îni, s. [Lat. for twins.] The third sign in the zodiac. *Ben Jonson*.
 GEM'INY, jêm'mê-nê, s. Twins; a pair; a brace.
 GEM'INOUS, jêm'mê-nûs, a. [geminus, Latin.] Double.
 GE'MMARY, jêm'mâ-rê, a. [from gem.] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown*.
 GE'MMEOUS, jêm'mê-ûs, a. [gemmeus, Latin.]—1. Tending to gems. *Woodward*.—2. Resembling gems.
 GE'MMOSITY, jêm'môs-ê-tê, s. The quality of being a jewel.
 GE'MOTE, jêm'môte, s. The court of the hundred.
 GENDER, jên'dûr, s. [genus, Latin.]—1. A kind; a sort. *Shaks*.—2. A sex.—3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.
 To GENDER, jên'dûr, v. a. [engender, French.]—1. To beget.—2. To produce; to cause. 2 *Tim*.
 To GENDER, jên'dûr, v. n. To copulate; to breed.

-nô, môve, nôr, nôr; -tûbe, tûb, bûll; -ôll; -pôund; -thin, THIS.

GENEALOGICAL, jèn-ê-à-lô-jê-kâl, a. [from genealogy.] Pertaining to descents or families.

GENEALOGIST, jèn-ê-à-lô-jîst, s. [γενεαλογιστής; genealogist, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, jèn-ê-à-lô-jê, s. [γενεαλογία; Genealogy.] History of the succession of families. *Burnet.*

GENEALOUS, jèn-ê-à-lô, a. [from genero, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jèn-ê-à-l, a. [general, French.]—1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special. *Broome*.—2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import. *Watts*.—3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations. *Locke*.—4. Relating to a whole class or body of men. *Whitgate*.—5. Publick; comprising the whole. *Milton*.—6. Not directed to a single object. *Spratt*.—7. Extensive, though not universal. —8. Common; usual. *Shaks*.

GENERAL, jèn-ê-à-l, s.—1. The whole; the totality. *Norris*.—2. The publick; the interest of the whole.—3. The vulgar. *Shaks*.—4. [General, French.] One that has the command over an army. *Addison*.

To **GENERALISE**, jèn-ê-à-l-ize, v. a. [from generalis, Lat.] To reduce to a genus. *Reid*.

GENERALISSIMO, jèn-ê-à-l-iss-ê-mô, s. [generalissime, French.] The supreme commander. *Clarendon*.

GENERALITY, jèn-ê-à-l-ê-tê, s. [generalité, Fr.]—1. The state of being general. *Hooker*.—2. The main body; the bulk. *Tillotson*.

GENERALLY, jèn-ê-à-l-ê, ad. [from general.]—1. In general; without specification or exception. *Bacon*.—2. Extensively, though not universally.—3. Commonly; frequently.—4. In the mean; without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jèn-ê-à-l-nês, s. [from general.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney*.

GENERALTY, jèn-ê-à-l-ê, s. [from general.] The whole; the totality. *Hale*.

GENERANT, jèn-ê-à-nt, s. [generans, Lat.] The generating or productive power. *Glanville*.

To **GENERATE**, jèn-ê-à-tê, v. a. [genero, Lat.]—1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon*.—2. To cause; to produce. *Milton*.

GENERATION, jèn-ê-à-shân, s. [generatio, Fr.]—1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon*.—2. A family; a race. *Shaks*.—3. Progeny; offspring. *Shaks*.—4. A single succession. *Raleigh*.—5. An age. *Hooker*.

GENERATIVE, jèn-ê-à-tîv, a. [generatîf, Fr.]—1. Having the power of propagation. *Bacon*.—2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley*.

GENERATOR, jèn-ê-à-tûr, s. [from genero, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Bacon*.

GENERIC, jèn-ê-à-kâl, } a.
GENERIC, jèn-ê-à-ik, } a.
[generique, French.] That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus. *Watts*.

GENERICALLY, jèn-ê-à-kâl-ê, ad. [from generic.] With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward*.

GENEROUSITY, jèn-ê-à-ds-ê-tê, s. [generosité, Fr.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke*.

GENEROUS, jèn-ê-à-ds, s. [generosus, Latin.]—1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.—2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope*.—3. Liberal; magnificent. *Parnell*.—4. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle*.

GENEROUSLY, jèn-ê-à-ds-ê, ad. [from generous.]—1. Not meanly with regard to birth.—2. Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden*.—3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jèn-ê-à-ds-nês, s. [from generous.] The quality of being generous. *Collier*.

GENESIS, jèn-ê-â-s, s. [γενεσις; genesis, Fr.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jèn-ê-â, s. [French.] A small well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Ray*.

GENETHLYACAL, jèn-ê-à-l-â-kâl, a. [γενεθλιακαί; Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers. *Hobbel*.

GENETHLYACKS, jèn-ê-à-l-â-âks, s. [from γενεθλιακαί; The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK, jèn-ê-à-l-â-tîk, s. [γενεθλιακαί; He who calculates nativities. *Drummond*.

GENEVA, jèn-ê-â-vâ, s. [genève, French, a juniperberry. A distilled spirituous water, made with oil of turpentine, put into the still with common salt, and the coarsest spirit drawn off much below proof strength. *Hill*.

GENIAL, jèn-ê-â, a. [genialis, Latin.]—1. That which contributes to propagation. *Dryden*.—2. That gives cheerfulness, or supports life. *Milton*.—3. Natural; native. *Brown*.

GENIALLY, jèn-ê-â-ê, ad. [from genial.]—1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville*.—2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jèn-ê-â-l-â-têd, a. [geniculatus, Latin.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward*.

GENICULATION, jèn-ê-â-l-â-shân, s. [geniculatio, Latin.] Knottiness.

GENIO, jèn-ê-â, s. A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler*.

GENITALS, jèn-ê-â-tâlz, s. [genitalis, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown*.

GENITING, jèn-ê-â-tîn, s. [A corruption of Janetton, Fr.] An early apple in June. *Bacon*.

GENITIVE, jèn-ê-â-tîv, a. [genitivus, Lat.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten; as, the father of a son; or one begetting; as, a son of a father.

GENIUS, jèn-ê-â-s, s. [Latin; genie, French.]—1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Milton*.—2. A man endowed with superior faculties. *Addison*.—3. Mental power or faculties. *Walker*.—4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.—5. Nature; disposition. *Burnet*.

GENT, jèn-ê, a. [gent, old Fr.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused.

GENTEEL, jèn-ê-ê-l, a. [gentil, French.]—1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.—2. Graceful in mien.

GENTELLY, jèn-ê-ê-l-ê, ad. [from genteel.]—1. Elegantly; politely. *South*.—2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, jèn-ê-ê-l-nês, s. [from genteel.]—1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.—2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jèn-ê-â-shân, s. [gentiane, Fr.] Felwort or baldman's plant. *Wiseinan*.

GENTIANELLA, jèn-ê-â-shân-ê-l-â, s. A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jèn-ê-tîl, or jèn-ê-tîle, s. [gentilis, Latin.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon*.

GENTLENESS, jèn-ê-tê-l-ê-s, s. [French.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras*.

GENTILISM, jèn-ê-tî-l-izm, s. [gentilisme, French.] Heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet*.

GENTILITIOUS, jèn-ê-tî-l-ê-sh-â-s, a. [gentilius, Latin.]—1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown*.—2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbutnot*.

GENTILITY, jèn-ê-tî-l-ê-tê, s. [gentilité, French.]—1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.—2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.—3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.—4. Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker*.

GENTLE, jèn-ê-tî, a. [gentilis, Latin.]—1. Well born; well descended; amiable, though not noble. *Sidney*.—2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; weak; peaceable. *Fairfax*.—3. Soothing; pacific.

GENTLE, jèn-ê-tî, s.—1. A gentleman; a man of birth.—2. A particular kind of worn. *Walton*.

To **GENTLE**, jèn-ê-tî, v. a. To make gentle. *Shaks*.

GENTLEFOLK, jèn-ê-tî-lôlke, s. [gentle and folk.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, jèn-ê-tî-l-mân, s. [gentilhomme, Fr.]—1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâÿ—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

not noble. *Sidney*.—2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shaks*.—3. A term of complaisance. *Addison*.—4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank. *Camden*.—5. It is used of any man however high. *Shaks*.

GEN'FLEMAN-US'HER, jên'tl-mân-ûsh'ûr, s. One who holds a post at Court to usher others to the royal presence. *Overbury*.

GEN'FLEMANLIKE, jên'tl-mân-like, }
 GEN'TLEMANLY, jên'tl-mân-lê, } a.
 [gentleman and like.] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift*.

GEN'FLEMANSHIP, jên'tl-mân-shîp, s. [from gentleman.] Elegance of manners. *M. of Halifax*.

GEN'TLENESS, jên'tl-nês, s. [from gentle.]—1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.—2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton*.—3. Kindness; benevolence. *Obsolete. Shakspeare*.

GEN'TLESHIP, jên'tl-shîp, s. Carriage of a gentleman.

GEN'TLEWOMAN, jên'tl-wûm-ân, s.—1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended. *Baron*.—2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shakspeare*.—3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden*.

GEN'TLY, jên'tlê, ad. [from gentle.]—1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Locke*.—2. Softly; without violence. *Greiv*.

GEN'TRY, jên'trê, s. [gentl-ry, gentry, from gently.]—1. Birth; condition. *Shakspeare*.—2. Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney*.—3. A term of civility, trial or ironical. *Prior*.—4. Civility; complaisance. *Shakspeare*.

GENUFL'ECTION, jê-nû-flêk'shûn, s. [genusflexion, Fr.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Stilling fleet*.

GENUINE, jên'û-in, a. [genuinus, Latin.] Not spurious. *Tillotson*.

GENUINELY, jên'û-in-lê, ad. [from genuine.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle*.

GENUINENESS, jên'û-in-nês, s. [from genuine.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration. *Boyle*.

GEN'US, jên'ûs, s. [Latin.] A class of being, comprehending under it many species; as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts*.

GEOCEN'TRICK, jê-dê-sên'trîk, a. [γη and κεντρον.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODES'IA, jê-dê-zhê-â, s. [γεωδηςια.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine of art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris*.

GEODES'I'AL, jê-dê-dê't-kâl, a. [from geodesia.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPH'ER, jê-dê-grâ-fûr, s. [γη and γεωγραφει.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown*.

GEOGRAPH'ICAL, jê-dê-grâ-fê-kâl, a. [geographique, Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPH'ICALLY, jê-dê-grâ-fê-kâlê, ad. In a geographical manner. *Brown*.

GEOGRAPHY, jê-dê-grâ-fê, s. [γη and γεωγραφει.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jê-dê-dê-jê, v. [γη and λογει.] The doctrine of the earth.

GEO'MANCER, jê-dê-mân-sûr, s. [γη and μαντις.] A fortune-teller; a diviner of figures. *Brown*.

GEO'MANCY, jê-dê-mân-sê, s. [γη and μαντις.] The art of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe*.

GEO'MANTICK, jê-dê-mân'tîk, a. [from geomancy.] Pertaining to the art of evining figures. *Dryden*.

GEO'METER, jê-dê-mê-târ, s. [γεωμετρος; geometre, Fr.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Watts*.

GEO'METRAL, jê-dê-mê-trâl, a. [geometral, Fr.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEO'METRICAL, jê-dê-mê'trê-kâl, }
 GEO'METRI'CAL, jê-dê-mê'trîk, } a.
 [γεωμετρικος.]—1. Pertaining to geometry. *More*.—2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.—3. Disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jê-dê-mê'trê-kâlê, ad. [from geometrical.] According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jê-dê-mê'trîsh'ân, s. [γεωμετρικος.] One skilled in geometry. *Brown*.

To GEO'METRIZE, jê-dê-mê'trîze, v. n. [γεωμετρον.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle*.

GEO'METRY, jê-dê-mê'trê, s. [γεωμετρικος.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered. *Ray*.

GEOPO'NTICAL, jê-dê-pôn'tê-kâl, a. [γη and ποντος.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown*.

GEOPO'NTICKS, jê-dê-pôn'tîks, s. [γη and ποντος.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jôrje, s. [Georgius, Latin.]—1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shaks*.—2. A brown loaf. *Dryden*.

GEOR'GICK, jôr'jîk, s. [γεωργικος; georgique, Fr.] The science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison*.

GEOR'GICK, jôr'jîk, a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay*.

GEORGIUM-STUDUS, jôr'jê-dê-ûm-ûdûs, s. [Latin. called after King George III.] (But more properly the *Planet Herschel*, from the name of its discoverer, who first observed it in the year 1781.) One of the planets, having several moons moving round it. *Addison*.

GEOT'ICK, jê-dê-tîk, a. Belonging to the earth.

GE'RENT, jê'rênt, a. [gerens, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

GE'RFALCON, jêr'fâw-kn, s. A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. *Briley*.

GE'RMAN, jêr'mân, s. [german, Fr.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney*.

GE'RMAN, jêr'mân, a. [germanus, Latin.] Related.

GE'RMAN, jêr'mân, s. [the adjective meaning by ellipsis] The german language. *Chesterfield*.

GE'RMANDER, jêr-mân'dûr, s. [germandrée, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*.

GE'RMANISM, jêr-mân'îzm, s. [from German.] An idiom of the German language. *Chesterfield*.

GERME, jêrm, s. [germen, Latin.] A sprout or shoot. *Brown*.

GE'RMIN, jêr'mîn, s. [germen, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. *Shaks*.

To GE'RMINATE, jêr'mê-nâte, v. n. [germino, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud. *Woodward*.

GERMINA'TION, jêr'mê-nâ'shûn, s. [germination, French.] The act of sprouting; growth. *Watton*.

GE'RUND, jêr'ûnd, s. [gerundium, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, jêst, s. [gestum, Latin.]—1. A deed; an action; an achievement.—2. Show; representation.—3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings. *Brown*.

GESTA'TION, jêst-â'shûn, s. [gestatio, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Ray*.

To GEST'ICULATE, jêst-îk'û-lâte, v. n. [gesticular, Lat. gestular, French.] To play antic tricks; to shew postures.

GFSTICULATION, jêst-îk'û-lâ'shûn, s. [gesticulation, Lat.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE, jêst'ûshûr, s. [gestum, Latin.]—1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sidney*.—2. Movement of the body. *Addison*.

To GE'STURE, jêst'ûshûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker*.

To GET, gêt, v. a. pret. I got, anciently gat; part. pass. got, or gotten. *Getan, gettan, Saxon*.—1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle*.—2. To foreer; to seize. *Daniel*.—3. To win. *Knolles*.—4. To have possession of; to hold. *Herbert*.—5. To beget, or generate upon a female. *Waller*.—6. To gain a profit. *Locke*.—7. To gain a superiority or advantage. *Shaks*.—8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot*.—9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke*.—10. To learn. *Watts*.—11. To procure to be; thus we got it done. *South*.—12. To put into any state; he got his house in order. *Guardian*.—13. To prevail on; to induce; he

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôti;—pôdand ;—thin, Titis.

got his friends to help him. *Spectator*.—14. To draw; to hook; *sharpers got his money from him. Addison.*
 —15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles*.—16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle*.—17. To put. *Shaks.*
 —18. To GET off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift*.
 To GET, gêt, v. n.—1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney*.—2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler*.—3. To find the way. *Boyle*.—4. To move; to remove. *Knolles*.—5. To have recourse to. *Knolles*.—6. To go; to repair. *Knolles*.—7. To put one's self in any state. *Clavendon*.—8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden*.—9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.—10. To GET off. To escape.—11. To GET over. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped. *Swift*.—12. To GET on. To move forward.—13. To GET up. To rise from repose. *Bacon*.—14. To GET up. To rise from a seat, or from bed.
 GE'IPENNY, gêt'pên-nê, s. [an old term for] A theatrical piece that succeeded. *B. Jonson's Barth. Fair*.
 GE'TTER, gêt'târ, s. [from get.]-1. One who procures or obtains.—2. One who begets on a female. *Shakspeare*.
 GE'TTING, gêt'ting, s. [from get.]-1. Act of getting; acquisition. *Proverbs*.—2. Gain; profit. *Bacon*.
 GE'WGAW, gû'gâw, s. [gæwæf, Saxon.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot*.
 GE'WGAW, gû'gâw, a. Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Lowe*.
 GHAS'TFUL, gâ'stful, a. [gæp, and palle, Sax.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. *Spenser*.
 GHAS'TLINESS, gâ'st'lê-nês, s. [from ghastly.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.
 GHAS'TLY, gâ'st'le, a. [gæp, or ghost, and like.]-1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance. *Knolles*.—2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful. *Milton*.
 GHAS'TINESS, gâ'st'nês, s. [from gæp, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horror of look. *Shaks*.
 GHE'RKIN, gê'r'kin, s. A pickled cucumber. *Skinner*.
 To GHESS, gês, v. n. To conjecture.
 GHOST, gôst, s. [gæp, Saxon.]-1. The soul of man. *Sandys*.—2. A spirit appearing after death. *Dryden*.—3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.—4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.
 To GHOST, gôst, v. n. [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost. *Stedley*.
 To GHOST, gôst, v. n. To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shaks*.
 GHO'STLINESS, gô'st'lê-nês, s. [from ghostly.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.
 GHO'STLY, gô'st'le, a. [from ghost.]-1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.—2. Having a character or religion; spiritual. *Shaks*.
 GI'ALALINA, jê-â'pâlê-nâ, s. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward*.
 GI'AMBUEUX, jâm'bûdz, s. [Jambes, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenser*.
 GI'ANT, jî'ânt, s. [gænt, French.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh*.
 GI'ANTNESS, jî'ân-tês, s. [from giant.] A she-giant. *Hovel*.
 GI'ANTLIKE, jî'ânt'like, }
 GI'ANTLY, jî'ânt'ly, }
 [from giant and like.] Gigantick; vast. *South*.
 GI'ANTSHIP, jî'ânt-shîp, s. [from giant.] Quality, or character of a giant. *Milton*.
 GYBBE, gîb, s. Any old worn-out animal. *Shaks*.
 To GYBBER, gîb'bâr, v. n. [from jahber.] To speak inarticulately. *Shaks*.
 GYBBERSHIP, gîb'bâr-shîp, s. [Derived by Skinner from gaber, French, to cheat. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jar-

gon of Geber and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gypsies; words without meaning. *Swift*.
 GI'BIBET, jîb'bêt, s. [gîbet, French.]-1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed. *Cleveland*.—2. Any traverse beam.
 To GI'BIBET, jîb'bêt, v. n. [from the noun.]-1. To hang or expose on a gibbet. *Oldham*.—2. To hang on any thing going transverse.
 GI'BBIER, jîb'bêre, s. [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Addison*.
 GIBBO'SITY, gîb-bô's'ê-tê, s. [gîbbosité, Fr. from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray*.
 GI'BOUS, gîb'bôs, a. [gîbbus, Latin.]-1. Convex; pro-uberant; swelling into inequalities. *Dryden*.—2. Crookbacked. *Brown*.
 GI'BOUSNESS, gîb'bôs-nês, s. [from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley*.
 GI'BCAT, gîb'kât, s. [gîb and eat.] An old worn-out cat. *Shaks*.
 To GIBE, jîbe, v. n. [gaber, old French.] To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt. *Swift*.
 To GIBE, jîbe, v. a. To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer; to taunt. *Swift*.
 GIBE, jîbe, s. [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff. *Spectator*.
 GYBER, jî'bâr, s. [from gibe.] A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunt-r. *Shaks. Ben Jonson*.
 GI'INGLY, jî'ing'ly, ud. [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shaks*.
 GIBLETS, jîb'lêts, s. The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Dryden*.
 GI'DDILY, gîd'dê-lê, ad. [from giddy.]-1. With the head seeming to turn round.—2. Inconstantly; unsteadily. *Donne*.—3. Carelessly; heedless; negligently. *Shaks*.
 GI'DDINESS, gîd'dê-nês, s. [from giddy.]-1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous.—2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability.—3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.—4. Frolic; wantonness of life. *Donne*.
 GI'DDY, gîd'dê, a. [gîdîg, Saxon.]-1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion. *Tate*.—2. Rotatory; whirling. *Pope*.—3. Inconstant; mutable; in steady; changeful. *Shaks*.—4. That which causes giddiness. *Prior*.—5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild. *Rowe*.—6. Tattering; unfix'd. *Shaks*.—7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering incitement. *Shaks*.
 GI'DDYBRAINED, gîd'dê-brând, a. [giddy and brain.] Careless; thoughtless.
 GI'DDYHEADED, gîd'dê-hêd'êd, a. [giddy and head.] Without steadiness or constancy. *Burton*.
 GI'DDYPACED, gîd'dê-pâstê, a. [giddy and pace.] Moving without regularity. *Shaks*.
 GI'ER-EAGLE, jê'r'ê-glê, s. An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus*.
 GI'FT, gîft, s. [from give.]-1. A thing given or bestowed. *Matthew*.—2. The act of giving. *South*.—3. A Oblation; offering. *Job. xiii.*—4. A bribe. *Deuteronomy*.—5. Power; faculty. *Shaks*.
 GI'FTED, gîft'ed, a. [from gift.]-1. Given; bestowed. *Milton*.—2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden*.
 GI'G, gîg, s.—1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.—2. [Gigia, Islandick.] A fiddle.
 GI'GAN'TICK, gî'gân'tîk, a. [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous.
 To GI'GGLE, gî'g'glê, v. n. [gîehgelen, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter.
 GI'GGLE, gî'g'glê, s. [from giggle.] A laughter; a titterer. *Herbert*.
 GI'GLE'Y, gî'g'glê-î, s. [gægl, Sax.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shaks*.
 GI'GOT, jî'g'ôt, s. [Fr-neh.] The hip joint.
 To GILD, gîld, v. a. pret. gilded, or gîd. [gîldan, Saxon.]-1. To overlay with thin gold. *Spenser*.—2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shaks*.—3. To adorn with lustre. *Pope*.—4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South*.—5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shaks*.

GILDER, gîl'dâr. s. [from gild.]—1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. *Bacon*.—2. A coin, from onesilling and six-pence to two shillings. *Shaks*.

GILDING, gîl'ding, s. [from gild.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon*.

GILL, gîl, s. [agalla, Spanish; gula, Latin.]—1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Watson*.—2. The flaps that hang bel-w the beak of a fowl. *Bacon*.—3. The fish under the elin. *Bacon*.—4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint. *Swift*.—5. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; contracted from *Gilshan*. *Ben Jonson*.—6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.—7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. In the four last senses it is spoken *Jill*.

GILLHOUSE, gîl'hôuse, s. [gill and house.] A house where gill is sold. *Pope*.

GILLYFLOWER, gîl'lê-flôûr, s. Corrupted from *Jilly-flower*. *Mortimer*.

GILT, gîlt, s. [from gild.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shaks*.

GILT, gîlt, The participle of **GILD**. *Pope*.

GILTHEAD, gîlt hêd, s. [gilt and head.] A sea-fish.

GILTTAIL, gîl'tâil, s. [gilt and tail.] A worm, so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, jîm, s. [An old word.] Neat; spruce.

GIMCRACK, jîm'krâk, s. [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Prior*.

GIMLET, gîm'lêt, s. [giblet, guimbelot, Fr.] A borer with a screw at its point. *Macron*.

GIMMAL, gîm'mâl, s. [gimelus, Latin.] Some little quaint devices of machinery. *More*.

GIMP, gîmp, s. A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, jîn, s. [from engine.]—1. A trap; a snare. *Sidney*. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Any thing moved with screws; as, engine of torture. *Spenser*.—3. A pump worked by rotatory sails. *Woodward*.—4. [Contracted from *GENEVA*, which see.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jîn'jôr, s. [zinziber, Latin; gingero, Italian.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberos kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste; though aromatiek, and of a very agreeable smell. *Hill*.

GINGERBREAD, jîn'jôr-brêd, s. [ginger and bread.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some other aromatieks. *King*.

GINGERLY, jîn'jôr-lê, ad. Cautiously; nicely. *Shakspeare*.

GINGERNESS, jîn'jôr-nês, s. Niceness; tenderness.

GINGIVAL, jîn'jôr-vâl, a. [gingiva, Fr.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder*.

To **GINGLE**, jîng'el, v. n.—1. To utter a sharp clattering noise. *Pope*.—2. To make an affected sound in periods of cadence.

To **GINGLE**, jîng'el, v. a. To shake, so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

GINGLE, jîng'el, s. [from the verb.]—1. A shrill resounding noise.—2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, gîng'gîlê-môid, a. [γίγγυλιος, a hinge, and môid.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, gîng'gîlê-môs, s. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINETT, jîn'nêt, s. [γίνετος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jîn'sêng, s. [Chinese.] A root of a very agreeable aromatiek smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatiek, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. To **GIP**, jîp, v. a. To take out the guts of herrings.

GIPSY, jîp'sê, s. [Corrupted from Egyptian.]—1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry, or physiognomy.—2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shaks*.—3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, jî'râ-sôle, s. [girasol, French.]—1. The herb turnsol.—2. The opal stone.

To **GIRD**, gêrd, v. a. pret. girded, or girt. [gýrdan, Saxon.]—1. To bind round. 1 *Mac*.—2. To put on so as to surround or bind.—3. To fasten by binding. *Milton*.—4. To invest. *Shaks*.—5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel*.—6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton*.—7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shaks*.—8. To furnish; to equip. *Milton*.—9. To enclose, to encircle. *Milton*.

To **GIRD**, gêrd, v. n. To break a scornful jest; to rib; to sneer. *Shaks*.

GIRD, gêrd, s. [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson*. *Goodman*.

GIRDER, gêr'dâr, s. [from gird.] The largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris*.

GIRDLE, gêr'dl, s. [gýrdel, Saxon.]—1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.—2. Enclosure; circumference. *Shaks*.—3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon*.

To **GIRDLE**, gêr'dl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shaks*.—2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shaks*.

GIRDLEBELT, gêr'dl-bêlt, s. [girdle and belt.] The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden*.

GIRDLER, gêr'dl-âr, s. [from girdle.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jîre, s. [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL, gêrl, s. [Islandick, karlinna, a woman.] A young woman, or child. *Shaks*.

GIRLISH, gêrl'îsh, a. [from girl.] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carver*.

GIRLISHLY, gêrl'îsh-lê, ad. [from girlish.] In a girlish manner.

To **GIRN**, gêrn, v. n. Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. Applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GIRROCK, gîr'rôk, s. A kind of fish.

GIRT, gêrt, part. pass. [from To gird.]

To **GIRT**, gêrt, v. a. [from gird.] To gird; to enclose; to encircle. *Thomson*.

GIRT, gêrt, } s.
GIRTH, gêr'th, }

[from gird.]—1. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse. *Milton*.—2. A circular bandage. *Wiseman*.—3. The compass measured by the girdle. *Addison*.

To **GIRTH**, gêr'th, v. a. To bind with a girth.—

To **GISE** Ground, gîze, v. a. Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes other cattle to graze. *Bailey*.

GISLE, gîz'lz, Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus, *redgisle* is a pledge of peace. *Gibson*.

GITH, gîth, s. An herb called Guinea pepper.

To **GIVE**, gîv, v. a. preter. gave; part. pass. given. [gîfan, Saxon.]—1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker*.—2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. *Burnet*.—3. To put into one's possession; to consign.—4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shaks*.—5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon*.—6. To quit; to yield as due. *Eccles*.—7. To confer; to impart. *Bramhall*.—8. To expose; the ship was given to the waves. *Dryden*.—9. To grant; to allow; his chance was given him. *Atherbury*.—10. To yield; not to deny; I gave permission. *Rowe*.—11. To yield without resistance.—12. To permit; to commission. *Pope*.—13. To enable; to allow. *Hooker*.—14. To pay. *Shaks*.—15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce; he gave hard words.—16. To exhibit; to express. *Hale*.—17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbutnot*.—18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others; he gave no offence. *Burnet*.—19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon*.—20. To addict; to apply; he is a man well given.—This mode of speech is obsolete. *Sidney*. *Temple*.—21. To resign; to yield up. *Hesbert*.—22. To conclude; to suppose; he was given for ruined. *Garth*.—23. To GIVE away. To alienate from one's self. *Sidney*. *Taylor*.—24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore.—25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell.—26. To GIVE the hand. To yield premi-

nò, móve, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, báli;—ólí;—póónd;—thín, THIA.

nence, as being subordinate or inferior.—27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hooker*.—28. To GIVE over. To addic; to attach to. *Sidney*. *Greus*.—29. To GIVE over. To conclude lust. *Arbutnot*.—30. To GIVE over. To abandon. *Hudibras*.—31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter. *Knolles*.—32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance. *Shaks*.—33. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney*.—34. To GIVE up. To abandon. *Stallingfleet*.—35. To GIVE up. To deliver. *Swift*.—36. To GIVE way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for. *Collier*.
To GIVE, giv, v. n.—1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. *Hooker*.—2. To relent; to grow moist; to wet or soften; to thaw. *Baron*.—3. To move. A French phrase. *Daniel*.—4. To GIVE in. To go back; to give way. *Hayward*.—5. To GIVE in. To adopt; to embrace. *Addison*.—6. To GIVE off. To cease; to forbear.—7. To GIVE over. To cease; to act no more. *Hooker*.—8. To GIVE out. To cease; to yield. *Herbert*.
GIVER, giv'ár, s. [from to give.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; grantor.
GIZZARD, gliz'zárd, s. [göster, French; gigeria, Latin.] It is sometimes called gizzerin.—1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. *Morc*.—2. He frets his gizzard, he harass his imagination. *Hudibras*.
GLABRITY, gláb'rít-é, s. [from glaber, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness.
GLACIAL, glá'shè-ál, a. [glacial, French; glacialis, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.
To GLACIATE, glá'shè-áte, v. n. [glacies, Latin; glaer, Fr.] To turn into ice.
GLACIATION, glá'shè-át-ion, s. [from glaciare.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.
GLACIS, glá'sís, or glá'sèze, s. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. *Harris*.
GLAD, glád, s. [glæð, Saxou; glad, Danish.]—1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.—2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy. *Isaiah*.—3. Pleased; elevated with joy. *Proverbs*.—4. Phrasing; exhilarating. *Sidney*.—5. Expressing gladness. *Pope*.
To GLAD, glád, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.
To GLADDEN, glád'dén, v. a. [from glad.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addison*.
GLADDER, glád'dár, s. [from glad.] That which makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden*.
GLADE, gláde, s. [from glopán, Sax. hence the Danish glád.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope*.
GLADEN, glád'n, }
GLADDER, glád'dár, }
[from gladius, Latin, a sword.] Swordgrass; a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.
GLADFULNESS, glád'fúl-nès, s. [glad and fulness.] Joy; gladness. *Spenser*.
GLADIATOR, glád-dè-át'ár, s. [Latin; gladiateur, French.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter. *Denham*.
GLADLY, glád'lé, ad. [from glad.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shaks*.
GLADNESS, glád'nès, s. [from glad.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation. *Druiden*.
GLADDSOME, glád'sóm, a. [from glad.]—1. Pleased; gay; delighted. *Spenser*.—2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.
GLADDOMELY, glád'sóm-lé, ad. [from gladsome.] With gayety and delight.
GLADDSOMENESS, glád'sóm-nès, s. [from glad-some.] Gayety; showiness; delight.
GLAIRE, gláre, s. [glæf, Saxon; amber; glar, Dan.]—1. The white of an egg. *Peuchan*.—2. A kind of halbr. v.
To GLAIRE, gláre, v. a. [glairer, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.
GLANCE, gláuse, s. [glantz, German.]—1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.—2. A stroke or

dart of the beam of sight. *Dryden*.—3. A snatch of sight; quick vi-w. *Watts*.

To GLANCE, gláuse, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.—2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shaks*.—3. To strike in an oblique direction. *Pope*.—4. To view with a quick cast of the eye.—5. To censure by oblique hints. *Shakspeare*.

To GLANCE, gláuse, v. a. To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely. *Shaks*.

GLANCINGLY, glán'sting-lé, ad. [from glance.] In an oblique broken manner; transitly. *Hake-will*.

GLAND, glánd, s. [glans, Latin; gland, French.] The glands are reduced to two sorts, conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands, all tied together. *Win-man*.

GLANDERS, glán'dárs, s. [from gland.] In a horse, is the running of a corrupt matter from the nose.

GLANDIFEROUS, glán-dí-fè-rús, a. [glans and fero, Lat.] Wearing mast; bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glán'dúle, s. [glandula, Latin.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours. *Ray*.

GLANDULOSITY, glán-dú-ló-sít-é, s. [from glandulosus.] A collection of glands. *Brown*.

GLANDULOUS, glán'dú-lús, a. [glandulosus, Lat.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands. *Brown*.

To GLARE, gláre, v. n. [glæren, Dutch.]—1. To shine so as to dazzle. *Fairfax*.—2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shaks*.—3. To shine ostentatiously. *Felton*.

To GLARE, gláre, v. a. To shoot such splendour as the eyes cannot bear. *Milton*.

GLARE, gláre, s. [from the verb.]—1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye. *Pope*.—2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton*.

GLAREOUS, glá'rè-us, a. [glareus, Fr. glareosus, Lat. from glaie.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glá'ring, a. Applied to any thing very shocking; as, a glaring crime.

GLASS, glás, s. [glæf, Saxon.]—1. An artificial substance made by fusing salt and flint or sand together, with a vehem fire. *Peuchan*.—2. A glass vessel of any kind. *Shaks*.—3. A looking glass; a mirror. *Dryden*.—4. An Hour-GLASS. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand. *Shaks*.—5. A cup of glass used to drink in. *Philips*.—6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass. *Taylor*.—7. A perspective glass. *Dryden*.

GLASS, glás, a. Vitreous; made of glass.

To GLASS, glás, v. n.—1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. *Sidney*.—2. To case in a glass. *Shaks*.—3. To cover with a glass; to glaze. *Boyle*.

GLASSFURNACE, glás'fúr-nás, s. [glass and furnace.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction. *Lorke*.

GLASSGazing, glás'gá-zing, a. [glass and gazing.] Fimical; often contemplating himself in a mirror. A whorson, glassgazing, super-serviceable, finical rove. *Shaks*.

GLASSGRINDER, glás'grínd'ár, s. [glass and grinder.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, glás'hóuse, s. [glass and house.] A house where glass is manufactured. *Addison*.

GLASSMAN, glás'mán, s. [glass and man.] One who sells glass. *Swift*.

GLASSMETAL, glás'mè-tl, s. [glass and metal.] Glass in fusion. *Baron*.

GLASSWORK, glás'wórk, s. [glass and work.] Manufactory of glass. *Bacon*.

GLASSWORT, glás'wórt, s. A plant. *Milton*.

GLASSY, glás'sé, a. [from glass.]—1. Made of glass; vitreous. *Bacon*.—2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness. *Sandys*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

GLASTONBURY *Thorn*, glâs-sô-bâr-rê-thôrn', s. A species of *MEDIAR*.

GLAUCOMA, glâw-kô'mâ, s. [*γλαυκωμα*; glaucome, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour. *Quincy*.

GLAIVE, glâ'vê, s. [*glaive*, French.] A broad sword; a falchion. *Fairfax*.

To GLAVER, glâ'vâr, v. n. [*glave*, Welsh, flatter.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Étrange*.

To GLAZE, glâ'zê, v. a. [to glaze, only accidentally varied.]—1. To furnish us with windows of glass. *Bacon*.—2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware.—3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Grew*.

GLAZIER, glâ'zhâr, s. [corrupted from *glasier*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, glê'dê, s. A buzzard hawk; a kite.

GLEAM, glê'mê, s. [*gleama*, Sax.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness. *Milton*.

To GLEAM, glê'mê, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To shine with sudden coruscation. *Thomson*.—2. To shine. *Thomson*.

GLEAMY, glê'wê, a. [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope*.

To GLEAN, glê'nê, v. a. [*glaner*, French.]—1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind. *Dryden*.—2. To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Shakspeare*.

GLEAN, glê'nê, s. [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden*.

GLEANER, glê'nâr, s. [from *glean*.]—1. One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomson*.—2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. *Locke*.

GLEANING, glê'ning, s. [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Aitburry*.

GLEBE, glê'bê, s. [*gleba*, Latin.]—1. Turf; soil; ground. *Dryden*.—2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman*.

GLEBOUS, glê'bôus, } a.
GLEBY, glê'bê, }
[from *glebe*.] Turly. *Prior*.

GLEAD, glê'dê, s. [*gladhede*, Saxon.] A kite. *Deut*.

GLEE, glê'dê, s. [*gluge*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gaiety. *Gay*.

GLEED, glê'dê, s. [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal.

GLEEFUL, glê'd'fûl, a. [glee and full.] Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shaks*.

GLEEK, glê'êk, s. [*gluge*, Sax.] Musick; or musician. *Shakspeare*.

To GLEEK, glê'êk, v. a. [*glugman*, Sax.] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shaks*.

To GLEEN, glê'en, v. n. To shine with heat or polish. *Prior*.

GLEESOME, glê'sôm, a. [from *glee*.] Joyous. *W. Browne*.

GLEET, glê'dê, s. [*ghdan*, Sax.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor from a sore. *Wiseman*.

To GLEET, glê'dê, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor. *Wiseman*.—2. To run slowly. *Cheyne*.

GLEETY, glê'd'ê, a. [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly sanious. *Wiseman*.

GLEN, glê'n, s. [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale. *Spenser*.

GLW, glô, s. [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.

GLIB, glîb, a. [*gladi*, Erse.]—1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burnet*.—2. Smooth; voluble. *Shaks*.

GLIB, glîb, s. Thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser*.

To GLIB, glîb, v. a. [from the adjective.] To castrate. *Shakspeare*.

GLIBBERY, glîb'ber-ê, s. [from *glib*.] Smooth-faced.

GLIBLY, glîb'lê, ad. [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

GLIBNESS, glîb'nês, s. [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman*.

To GLIDE, glî'dê, v. n. [*glidan*, Saxon.]—1. To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax*.—2. To pass

gently and without tumult.—3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDE, glî'dê, s. [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly. *Shaks*.

GLIDER, glî'dâr, s. [from *glide*.] One that glides.

GLIKE, glî'kê, s. [*glig*, Sax. See *GLEEK*.] A sneer; a scoll. *Shakspeare*.

To GLIMMER, glîm'mâr, v. n. [*glimmer*, Danish.]—1. To shine faintly. *Shaks*.—2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Walton*.

GLIMMER, glîm'mâr, s. [from the verb.]—1. Faint splendour; weak light.—2. A kind of fossil. *Woodward*.

GLIMPSE, glîm'ps, a. [*glimmen*, Dutch.]—1. A weak faint light. *Locke*.—2. A quick flashing light. *Milton*.—3. Transitory lustre. *Dryden*.—4. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Prior*.—5. A short transitory view. *Hakewell*.—6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLIMPSE, glîm'ps, v. n. To appear by glimpses. *Drayton*.

To GLISTEN, glîs'sn, v. n. [*glittan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle with light. *Thomson*.

To GLISTER, glî'târ, v. n. [*glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser*.

GLISTER, glîs'târ, s. See *CLYSTER*.

To GLITTER, glî'târ, v. n. [*glitman*, Sax.]—1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.—2. To be precious; to be striking. *Decay of Piety*.

GLITTER, glî'târ, s. [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show. *Collier*.

GLITTERAND, glî'târ-ând, part. Shining; sparkling.

GLITTERINGLY, glî'târ-ing-lê, ad. [from *glitter*.] With shining lustre.

To GLOAR, glô're, v. a. [*gloren*, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner*.

To GLOAT, glô'tê, v. n. To cast side-glances as a timorous lover. *Rove*.

GLOBARD, glô'bârd, s. [from *glow*.] A glow worm.

GLOBATED, glô'bâ-têd, a. [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, glô'bê, s. [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]—1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.—2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney*.—3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. *Creech*.—4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlasting flower*, glô'bê, s.

GLOBE *Daisy*, glô'bê, s. A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*, glô'bê, s. A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Thistle*, glô'bê, s. A plant. *Miller*.

GLOBOSE, glô'bô'sê, a. [*globosus*, Lat.] Spherical; round. *Milton*.

GLOBOSITY, glô'bô'sê-tê, s. [from *globosus*.] Sphericity; sphericity. *Ray*.

GLOBOUS, glô'bôus, a. [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton*.

GLOBULAR, glô'bô-lâr, a. [*globosus*, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

GLOBULARIA, glô'bô-lâr-ê-â, s. [Latin, *globulaire*, Fr.] A flosculous flower, consisting of many florets. *Miller*.

GLOBULE, glô'bô'le, s. [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Lat.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood. *Newton*.

GLOBULOUS, glô'bô'lôs, a. [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle*.

To GLOMERATE, glô'm-êr-â'tê, v. a. [*glomer*, Lat.] To gather into a ball.

GLOMERATION, glô'm-êr-â'shôn, s. [from *glomerate*.] A body formed into a ball. *Bacon*.

GLOMEROUS, glô'm-êr-ôs, a. [*glomeratus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, glô'm, s. [*glouman*, Saxon, twilight.]—1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light. *Milton*.—2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM, glô'm, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To

—nò, òdve, nòr, nòs;—tòbe, táb, háll;—ðil;—pòdnd;—thín, THís.

shine obscurely, as the twilight.—2. To be cloudy; to be dark.—3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

GLOOMILY, glòòm'è-lè, ad. [from gloomy.]—1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.—2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden*.

GLOOMINESS, glòòm'è-nès, s. [from gloomy.]—1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.—2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look. *Collier*.

GLOOMY, glòòm'è, a. [from gloom.]—1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark. *Dryden*. *Pope*.—2. Dark of complexion. *Milton*.—3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLOVED, glò'vèd, a. [from glory.] Illustrious; honourable. *Milton*.

GLORIFICATION, glò'rè-fè-ká'shún, s. [glorification, French, from glorify.] The act of giving glory. *Taylor*.

To GLORIFY, glò'rè-fí, v. a. [glorifier, French.]—1. To procure honour or praise to one. *Daniel*.—2. To pay honour or praise in worship. *Hooker*.—3. To praise; to honour; to extol.—4. To exalt to glory or dignity. *Romans*.

GLORIOUS, glò'rè-ús, a. [glorious, Latin.]—1. Noble; illustrious; excellent.—2. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

GLORIOUSLY, glò'rè-ús-lè, ad. [from glorious.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Pope*.

GLO'RY, glò'rè, s. [gloria, Latin.]—1. Praise paid in adoration. *Luke*.—2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.—3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney*.—4. Splendour; magnificence. *Matthew*.—5. Lustre; brightness. *Pope*.—6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures.—7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Wisdom*.—8. Generous pride. *Sidney*.

To GLO'RY, glò'rè, v. n. [glorior, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney*.

To GLOSE, glòze, v. a. To flatter; to colloque.

GLOSS, glòs, s. [γλῶσσα; glose, French.]—1. A scholium; a comment. *Davies*.—2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. *Hooker*.—3. Superficial lustre. *Bacon*. *Chapman*.

To GLOSS, glòs, v. n. [gloser, French.]—1. To comment. *Dryden*.—2. To make sly remarks. *Prior*.

To GLOSS, glòs, v. a.—1. To explain by comment. *Donne*.—2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. *Hooker*.—3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

GLOSSARIST, glò'sà-rí-st, s. The writer of a glossary.

GLOSSARY, glò'sà-rè, s. [glossarium, Latin.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSA'TOR, glò'sà'tòr, s. [glossateur, French.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Ayliffe*.

GLOSSER, glò'sà-r, s. [glossarius, Latin.]—1. A scholiast; a commentator.—2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS, glò'sè-nès, s. [from glossy.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle*.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glò'sò-grà-fèr, s. [γλωσσογράφος.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glò'sò-grà-fè, s. [γλωσσογραφία.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glò'sè, a. [from gloss.] Shining; smoothly polished.

GLOTTIS, glò'tís, s. [In Anatomy.] The head of the wind-pipe, the aperture of the larynx.

GLOVE, glòv, s. [gloves, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Dryden*.

To GLOVE, glòv, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleveland*.

GLOVER, glòv'èr, s. [from glove.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shaks*.

To GLOUT, glòút, v. n. To pout; to look sullen. *Chapman*.

To GLOW, glò, v. n. [glopan, Saxon.]—1. To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Hakewill*.—2. To burn with vehemence of heat. *Smith*.—3. To feel heat of body. *Addison*.—4. To exhibit in strong bright colour. *Milton*.—5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior*.—6. To rage or burn as a passion. *Shaks*.

To GLOW, glò, v. a. To make hot so as to shine. *Shakspeare*.

GLOW, glò, s. [from the verb.]—1. Shining heat.—2. Vehemence of passion.—3. Brightness or vividness of colour. *Shaks*.

GLOWWORM, glò'wòrm, s. [glow and worm.] A small creeping grub with a luminous tail. *Walker*.

To GLOZE, glòze, v. n. [glizan, Saxon.]—1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. *South*.—2. To comment. *Shaks*.

GLOZE, glòze, s. [from the verb.]—1. Flattery; insinuation. *Shaks*.—2. Specious show; gloss. *Sidney*.

GLUE, glú, s. [glu, Fr.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; a cement. *Blackmore*.

To GLUE, glú, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To join with a viscous cement. *Ecclesi*.—2. To hold together. *Newton*.—3. To join; to unite; to inviscate. *Tillotson*.

GLUE-BOILER, glú'bòil'èr, s. [glue and boil.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glú'èr, s. [from glue.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glúm, a. [A low cant word.] Sullen; stubbornly grave. *Guardian*.

To GLUT, glút, v. a. [engloutir, French; glutio, Latin.]—1. To swallow; to devour. *Milton*.—2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. *Bacon*.—3. To feast or delight even to satiety.—4. To overflow; to load. *Arbutnot*.—5. To saturate. *Boyle*.

GLUT, glút, s. [from the verb.]—1. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Milton*.—2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety. *Milton*.—3. More than enough; overmuch. *Ben Jonson*.—4. Any thing that fills up a passage. *Wood*.

GLUTINOUS, glú'tè-n-ús, a. [glutineux, French.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious. *Bacon*.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glú'tè-n-ús-nès, s. [from glutinous.] Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne*.

GLUTTON, glú'tún, s. [glutton, French.]—1. One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Prior*.—2. One eager in anything to excess. *Cowley*.

To GLUTTONISE, glú'tún-íze, v. a. [from glutton.] To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glú'tún-ús, a. Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh*.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glú'tún-ús-lè, ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glú'tún-ús, s. [gluttonie, Fr.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbutnot*.

GLUY, glúè, a. [from glue.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLYN, glín, s. [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenser*.

To GNAR, nàr, v. n.

[gnarl, nàrl, v. n.]

To gnarl, nàr, v. n. To growl; to murmur; to snarl; to snarl.

GNARLED, nà'r-lèd, a. Knotty. *Shaks*.

To GNASH, nàsh, v. n. [knaschen, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash. *Dryden*.

To GNASH, nàsh, v. n.—1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Matthew*.—2. To rage even to collision of the teeth.

GNAT, nàt, s. [gnat, Saxon.]—1. A small winged stinging insect. *Shaks*.—2. Any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, nà't'flòw'èr, s. [gnat and flower.] The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, nà't'snàp'pàr, s. [gnat and snap.] A bird so called. *Hakewill*.

To GNAW, nàw, v. r. [gnagan, Saxon.]—1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. *Dryden*.—2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shaks*.—3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys*.—4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.—5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden*.

To GNAW, nàw, v. n. To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, nàw'èr, s. [from gnaw.] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON, nò'mòn, s. [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris*. *Brown*.

Fâte, fân, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

GNO'MONICKS, nô'môn-iks, s. [γνομωνικαί,] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.

GNO'STIC, nô'stîk, s. [from γνῶσις, Gr.] One of a peculiar sect among the early Christians. *Shaftesbury*.

To GO, gô, v. n. pret. I went, I have gone, gan, Saxon.]—1. To walk; to move step by step. *Shaks*.—2. To move, not stand still. *Matthew*.—3. To walk solemnly. *Hooker*.—4. To walk leisurely, not run. *Shaks*.—5. To travel; to journey a-foot. *Milton*.—6. To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden*.—7. To remove from place to place. *Shaks*.—8. To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley*.—9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert*.—10. To pass in company with others. *Temple*.—11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. *Ezekiel*.—12. To proceed in mental operation. *Digby*.—13. To take any road. *Deut*.—14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shaks*.—15. To change state or opinion for better or worse; *affairs go to ruin*. *Knolles*.—16. To apply one's self; *he went to his studies*. *Bentley*.—17. To have recourse to. *Cor*.—18. To be about to do; *I am going to live*. *Locke*.—19. To shift; to pass life not quite well; *I go forward as I can*. *Locke*.—20. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin; *we thought his credit going*. *Shaks*.—21. To be in party or design. *Dryden*.—22. To escape. *2 Mac*.—23. To tend to any act. *Shaks*.—24. To be uttered. *Addison*.—25. To be talked of; to be known; *this tale went through the town*. *Addison*.—26. To pass; to be received; *light guineas will not go*. *Sidney*.—27. To move by mechanism; *the jack goes*. *Otray*.—28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shaks*.—29. To move in any direction. *Shaks*.—30. To flow; to pass; to have a course.—31. To have any tendency. *Dryden*.—32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Esrange*.—33. To be regulated by any motion; to proceed upon principle. *Spratt*.—34. To be pregnant; *a hare goes a month*. *Shaks*.—35. To pass; not to remain. *Judges*.—36. To pass; not to be retained. *Shaks*.—37. To be expended. *Felton*.—38. To be in order of time or place; *this name goes first*. *Watts*.—39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke*.—40. To extend to consequences. *L'Esrange*.—41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins*.—42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden*.—43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach further. *Tate*.—44. To have influence; to be of weight. *Temple*.—45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or lesser worth. *Arbutnot*.—46. To contribute; to condeue; to concur. *Collier*.—47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Bacon*.—48. To be in any state. *Chron*.—49. To proceed in train or consequence. *Shaks*.—50. To GO about. To attempt; to endeavour. *Shaks*.—51. To GO aside. To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers*.—52. To GO between. To interpose; to moderate between two. *Shaks*.—53. To GO by. To pass away unnoticed.—54. To GO by. To find or get in the conclusion. *Milton*.—55. To GO by. To observe as a rule.—56. To GO down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden*.—57. To GO in and out. To do the business of life. *Psa*.—58. To GO in and out. To be at liberty.—59. To GO off. To die; to go out of life; to decess. *Tat*.—60. To GO off. To depart from a post. *Shaks*.—61. To GO on. To make attack. *Ben Jonson*.—62. To GO on. To proceed. *Sidney*.—63. To GO over. To revolt; to betake himself to another party. *Swift*.—64. To GO out. To go upon any expedition. *Shaks*.—65. To GO out. To be extinguished. *Bacon*.—66. To GO through. To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney*.—67. To GO through. To suffer; to undergo. *Arbutnot*.

GO TO, gô-tô, interj. Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation. *Spenser*.

GO-BY, gô-bl, v. Delusion; stratice; circumvention. *Collier*.

GO-CART, gô-kârt, s. [go and cart.] A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior*.

GOAD, gôde, s. [gad, Sax.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD, gôde, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To prick or drive with a goad.—2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate. *Dryden*.

GOAL, gôk, s. [gaule, French.]—1. The landmark set up to bound a race.—2. The starting post. *Dryden*.—3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. *Pope*.

GOAR, gôre, s. [goror, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth.

GOAT, gôte, s. [gæt, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Peacham*.

GOAT'BEARD, gôte'bêrd, s. [goat and beard.] A plant. *Miller*.

GOAT'CHAFER, gôte'tshâ-fûr, s. A kind of beetle.

GOAT'HERD, gôte'hêrd, s. [gat and hêrd, Sax.] One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATMARIJORAM, gôte'mâr-jûr-âm, s. GOATS-BEARD.

GOATS RUE, gôtes'rôd, s. A plant.

GOATS-TIORN, gôtes'thörn, s. A plant. *Milton*.

GOAT'ISH, gôte'tsh, a. [from goat.] Resembling a goat in rankness, or lust. *Morc*.

GÔB, gôb, s. [gobe, French.] A small quantity.

GÔBBET, gôb'bl't, s. [gobe, French.] A mouthful; a lump. *Scudry's Travels*.

To GÔBBET, gôb'bl't, v. a. To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Esrange*.

To GÔBBLE, gôb'bl, v. a. [gober, French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *Prior*.

GÔBBLER, gôb'bl-ûr, s. [from gobble.] One that devours in haste.

GO-BETWEEN, gô'bê-twêên, [go and between.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Shakspeare*.

GÔBLET, gôb'lêt, s. [goblet, Fr.] A bowl, or cup. *Denham*.

GÔBLIN, gôb'lin, s. [French; gobelina, Lat.]—1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke*.—2. A fairy; an elf. *Shaks*.

GOD, gôd, s. [gôd, Saxon, which likewise signifies good.]—1. The supreme Being. *John*.—2. A false god; an idol. *Shaks*.—3. Any person or thing desired or too much honoured. *Shaks*.

To GOD, gôd, v. a. [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shaks*.

GÔDCHILD, gôd'tshîld, s. [god and child.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GÔD-DAUGHTER, gôd'dâw-târ, s. [god and daughter.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

GÔDDESS, gôd'dês, s. [from god.] A female divinity. *Dryden*.

GÔDDESS-LIKE, gôd'dês-like, a. Resembling a goddess. *Pope*.

GÔD-FATHER, gôd'fâ-thêr, s. [god and father.] The sponsor at the font. *Baron*.

GÔDHEAD, gôd'hêd, s. [from god.]—1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton*.—2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

GÔDLESS, gôd'lês, a. [from god.] Without sense or duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious. *impious*. *Hooker*. *Dryden*.

GÔDLIKE, gôd'like, a. [god and like.] Divine; resembling a divinity. *Milton*.

GO-DLING, gôd'ling, s. [from god.] A little divinity.

GÔDLINESS, gôd'li-nês, s. [from godly.]—1. Piety to God.—2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker*.

GÔDLY, gôd'lê, a. [from god.]—1. Pious toward God. *Common Prayer*.—2. Good; righteous; religious. *Psalms*.

GÔDLY, gôd'lê, ad. Piously; righteously. *Hooker*.

GÔDLYHEAD, gôd'lê-hêd, s. [from godly.] Goodness; righteousness. *Spenser*.

GÔDMOTHER, gôd'môth-êr, s. [god and mother.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GÔDSHIP, gôd'shîp, s. [from god.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior*.

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôll;—pòând;—thin, THIS.

GODSON, gòd'sôn, s. [god and son.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shakspeare*.

GODWARD, gòd'wârd, a. To *Godward* is toward God.

GODWIT, gòd'wît, s. [gòd, good, and wita, Saxon.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley*.

GODYELD, } gòd'yêld, ad.

[corrupted from *God shield*, or protect.]

GÔEL, gò'êl, a. [gòelp, Saxon.] Yellow.

GÔER, gò'êr, s. [from gò.]—1. One that goes; a runner. *Shaks.*—2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton*.

To **GÔGLE**, gòg'gl, v. n. To look askint. *Hudibras*.

GÔ'GLE, gòg'gl, s. A strained motion of the eyes. *Marquis of Halifax*.

GÔ'GLE-EYED, gòg'gl-êde, a. [pregelegen, Sax.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.

GÔ'ING, gò'ing, s. [from gò.]—1. The act of walking. *Shaks.*—2. Pregnancy. *Greco*.—3. Departure. *Milton*.

GÔ'LA, gò'lâ, s. The same with **CYMATIUM**.

GOLD, gòld, or gòldd, s. [gòld, Saxon; gold, riches, Welsh.]—1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently found native, rarely in a state of ore. Native *gold* is seldom found pure, but has almost constantly silver with it. *Gold* dust, or native *gold*, in small masses, is mixed among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. *Hill Bacon*.—2. Money. *Shakspeare*.

GOLD, gòld, a. Made of gold.

GOLDBEATER, gòld'be-târ, s. [gold and beat.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold.

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, gòld'be-târz-skîn, s. The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds. *Quincy*.

GOLDBOUND, gòld'bdând, a. [gold and bound.] Encircled with gold. *Shaks*.

GOL'DEN, gòld'n, a. [from gold.]—1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. *Dryden*.—2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. *Craslavo*.—3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer*.—4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden*.—5. Happy; resembling the age of gold. *Shaks*.

GOL'DEN Saxifrage, gòld'n, s. [chrysoptenium, Latin.] An herb.

GOL'DENLY, gòld'n-lê, ad. [from golden.] Delightfully; splendidly. *Shaks*.

GOL'DFINCH, gòld'fînsh, s. [goldfîne, Saxon.] A singing bird, called in Staffordshire a *proud taylor*. *Carew*.

GOL'DFINDER, gòld'fînd-êr, s. [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes. *Swift*.

GOL'DHAMMER, gòld'hân-mâr, s. A kind of bird.

GOL'DING, gòld'ing, s. A sort of apple.

GOL'DNEY, gòld'nê, s. A sort of fish.

GOL'DPLEASURE, gòld'plê-zh-êr, s. An herb.

GOL'DSIZE, gòld'sîze, s. A gube of a golden colour.

GOL'DSMITH, gòld'smîth, s. [gold and smit, Saxon.]—1. One who manufactures gold. *Shaks*.—2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift*.

GOL'DYLOCKS, gòld'ê-lòks, s. [coma aurea, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

GOLL, gòl, s. Hands; paws. *Sidney*.

GOME, gòme, s. The black and oily grease of a cart wheel. *Bentley*.

COMPHO'SIS, gòm'fò'sîs, s. [γυνος, a nail.] A particular form of articulation, by which the teeth stand in the jaw. *Wise-man*.

GONDOLA, gòndò-lâ, s. [gondole, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat. *Spenser*.

GONDOLIER, gònd-ò-lêèr, s. [from gondola.] A boatman. *Shaks*.

GONE, gòn, part. preter. [from gò.]—1. Advanced; forward in progress. *Swift*.—2. Ruined; undone. *Shaks*.—3. Past. *Shaks*.—4. Lost; departed. *Holder*.—5. Dried; departed from life. *Oldham*.

GONFALON, gònf'âl-ôn, s.

GONFANON, gònf'ân-ôn, s.

[gontann, Fr.] An insignia; a standard. *Milton*.

GONORRHŒA, gònr-ò-rê-â, s. [γονορρœ and ρœ.] A morbid running of venereal humors. *Woodward*.

GOOD, gòd, a. comp. b-tter; superl. best. [gòd, Sax, goed, Dutch.]—1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; not bad; not evil. *Dryden*.

—2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon*.—3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke*.—4. Wholesome; salubrious. *Prior*.—5. Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon*.—6. Pleasant to the taste. *Bacon*.—7. Complete; full. *Addison*.—8. Useful; valuable. *Collier*.—9. Soud; not false; not fallacious. *Atterbury*.—10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. —11. Confirmed; attested; valid. *Smith*.—12. Sufficient; not too little. *Clarendon*.—13. Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke*.—14. Skillful; ready; dexterous. *South*.—15. Happy; prosperous. *Psalms*.—16. Honourable. *Pope*.—17. Cheerful; gay. *Pope*.—18. Considerable; not small, though not very great. *Bacon*.—19. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding. *Addison*.—20. Real; serious; earnest. *Shaks*.—21. Religious; virtuous; pious; godly. *Matthew*.—22. Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney*.—23. Favourable; loving. 1 *Sam*.—24. Companionable; sociable; merry. *Clarendon*.—25. Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney*.—26. In GOOD time. Not too fast. *Collier*.—27. In GOOD sooth. Really; seriously. *Shaks*.—28. GOOD. [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. —29. GOOD. [To make.] To perform; to confirm. *Waller*. *Smalridge*.—30. GOOD. [To make.] To supply. *L'Estrange*.

GOOD, gòd, s. —1. That which physically contributes to happiness; the contrary to evil. *Shaks*.—2. Prosperity; advancement. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange*.—4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness. *Milton*. *South*.

GOOD, gòd, ad. —1. Well; not ill; not amiss. —2. As GOOD. No worse.

GOOD, gòd, int-jection. Well; right. *Shaks*.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gòd-kònd-ìsh'ònd, a. Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp*.

GOODLINESS, gòd'le-nêss, s. [from goodly.] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney*.

GOODELY, gòd'lê, a. [from good.]—1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.—2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. —3. Happy; desirable; gay. *Spenser*.

GOODLY, gòd'lê, ad. Excellently. *Spenser*.

GOODMAN, gòd'mân, s. [good and man.]—1. A slight appellation of civility. *Shaks*.—2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer. —3. Master. *Luke*. ch. xii. v. 39.

GOODNESS, gòd'nêss, s. [from good.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical. *Hooker*.

GOOD-NOW, gòd'nòd, int-jection. —1. In good time; a low word. *Shaks*.—2. A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden*.

GOODS, gòdz, s. [from good.] *Shaks*.—1. Moveables in a house. *Shaks*.—2. Wares; freight; merchandise. *Raleigh*.

GOODWIFE, gòd'wîfe, s. Mistress of a house, but below a gentlewoman. *W. Browne*.

GYODY, gòd'êdê, s. [corrupted from good wife.] A low term of civility used to mean persons.

GOOSE, gòose, s. plural geese. [gòp, Saxon.]—1. A large water-fowl proverbially noted for foolishness. *Pearson*.—2. A taylor's smoothing-iron. *Shaks*.

GOOSEBERRY, gòd'ber-ê, s. [goose and berry.] A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gòd'ê'fòt, s. [chenopodium, Latin.] Wild orach. *Miller*.

GOOSEGRASS, gòd'gri-âs, s. Clivers; an herb.

GORBELLY, gòr'bêl'ê, s. [from gòp, dong, and belly.] A big paunch; a swelling belly.

GORBELLED, gòr'bêl'êd, s. [from gorbelly.] Fat; bigbellied. *Shaks*.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;-mê, mêt;-plne, pln;-

GORD, gôrd, s. An instrument of gaming. *Warburton*.
 GORDIAN, gôrd'yân, a. [from the Gordian knot. Intricate. *Milton*.
 GORE, gôre, s. [gore, Saxon.]—1. Blood. *Spenser*.—2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton*. *Denham*.
 To GORE, gôre, v. n. [gobrian, Saxon.]—1. To stab; to pierce. *Shaks*.—2. To pierce. *Dryden*.
 GORGE, gôrje, s. [gorge, French.]—1. The throat of the swallow. *Sidney*.—2. That which is gorged or swallowed.
 To GORGE, gôrje, v. n. [gorger, French.]—1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Addison*.—2. To swallow; as, the fish has gorged the hook.
 GORGEOUS, gôr'jûs, a. [gorias, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; showy; splendid; gaudy. *Milton*.
 GORGEOUSLY, gôr'jûs-lê, ad. [from gorgeous.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton*.
 GORGEOUSNESS, gôr'jûs-nês, s. [from gorgeous.] Splendour; magnificence; show.
 GORGET, gôrjêt, s. [from gorge.] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Knolles*.
 GORGON, gôr'gôn, s. [gorgon.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.
 GORMAND, gôr'mând, s. [gourmand, French.] A greedy eater.
 To GORMANDIZE, gôr'mân-dîze, v. n. [from gormand.] To feed ravenously.
 GORMANDIZER, gôr'mân-dîz'ûr, s. [from the verb.] A voracious eater.
 GORSE, gôrse, s. [gors, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub.
 GORY, gôrê, a. [from gore.]—1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser*.—2. Blood; murderous; fatal. *Shak*. *peare*.
 GO'SHAWK, gô's'hawk, s. [gor, goose, and hawc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind. *Fairfax*.
 GO'SLING, gôz'ling, s. [from goose.]—1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Swift*.—2. A kitten on nut trees and pines.
 GO'SPEL, gô's'pêl, s. [gosp, ppel, or God's good tidings; 2017, 2100.]—1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation. *Waller*.—2. Divinity; theology.
 To GO'SPEL, gô's'pêl, v. n. [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. *Shaks*.
 GO'SPELER, gô's'pêl-âr, s. [from gospel.] Follower of *Wickliff*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach. *Race*.
 GO'SSAMER, gô's'sâ-mâr, s. [gossipium, low Latin.] The down of plants. *Shaks*.
 GO'SSIP, gô's'sip, s. [from god and jyp, relation, Saxon.]—1. One who answers for the child in baptism.—2. A titling companion. *Shaks*.—3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Dryden*.
 To GO'SSIP, gô's'sip, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.—2. To be a pot-companion. *Shaks*.
 GO'SSIPRED, gô's'sip-rêd, s. [gossipry, from gossip.] Gossiped or compatrioty, by the canon law, is spiritual affinity. *Davies*.
 GO'STING, gô's'ting, An herb.
 GOT, gôt, pret and part. pass. of get.
 GOTTER, gô'târ, s. A large swelling in the neck. *Spence's Critic*.
 GOTHICK, gô'th'ik, a. [from Goth.]—1. Spoken by the Goths. *Tyr-chitt*.—2. Uncivilized. *Congreve*.
 GOTHICISM, gô'th'ik-s'izni, s. [from Gothic.]—1. Gothic architecture. *Gray's Letters*.—2. The state of barbarians. *Shenstone*.
 GO'ISH, gô'ihz, s. pl. Any nation deficient in general knowledge. *Chesterfield*.
 GO'ITEN, gô'it'n, part. pass. of get. Temple.
 GOUD, gô'ud, v. Wood, a plant.
 GOVE, gô've, v. A now. *Lucas*.
 To GOVE, gô've, v. n. To mow; to put in a gove, golf, or mow. *This er*.
 To GOVERN, gô'v'ân, v. n. [gouvern, v. Fr.]—1. To rule as a chief magistrate. *Spenser*.—2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Atterbury*.—3. To ma-

nage; to restrain. *Shaks*.—4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to Syntax; as *amo* governs the accusative case.—5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.
 To GOVERN, gô'v'ân, v. n. To keep superiority.
 GOVERNABLE, gô'v'ân-â-bl, a. [from govern.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke*.
 GOVERNANCE, gô'v'ân-â-nâs, s. [from govern.]—1. Government; rule; management. 1 *Blac*.—2. Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenser*.—3. Behaviour; manners. *Obsolete*.
 GOVERNANTE, gô'v'ân-ânt, s. [gouvernante, French.]—A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.
 GOVERNESS, gô'v'ân-nês, s. [gouvernesse, old Fr.]—1. A female invested with authority. *Shaks*.—2. A tutress; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon*.—3. A tutress; an instructress; a directress. *More*.
 GOVERNMENT, gô'v'ân-mênt, s. [gouvernement, French.]—1. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. *Temple*.—2. An establishment of legal authority. *Dryden*.—3. Administration of publick affairs.—4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shaks*.—5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shaks*.—6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenser*.—7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.
 GOVERNOUR, gô'v'ân-nâr, s. [gouverneur, Fr.]—1. One who has the supreme direction.—2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. *South*.—3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shaks*.—4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Shaks*.—5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *James*.
 GOUGE, gô'jûje, s. [French.] A chisel having a round edge. *Ray*.
 GOURD, gôrd, or gô'dd, s. A plant; a bottle.
 GOURDINESS, gôrd'ên-s, s. [from gourd.] A swelling in a horse's leg. *Farrier's Dict*.
 GOURMANDIZE, gôr'mân-dîze, s. [from the verb.] Voraciousness. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. X. st. 34*.
 GOURNET, gôr'nêt, s. A fish.
 GOUT, gô't, s. [goutte, French.]—1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. *Arbuthnot*.—2. [goutte, French.] A drop. *Shaks*.
 GOUT, gô't, s. [French.] A taste. *Woodward*.
 GOUTWORT, gô't'wôrt, s. [gout and wort.] An herb.
 GO'UTY, gô'ûtê, a. [from gout.]—1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.—2. Relating to the gout.
 GOWN, gôun, s. [goïna, Italian.]—1. A long upper garment. *Abbot*.—2. A woman's upper garment. *Pope*.—3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.—4. The dress of peace. *Dryden*.
 GOWNED, gôund, a. [from gown.] Dressed in a gown. *Dryden*.
 GOWNMAN, gôun'mân, s. [gown and man.] A man devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe*.
 To GRA'BBLE, grâ'b'bl, v. n. To grope. *Arbuthnot*.
 To GRA'BBLE, grâ'b'bl, v. n. To lie prostrate on the ground.
 GRACE, grâse, s. [grace, French.]—1. Favour; kindness. *Sidney*.—2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. *Milton*. *Common Prayer*.—3. Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pope*.—4. Pardon. *Milton*.—5. Favour conferred. *Prior*.—6. Privilege. *Dryden*.—7. A goddess; by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty. *Prior*.—8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming. *Temple*.—9. Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Dryden*.—10. Natural excellence. *Hooker*.—11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty. *Dryden*.—12. Single beauty. *Dryden*.—13. Ornament; flower; high perfection. *Shaks*.—14. Virtue; goodness. *Shaks*.—15. Virtue physical. *Shaks*.—16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency. *Bacon*.—17. A short prayer said before and after meat. *Swift*.
 To GRACE, grâse, v. a.—1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish.—2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.—3. To favour. *Dryden*.

GRACE-CUP, grâs'êkûp, s. [grace and cup.] The cup or chalice drank after grace. *Prior.*

GRACED, grâst, a. [from grace.]—1. Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney.*—2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. *Shakspeare.*

GRACEFUL, grâs'fûl, a. [from grace.] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope.*

GRACEFULLY, grâs'fûl-ê, ad. [from graceful.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity. *Swift.*

GRACEFULNESS, grâs'fûl-nês, s. [from graceful.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

GRACELESS, grâs'lês, a. [from grace.] Without grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenser.*

GRACES, grâ's'iz, s. Good graces for favour is seldom used in the singular. *Hudibras.*

GRACILE, grâ's'il, a. [gracilis, Latin.] Slender; small.

GRACILENT, grâ's'ê-lênt, a. [gracilentus, Latin.] Lean.

GRACILITY, grâ-s'il-ê-tê, s. [gracilitas, Lat.] Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, grâ'shûs, a. [gracieux, French.]—1. Merciful, benevolent. *South.*—2. Favourable; kind. *2 Kings.*—3. Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon.*—4. Virtuous; good. *Shaks.*—5. Excellent. *Hooker.*—6. Graceful; becoming. *Comden.*

GRACIOUSLY, grâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from gracious.]—1. Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden.*—2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grâ'shûs-nês, s. [from gracious.]—1. Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*—2. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION, grâ-dâ'shûn, s. [gradation, Fr.]—1. Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange.*—2. Regular advance step by step. *Shaks.*—3. Order; arrangement. *Shaks.*—4. Regular progress of argument. *South.*

GRADATORY, grâ-dâ-tûr-ê, s. [gradus, Latin.] Step from the cloister into the church.

GRADIENT, grâ-dê-ânt, or grâ-jê-ânt, a. [gradiens, Lat.] Walking. *Wilkins.*

GRADUAL, grâ-dû-âl, or grâ-dû-âl, a. [graduel, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milton.* *South.*

GRADUAL, grâ-dû-âl, s. [gradus, Lat.] An order of steps. *Dryden.*

GRADUALITY, grâ-dû-âl-ê-tê, s. [from gradual.] Regular progression. *Bacon.*

GRADUALLY, grâ-dû-âl-lê, ad. [from gradual.] By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton.*

TO GRADUATE, grâ-dû-ât-ê, v. a. [graduier, Fr.]—1. To dignify with a degree in the university. *Cæsar.*—2. To mark with degrees. *Derham.*—3. To raise in a higher place in the scale of metals. *Bacon.*—4. To heighten; to improve. *Bacon.*

GRADUATE, grâ-dû-ât-ê, a. [graduê, French.] One dignified with an academical degree. *Bramston.*

GRADUATION, grâ-dû-ât-shûn, s. [graduation, French.]—1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grew.*—2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, grâf, s. [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF, grâf, }
GRAFF, grâf, } a.
[grêffe, French.] A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion. *Pope.*

TO GRAFF, grâf, } v. a.
TO GRAFF, grâf, }
[grêffer, French.]—1. To insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden.*—2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.—3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans.*—4. To fill with an adscitious branch. *Shaks.*—5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*

GRAFTER, grâf'tûr, s. [from graff, or graft.] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL, grâle, s. [from grêle, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

GRAIN, grâne, s. [graine, French; granum, Lat.]—1. A single seed of corn. *Shakspeare.*—2. Corn. *Dryden.*—3. The seed of any fruit.—4. Any minute

particle; any single body.—5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny-weight; a grain, so named, because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Fowler.*—6. Any thing proverbially small. *Wisdom.*—7. GRAIN of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*—8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shaks.*—9. The body of the wood. *Dryden.*—10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent fibres. *Brown.*—11. Dried or stained substance. *Spenser.*—12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.*—13. The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*—14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton.*

GRAINED, grân'd, a. [from grain.] Rough; made less smooth. *Shaks.*

GRAINING, grân'ing, s. [from grain.] Indentation. *Leake.*

GRAINS, grânz, s. [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *Ben Jonson.*

GRAINY, grân'ê, a. [from grain.]—1. Full of corn.—2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY, grâm-êr'sê, interj. [contracted for grant me mercy.] An obsolete expression of surprise. *Shakspeare.*

GRAMINEOUS, grâm-in'ê-ûs, a. [gramineus, Latin.] Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grâm-ên-iv'ô-ûs, a. [gramen and voro, Latin.] Grass-eating. *Sharp.*

GRAMMAR, grâm'mâr, s. [grammaire, French; grammatica, Latin.]—1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.*—2. Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryden.*—3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grâm'mâr-skûl, s. A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

GRAMMARIAN, grâm-mâr-ê-âu, s. [grammarien, Fr. from grammar.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist. *Hooker.*

GRAMMATICAL, grâm-mât-ê-kâl, a. [grammatical, Fr.]—1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*—2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMATICALLY, grâm-mât-ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAMMATICALIST, grâm-mât-ê-kâl'ist, s. [Lat.] A verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*

GRAMPLE, grâm'pl, s. A crabs-fish.

GRAMPUS, grâm'pûs, s. A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRANNARY, grân'âr-ê, s. [granarium, Latin.] A storehouse for thresh'd corn. *Addison.*

GRANITE, grân'ât, s. [from granum, Latin.] A kind of marble so called. See GRANITE.

GRAND, grând, a. [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]—1. Great; illustrious; high in power. *Raleigh.*—2. Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young.*—3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.—4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRAND-ASSIZE, grând'âs-ize, s. [In law.] A mode of trial by jury on a writ of right. *Blackstone.*

GRANDAM, grândâm, s. [grand and dam or dame.]—1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shaks.*—2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRANDCHILD, grând'tshild, s. [grand and child.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter. *Bacon.*

GRANDDAUGHTER, grând'dâu-tûr, s. [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAND'Ê, grând-ê, s. [grand, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Watson.*

GRANDEVITY, grând-ê-ê-tê, s. [from gradavius, Latin.] Great age; length of life. *Diect.*

GRANDEVIOUS, grând-ê-ê-ûs, n. [grandæus, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Diect.*

GRANDEUR, grândûr, s. [French.]—1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*—2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grând'fâ-tûr, s. [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother. *Bec.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline; plis;—

GRANDI FICK, grân-dî'fik, a. [grandis and facio, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRANDINOUS, grân-tê-nô-us, a. [grando, Lat.] Full of hail.

GRANDITY, grân-dê-tê, s. [from grandis, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur. *Camden.*

GRAND-JUROR, grân-djô'râr, s. One of a grand jury. *Shaks.*

GRAND-MASTER, grân-dmâ'stôr, s. The chief of the tounick order of knighthood. *Chesterfield.*

GRAND-MA'STERSHIP, grân-dmâ'stôr'shîp, s. The dignity of Grand-master. *Chesterfield.*

GRANDMOTHER, grân-dmô'th-ôr, s. [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother. 2 *Tim.*

GRANDNESS, grân-dnês, s. [from grand.] Greatness. *Wallaston.*

GRANDSIRE, grân-dsîr, s. [grand and sire.]—1. Grandfather. *Denham. Prior.*—2. Any ancestor, poetically. *Pope.*

GRANDSON, grân-d'sôn, s. [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter. *Swift.*

GRANGE, grânje, s. [grange, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Ben Jonson.*

GRANITE, grân'it, s. [granit, Fr. from granum, Lat.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted. The white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill. Woodward.*

GRANIVOROUS, grân-ivô'rô-us, a. [granum and voro, Latin.] Eating grain. *Arbutnot.*

GRANNAM, grân'nâm, s. [for grandam.] Grandmother. *Gay.*

To GRANT, grânt, v. a. [from gratia, or gratificor, Latin.]—1. To admit that which is not yet proved.—2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*

GRANT, grânt, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of granting or bestowing.—2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.—3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. *Cowel.*—4. Admission of something in dispute. *Dryden.*

GRANTABLE, grânt-â-bl, a. [from grant.] That which may be granted. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTEE, grân-têe, s. [from grant.] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*

GRANTOR, grânt-tôr, s. [from grant.] He by whom any grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

GRANULAR, grân'û-lâr-ê, a. [from granule.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown.*

To GRANULATE, grân'û-lâte, v. n. [granuler, Fr.] To be formed into small grains. *Spratt.*

To GRANULATE, grân'û-lâte, v. a.—1. To break into small masses.—2. To raise into small asperities. *Ray.*

GRANULATION, grân-û-lâ'shôn, s. [granulation, Fr.]—1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain. *Quincy.*—2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

GRANULE, grân'ûl, s. [from granum, Latin.] A small compact particle. *Boyle.*

GRANULOUS, grân'û-lôs, a. [from granule.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grâpe, s. [grappe, French; klapper, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPHICAL, grâf'ê-kâl, a. [γραφικω.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRAPHICALLY, grâf'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from graphical.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grâp'nêl, s. [grapûn, French.]—1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.—2. A grappling iron, with which in fight one slip fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, v. u. [krappelo, German.]

—1. To contend by seizing each other. *Milton.*—2. To contend in close fight. *Dryden.*

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, v. n.—1. To fasten; to fix. *Shaks.*—2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Contest; in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton.*

—2. Close fight. *Shaks.*—3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*

GRAPPLEMENT, grâp'pl-mênt, s. [from grapple.] Close fight. *Spenser.*

GRASSHOPPER, grâs'hôp'ôr, s. [grass and hop.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASSIER, grâ'shîr. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, grâsp, v. a. [graspere, Italian.]—1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*—2. To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP, grâsp, v. n.—1. To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift.*—2. To struggle; to strive.—3. To gripe; to eneroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP, grâsp, s. [from the verb.]—1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton.*—2. Possession; hold. *Shaks.*—3. Power of seizing. *Clarendon.*

GRASPER, grâsp'ôr, s. [from grasp.] One that grasps.

GRASS, grâs, s. [græs, Saxon.] The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. *Temple.*

GRASS OF PARNASSUS, grâs, s. [parnassia, Lat.] A plant.

To GRASS, grâs, v. n. To breed grass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-PLOT, grâ'splôt, s. [grass and plot.] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY, grâs'pô-lê, s. A species of WILLOWORT. A plant.

GRASSINESS, grâs'sê-nês, s. [from grassy.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grâs'sê, a. [from grass.] Covered with grass. *Milton. Dryden.*

GRATE, grâte, s. [grates, Latin.]—1. Enclosure made with bars placed near to one another. *Addison.*—2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

To GRATE, grâte, v. a. [gratter, French.]—1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser.*—2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Swift.*—3. To form a sound by collision of asperities. *Milton.*

To GRATE, grâte, v. n.—1. To rub so as to injure or offend. *L'Estrange.*—2. To make a harsh noise. *Hooker.*

GRATEFUL, grâte'fûl, a. [gratus, Latin.]—1. Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.*—2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRATEFULLY, grâte'fûl-ê, ad. [from grateful.]—1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*—2. In a pleasing manner. *Watts.*

GRATEFULNESS, grâte'fûl-nês, s. [from grateful.]—1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*—2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER, grâte'r, s. [gratoir, Fr.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grât-ê-fê-kâ'shôn, s. [gratificatio, Lut.]—1. The act of pleasing. *South.*—2. Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.*—3. Reward; recompense.

To GRATIFY, grât-ê-fî, v. a. [gratificor, Lat.]—1. To indulge; to please by compliance.—2. To delight; to please. *Addison.*—3. To requite with a recompense.

GRATINGLY, grât'îng-lê, ad. [from grate.] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS, grât'is, ad. [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompense. *Arbutnot.*

GRATITUDE, grât-ê-tôde, s. [gratitudo, low Lat.]—1. Duty to benefactors. *Shaks.*—2. Desire to return benefits. *South.*

GRATUITOUS, grât-tû-ê-tûs, a. [gratuitus, Lat.]—1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Estrange.*—2. Asserted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY, grât-tû-ê-tû-lê, ad. [from gratuitous.]—1. Without claim or merit.—2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATUITY, grât-tû-ê-tê, s. [gratuité, French.] A present or acknowledgment. *Swift.*

To GRATULATE, grâtsh'û-lâte, v. a. [gratulor, Latin.]—1. To congratulate; to salute with

—nó, móve, uór, nót;—tábe, táb, báll;—óll;—póúnd;—táin, T His.

declarations of joy. *Shaks.*—2. To declare joy for. *Ben Jonson.*
GRATULATION, grátsh-á-l'shún, s. [from gratulatio, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker.*
GRATULATORY, grátsh-á-l-á-tór-é, a. [from gratulatio.] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.
GRAVE, gráve. A final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*
GRAVE, gráve, s. [græf, Saxon.] The place in which the dead are reposed. *Milton.*
TO GRAVE, gráve, v. a. preter. gráved; part. pass. gráven.—1. To insculp; to carve in any hard substance. *Prior.*—2. To carve or form. *Hebrews. Dryden.*—3. [From the noun.] To entomb. *Shaks.*—4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Answ.*
TO GRAVE, gráve, v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus.*
GRAVE, gráve, a. [grave, French.]—1. Solemn; serious; sober. *Mare.*—2. Not futile; credible. *Cruic.*—3. Not showy; not tawdry.—4. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*
GRAVECLOTHES, gráve'klóze, s. [grave and clothes.] The dress of the dead. *Spenser. John.*
GRAVESTONE, gráve'stóné, s. [grave and stone.] The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shaks.*
GRAVEL, grá'vél, s. [gravel, Dutch.]—1. Hard sand. *Woodward.*—2. [Graville, French.] Sandy matter co. ereted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*
TO GRAVEL, grá'vél, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*—2. To stick in the sand. *Campden.*—3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand.—4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.
GRAVELESS, gráve'lés, a. [from grave.] Wanting a tomb; unburied. *Shaks.*
GRAVELLY, grá'vél-lé, a. [graveleux, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*
GRAVELY, grá'vél, ad. [from grave.]—1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness. *Spectator.*—2. Without gaudiness or show.
GRAVENESS, gráve'nés, s. [from grave.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety. *Denham.*
GRAVEOLENT, grá've-ó-lént, a. [graveoleus, Latin.] Strong scented.
GRAVER, grá'vúr, s. [graveur, Fr.]—1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.*—2. The stile or tool used in graving. *Boyle.*
GRAVIDITY, grá'vid-é-té, s. [from gravidus, Lat.] Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*
GRAVING, grá'vúg, s. [from grave.] Carved work. *2 Chron.*
TO GRAVITATE, grá'v-é-táte, v. n. [from gravitas, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction. *Bentley.*
GRAVITATION, grá'v-é-tá'shún, s. [from gravitate.] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*
GRAVITY, grá'v-é-té, s. [gravitas, Latin.]—1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*—2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*—3. Seriousness; solemnity. *Bacon.*
GRAVY, grá'v-é, s. The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Arbuthnot.*
GRAY, grá, a. [græg, Saxon; grau, Danish.]—1. White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*—2. White or hoary with old age. *Walton.*—3. Dark, like the opening or close of day.
GRAY, grá, s. A badger.
GRAYBEARD, grá'béárd, s. [gray and beard.] An old man. *Shaks.*
GRAYHOODED, grá'hódd-éd, s. [from gray and hood.] Wrapt in gray shades. *Milton.*
GRAYLING, grá'flúg, s. The mumber, a fish. *Walton.*
GRAYNESS, grá'nés, s. [from gray.] The quality of being gray.
TO GRAZE, gráze, v. n. [from grass.]—1. To eat grass; to feed on grass. *Shaks.*—2. To supply with grass. *Bacon.*—3. [From raser, Fr.] To touch lightly. *Bacon.*

TO GRAZE, gráze, v. a.—1. To tend grazing cattle. *Dan.*—2. To feed upon. *Milton.*
GRAZIER, grá'zhár, s. [from graze.] One who feeds cattle. *Hovel.*
GREASE, gréze, s. [graisse, French.]—1. The soft part of the fat. *Shaks.*—2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gouriness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.
TO GREASE, gréze, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To smear or anoint with grease.—2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.
GREASINESS, gré'z-é-nés, s. [from grease.] Oiliness; fatness. *Boyle.*
GREASY, gré'z-é, a. [from grease.]—1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shaks.*—2. Smear'd with grease. *Mort.*—3. Fat of body; bulky. *Shaks.*
GREAT, gréte, a. [great, Saxon.]—1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*—2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillotson.*—3. Considerable in extent or duration. *Samuel.*—4. Important; weighty; *Shaks.*—5. Chief; principal. *Shaks.*—6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*—7. Illustrious; eminent. *Jeremiah.*—8. Grand of aspect; of elevated view. *Dryden.*—9. Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney.*—10. Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*—11. Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*—12. Pregnant; teeming. *May.*—13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity; as great grandson is the son of my grandson. *Addison.*—14. Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*
GREAT, gréte, s. [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*
GREATBELLED, gréte'hé'lléd, a. [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*
TO GREATEN, grá'tén, v. a. [from great.] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*
GREATHEARTED, gréte'hárt'éd, a. [great and heart.] Highspirited; undaunted. *Clarendon.*
GREATLY, gré'té, ad. [from great.]—1. In a great degree. *Milton.*—2. Nobly; illustriously. *Dryden.*—3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
GREATNESS, gré't-é-nés, s. [from great.]—1. Largeness of quantity or number.—2. Comparative quantity. *Locke.*—3. High degree of any quality. *Rogers.*—4. High place; dignity; power; influence. *Dryden. Swift.*—5. Swelling pride; affected state. *Bacon.*—6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. *Milton.*—7. Grandeur; state; magnificence. *Pope.*
GREAVE, gréve, s. A grove. *Spenser.*
GREAVES, gré'vz, s. [from gréves, Fr.] Armour for the legs. *Samuel.*
GREECISM, gré'sizm, s. [græcismus, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.
GREE, gréde, s. Good will; favour. *Spenser.*
GREECE, gréze, s. [courtupt from degrees.] A flight of 20 ps. *Shaks.*
GREEDILY, gré'd-é-lé, ad. [from greedy.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously. *Denham.*
GREEDINESS, gré'd-é-nés, s. [from greedy.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire. *Denham.*
GREEDY, gré'd-é, a. [grædy, Saxon.]—1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *King Charles.*—2. Eager; vehemently desirous. *Fairfax.*
GREEK, gréek, a. Peculiar to ancient Greece. *Chesterfield.*
GREEK, gréek, s. [The adjective by ellipsis.] The Greek language. *Shaks.*
GRECKLING, gréek'líng, s. [A sarcastical diminutive of Greek.] An inferior Greek writer. *Ben Jonson.*
GREEK-ROSE, gréek'róze, s. [Lychnis.] The flower-campion. *Tate's Cowley.*
GREEN, gréen, a. [grun, German; groen, Dutch.]—1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*—2. Pale; sickly. *Shaks.*—3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed.—4. New; fresh; as, a green wound. *Shaks.*—5. Not dry. *Hooker.*—6. Not roasted; half raw. *Watts.*—7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shaks.*
GREEN, gréen, s.—1. The green colour. *Dryden.*—2. A grassy plain. *Milton.*—3. Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*
TO GREEN, gréen, v. a. [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomson.*

Gâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pînj—

GREEN-BROOM, grêen-brôôm', s. A shrub.
GREENCLOTH, grêen'klôth, s. A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal. *Dict. Bacon.*
GREENEYED, grêen'îde, a. [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shaks.*
GREENFINCH, grêen'fîsh, s. A kind of bird. *Mortimer.*
GREENFISH, grêen'fîsh, s. A kind of fish.
GREENGAGE, grêen'gâje, s. A species of PLUM.
GREENHOUSE, grêen'hôuse, s. [green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered.
GREENISH, grêen'îsh, a. [from green.] Somewhat green. *Spenser.*
GREENLY, grêen'lî, ad. [from green.]—1. With a greenish colour.—2. Newly; freshly.—3. Immaturely.—4. Wantily; timidly. *Shaks.*
GREENNESS, grêen'nês, s. [from green.]—1. The quality of being green; viridity.—2. Immaturity; unripeness. *Sidney.*—3. Freshness; vigour. *South.*—4. *Neanness.*
GREENSICKNESS, grêen-sîk'nês, s. [green and sickness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces. *Arbutnot.*
GREENSWARD, } grêen'swârd, s.
GREENSWARD, } [green and sward.] The turf on which grass grows. *Shaks. Swift.*
GREENWEED, grêen'wêed, s. [green and weed.] Dye's weed.
GREENWOOD, grêen'wûd, s. [green and wood.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. *Dryden.*
TO GREET, grêet, v. a. [grator, Latin; gretan, Saxon.]—1. To address at meeting. *Donne.*—2. To address in whatever manner. *Shaks.*—3. To salute in kindness or respect. *Dryden.*—4. To congratulate. *Spenser.*—5. To pay any compliment at a distance. *Shaks.*—6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*
TO GREET, grêet, v. n. To meet and salute. *Shaks. peate.*
GREETER, grêet'êr, s. [from the verb.] He who greets.
GREETING, grêet'îng, s. [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.
GREZE, grêeze, s. A flight of steps. *Shaks.*
GREGAL, grêgâl, a. [grex, gregis, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*
GREGARIOUS, grê-gâ-rê-ûs, a. [gregarius, Lat.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*
GREGORIAN, grê-gô-rê-ân, s. [at one time a cant word for] A periwic. *Oberbury.*
GREMIAL, grê-mê-âl, a. [gremium, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*
GRENADE, grê-nâde, s. A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into shatters, to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*
GRENADIER, grê-nâ-dêêr', s. [grenadier, French; from grenade.] A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.
GRENA'DO, grê-nâ-dô, s. See GRENADE.
GREUT, grê-ût, s. A kind of fossile body. *Grew.*
GREW, grê, The preticrite of grow. *Dryden.*
GREY, grâ, a. [gris, Fr.] See GRAY.
GREYHOUND, grê-hôund, s. [grighund, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight. *Sidney.*
GRICE, grîse, s.—1. A little pig. *Coulman.*—2. A step or greeze. *Shaks.*
TO GRIDE, grîde, v. n. [gridare, Italian.] To cut. *Milton.*
GRIDELIN, grîd'ê-lîu, s. A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*
GRIDIRON, grîd'ê-îrn, s. [grind, I. landick, a grate, and iron.] A portable grate. *Spectator.*
GRIEF, grêef, s. [from grieve.]—1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.—2. [Grief, French.] Disease; grievance; harm.
GRIEVANCE, grêef'ânse, s. [from grief.]—1. A

state of uneasiness. *South.*—2. The cause of uneasiness. *Swift.*
TO GRIEVE, grêev, v. a. [grieve, Fr.] To afflict; to hurt. *Psalms.*
TO GRIEVE, grêev, v. n. To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shaks. Dryden.*
GRIEVINGLY, grêev'îng-lî, ad. [from grieve.] In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shaks.*
GRIEVOUS, grêev'ûs, a. [gravis, Latin.]—1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.*—2. Such as causes sorrow. *Watts.*—3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.—4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shaks.*—5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language. *Shaks.*
GRIEVOUSLY, grêev'ûs-lî, ad. [from grievous.]—1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.*—2. With discontent; with ill-will. *Knolles.*—3. Calamitously; miserably. *Hooker.*—4. Vexatiously. *Ray.*
GRIEVOUSNESS, grêev'ûs-nês, s. [from grievous.] Sorrow; pain. *Isaiah.*
GRIFFIN, } grîf'în, s.
GRIFFON, } [grifon.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peacham.*
GRIG, grîg, s. [kricke, Bavarian, a little Duck.]—1. A small eel.—2. A merry creature. [Supposed from Greek.]
TO GRILL, grîl, v. n. [grille, a grate, French.] To broil on a gridiron.
GRILLADE, grîl'âde, s. [from grill.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.
TO GRILLY, grîl-lî, v. a. [from grill.] To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*
GRIM, grîm, a. [grimma, Saxon.]—1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible. *Denham.*—2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shaks.*
GRIMACE, grê-mâse, s. [French; from grim.]—1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South.*—2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*
GRIMALKIN, grîm-mâl'kîn, s. [gris, French; and malkin.] An old cat. *Philips.*
GRIM-VISAGED, grîm'îz-âjîd, a. Of grim appearance. *Shaks.*
GRIME, grîme, s. [from grim.] Dirt deeply insinuated. *Woodward.*
TO GRIME, grîme, v. a. [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply. *Shaks.*
GRIMLY, grîm'lî, ad. [from grim.]—1. Horribly; ludicrously. *Shaks.*—2. Sourly; sullenly. *Shakspeare.*
GRIMNESS, grîm'nês, s. [from grim.] Horrors; frightfulness of visage.
TO GRIN, grîn, v. n. [grynman, Saxon.]—1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shaks.*—2. To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shaks.*
GRIN, grîn, s. [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth. *Watts.*
GRIN, grîn, s. [grîyn, grîene, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.
TO GRIND, grînd, v. a. preter. I ground; part. pass. ground, [gryndan, Saxon.]—1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction. *Bentley.*—2. To sharpen or smooth. *Herbert.*—3. To rub one against another. *Bacon.*—4. To harass; to oppress. *Addison.*
TO GRIND, grînd, v. n. To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding.
GRINDER, grînd'êr, s. [from grind.]—1. One that grinds.—2. The instrument of grinding. *Sandys.*—3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*
GRINDLESTONE, grînd'lî-stône, } s.
GRINDSTONE, grînd'stone, } [from grind and stone.] The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.
GRINNER, grîn'êr, s. [from grin.] He that grins. *Addison.*
GRINNINGLY, grîn'îng-lî, ad. [from grin.] With a grinning laugh. *Ainsworth.*
GRIP, grîp, s. A small ditch.
TO GRIBE, grîpe, v. a. [grecipan, Gothick.]—1. To

—ô, nôve, ndr, nôte; —tâhe, tâb, bâll; —ôll; —pôând; —tâm, THIS.

hold with the fingers closed. *Drayton*.—2. [Grippe, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shaks*.—3. To close; to clutch. *Pope*.—4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden*.
 To GRIPPE, grî'pê, v. n. To pinch the belly. *Dryden*.
 GRIPPE, grî'pê, s. [from the verb.]—1. G asp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Dryden*.—2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden*.—3. Oppression; crushing power. *Shaks*.—4. Affliction; pinching distress. *Orway*.—5. [Plural.] Belly act; colic. *Floyer*.
 GRIPPER, grî'pâr, s. [from gripe.] Oppressor; assurer. *Burton*.
 GRIPPINGLY, grî'plîng-lê, ad. [from griping.] With pain in the guts. *Bacon*.
 GRIPPLE, grî'pl, s. A gripping miser. *Spenser*.
 GRIPSAMBER, grî'sâm-bâr, s. Used by Milton for amburgeise.
 GRISE, grî'sê, s. A step or scale of steps. *Shaks*.
 GRISKIN, grî'skîn, s. [grîsgin, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.
 GRISLY, grî'slê, a. [grî'slîa, Sax.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous. *Addison*.
 GRIST, grî'st, s. [grî'st, Sax.]—1. Corn to be ground. *Tusser*.—2. Supply; provision. *Swift*.
 GRISTLE, grî'st, s. [grî'stê, Sax.] A cartilage. *Ruy*.
 GRISTLY, grî'stê, a. [from gristle.] Cartilaginous.
 GRIT, grî't, s. [grî'tta, Saxon.]—1. The coarse part of meal.—2. Oats husked or coarsely ground.—3. Sand; rough hard particles. *Philips*.—4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a powder, the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the ruddy broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not collecting into a mass. *Hill*.
 GRITTYNESS, grî'tê-nê's, s. [from gritty.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer*.
 GRITTY, grî'tê, a. [from grit.] Full of hard particles. *Newton*.
 GRIZZLIN, grî'zî'n, a. [More properly gridelen.] Pale red. *Temple*.
 GRIZZLE, grî'zêl, s. [from gris, gray; grisaille, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray.
 GRIZZLED, grî'zêd, a. [from grizzle.] Interspersed with gray. *Dryden*.
 GRIZZLY, grî'zêl, a. [from gris, gray; French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon*.
 To GROAN, grô'ne, v. n. [grô'nan, Saxon.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. *Pope*.
 GROAN, grô'ne, s. [from the verb.]—1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.—2. An hoarse dead sound. *Shakspeare*.
 GROANFUL, grô'nê'fûl, a. [groan and full.] Sad; agonizing. *Spenser*.
 GROAT, grâwt, s. [groat, Dutch.]—1. A piece valued at four-pence.—2. A proverbial name for a small sum.—3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth*.
 GROCKER, grô'sâr, s. [from gross, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plums, and spices. *Watts*.
 GROCCERY, grô'sâr-ê, s. [from grocer.] Grocers ware. *Clorendon*.
 GROG, grôg, s. [a sea term for] Gin, or other spirit mixed with water. *Cook's Voyages*.
 GROGERAM, } grôg'râm, s.
 GROGHAM, }
 GROGRAN, }
 [Gros, grain, Fr.] Stuff woven with a large wool and a rough pile.
 GROIN, grô'î'n, s. The part next the thigh. *Dryden*.
 GROINWELL, grô'nwêl, s. Gromil, or grayoill. A plant. *Miller*.
 GROOM, grô'm, s. [grom, Dutch.]—1. A boy; a wait-v; a servant. *Fahfax*.—2. A young man. *Fahfax*.—3. A man newly married. *Dryden*.
 GROOVE, grô'v, s. [from grave.]—1. A deep cavern or hollow. *Boyle*.—2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.
 To GROOVE, grô'v, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Swift*.

To GROPE, grô'pê, v. n. [grô'pan, Sax.] To feel where one cannot see. *Sundays*.
 To GROPE, grô'pê, v. a. To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift*.
 GROPER, grô'pâr, s. [from grope.] One that searches in the dark.
 GROSS, grô's, a. [gros, French, grosso, Italian.]—1. Thick; bulky. *Baker*.—2. Shameful; unseemly. *Hooker*.—3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge*.—4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.—5. Thick; not refined; not pure. *Bacon*.—6. Stupid; dull. *Watts*.—7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate. *Watton*.—8. Thick; fat; bulky.
 GROSS, grô'sê, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The main body; the main source. *Addison*.—2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker*.—3. Not individual, but a body together. *Shaks*.—4. The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon*.—5. The number of twelve-dozen. *Locke*.
 GROSS, grô'sê, ad. [from the adjective.] Palpably. *Shakspeare*.
 GROSSLY, grô'sê'lê, ad. [from gross.]—1. Bulky; its bulky parts; coarsely.—2. Without subtlety; without art; without delicacy. *Newton*.
 GROSSNESS, grô'sê-nê's, s. [from gross.]—1. Coarseness; not tenacity; thickness.—2. Inelegant fatness; unwildly empulence.—3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy.
 GROT, grô't, s. [grotte, French; grotto, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for goldness and pleasure. *Prior*.
 GROTESQUE, grô-têsk', a. [grotesque, French.] Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope*.
 GROTT, grô'tê, s. [grotte, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Woodward*.
 GROVE, grô'v, s. [from grove.] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Glanville*.
 To GROVEL, grô'vêl, v. n. [grusde, Islandick; flat upon the face.]—1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenser*.—2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Addison*.
 GROVELLER, grô'vêl-lâr, s. [from grovel.] A person of a grovelling disposition. *Shenstone*.
 GROUND, grô'nd, s. [grô'nd, Saxon.]—1. The earth, considered as solid or as low. *Milton*.—2. The earth, as distinguished from air or water. *Dryden*.—3. Land; country. *Hulibras*.—4. Region; territory. *Milton*.—5. Farn; estate; possession. *Dryden*.—6. The floor or level of the place. *Matt*.—7. Dregs; lees; faces. *Sharp*.—8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakewell*.—9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. *Pope*.—10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Shaks*.—11. First hint; first traces of an invention.—12. The first principles of knowledge. *Milton*.—13. The fundamental cause. *Sidney*.—14. The field or place of action. *Daniel*.—15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Dryden*.—16. The intervening space between the fier and pursuer. *Addison*.—17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterb*.—18. State of progress or recession. *Dryden*.—19. The toil to set a thing off. *Shaks*.
 To GROUND, grô'nd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fix on the ground. *Rambler*.—2. To found as upon cause or principle.—3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Ephesians*.
 GROUND, grô'nd, The preterite and part. pass. of grind.
 GROUND'AGE, grô'nd'âje, s. [from ground.] Permission to ground a vessel on a shore. *Spekman*.
 GROUND'ASH, grô'nd-âsh, s. A saplin of ash taken from the ground. *Mortimer*.
 GROUND'BALL, grô'nd'bâlê, s. [From ground and ball.] A ball made of barley or malt boiled, thrown where you angle. *Watton*.
 GROUND-FLOUR, grô'nd-flôr, s. [ground and flour.] The lower part of a house.
 GROUND'IVY, grô'nd-îvê, s. Alehoof, or tushool.

Fâc, fân, fâll, fât, -nt, mêt, -pluc, plô, -

GROND-OAK, grônd'ôke', s. [ground and oak.] A saplin oak. *Mortimer*.

GROND-PINE, grônd'pîne', s. A plant. *Hill*.

GROND-PLATE, grônd'plâte, s. [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Mortimer*.

GROND-PLOT, grônd'plôt, s.—1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney*.—2. The ichnography of a building.

GROND'RENT, grônd'rênt, s. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Arbuthnot*.

GROND-ROOM, grônd'rôom, s. A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler*.

GRONDEDLY, grônd'éd-lê, ad. [from ground-ed.] Upon firm principles. *Claville*.

GRONDLESS, grônd'lês, a. [from ground.] Void of reason. *Frechobler*.

GRONDLESSLY, grônd'lês-lê, ad. [from groundless.] Without reason; without success. *Boyle*.

GRONDLESSNESS, grônd'lês-nês, s. [from groundless.] Want of just reason. *Tillotson*.

GRONDLING, grônd'ling, s. [from ground.]—1. A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water.—2. One of the vulgar. *Shaks*.

GRONDLY, grônd'lê, ad. [from ground.] Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham*.

GRONDSEL, grônd'sêl, s. [grûnd, and sîle, the basis, Saxon.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon*.

GRONDSEL, grônd'sêl, s. [senecio, Latin.] A plant.

GRONDWORK, grônd'wârk, s. [ground and work.]—1. The ground; the first stratum. *Dryden*.—2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton*.—3. First principle; original reason. *Spencer*.

GROUP, grôp, s. [groupe, French.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle. *Swift*.

To GROUP, grôp, v. a. [grouper, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle. *Priar*.

GROUSE, grôuse, s. A kind of fowl; a moorcock.

GROUT, grôut, s. [grut, Saxon.]—1. Coarse meal; pollard. *King*.—2. That which purges off. *Dryd*.—3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW, grô, v. n. preter. grew; part. passive grown. [grupan, Saxon.]—1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wisdom*.—2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot*.—3. To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden*.—4. To increase in stature. *Sam*.—5. To come to manhood from infancy.—6. To issue as plants from the soil. *Dryden*.—7. To increase in bulk; to become greater.—8. To improve; to make progress. *Pope*.—9. To advance in any state. *Shaks*.—10. To come by degrees. *Rogers*.—11. To come forward; to gather ground.—12. To be changed from one state to another. *Dryden*.—13. To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker*.—14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shaks*.—15. To adhere; to stick together. *Walton*.—16. To swell; a sea term. *Raleigh*.

GROWER, grô'ûr, s. [from grow.] An increaser.

To GROWL, grôul, v. n. [grollen, Flemish.]—1. To snarl like an angry cur. *Ellis*.—2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay*.

GROWN, grône. The participle passive of grow.—1. Advanced in growth.—2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs*.—3. Arrived at full growth or stature.—4. Become or made by time.—5. Become prevalent. *Lucke*.

GROWTH, grôth, s. [from grow.]—1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury*.—2. Product; thing produced. *Milton*.—3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.—4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.—5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker*.

GRWATHEAD, grô'wê'hêd, }
GRWYNOL, grô'wî'nôl, }
[from gross or great head.]—1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.—2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tusser*.

To GRUB, grûb, v. a. [graban, preter. grub, to dig, Gothic.] To dig up; to destroy by digging. *Dryden*.

GRUB, grûb, s. [from grubbing, or mining.]—1. A

small worm that eats holes in bodies.—2. A short thick man; a dwarf. *Caveau*.

To GRUBBLE, grûb'bl, v. n. [grubelen, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden*.

GRUBSTREET, grûb'strêet, s. The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*. *Gay*.

To GRUDGE, grûdj, v. a. [grawgnach, Welsh.]—1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney*.—2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addison*.

To GRUDGE, grûdj, v. n.—1. To murmur; to repine. *Hooker*.—2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh*.—3. To be envious. *James*.—4. To wish in secret. *Dryden*.—5. To give or have uneasy remains. *Dryden*.

GRUDGE, grûdj, s. [from the verb.]—1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence.—2. Anger; ill will. *Swift*.—3. Unwillingness to benefit.—4. Envy; odium; invidious censure. *Ben Jonson*.—5. Remorse of conscience.—6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth*.

GRUDGINGLY, grûd'jing-lê, ad. [from grudge.] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden*.

GRUEL, grûel, s. [gruelic, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot*.

GRUFF, grûf, a. [groff, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Addison*.

GRUFFLY, grûf'lê, ad. [from gruff.] Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden*.

GRUFFNESS, grûf'nês, s. [from gruff.] Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM, grûm, a. [from grumble.] Sour; surly. *Arbuthnot*.

To GRUMBLE, grûm'bl, v. n. [gronnellen, Dutch.]—1. To murmur with discontent. *Priar*.—2. To growl; to snarl. *Dryden*.—3. To make a hoarse rattle. *Rozee*.

GRUMBLER, grûm'bl'ûr, s. [from grumble.] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift*.

GRUMBLING, grûm'bl'ing, s. [from grumble.] A murmuring through discontent. *Shaks*.

GRUME, grûm, s. [grumeau, French; grumus, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot.

GRUMLY, grûm'lê, ad. [from grum.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMEL, grûm'mêl, s. [lithospermum, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

GRUMOUS, grôd'mûs, a. [from grume.] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot*.

GRUMOUSNESS, grôd'mûs-nês, s. [from grumous.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiseman*.

GRUNSEL, grûn'sêl, s. [usually groundsil.] The lower part of the building. *Milton*.

To GRUNT, grûnt, }
To GRUNTLE, grûn'tl, } v. n.
[grunio, Lat.] To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grûnt, s. [from the verb.] The noise of a hog. *Dryden*.

GRUNTER, grûn'tûr, s. [from grunt.]—1. He that grunts.—2. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.

GRUNTING, grûn'ting, s. [from grunt.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grûtsh, v. n. To envy; to repine. *B. Jonson*.

GRUTCH, grûtsh, s. [from the verb.] Malice; ill will. *Hudibras*.

GRY, grî, s. Any thing of little value. *Diet*.

GUAIA'CUM, gwâ'â-kûm, s. A physical wood.

GUARANTEE, gwârân-tê, s. [guarant, Fr.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *South*.

To GUARANTY, gwârân-tê, v. a. [guarantir, French.] To undertake that stipulations shall be performed.

GUARANTY, gwârân-tê, s. [from the verb.] Engagement to secure the performance of articles. *Bolingbroke*.

To GUARD, gwârd, v. n. [garder, French; from ward.]—1. To watch by way of defence and security.—2. To protect; to defend. *Wallor*.—3. To

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòdud;—thin, T.H.S.

preserve by caution. *Addison*.—4. To provide against objections. *Broome*.—5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shaks*.
 To GUARD, gýárd, v. n. To be in a state of caution or defence. *Collier*.
 GUARD, gýárd, s. [*garde*, French.]—1. A man, or body of m. n. whose business is to watch. *Milton*.—2. A state of caution; vigilance. *Snalridge*.—3. Limitation; anticipation of objection.—4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.—5. Part of the hilt of a sword.
 GUARDAGE, gýárdáje, s. [from guard.] State of wardship. *Shakspeare*.
 GUARDANT, gýárdánt, a. [old particip. of guard.] Keeping guard. *Shaks*.
 GUARDER, gýárdár, s. One who guards.
 GUARDIAN, gýárdéán, or gýárdéán, s. [*guardian*, Fr.]—1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arbutnot*.—2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. *Shaks*.—3. A repository or store-house. Not used.
 GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities, gýárdéán. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Coovel*.
 GUARDIAN, gýárdéán, a. Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent. *Dryden*.
 GUARDIANSHIP, gýárdéánshíp, s. [from guardian.] The office of a guardian. *L'Estrange*.
 GUARDLESS, gýárdl'és, a. [from guard.] Without defence. *Waller*.
 GUARDSHIP, gýárdshíp, s. [from guard.]—1. Care; protection. *Swift*.—2. [Guard and ship.] A king's ship to guard the coast.
 GUAVA, } gwá'vá, s.
 GUA'VA, }
 A plant. *Müller*.
 GUBERNATION, gùbérnátshún, s. [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency. *Watts*.
 GUDGEON, gúdjún, s. [*goujon*, French.]—1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers.—2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. *Shakspeare*.
 GUELDER-ROSE, gwéldé'róze, s. A species of Viburnum, a flowering shrub.
 GUERDON, gèrdún, s. [*guerdon*, Fr.] A reward; a recompense. *Knolles*.
 To GUESS, gès, v. n. [*ghissen*, Dutch.]—1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh*.—2. To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet*.
 To GUESS, gès, v. a. To hit upon by accident.
 GUESS, gès, s. [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds. *Prior*.
 GUESSER, gès'sér, s. [from guess.] Conjecture; one who judges without certain knowledge.
 GUESSINGLY, gès'singl'è, ad. [from guessing.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shaks*.
 GUEST, gèst, s. [*gæst*, *gæst*, Saxon.]—1. One entertained in the house of another.—2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney*.
 GUESTCHAMBER, gèst'shám'búr, s. Chamber of entertainment. *Mark*.
 To GUGGLE, gúgl, v. n. [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.
 GUIDAGE, gýldáje, s. [from guide.] The reward given to a guide.
 GUIDANCE, gýldánsè, s. [from guide.] Direction; government. *Rogers*.
 To GUIDE, gýlde, v. a. [*guider*, French.]—1. To direct. *South*.—2. To govern by counsel; to instruct. *Psalms*.—3. To regulate; to superintend. *Decay of Piety*.
 GUIDE, gýlde, s. [*guide*, French.]—1. One who directs another in his way.—2. One who directs another in his conduct.—3. Director; regulator. *Hooker*.
 GUIDELESS, gýldel'és, a. [from guide.] Without a guide. *Dryden*.
 GUIDER, gýldár, s. [from guide.] Director; regulator; guide. *South*.
 GUIDON, gýldún, s. [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.

GUILD, gúld, s. [*gild*], Saxon.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Coovel*.
 GUILÉ, gýlè, s. [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful; cunning; insidious; artifice. *Milton*.
 GUILÉFUL, gýlè'fúl, a. [*guile* and *full*.]—1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Hooker*. *Dryden*.—2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shakspeare*.
 GUILÉFULLY, gýlè'fúl'è, ad. [from guileful.] Insidiously; treacherously. *Milton*.
 GUILÉFULNESS, gýlè'fúl'nèss, s. [from guileful.] Secret treachery; tricking; cunning.
 GUILÉLESS, gýlè'l'és, a. [from guile.] Free from deceit; without insidiously.
 GUILE, gýl'è, s. [from guile.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Spenser*.
 GUILT, gúlt, s. [*gilt*, Saxon.]—1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Hanmonds*.—2. A crime; an offence. *Shaks*.
 GUILTY, gúlt'è, ad. [from guilty.] Without innocence. *Shaks*.
 GUILTINESS, gúlt'è'nèss, s. [from guilty.] The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. *Sidney*.
 GUILTLESS, gúlt'l'és, a. [from guilt.] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope*.
 GUILTLESSLY, gúlt'l'és'l'è, ad. [from guiltless.] Without guilt; innocently.
 GUILTLESSNESS, gúlt'l'és'nèss, s. [from guiltless.] Innocence; freedom from crime. *K. Charles*.
 GUILTY, gúlt'è, a. [*giltig*, Saxon.]—1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shaks*.—2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomson*.
 GUILTY-LIKE, gúlt'è'líke, ad. Guiltily. *Shaks*.
 GUINEA, gín'né, s. [from Guinea, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
 GUINEADROPPER, gín'né-dróp'púr, s. One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay*.
 GUINEAHEN, gín'né'hèn, s. A small Indian hen.
 GUINEAPEPPER, gín'né-pèp'púr, s. [*capsicum*, Lat.] A plant. *Müller*.
 GUINEAPIG, gín'né-píg, s. A small animal with a pig's snout.
 GUISE, gýze, s. [*guise*, Fr.]—1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax*.—2. Practice; custom; property. *Ben Jonson*.—3. External appearance; dress. *Temple*.
 GUITAR, gít'tár, s. [*guitarra*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of music. *Prior*.
 GULCH, gúlsh, }
 GULCHIN, gúl'shín, }
 [from gulo, Latin.] A little glutton. *Skinner*.
 GULES, gúlz, a. [perhaps from guile, the throat.] Red, in heraldry. *Shakspeare*.
 GULF, gúlsh, s. [*golfo*, Italian.]—1. A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles*.—2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spenser*.—3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shaks*.—4. Any thing insatiable. *Shaks*.
 GULFY, gúl'fè, a. [from gulf.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope*.
 To GULL, gúl, v. a. [*guiller*, Fr. to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden*.
 GULL, gúl, s. [from the verb.]—1. A sea-bird.—2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shaks*.—3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Hudibras*.
 GULLCATCHER, gúl'kátsh-ér, s. [gull and catch.] A cheat. *Shaks*.
 GULLER, gúl'ár, s. [from gull.] A cheat; an impostor.
 GULLERY, gúl'ár'è, s. [from gull.] Cheat; imposture. *Disworth*.
 GULLET, gúl'it, s. [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the meat pipe. *Denham*.
 To GULLY, gúl'lè, v. n. To run with noise.
 GULLY, gúl'lè, s. Any hollow worn by water. *Hawkesworth's Voyages*.
 GULLYHOLE, gúl'lè'hòle, s. The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.
 GULO'SITY, gúl'òs'è-tè, s. [from *gulosus*, Latin.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown*.
 To GULP, gúlsh, v. a. [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay*.

Gâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

GULP, gûlp, s. [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. *Morr.*

GUM, gûm, s. [gummy, Latin.]—1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrua. *Quincy.*—2. [From, Sax.] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*

To GUM, gûm, v. n. To close with gum. *Wiseman.*
GUMMINESS, gûm'mê-nês, s. [from gummy.] The state of being gummy. *Wiseman.*

GUMMOSITY, gûm-mô'si-tê, s. [from gummy.] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS, gûm'mô's, a. [from gum.] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GUMMY, gûm'mê, a. [from gum.]—1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*—2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*—3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GUN, gûn, s. The general name of fire arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Knolles. Granville.*

GUNNEL, gûn'nêl, s. [corrupted for gunwale.]

GUNNER, gûn'nâr, s. [from gun.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shakspeare.*

GUNNERY, gûn'nâr-ê, s. [from gunner.] The science of artillery.

GUN-POR'T, gûn'pôrt, s. One of the port holes in a ship through which the cannon is presented.

GUNPOWDER, gûn'pôu'dâr, s. [gun and powder.] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GUNSHOT, gûn'shô't, s. [gun and shot.] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*

GUNSHOT, gûn'shô't, a. Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gûn'smîth, s. [gun and smith.] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GUNSTICK, gûn'stik, s. [gun and stick.] The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gûn'stôk, s. [gun and stock.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GUNSTONE, gûn'stone, s. [gun and stone.] The shot of cannon. *Shaks.*

GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a ship, gûn'nêl. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no. *Harris.*

GURGE, gûrjz, s. [gurgus, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

GURGION, gûr'jôn, s. The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gûr'gl, v. n. [gorgoliare, Italian.] To fall or gush with a noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GURNARD, } gûr'nâr, s.

GURNET, } [gournal, French.] A kind of sea-fish. *Shaks.*

To GUSH, gûsh, v. n. [gostelen, Dutch.]—1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body. *Thomson.*—2. To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*

GUSH, gûsh, s. [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*

GUSSET, gûs'sh, s. [gousset, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gûst, s. [gouster, French; gustus, Latin.]—1. Sense of tasting. *Pope.*—2. Height of perception. *Milton.*—3. Love; liking. *Tillotson.*—4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.*—5. [From gustic, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind. *Shaks. Addison.*

GUSTABLE, gûs'tâ-bl, a. [gusto, Latin.]—1. To be tasted. *Harvey.*—2. Pleasant to the taste. *Darham.*

GUSTATION, gûs'tâ'shôn, s. [gusto, Latin.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*

GUSTFUL, gûs'thul, s. [gust and full.] Tasteful; well taste. *Decay of Piety.*

GUSTO, gûs'tô, s. [Italian.]—1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Darham.*—2. Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*

GUSTY, gûs'tê, a. [from gust.] Stormy; tempestuous. *Shakspeare.*

GUT, gût, s. [kutteln, German.]—1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.—2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially. *Hudibras.*—3. Gluttony; love of gormandising. *Hakewill.*

To GUT, gût, v. s. [from the noun.]—1. To evince; rate; to draw; to exenterate.—2. To plunder of contents. *Spectator.*

GUTTATED, gû'tâ-têd, a. [from gutta, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dier.*

GUTTER, gû'tûr, s. [from guttur, a throat, Lat.] A passage for water. *Addison.*

To GUTTER, gû'tûr, v. s. [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Sondys.*

To GUTTLE, gû'til, v. a. [from gut.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandise. A low word. *Dryden.*

To GUTTLE, gû'til, v. a. [from gut.] To swallow. *L'Estrange.*

GUTTLE, gû'til-ûr, s. [from guttle.] A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gû'tshû-lû's, a. [from guttula, Lat.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*

GUTTURAL, gû'tshû-râl, a. [gutturalis, La tin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*

GUTTURALNESS, gû'tshû-râl-nês, s. [from guttural.] The quality of being guttural. *Dier.*

GUTWORT, gû'twôrt, s. [gut and wort.] An herb.

GUY, gî, s. [from guide.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.

To GUZZLE, gû'z'l, v. n. [from gut, or gust.] To gormandise; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*

To GUZZLE, gû'z'l, v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*

GUZZLER, gû'z'l-ûr, s. [from guzzle.] A gormandiser. *Dryden.*

GYBE, jîbe, s. [see GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakspeare.*

To GYBE, jîbe, v. n. To sneer; to taunt. *Spenser.*

GYMNAS'TICALLY, jîm-nâ'stê-kâl-ê, ad. [from gymnastick.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise. *Brown.*

GYMNAS'TICK, jîm'nâs'tik, a. [γυμναστικός.] Pertaining to athletic exercises. *Arbutnot.*

GYMNICK, jîm'nîk, a. [γυμνικός.] Such as practise the athletic or gymnastick exercises.

GYMNOSOPHIST, jîm-nô'sôf'ist, s. [γυμνός and σοφιστής, Gr.] An Indian philosopher of old times. *Evelyn.*

GPMNOSP/ERMOUS, jîm-nô-spêr'mûs, a. [γυμνός and πέρμα.] Having the seeds naked.

GYNECOCRASY, jî-nê-kôk'râ-sê, s. [γυναικράτεια.] Pettitoe government; female power.

GYPSISM, jîp'sîzm, s. The profession of a gypsey. *Overbury.*

GYRATIION, jî-râ'shôn, s. [gyrus, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE, jîre, s. [gyrus, Lat.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit. *Sandys.*

GYVES, jîvz, s. [gevyu, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben Jonson.*

To GYVE, jîve, v. n. To fetter; to shack. *Shakspeare.*

HAC

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tûb, bûll;—ôli;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

H.

H átsch, Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many Graminarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word; as, *house*.

HIA, há, interject. [ha, Latin.]—1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exclamation. *Shaks*.—2. An expression of laughter. *Dryden*.

HIAAK, hák, s. A fish. *Amurworth*.

HIA'BEAS CORPUS, há'bé-ás-kór-pás, [Latin.] A writ, which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own cost. *Coxel*.

HIAKERDASHER, há'búr-dásh-úr, s. One that sells small wares; a peddler. *Bacon*.

HIA'BERDINE, háb-úr-déén', s. A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth*.

HIA'BERGEON, há'búr-jé-ón, s. [haubergeon, Fr.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Hudibras*.

HABILIMENT, há-bil'é-mént, s. [habilement, Fr.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Swift*.

To HABILITATE, há-bil'é-táte, v. n. [habilitate, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon*.

HABILITATION, há-bil'é-tá'shún, s. [from habilitate.] Qualification. *Bacon*.

HABILITY, há-bil'é-té, s. [habilité, Fr.] Faculty; power.

HÁBIT, há'bít, s. [habitus, Latin.]—1. State of any thing; as, *habit of body*.—2. Dress; accoutrement. *Dryden*.—3. Habit is a power in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke*.—4. Custom; inveterate use. *South*.

To HÁBIT, há'bít, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon*.

HÁBITABLE, há'bít-á-bl, a. [habitable, French.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne*.

HÁBITABLENESS, há'bít-á-bl-nés, s. [from habitable.] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More*.

HÁBITANCE, há'bít-áns, s. [habitatio, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenser*.

HÁBITANT, há'bít-ánt, s. [habitant, Fr.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope*.

HÁBITATION, há'bít-ánt'shún, s. [habitation, French.]—1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers.—2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton*.

HÁBITATOR, há'bít-ánt-úr, s. [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Broome*.

HÁBITUAL, há-bítsh-ú-ál, a. [habituel, French.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *South*.

HÁBITUALLY, há-bítsh-ú-ál-é, ad. [from habitual.] Customarily; by habit. *Arbutnot*.

HÁBITUDE, há'bít-úde, s. [habitus, Latin.] 1. Relation; respect. *Hale*.—2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden*.—3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.—4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden*.

HÁBNAB háb'náb, ad. [hapue hap.] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras*.

To HACK, hák, v. a. [hacaeu, Saxon.]—1. To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sidney*.—2. To speak unadvisedly, or with hesitation.

To HACK, hák, v. n. To turn hackney or prostitute. *Shakspeare*.

HACK, hák, s. [from the verb.] A violent cut or fracture. *Shakspeare*.

HACK, hák, s. [contracted from hackney.] A horse much used, or let out for hire.

HÁCKLE, hák'kl, s. Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun. *Walton*.

To HÁCKLE, hák'kl, v. a. [from hack.] To dress fax.

HÁCKNEY, hák'né, s. [haceni, Welch.]—1. A

HAI

padding horse.—2. A hired horse, hired horses being usually taught to pace. *Bacon*.—3. A hireling; a prostitute. *Roscommon*.—4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope*.—5. A thing much used; common. *Harvey*.

HÁCKNEY, hák'né, a. [from the noun.] Let out to hire. *Blackstone*.

To HÁCKNEY, hák'né, v. a. [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road. *Shakspeare*.

HÁCKQUETON, hák'kwé-tón, s. [haquet, old Fr.] Some piece of armour. *Spenser*.

HAD, hád, The praterite and part. pass. of have.

HÁDDOCK, hád'dák, s. [hadoc, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind. *Carew*.

HÉMOSTATICS, hém-ó'stát-íks, s. [xímu and críxu, Greek.] The science of weighing blood. *Arbutnot*.

HÁFT, háft, s. [hæft, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden*.

To HÁFT, háft, v. a. [from the noun.] To set in a haft.

HAG, hág, s. [hægeffe, a goblin, Saxon.]—1. A fury; a she monster.—2. A witch, an enchantress. *Shaks*.—3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden*.

To HAG, hág, v. a. [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with trouble. *Hudibras*.

HÁ'GARD, hág'gárd, a. [hagard, French.]—1. Wild; untamed; irrelatiable. *Spenser*.—2. [Hager, German.] Lean. *L'Esrange*.—3. [Hage, Welch.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith*.

HÁGGARD, hág'gárd, s.—1. Any thing wild or irrelatiable. *Shaks*.—2. A species of hawk. *Sandys*.

HÁGGARDLY, hág'gárd-lé, a. [from baggard.] Deformed; ugly. *Dryden*.

HÁGGESS, hág'gés, s. [from hog or hæk.] A mass of meat enclosed in a membrane.

HÁGGISH, hág'gísh, a. [from hag.] Of the nature of a hog; deformed; horrid. *Shaks*.

To HÁGGLE, hág'gl, v. a. [corrupted from hækle or hæk.] To cut; to chop; to mangle.

To HÁGGLE, hág'gl, v. n. To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HÁGGLER, hág'gl-úr, s. [from haggle.]—1. One that cuts.—2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HÁGGROPIHER, hág'gró-gráf-úr, s. [γρόφι and γροπιή] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAI, há, interj. An expression of sudden effort. *Dryden*.

HÁIL, háil, s. [hæel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke*.

To HÁIL, háil, v. n. To pour down hail. *Isaiah*.

HÁIL, háil, interj. [ho-l, health, Sax.] A term of salutation; health. *Milton*.

To HÁIL, háil, v. n. [from the noun.] To salute; to call to. *Dryden*.

HÁILSHOT, háil'shót, s. [hail and shot.] Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward*.

HÁILSTONE, háil'stón, s. [hail and stone.] A particle or single ball of hail. *Shaks*.

HÁILTY, háil'té, a. [from hail.] Consisting of hail.

HAIR, háre, s. [hær, Saxon.]—1. One of the common teguments of the body. With a microscope, we find that hairs have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours; that each hair consists of five or six others, wropt up in a common tegument. *Quincy*.—2. A single hair. *Shaks*.—3. Any thing proverbially small. *Shaks*.—4. Course; order; grain. *Shaks*.

HÁIRBRAINED, háre'bránd, a. [rather barebrained.] Wild; irregular. *Judges*.

HÁIRBEL, háre'bél, s. The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HÁIRBREADTH, háre'brédth, s. [hair and breadth.] A very small distance. *Judges*.

HÁIRCLOTH, háre'klóth, s. [hair and cloth.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly; worn sometimes in mortification. *Greg*.

HÁIRLACE, háre'láse, s. [hair and lace.] The

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

fillet with which the women tie up their hair.
HAIRLESS, hârc'lês, a. [from hair.] Without hair.
HAIRINESS, hâ'rê-nês, s. [from hairy.] The state of being covered with hair.
HAIRY, hâ'rê, a. [from hair.]—1. Overgrown with hair. *Shaks.*—2. Consisting of hair. *Dryden.*
HAKE, hâke, s. A kind of fish. *Caracul.*
HAKOT, hâk'ôt, s. [from hake.] A kind of fish.
HALL, hâl, s. The Saxon headle, i. e. a hall.
HALBERD, hâl'bêrd, s. [halbard, French.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*
HALBERDIER, hâl'bêrdiêr, s. [halberdier, Fr.] One who is armed with a halberd.
HALCYON, hâl'shê-ûn, s. [halcyo, Lat.] A bird that breeds in the sea; there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shaks.*
HALCYON, hâl'shê-ûn, a. [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still. *Denham.*
HALE, hâlê, a. Healthy; sound; hearty. *Spenser.*
TO HALE, hâlê, or hâlwi, v. a. [halen, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently. *Sandys. Brown.*
HALER, hâl'êr, or hâl'w'êr, s. [from hale.] He who pulls and hales.
HALF, hâf, s. [haly, Saxon.]—1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben Jonson.*—2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.
HALF, hâf, ad. In part; equally. *Dryden.*
HALF-BLOOD, hâl'blôd, s. One not born of the same father and mother. *Locke.*
HALF-BLOODED, hâl'blôd-êd, a. [half and blood.] Mean; degenerate. *Shaks.*
HALF-FACED, hâl'fâsê, a. [half and faced.] Shewing only part of the face. *Shaks.*
HALF-HEARD, hâl'hêrd, a. Imperfectly heard.
HALF-MOON, hâl'môdn, s. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
HALF-PENNY, hâl'pên-nê, s. plural half pence, [half and penny.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *Dryden.*
HALF-PIKE, hâl'pîke, s. [half and pike.] The small pike carried by officers. *Fowler.*
HALF-SEAS over, hâl'sêz-d'êr, A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk. *Dryden.*
HALF-SPHERE, hâl'sfêre, s. [half and sphere.] Hemisphere. *Ben Jonson.*
HALF-STRAINED, hâl'strând, a. [half and strained.] Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*
HALF-SWORD, hâl'sôrd, s. Close fight. *Shaks.*
HALF-WAY, hâl'wâ, ad. [half and way.] In the middle. *Granville.*
HALF-WIT, hâl'wî, s. [half and wit.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow. *Dryden.*
HALIBUT, hâl'pîê-bât, s. A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
HALIDOM, hâl'îê-dôm, s. Our blessed lady. *Spens.*
HALIMASS, hâl'îê-mâ, s. [Dalg and mass.] The feast of All Souls. *Shaks.*
HALITUOUS, hâl'îê-h'û-ûs, a. [halitus, Latin.] Vaporous; fumous. *Boyle.*
HALL, hâll, s. [hal, Saxon.]—1. A court of justice.—2. A manour-house, so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addison.*—3. The public room of a corporation.—4. The first large room of a house. *Milton.*
HALLELUJAH, hâl'îê-lôd'â, s. [הללויה] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving. *Milton.*
HAL'LOO, hâl'îêd, interj. [allons, let us go! Fr.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. *Dryden.*
TO HAL'LOO, hâl'îêd, v. n. [haler, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*
TO HAL'LOO, hâl'îêd, v. a.—1. To encourage with shouts. *Prior.*—2. To chase with shouts. *Shaks.*—3. To call or shout to. *Shaks.*
TO HAL'LOW, hâl'îê, v. a. [halgian, halig, Saxon, holy.]—1. To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*—2. To reverence as holy; as, hallowed be thy name.
HALLUCINATION, hâl'îê-sê-nâ'shûn, s. [hallucination, Latin.] Error; blunder; mistake. *Addison.*
HALM, hâlm, s. [healm, Saxon.] Straw.
HAL'LO, hâl'îê, s. A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton.*

HALSENING, hâl't'nîng, a. [hals, German.] Sounding harshly. *Caracul.*
HALSER, hâl'w'êr, s. [from halz, neck, and feel, Sax. a rope.] A rope less than a cable.
TO HALT, hâlt, v. n. [halt, Saxon. lame.]—1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*—2. To stop in a march. *Addison.*—3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. *Kings.*—4. To fail; to faulter. *Shaks.*
HALT, hâlt, a. [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.
HALT, hâlt, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.—2. [Alte, French.] A stop in a march.
HALTER, hâl'têr, s. [from halt.] He who limps.
HALTER, hâl'têr, s. [healytpe, Sax.]—1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shaks.*—2. A cord; a strong string. *Sandys.*
TO HALTER, hâl'têr, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*
TO HALVE, hâv, v. a. [from half, halves.] To divide into two parts.
HALVES, hârz, interj. [from half.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share. *Cleveland.*
HAM, hâm, s. [hâm, Sax.] A house; a farm.
HAM, hâm, s. [ham, Saxon.]—1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiseman.*—2. The thigh of a hog salted. *Pope.*
HAMADRIADES, hâ'm'â-dri-â-dêz, s. pl. [from αμα and δρις, Gr.] Wood-nymphs.
HAMATED, hâ'm'â-têd, a. [hamatus, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.
TO HAMBLE, hâ'm'bl, v. a. [from ham.] To cut the sinews; to hamstring.
HAME, hâme, s. [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a wagon.
HAM'LET, hâ'm'lêt, s. [ham, Saxon.] A small village. *Bacon.*
HAMMER, hâ'm'mêr, s. [hamep, Saxon.]—1. The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*—2. Any thing destructive. *Hakewill.*
TO HAMMER, hâ'm'mêr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*—2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*—3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shaks.*
TO HAMMER, hâ'm'mêr, v. n.—1. To work; to be busy. *Shaks.*—2. To be in agitation. *Shaks.*
HAMMERCLOTH, hâ'm'mêr-klôth, s. The cloth upon the seat of the coach-box.
HAMMERER, hâ'm'mêr-êr, s. [from hammer.] He who works with a hammer.
HAMMERHARD, hâ'm'mêr-hârd, s. [hammer and hard.] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Mozon.*
HAMMOCK, hâ'm'môk, s. [hamacas, Saxon.] A swinging bed. *Temple.*
HAMPER, hâ'm'pêr, s. [hanaperium, low Latin.] A large basket for carriages. *Swift.*
TO HAMPER, hâ'm'pêr, v. a.—1. To shackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert.*—2. To ensnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*—3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore.*—4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*
HAMSTRING, hâ'm'strîng, s. [ham and string.] The tendon of the ham. *Shaks.*
TO HAMSTRING, hâ'm'strîng, v. a. preter. and part. pass. hamstring. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*
HANAPER, hân'â-pêr, s. [hanaperium, low Lat.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*
HANCES, hân'sê, s. [In a ship.] Falls of the fire-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gang-way. *Harris.*
HANCES, hân'sê, s. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Mason.*
HAND, hând, s. [hand, hand, Saxon.]—1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*—2. Measure of four inches.—3. Side, right or left. *Exodus.*—4. Part; quarter; side: *this is allowed on all hands.* *Swift.*—5. Ready payment: *he had his money in hand, and gave no credit.* *Tillot.*—6. Rate; price: *he sold at a good hand.* *Bacon.*—7. Terms; conditions: *this will be suffered at no hand.* *Taylor.*—8. Act; deed; external action: *his hand went not with his wishes.* *K. Charles.*—9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addison.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, háll;—ùl;—pòdand;—thin, Tllis.

→ Performance. *Shaks.*—11. Power of performance. *Addison*—12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser*—13. Manner of gathering or taking; he gathered his due with a gentle hand. *Bacon*—14. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making; he has a good hand at clock-work.—15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden*—16. Agency; part in action. *South*—17. The act of giving or presenting. *Samuel*—18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand. *Locke*—19. Care; necessity of managing. *Pope*—20. Discharge of duty. *Hooker*—21. Reach; nearness; as, at hand, within reach. *Boyle*—22. Manual management. *Dryden*—23. State of being in preparation. *Shaks.*—24. State of being in present agitation. *Shaks.*—25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon*—26. That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras*—27. Scheme of action. *Ben Jonson*—28. Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayne*—29. Competition; contest. *Shaks.*—30. Transmission; conveyance. *Col.*—31. Possession; power. *Hooker*—32. Pressure of the bridle. *Shaks.*—33. Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon*—34. Influence; management. *Daniel*—35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke*—36. Agent; person employed. *Swift*—37. Giver and receiver. *Til.*—38. An actor; a workman; a soldier.—39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton*—40. Form or cast of writing. *Felton*—41. HAND over head. Negligently; rashly. *L'Estrange*—42. HAND to HAND. Close fight. *Shaks.*—43. HAND in HAND. In union; conjointly. *Swift*—44. HAND in HAND. Fit; pat. *Shaks.*—45. HAND to mouth. As want requires.—46. To bear in HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shaks.*—47. To be HAND and GLOVE. To be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hánd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To give or transmit with the hand.—2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne*—3. To seize; to lay hands on. *Shaks.*—4. To manage; to move with the hand.—5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodw.* HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handsaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

HAND-BASKET, hánd'bás-kít, s. A portable basket.

HAND-BELL, hánd'bél, s. A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hánd'brédth, s. A space equal to the breadth of the hand. *Arbuthnot*.

HANDED, hánd'éd, a. [from hand.]—1. Having the use of the hand, left or right.—2. With hands joined. *Milton*.

HANDER, hánd'ér, s. [from hand.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession. *Dryden*.

HANDFAST, hánd'fást, s. [hand and fast.] Hold; custody. *Shaks.*

To HANDFAST, hánd'fást, v. a. To unite two persons by joining their hands.

HANDFUL, hánd'fúl, s. [hand and full.]—1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Freetholder*—2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.—3. A small number or quantity. *Clarendon*.

HAND-GALLOP, hánd'gá-lòp, s. A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden*.

HAND-GUN, hánd'gán, s. A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden*.

HANDICRAFT, hánd'èkráft, s. [hand and craft.] Manual occupation. *Swift*.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hánd'èkráft's-mán, s. [handicraft and man.] A manufacturer; one employed in manu occupation. *Swift*.

HANDILY, hánd'è-lì, a. [from handy.] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS, hánd'è-nès, s. [from handy.] Readiness; dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hánd'è-wérk, s. [handy and work.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Estrange*.

HANDKERCHIEF, háng'kèr-tshì, s. [hand and kerchief.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot*.

To HAN'DLE, hánd'l, v. a. [handelen, Dutch.]—1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke*—2. To manage; to wield. *Shakspeare*—3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple*—4. To treat in discourse. *Aterbury*—5. To deal with; to practise. *Jeremiah*—6. To vent well or ill. *Clarendon*—7. To practise upon; to do with. *Shakspeare*.

HAN'DLE, hánd'l, s. [handle, Saxon.]—1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor*—2. That of which use is made. *South*.

HAN'DLESS, hánd'lès, a. [band and less.] Without a hand. *Shaks.*

HAN'DMAID, hánd'máid, s. A maid that waits at hand. *Faust*.

HAN'DMAIDEN, hánd'máidn, s. Handmaid. *Luké*.

HAN'DMILL, hánd'míl, s. [hand and mill.] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden*.

HANDS off, hándz-off'. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. *L'Estrange*.

HAN'DSAILS, hánd'sáiz, s. Sails managed by the hand.

HAN'DSAW, hánd'sáw, s. A saw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer*.

HAN'DSEL, hánd'sèl, s. [hansel, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.

To HAN'SEL, hánd'sèl, v. a. To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley*.

HAN'SOME, háns'òm, a. [handsaem, Dutch.]—1. Ready; gainly; conveniently. *Spenser*—2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Addison*—3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton*—4. Ample; liberal; as, a handsome fortune.—5. Generous; noble; as, a handsome action.

To HAN'DSOME, háns'òm, v. a. [from the adject.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne*.

HAN'DSOMELY, háns'òm-lè, ad. [from handsome.]—1. Conveniently; dexterously. *Spenser*—2. Beautifully; gracefully.—3. Elegantly; neatly. *Watson*—4. Liberally; generously. *Addison*.

HAN'DSOMENESS, háns'òm-nès, s. [from handsome.] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle*.

HAN'DVICE, hánd'vìs, s. [hand and vice.] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon*.

HAN'DWRITING, hánd-rít'ing, s. [hand and writing.] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn*.

HAN'DY, hánd'è, a. [from hand.]—1. Executed or performed by the hand.—2. Ready; dexterous; skillful. *Dryden*—3. Convenient. *Moxon*.

HAN'DYDANDY, hánd'è-dánd-è, s. A play in which children change hands and places. *Shaks.*

To HANG, háng, v. a. preter. and part. pass. hang-ed, or hung, anciently hong.—1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.—2. To place without any solid support.—3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck. *Shaks.*—4. To display; to show off. *Addison*—5. To let fall below the proper situation.—6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable. *Maccabees*—7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden*—8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon*.

To HANG, háng, v. n.—1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below. *Spenser*—2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle. *Mrs. Dryden*—3. To bend forward. *Addison*—4. To float; to play. *Prior*—5. To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison*—6. To rest upon by embracing. *Peachment*—7. To hover; to impend. *Aterbury*—8. To be loosely joined. *Shaks.*—9. To drag; to be incommoiously joined.—10. To be compact or united. *Addison*—11. To adhere. *Addison*—12. To rest. *Shaks.*—13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy*—14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton*—15. To be dependent on. *Shaks.*—16. To be fixed or suspended with attention. *Pope*—17. To have a stop declining. *Mortimer*—18. To be excited by the heater. *Pope*—19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope*.

HANG'ER, háng'ér, s. [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs; as, the pot hangers.

HANG'ER, háng'ér, s. [from hang.] A short broad sword.

Fâc, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîue, pîu;—

HANGER-ON, hâng'ûr-ôn, s. [from hang.] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*
 HA'NGING, hâng'ing, s. [from hang.] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.
 HA'NGING, hâng'ing, participial a. [from hang.]
 —1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shaks.*—2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.
 HA'NGMAN, hâng'mân, s. [hang and man.] The public executioner. *Sidney.*
 HANK, hângk, s. [hank, Islandick.] A skein of thread.
 To HA'NKER, hângk'ûr, v. n. [hankeren, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hollibrus. Addison.*
 HAN'KING, hângk'ûr'ing, s. [from hanker.] A longing.
 HAN'T, hânt, for *has not, or have not.* *Addison.*
 HAP, hâp, s. [anhap, in Welsh, is misfortune.]
 —1. chance; fortune. *Hooker.*—2. That which happens by chance or fortune. *Sidney.*—3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.
 To HAP, hâp, v. n. [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*
 HAP-HAZARD, hâp-hâz'ûrd, s. Chance; accident; fortuitous event. *Locke.*
 HA'PLY, hâp'plê, ad. [from hap.]—1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.—2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*
 HA'PLESS, hâp'lês, a. [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Smith.*
 To HA'PPEN, hâp'pîn, v. n. [from hap.]—1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass; *Tillotson.*—2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*
 HA'PPILY, hâp'pê'lê, ad. [from happy.]—1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.—2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*—3. In a state of felicity.
 HA'PPINESS, hâp'pê'nês, s. [from happy.]—1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.*—2. Good luck; good fortune.—3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*
 HA'PPY, hâp'pê, a. [from hap.]—1. Being in a state of felicity. *Sidney.*—2. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.*—3. Addressful; roguish. *Swift.*
 HA'QUETON, hâk'kwê-tôn, s. A piece of armour. *Spenser.*
 HARA'NGUE, hâ'râng, s. [harangue, Fr.] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*
 To HARA'NGUE, hâ'râng, v. n. [haranguer, French.] To make a speech.
 HARA'NGUER, hâ-râng'ûr, s. [from harangue.] An orator; a public speaker.
 To HA'RASS, hâ'râs, v. a. [harasser, French.] To weary; to fatigue. *Addison.*
 HA'RASS, hâ'râs, s. [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*
 HA'RBI'NGER, hâ'rbl'n'jûr, s. [herberger, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precursor. *Dryden.*
 HA'RBOUR, hâ'r'bûr, s. [herberge, French.]—1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.—2. A port or haven for shipping. *Shakspeare.*—3. An asylum; a shelter.
 To HA'RBOUR, hâ'r'bûr, v. n. [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn.
 To HA'RBOUR, hâ'r'bûr, v. a.—1. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Rowe.*—2. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*
 HA'BOURAGE, hâ'r'bûr-âje, s. [herbergage, Fr.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
 HA'BOURER, hâ'r'bûr-ûr, s. [from harbour.] One that entertains another.
 HA'BOURLESS, hâ'r'bûr-lês, a. [from harbour.] Being without a harbour.
 HARD, hârd, a. [hearp, Saxon; hard, Dutch.] 1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. *Shakspeare.*—2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.—3. Difficult of accomplishment. *Dryden.*—4. Painful; distressful; laborious. *Clarendon.*—5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*—6. Sour; rough; severe. *Shaks.*—7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*—8. Insensible; untouched. *Dryden.*—9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*—10. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a hard winter.—11. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.*—12. Forceful; not easily granted. *Burnet.*—13. Powerful; he was too hard for the opponent. *Beats.*—14. Auster; rough; as liquids. *Bacon.*—

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.*—16. Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden.*—17. Avaricious; frugally sparing.
 HARD, hârd, ad. [hardo, German.]—1. Close; near. *Judges.*—2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly.—3. Unasily; vexatiously. *Shaks.*—4. Vehemently; distressfully. *L'Estrange.*—5. Fast; mightily. *L'Estrange.*—6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*—7. Tempestuously; boist'rously. *Taylor.*
 HA'RDBOUND, hârd'bûnd, a. [hard and bound.] Costive. *Pope.*
 To HA'RDEN, hârd'n, v. a. [from hard.]—1. To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*—2. To confirm in enmity; to make impudent.—3. To make obdurate. *Addison.*—4. To make insensible; to stupidity. *Swift.*—5. To make firm; to endure with constancy. *Dryden.*
 HA'RDENER, hârd'n-ûr, s. [from harden.] One that makes any thing hard.
 HA'RDF'A'VOURED, hârd'fâ-vûrd, a. hard and favour.) Coarse of feature.
 HA'RDHANDED, hârd'hân-dêd, a. [hard and hand.] Coarse; mechanic. *Shaks.*
 HA'R'DHEAD, hârd'hêd, s. [hard and head.] Clash of heads. *Dryden.*
 HA'R'DHEARTED, hârd'hârt'êd, a. [hard and heart.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless. *Arbutnot.*
 HA'R'DHEARTEDNESS, hârd'hârt'êd-nês, s. [from hardhearted.] Cruelty; want of tenderness.
 HA'R'DHE'AD, hârd'hêd, s.
 HA'R'DIHOOD, hârd'hêd-hûd, s.
 [from hardy.] Stoutness; bravery. *Obsolete. Milton.*
 HA'R'DIMENT, hârd'ê-mênt, s. [from hardy.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. *Falsfax.*
 HA'R'DINESS, hârd'ê-nês, s.—1. Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.*—2. Stoutness; courage; bravery. *Shaks.*—3. Effrontery; confidence.
 HA'RDLA'BOURED, hârd-lâ'bûrd, a. [hard and labour.] Elaborate; studied. *Swift.*
 HA'RDLY, hârd'lê, ad. [from hard.]—1. With difficulty; not easily. *South.*—2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Swift.*—3. Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shaks.*—4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*—5. Rigorously; oppressively. *Swift.*—6. Unwelcome; harshly. *Locke.*—7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately. *Dryden.*
 HA'RDMOUTHED, hârd'mûth'êd, a. [hard and mouth.] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit. *Dryden.*
 HA'R'DNESS, hârd'nês, s. [from hard.]—1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.—2. Difficulty to be understood. *Shaks.*—3. Difficulty to be accomplished. *Sidney.*—4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*—5. Obduracy; profligateness. *South.*—6. Coarseness; harshness of look. *Ray.*—7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons. *Mörtiner.*—8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness. *Shakspeare.*—9. Stiffness; crabbedness. *Dryden.*—10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.
 HA'R'DOCK, hârd'ôk, s. I suppose the same with *burdock. Shaks.*
 HA'RDS, hârd, s. The refuse or coarser part of flux.
 HA'R'DSHIP, hârd'shîp, s. [from hard.]—1. Injury; oppression. *Swift.*—2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Swift.*
 HA'R'DWARE, hârd'wâre, s. [hard and ware.] Manufactures of metal.
 HA'R'DWAREMAN, hârd'wâre-mân, s. hardware and man.) A maker or seller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*
 HA'R'DY, hârd'ê, a. [hardi, French.]—1. Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon.*—2. Strong; hard; firm. *South.*
 HA'RE and HÈRE, hâre, and hêre, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord.
 HA'RE, hâre, s. [hapa, Saxon.]—1. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*—2. A constellation. *Creech.*
 To HA'RE, hâre, v. n. [harier, French.] To fright. *Locke.*

nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, hâll;—ôll;—pôônd;—chin, THIS.

HAREBELL, hâr'ê-bêl, s. [hare and bell.] A blue flower campaniform. *Shaks.*
HAREBRAINED, hâr'ê-brând, s. [from hare, the verb, and brain.] Unsettled; wild. *Bacon.*
HAREFOOT, hâr'ê-fût, s. [hare and foot.]—1. A bird.—2. An herb.
HARELIP, hâr'ê-lîp, s. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance. *Quincy.*
HAREPIPE, hâr'ê-pîpe, s. A snare to catch hares.
HARESEAR, hâr'ê-sêr, s. [bupleurum, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
HARICOT, hâr'ê-kôd, s. [French.] A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. *Chesterfield.*
HARRIER, hâr'ê-rê-ûr, s. [from hare.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*
TO HARK, hâr'k, v. a. [contracted from harken.] To listen. *Hudibras.*
HARK, hâr'k, interj. [It is originally the imperative of the verb hark.] List! hear! listen!
TO HARKEN, hâr'k'ên, v. a. [from *þeopan*, Sax. ausculture.] To hear by listening.
HARL, hâr'l, s.—1. The filaments of flax.—2. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*
HARLEQUIN, hâr'lê-kîn, s. [*Menage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented *M. Harley's* house, whom his friends called *Harlequin*, little *Harley*.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jockpudding. *Prior.*
HARLOT, hâr'lôt, s. [herlodes, Welsh, a girl.] A whore; a strumpet. *Dryden.*
HARLOTTRY, hâr'lôt-rê, s. [from harlot.]—1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.—2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Shaks.*
HARM, hâr'm, s. [hearm, Saxon.]—1. Injury; crime; wickedness.—2. Mischief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*
TO HARM, hâr'm, v. a. To hurt; to injure. *Walker.*
HARMFUL, hâr'm-fûl, a. [harm and full.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Raleigh.*
HARMFULLY, hâr'm-fûl-lî, ad. [from harmful.] Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ascham.*
HARMFULNESS, hâr'm-fûl-nêss, s. [from harmful.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness.
HARMLESS, hâr'm-lêss, a. [from harm.]—1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shaks.*—2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*
HARMLESSLY, hâr'm-lêss-lê, ad. [from harmless.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.
HARMLESSNESS, hâr'm-lêss-nêss, s. [from harmless.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt. *Don.*
HARMONICAL, hâr-mô-nî-kâl, a. } a.
HARMONICK, hâr-mô-nî-k, } a.
[harmonique, French.] Adopted to each other; musical. *Pope.*
HARMONIOUS, hâr-mô-nê-ûs, a. [harmoniens, French; from harmony.]—1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*—2. Musical. *Dryden.*
HARMONIOUSLY, hâr-mô-nê-ûs-lê, ad. [from harmonious.]—1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*—2. Musically; with concord of sounds.
HARMONIOUSNESS, hâr-mô-nê-ûs-nêss, s. [from harmonious.] Proportion; musicalness.
TO HARMONISE, hâr'mô-nî-zê, v. a. [from harmony.] To adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*
HARMONY, hâr'mô-nê, s. [αρμονία.]—1. The just adaption of one part to another. *Bacon.*—2. Just proportion of sound. *Watts.*—3. Concord; correspondent sentiment. *Milton.*
HARNESS, hâr'nêss, s. [harmois, French.]—1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.—2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure. *Dryden.*
TO HARNESS, hâr'nêss, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To dress in armour. *Rowe.*—2. To fix horses in their traces. *Hale.*
HARP, hâr'p, s. [heapp, Saxon.]—1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire, and struck with the finger. *Dryden.*—2. A constellation. *Creech.*
TO HARP, hâr'p, v. n. [happer, French.]—1. To play on the harp. *1 Cor.*—2. To touch any passion. *Shakspeare.*

HARPER, hâr'pâr, s. [from harp.] A player on the harp. *Tickell.*
HARPING, hâr'pîng-l'âr'm, s. [from harpago, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle with which whales are struck and caught. *Waller.*
HARPISF, hâr'p'plâ, s. A player on the harp. *W. Brown.*
HARPONER, hâr-pô-nêr', s. [harponeur, Fr.] He that throws the harpoon.
HARPOON, hâr-pô-ôn', s. [harpon, French.] A harping iron.
HARPSICORD, hâr'p'sê-kôrd, s. A musical instrument.
HARPY, hâr'pê, s. [harpia, Latin.]—1. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*—2. A ravenous wretch. *Shaks.*
HARQUEBUSS, hâr'kwê-bûss, s. [See ARQUEBUSE.] A handgun.
HARQUEBUSSIER, hâr'kwê-bûss-sêr', s. [from harquebuss.] One armed with a harquebuss. *Knollys.*
HARRIDAN, hâr'rê-dân, s. [corrupted from haridelle, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*
HARROW, hâr'rô, s. [charone, French.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth. *Mortimer.*
TO HARROW, hâr'rô, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To break with the harrow. *Shaks.*—2. To tear up; or rip up. *Rowe.*—3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon.*—4. [From heppan, Sax.] To invade; to harass with incursions.—5. To disturb; to put into commotion.
HARROW, hâr'rô, interj. An exclamation of sudden distress.
HARROWER, hâr'rô-âr, s. [from harrow.]—1. He who harrows.—2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
TO HARRY, hâr'rê, v. a. [harer, French.]—1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle. *Shaks.*—2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.
HARSH, hârsh, a.—1. Austere; roughly sour. *Denham.*—2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*—3. Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Taylor.*—4. Rugged, or stiff to the touch. *Boyle.*—5. Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden.*
HARSHLY, hârsh-lê, ad. [from harsh.]—1. Sourly; austere to the palate.—2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness. *Milton.*—3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly. *Addison.*—4. Ruggedly to the ear. *Shaks.*
HARSHNESS, hârsh'nêss, s. [from harsh.]—1. Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon.*—2. Roughness to the ear. *Dryden. Pope.*—3. Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon.*—4. Crabbedness; peevishness.
HART, hâr't, s. [heopt, Saxon.] A he-deer; a stag. *May.*
HARTTROYAL, hâr'trô-ê-yâl, s. A plant.
HARTSHORN, hâr'tshôrn, s. Spirit drawn from horn.
HARTSHORN, hâr'tshôrn, s. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HARTSTONGUE, hâr'tstông, s. A plant.
HARTWORT, hâr'twôrt, s. A plant. *Miller.*
HARVEST, hâr'vêst, s. [heppere, Saxon.]—1. The season of ripening and gathering the corn. *L'Estrange.*—2. The corn ripened, gathered, and inned. *Shaks.*—3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*
HARVEST-HOME, hâr'vêst-hôm, s.—1. The song which reapers sing at the feast for having inned the harvest. *Dryden.*—2. The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden.*—3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
HARVEST-LORD, hâr'vêst-lôrd, s. The head reaper at the harvest. *Tisner.*
HARVESTER, hâr'vêst-ûr, s. [from harvest.] One who works at the harvest.
HARVESTMAN, hâr'vêst-mân, s. A labourer in harvest.
HAS, hâz. The third person singular of the verb to have.
TO HASH, hâsh, v. n. [hacher, French.] To mine; to chop into small pieces, and mingle. *Carth.*

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fâ;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

HASK, hâsk, s. This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser*.
HA'SLET, hâ'slêt, }
HARSLET, hâr'slêt, } s.
 [hasla, Islandick, a bundle; hastier, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog; with the wind pipe and part of the throat to it.
HASP, hâsp, s. [hæpp, Saxon.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock. *Mortimer*.
 To **HASP**, hâsp, v. n. [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.
HA'SSOCK, hâ's'sûk, s. [haseck, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Adison*.
HASTE, hâst. The second person singular of have.
HASTE, hâste, s. [haste, French.]—1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. *Dryden*.—2. Passion; vehemence.
 To **HASTE**, hâste, } v. n.
 To **HASTE**, hâ'st, }
 [haster, French.]—1. To make haste; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiah*.—2. To move with swiftness. *Denham*.
 To **HASTE**, hâste, } v. a.
 To **HASTE**, hâ'st, }
 To push forward; to urge on; to precipitate.
HASTENER, hâ'sn-ûr, s. [from hasten.]—1. One that drives others to speed.—2. One that acts or moves with speed.
HASTILY, hâ'st-ê-lê, ad. [from hasty.]—1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenser*.—2. Rashly; precipitately. *Swift*.—3. Passionately; with vehemence.
HASTINESS, hâ'st-ê-nês, s. [from hasty.]—1. Haste; speed. *Sidney*.—2. Hurry; precipitation. *Dryden*.—3. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.
HASTINGS, hâ'st'ingz, s. [from hasty.] Pease that come early. *Mortimer*.
HASTY, hâ'st-ê, a. [hastif, French.]—1. Quick; speedy. *Shaks*.—2. Passionate; vehement. *Proverbs*.—3. Rash; precipitate. *Ecc1*.—4. Early ripe. *Isaiah*.
HASTY-PUDDING, hâ'st-ê-pûd'ing, s. A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together.
HAT, hât, s. [hæt, Saxon.] A cover for the head. *Dryden*.
HATBAND, hât'bând, s. [hat and band.] A string tied round the hat. *Bacon*.
HATCASE, hât'kâse, s. [hat and case.] A slight box for a hat. *Addison*.
 To **HATCH**, hâtsh, v. a. [hecken, German.]—1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton*.—2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addison*.—3. To produce by precedent action.—4. To form by meditation; to contrive.—5. [From hacher, Fr. to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or gravings. *Dryden*.
 To **HATCH**, hâtsh, v. n.—1. To be in a state of coming into life.—2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.
HATCH, hâtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. A brood excluded from the egg.—2. The act of exclusion from the egg.—3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shaks*.—4. [hæc, Saxon.] The half door. *Shaks*.—5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. *Dryden*.—6. To be under **HATCHES**. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.
 To **HATCHEL**, hât'k'el, v. a. [hachelen, German.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward*.
HATCHEL, hât'k'el, s. [from the verb; hachel, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.
HATCHELLER, hât'k'el-âr, s. [from hatchel.] A beater of flax.
HATCHET, hâtsh'it, s. [hachette, French.] A small axe. *Crastomo*.
HATCHEY-FACE, hâtsh'et-ê-se, s. An ugly face. *Dryden*.
HATCHEMENT, hâtsh'mênt, s. [corrupted from achievement.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shaks*.

HAT'CHWAY, hâtsh'wâ, s. [hatches and way.] The way over or through the hatches.
 To **HATE**, hâte, v. a. [hætian, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate. *Shaks*.
HATE, hâte, s. [hæt, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation. *Broomie*.
HATEFUL, hâte'fûl, a. [hate and full.]—1. That which causes abhorrence. *Peacham*.—2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden*.
HATEFULLY, hâte'fûl-ê, ad. [from hateful.]—1. Odiously; abominably.—2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Chapman*.
HATEFULNESS, hâte'fûl-nês, s. [from hateful.] Odiousness.
HATER, hât'ûr, s. [from hate.] One that hates.
HATRED, hât'rêd, s. [from hate.] Hate; ill-will; malignity. *South*.
 To **HATTER**, hât'tûr, v. n. To harass; to weary; to tire out.
HATTER, hât'tûr, s. [from hat.] A maker of hats.
HAT'TOCK, hât'tûk, s. [attock, Erse.] A shock of corn. *Diect*.
HAA'BERK, hâw'bêrk, s. [hauberg, old French.] A coat of mail. *Spenser*.
 To **HAVE**, hâv, v. a. preterite and part. pass. had, [habban, Saxon; hebben, Dutch.]—1. Not to be without; misers have money. *Acts*.—2. To carry; to wear; he had his helmet. *Sidney*.—3. To make use of. *Judges*.—4. To possess; he has it, if he can keep it. *Exodus*.—5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.—6. To obtain; to enjoy. *John*.—7. To take; to receive; this quality he has from his father. *Dryden*.—8. To be in any state. *1 Sam*.—9. To put; to take. *Tusser*.—10. To procure; to find. *Locke*.—11. Not to neglect; not to omit; let him have attention. *Shaks*.—12. To hold; to regard; he has his friend in esteem. *Psalms*.—13. To maintain; to hold opinion; they would have the sun stand still. *Bacon*.—14. To contain. *Shaks*.—15. To require; to claim. *Dryden*.—16. To be a husband or wife to another.—17. To be engaged, as in a task. *Hooker*. *Addison*.—18. To buy. *Collier*.—19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. Have the preterperfect, and had the preterpluperfect.—20. **HAVE** at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. *Dryden*.
HAVEN, hâ'vn, s. [haven, Dutch.]—1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships. *Denham*.—2. A shelter; an asylum. *Shaks*.
HAVENELI, hâ'vn-êr, s. [from haven.] An overseer of a port. *Carvo*.
HAVER, hâ'v'ûr, s. [from have.] Possessor; holder. *Shaks*.—**HAYER** is a common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham*.
HAUGHT, hâwt, s. [haut, French.]—1. Haughty; insolent; proud. *Shaks*.—2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser*.
HAUGHTILY, hâwt-ê-lê, ad. [from haughty.] Proudly; arrogantly. *Dryden*.
HAUGHTINESS, hâwt-ê-nês, s. [from haughty.] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden*.
HAUGHTY, hâwt-ê, a. [hautaine, French.]—1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon*.—2. Proudly great. *Prior*.—3. Bold; adventurous. *Spenser*.
HAVING, hâ'ving, s. [from have.]—1. Possession; estate; fortune. *Sidney*.—2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney*.—3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakspeare*.
HAVOUR, hâ'vê-ûr, s. [for behaviour.] Conduct; manners. *Spenser*.
 To **HAWL**, hâwl, v. a. [haler, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence.
HAWL, hâwl, s. [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomson*.
HAUM, hâwm, s. [haelm, Saxon.] Straw. *Tusser*.
HANUCH, hântsh, s. [hauke, Dutch; hanche, Fr. uita, Italian.]—1. The thigh; the hip. *Locke*.—2. The rear; the hind part. *Shaks*.
 To **HAUNT**, hânt, v. a. [hanter, French.]—1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

—nó, móve, nór, nór;—tábe, túh, búll;—óil;—póand;—thin, THis.

Sulney.—2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift*.—3. It is eminently used of apparitions.

To HAUNT, hánt, v. n. To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shaks*.

HAUNT, hánt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Place in which one is frequently found.—2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbutnot*.

HA'UNTER, há'ntár, s. [from haunt.] Frequenter; one often found in any place. *Wotton*.

HA'VOCK, há'vók, s. [hafog, Welsh.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Addison*.

HA'VOCK, há'vók, interj. A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shaks*.

To HA'VOCK, há'vók, v. a. [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy. *Milton*.

HAU'TBOY, hó'bóé, s. [haut and bois, French.] A wind instrument. *Shaks*.

HAU'TBOY *Strawberry*, hó'bóé. See STRAW-BERRY.

HAU'FGOUT, hó'gód, s. [French.] Any thing with a strong scent. *Butler*.

HAW, háw, s. [hæg, Saxon.]—1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.—2. An excrescence in the eye.—3. [haga, Saxon.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. *Cæcæ*.

HA'WTHORN, háw'thörn, s. [hæg þorn, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller*.

To HAW, háw, v. n. To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange*.

HAWK, háwk, s. [hæbeg, Welsh.]—1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacham*.—2. [Hoeh, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, háwk, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior*.—2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden*.—3. [Hoeh, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise. *Wiseman*.—4. To sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HA'WKED, háw'kéd, a. [from hawk.] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown*.

HA'WKER, háw'kér, s. [from hock, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. *Pope*.

HA'WKWEED, háw'wééd, s. A plant. *Miller*.

HA'WSES, háw'séz, s. [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris*.

HAY, há, s. [hæz, Ing, Sax.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden*. *May*. To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring.

HAY, há, s. [from haie, French.] A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer*.

HAY-COCK, há'kók, s. A small heap of fresh hay. *Mikon*.

HA'YMAKER, há'má-kár, s. [hay and make.] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope*.

HA'ZARD, ház'árd, s. [hazard, French.]—1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke*.—2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers*.—3. A game at dice. *Swift*.

To HA'ZARD, ház'árd, v. a. [hazarder, French.] To expose to chance. *Hayward*.

To HA'ZARD, ház'árd, v. n.—1. To try the chance. *Shaks*.—2. To adventure. *Waller*.

HA'ZARDABLE, ház'ár-dá-bl, a. [from hazard.] Venturesome; liable to chance. *Brown*.

HA'ZARDEK, ház'ár-dár, s. [from hazard.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY, ház'ár-dré, s. [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser*.

HA'ZARDOUS, ház'ár-dús, a. [hazardoux, French; from hazard.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, ház'ár-dús-lé, ad. [from hazardous.] With danger or chance.

HAZE, háze, s. Fog; mist.

To HAZE, háze, v. n. To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE, háze, v. a. To fright one. *Ainsworth*.

HA'ZEL, há-zl, s. A nut-tree. *Miller*.

HA'ZEL, há'zl, a. [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

HA'ZELLY, há'zl-é, a. Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer*.

HA'ZY, há'zé, a. [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet*.

HE, hé, pronoun, gen. him; plur. they; gen. them. [he, Saxon.]—1. The man that was named before. *Milton*.—2. The man; the person. *Daniel*.—3. Man, or male being. *Dryden*.—4. Male; as, a he bear, a he goat. *Bacon*.

HEAD, héd, s. [heafod, heafod, Saxon.]—1. The part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of sensation and seat of thought. *Dryden*.—2. Person as exposed to any danger, or penalty; the penalty was on his head. *Milton*.—3. Denomination of any animals: the head of oxen. *Arbutnot*.—4. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. *Tillotson*.—5. Place of honour; the first place. *Addison*.—6. Place of command. *Addison*.—7. Countenance; presence. *Dryden*.—8. Understanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Estr.*.—9. Face; front; fore-part. *Dryden*.—10. Resistance; hostile opposition. *South*.—11. Spontaneous resolution. *Davies*.—12. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shaks*.—13. Individual. *Graunt*.—14. The top of any thing bigger than the rest. *Watts*.—15. Place of chief resort. *Clarendon*.—16. The fore-part of any thing; as of a ship.—17. That which rises on the top. *Mort*.—18. The blade of an axe. *Deut*.—19. Upper part of a bed. *Gen*.—20. The brain. *Pope*.—21. The dress of the head. *Swift*.—22. Principal topics of discourse. *Atterb*.—23. Source of a stream. *Raleigh*.—24. Crisis; pitch. *Addis*.—25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion; they gather head. *South*.—26. Body; confux. *Bacon*.—27. Power; armed force. *Shaks*.—28. Liberty in running a horse. *Shaks*.—29. It is very improperly applied to roots; as, a head of garlick.—30. Head and ears. The whole person. *Granville*.—31. HEAD and shoulders. By force; violently. *Felton*.

To HEAD, héd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior*.—2. To behave; to kill by taking away the head. *Shaks*.—3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser*.—4. To lop trees. *Mort*.

HE'ADACH, héd'áké, s. Pain in the head. *Sidney*.

HE'ADBAND, héd'bánd, s. [head and band.]—1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Isaiah*.—2. The band to each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, héd'búr-ró, s. [head and borough.] A constable; a subordinate constable. *Camden*.

HE'ADDRESS, héd'drés, s. [head and dress.]—1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope*.—2. Any thing resembling a headdress. *Addison*.

HE'ADER, héd'ár, s. [from head.]—1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.—2. The first brick in the angle. *Maxon*.

HE'ADGANGLE, héd'gárg-l, s. A disease in cattle.

HE'ADINESS, héd'é-néz, s. [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy. *Spenser*.

HE'ADLAND, héd'lánd, s. [head and land.]—1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden*.—2. Ground under hedges. *Tusser*.

HE'ADLESS, héd'léz, a. [from head.]—1. Without an head; beheaded. *Spenser*.—2. Without a chief. *Raleigh*.—3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant.

HE'ADLONG, héd'lóng, a.—1. Rash; thoughtless.—2. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney*.

HE'ADLONG, héd'lóng, a. [head and long.]—1. With the head foremost. *Pope*.—2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden*.—3. Hastily; without delay or respite.—4. It is very negligently used by *Shakspeare*.

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, héd'móld-shót, s. [head-mould and shot.] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, side, or have their edges shot over one another. *Quincy*.

HE'ADPIECE, héd'péúe, s. [head and piece.]—1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion. *Swift*.—2. Understanding; force of mind. *Prideaux*.

HE'ADQUARTERS, héd'kwár'térs, s. [head and quarters.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. *Collier*.

HE'ADSHIP, héd'shíp, s. [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief place.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâc,—mê, mêt;—plne; plm;—

HE'ADSMAN, hêdz'mân, s. [head and man.] Executioner. *Dryden*.

HE'ADSTALL, hêd'stâl, s. [head and stall.] Part of the bridge that covers the head. *Shaks*.

HE'ADSTONE, hêd'stône, s. [head and stone.] The first or capital stone. *Psalms*.

HE'ADSTRONG, hêd'strông, a. [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker*.

HE'ADWORKMAN, hêd'wôrk'mân, s. [head, work, and man.] The foreman. *Swift*.

HE'ADY, hêd'dê, a. [from head.]—1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent.—2. Apt to affect the head. *Boyle*.

To HEAL, hêle, v. a. [heilan, Saxon.]—1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness. *Watts*.—2. To cure a wound or distemper. *Wiseman*.—3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize. *Wiseman*.—4. To reconcile; as, he healed all dissensions.

To HEAL, hêle, v. n. To grow well. *Sharp*.

HE'ALER, hêl'âr, s. [from heal.] One who cures or heals. *Latin*.

HE'ALING, hêl'ing, part. a. [from heal.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.

HEALTH, hêlth, s. [from heel, Sax.]—1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.—2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness.—3. Salvation spiritual and temporal. *Psalms*.—4. Wish of happiness in drinking. *Shakspeare*.

HEALTHFUL, hêlth'fûl, a. [health and full.]—1. Free from sickness. *South*.—2. Well disposed. *Shaks*.—3. Wholesome, salubrious. *Bacon*.—4. Salutary; productive of salvation. *Com. Prayer*.

HEALTHFULLY, hêlth'fûlê, ad. [from healthful.]—1. In health.—2. Wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hêlth'fûlnêss, s. [from healthful.]—1. State of being well.—2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

HEALTHILY, hêlth'êlê, ad. [from healthy.] Without sickness.

HEALTHINESS, hêlth'ênêss, s. [from healthy.] The state of health.

HEALTHLESS, hêlth'lêss, a. [from health.] Weak; sickly; infirm. *Taylor*.

HEALTHSOME, hêlth'sôm, a. [from health.] Wholesome; salutary. *Shaks*.

HEALTHY, hêlth'ê, a. [from health.] In health; free from sickness. *Arbuthnot*.

HEAM, hême, s. In beasts, the same as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP, hêpe, s. [heap, Saxon.]—1. Many single things thrown together; a pile. *Dryden*.—2. A crowd; a rabble. *Bacon*.—3. Cluster; number driven together.

To HEAP, hêpe, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezek*.—2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job*.—3. To add to something else. *Shaks*.

HEAPER, hêp'âr, s. [from heap.] One that makes piles or heaps.

HEA'PY, hêp'ê, a. [from heap.] Living in heaps.

To HEAR, hêre, v. n. [hêran, Sax.]—1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished. *Holder*.—2. To listen; to hearken. *Denham*.—3. To be told; to have an account. *Acts*.

To HEAR, hêre, v. a.—1. To perceive by the ear. *Chronicles*.—2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts*.—3. To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Matthew*.—4. To try; to attend judicially. *Ezekiel*.—5. To stand favourably. *Deut*.—6. To acknowledge. *Prior*.

HEARD, hêrd, signifies a keeper; as heard-herd, a obvious keeper. *Gibson*.

HE'ARER, hêr'âr, s. [from hear.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse. *Ben Jonson*.

HE'ARING, hêr'ing, s. [from hear.]—1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.—2. Audience. *Shaks*.—3. Judicial trial. *Addison*.—4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker*.

To HE'ARKEN, hêr'kn, v. n. [hearkenian, Sax.]—1. To listen by way of curiosity. *Rogers*.—2. To attend to pay regard. *Pope*.

HE'ARKENER, hêr'kn'âr, s. [from hearken.] Listener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY, hêr'sâ, s. [hear and say.] Report; rumour. *Raleigh*.

HEARSE, hêrse, s. [of unknown etymology.]—1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.—2. A temporary monument set over a grave. *Shaks*.

HEART, hârt, s. [heopt, Saxon.]—1. The muscle which, by its contraction and dilation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.—2. The chief part; the vital part. *Baron*.—3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot*.—4. Person; character. *Shaks*.—5. Courage; spirit. *Clarendon*.—6. Seat of love. *Pope*.—7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden*.—8. Memory. *South*.—9. Good will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon*.—10. Passions; anxiety, concern. *Shaks*.—11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. *Davies*.—12. Disposition of mind. *Sidney*.—13. A hard heart is cruelty. *Rome*.—14. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averse. *Sidney*.—15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.—16. Conscience; sense of good or ill. *Hooker*.—17. Strength; power. *Bacon*.—18. Utmost degree. *Shaks*.—19. It is much used in the composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH, hârt'âke, s. [heart and ach.] Sorrow; pang; anguish. *Shaks*.

HEART-BREAK, hârt'brâke, s. [heart and break.] Overpowering sorrow. *Shaks*.

HEART-BREAKER, hârt'brâk'âr, s. A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras*.

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'brâk'ing, a. Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser*.

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'brâk'ing, s. Overpowering grief. *Hakewill*.

HEART-BURNED, hârt'burn'd, s. [heart and burn.] Having the passions inflamed. *Shaks*.

HEART-BURNING, hârt'burn'ing, s. [heart and burn.]—1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward*.—2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift*.

HEART-DEAR, hârt'dêre, a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hârt'êze, s. Quiet; tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hârt'êz'ing, a. Giving quiet. *Milton*.

HEART-FELT, hârt'fêlt, s. Felt in the conscience.

HEART-FEASE, hârt'fêze, s. A plant. *Miller*.

HEART-SICK, hârt'sik, a.—1. Pained in mind. *Taylor*.—2. Morbide ill-hurt in the constitution.

HEART'S-EASE, hârt'sêze, s. A plant. *Morr*.

HEART-STRING, hârt'string, s. [heart and string.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spenser*, *Taylor*.

HEART-STRUCK, hârt'strâk, a.—1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shaks*.—2. Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton*.

HEART-SWELLING, hârt'swêll'ing, a. Rankling in the mind. *Spenser*.

HEART-WHOLE, hârt'hwôle, a.—1. With the affections yet unfixed.—2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hârt'wôdd'êd, a. Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope*.

HE'ARTED, hârt'êd, a. It is only used in composition; as, hard hearted.

To HE'ARTEN, hârt'ên, v. a. [from heart.]—1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.—2. To meliorate with manure. *Mau*.

HE'ARTENER, hârt'ên'âr, s. That which heartens. *W Browne*.

HEARTH hêrth, s. The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Dryden*.

HE'ARTILY, hârt'êlê, ad. [from hearty.]—1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. *Atterbury*.—2. From the heart; fully. *Prior*.—3. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison*.

HE'ARTINESS, hârt'ênêss, s. [from hearty.]—1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shaks*.—2. Vigour; diligence; strength. *Taylor*.

HE'ARTLESS, hârt'lêss, a. [from heart.] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley*.

HE'ARTLESSLY, hârt'lêsslê, ad. [from heartless.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS, hârt'lêssnêss, s. [from heartless.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—tân, 7His.

HE'ARTY, hâ'tê, a. [from heart.]—1. Sincere; undissimul'd; warm; zealous. *Clarendon*.—2. In full health.—3. Vigorous; strong. *Pope*.—4. Strong; hard, durable. *Newton*.

HE'ARTY-HALE, hâ'tê-hâle, a. [hearty and hale.] Good for the heart. *Spenser*.

HEAT, hê'te, s. [heat, hæ't, Saxon.]—1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.—2. The cause of the sensation of burning.—3. Hot weather. *Addison*.—4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon*.—5. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden*.—6. The state of being once hot. *Dryden*.—7. A course; at a race. *Dryden*.—8. Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison*.—9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion.—10. Faction; contest; party-rage. *King Charles*.—11. Ardour of thought or eloquence. *Addison*.

To HEAT, hê'te, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel*.—2. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer*.—3. To make the constitution feverish. *Arbuthnot*.—4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden*.—5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden*.

HE'ATER, hê'târ, s. [from heat.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hê'th, s. [ericæ, Latin.]—1. A plant.—2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shaks*.—3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon*.

HEATH-COCK, hê'th'ôk, s. [heath and cock.] A large fowl that frequents heath. *Carew*.

HEATH-PEAS, hê'th-pêze, s. A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE, hê'th'ôze, s. [heath and rose.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.

HEA'THEN, hê'th'n, s. [heyden, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addison*.

HEA'THEN, hê'th'n, s. Gentle; pagan. *Addison*.

HE'ATHENISH, hê'th'n-îsh, n. [from heathen.]—1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker*.—2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HE'ATHENISHLY, hê'th'n-îsh-ly, a. [from heathen.] After the manner of heathens.

HE'THENISM, hê'th'n-îzm, s. [from heathen.] Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond*.

HE'ATHY, hê'th'ê, a. [from heath.] Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hêve, v. a. pret. heaved, anciently hove, part. heaved, or hoven.—1. To lift; to raise from the ground.—2. To carry. *Shaks*.—3. To raise; to lift. *Dryden*.—4. To cause to swell. *Thompson*.—5. To force up from the breast. *Shaks*.—6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shaks*.—7. To puff; to charge. *Hayward*.

To HEAVE, hêve, v. n.—1. To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden*.—2. To labour. *Atterbury*.—3. To rise with labour; to swell and fall.—4. To keek; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hêve, s. [from the verb.]—1. Lift; exertion or effort upward. *Dryden*.—2. Rising of the breast. *Shakespeare*.—3. Effort to vomit.—4. Struggle to rise. *Hudibras*.

HEAVE, Offering, hêve, s. An offering among the Jews. *Numbers*.

HE'AVEN, hê'v'n, s. [heaven, Saxon.]—1. The regions above the expanse of the sky. *Raleigh*. *Dryden*.—2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. *Milton*.—3. The supreme power; the sovereignty of heaven. *Temple*.—4. The pagan gods; the celestials. *Shaks*.—5. Elevation; sublimity. *Shaks*.

HE'AVEN-BORN, hê'v'n-bôrn, Di scended from the celestial regions. *Dryden*.

HE'AVEN-BRED, hê'v'n-brêd, Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shaks*.

HE'AVEN-BUILT, hê'v'n-blit, Built by the agency of gods. *Pope*.

HE'AVEN-DIRECTED, hê'v'n-dê-rêk-têd, -1. Raised toward the sky. *Pope*.—2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope*.

HE'AVENINESS, hê'v'n'îness, s. Heavenly personage. *Davies*.

HE'AVENLY, hê'v'n-ly, a. [from heaven.]—1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sidney*.—2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden*.

HE'AVENLY, hê'v'n-ly, ad.—In a manner resembling that of heaven.—2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

HE'AVENWARD, hê'v'n-wârd, ad. [heaven and ward, Saxon.] Toward heaven. *Prior*.

HE'AVILY, hê'v'ê-ly, ad. [from heavy.]—1. With great ponderousness.—2. Grievously; afflictively. *Collier*.—3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection. *Clarendon*.

HE'AVINESS, hê'v'ê-nêss, s. [from heavy.]—1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins*.—2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.—3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbuthnot*.—4. Oppression; crush; affliction.—5. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbuthnot*.

HE'AVY, hê'v'ê, a. [heavîg, Saxon.]—1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. *Wilkins*.—2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shaks*.—3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift*.—4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior*.—5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unamiable. *Swift*.—6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.—7. Drowsy; dull; torpid. *Luke*.—8. Slow; sluggish. *Shaks*.—9. Stupid; foolish. *Knollex*.—10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.—11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened. *Bacon*.—12. Not easily digested. *Arbuthnot*.—13. Rich in soil; fertile; as heavy lands.—14. Deep; cumbersome; as heavy roads.

HE'AVY, hê'v'ê, ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew*.

HE'BDOMAD, hê'b'dô-mâd, s. [hebdomas, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown*.

HERDO'MADAL, hê'b-dôm'â-dâl, } n.
HEBDOMADARY, hê'b-dôm'â-dâr-ê, } a.
[from hebdomas, Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days. *Bacon*.

To HE'BETATE, hê'b'ê-tâte, v. a. [hebetato, Lat.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy. *Arbuthnot*.

HEBETATION, hê'b'ê-tâ-shân, s. [from hebetate.]—1. The act of dulling.—2. The state of being dull.

HE'BETUDE, hê'b'ê-tûde, s. [hebetudo, Latin.] Dullness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey*.

HE'BON, hê'bôn, s. [used by Marlow for] Henbane. *Jew of Malta*.

HE'BRAISM, hê'b'râ-îsm, s. [hebraisme, French; hebraismus, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addison*.

HE'BRAIST, hê'b'râ-îst, s. [Hebraus, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BREW, hê'b'rêd, a. [hebreus, Gr.] In the language of the Jews. *Covey*.

HE'BREW, hê'b'rêd, s. [the adjective by ellipsis, for] The Hebrew Language. *Butler's Remains*.

HE'BREW-WISE, hê'b'rêd-wîze, ad. After the manner of Hebrew, that is, backwards. *Prior*.

HEBREWICIAN, hê-brîsh'ân, s. [from Hebrew.] One skilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh*.

HECATOMB, hêk'â-tôm, s. [hecatombe, Fr.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Donne*.

HE'CTICAL, hêk'tê-kâl, } a.
HE'CTICK, hêk'tîk, } a.
[hectique, French.]—1. Habitual; constitutional. *Donne*.—2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor*.

HE'CTICK, hêk'tîk, s. An hectic fever. *Shaks*.

HE'CTOR, hêk'târ, s. [from Hector, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perveracious, noisy fellow. *Prior*.

To HE'CTOR, hêk'târ, v. a. [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arbuthnot*.

To HE'CTOR, hêk'târ, v. n. To play the bully.

HE'DERA'CEOUS, hêd-êr-â-shûs, a. [hederaeus, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dirt*.

HEDGE, hêdje, s. [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope*.

HEDGE, hêdje, pr. fixed to any word, notes something mean. *Swift*.

To HEDGE, hêdje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To enclose with a hedge. *Bacon*.—2. To obstruct. *Hossea*.—3. To encircle by defence. *Shaks*.—4. To shut up within an enclosure. *Locke*.—5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden*.

To HEDGE, hêdje, v. n. To shift; to hide the head. *Shakespeare*.

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

HEDGE-BORN, hêdʒe'born, a. [hedge and born.] Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shaks.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hêdʒe-fû mêtâr-ê, s. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG, hêdʒe'hôg, s. [hedge and hog.]—1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray.*—2. A term of reproach. *Shaks.*—3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hêdʒe-hîz-zûp, s. [hedge and hyssop.] A species of willow-wort. *Hill.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hêdʒe-mûs'târd, s. A plant. *Miller.*

HEDGE-NETTLE, hêdʒe-nêt'tl, s. A plant. *Ains.*

HEDGE-NOTE, hêdʒe'nôte, s. [hedge and note.] A word of contempt. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG, hêdʒe-pîg, s. [hedge and pig.] A young hedge-hog. *Shaks.*

HEDGE-ROW, hêdʒe'rô, s. [hedge and row.] The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures. *Milton.*

HEDGE-SPARROW, hêdʒe-spâr'rô, s. [hedge and sparrow.] A sparrow that lives in bushes. *Shaks.*

HÉ'DGING-BILL, hêdʒe'îng-bîl, s. [hedge and bill.] A cutting-hook used in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HÉ'DGER, hêdʒe'âr, s. [from hedge.] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*

TO HEED, hêd, v. a. [hêdan, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of, to attend. *Locke.*

HEED, hêd, s. [from the verb.]—1. Care; attention. *Addison.*—2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Shakspeare.*—3. Care to avoid. *Tiltonson.*—4. Notice; observation. *Bacon.*—5. Seriousness; staidness. *Shakspeare.*—6. Regard; respectable notice. *L'Estrange.*

HE'EDFUL, hêd'fûl, a. [from heed.]—1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shakspeare.*—2. Attentive; careful; observing. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY, hêd'fûl-ê, ad. [from heedful.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS, hêd'fûl-nês, s. [from heedful.] Vigilance.

HE'EDILY, hêd'ê-lê, ad. Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dix.*

HE'EDINESS, hêd'ê-nês, s. Caution; vigilance. *Dix.*

HE'EDLESS, hêd'lês, a. [from heed.] Negligent; inattentive; careless. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY, hêd'lês-lê, ad. [from heedless.] Carelessly; negligently. *Arbutnot.*

HE'EDLESSNESS, hêd'lês-nês, s. [from heedless.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL, hêl, s. [hêle, Saxon.]—1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Denham.*—2. The whole foot of animals. *Addison.*—3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Estrange.*—4. To be at the heels. To pursue closely; to follow hêl. *Milton.*—5. To lay by the heels. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*—6. The back part of a stocking; whence the phrase to be out at heels, to be worn out.

TO HEEL, hêl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To dance. *Shaks.*—2. To lean on one side; as, the ship heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hêl'pêse, s. Armour for the heel. *Chesterfield.*

HE'ELER, hêl'âr, s. [from heel.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hêl'pêse, s. [heel and piece.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

TO HEEL-PIECE, hêl'pêse, v. a. [heel and piece.] To put a piece of leather on a shoeheel.

HEFT, hêf, s. [from heave.]—1. Heaving; effort. *Shaks.*—2. [For heft.] Haule. *Walter.*

HE'GIRA, hêj'râ, or hêl'jê-râ, s. [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epoch, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.

HE'IFER, hêf'râr, s. [heahfere, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH HO, hê'hô, interj. An expression of slight languor and meanness. *Shaks.*

HEIGHT, hêl, or hâte, s. [from high.]—1. Elevation above the ground.—2. Altitude; space measured upward.—3. Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*—4. Summit;

ascend; towering eminence.—5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity.—6. The utmost degree; full completion.—7. Utmost exertion. *Shaks.*—8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection. *Addison.*

TO HEIGHTEN, hê'tn, v. a. [from height.]—1. To raise higher in a place.—2. To improve; to meliorate.—3. To aggravate; to exalt.—4. To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS, hê'nûs, a. [haineux, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HE'INOUSLY, hê'nûs-lê, ad. [from heinous.] Atrociously; wickedly. *Rogers.*

HE'INOUSNESS, hê'nûs-nês, s. [from heinous.] Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*

HEIR, âre, s. [heire, old French.] One that is inheritor to any thing after the present possessor. *Swift.*

TO HEIR, âre, v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE'IRDOM, âre'dôm, s. [from heir.] Succession by inheritance. *Burke.*

HE'IRESS, âre'îs, s. [from heir.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HE'IRLESS, âre'lês, a. [from heir.] Without an heir. *Shaks.*

HE'IRSHIP, âre'shîp, s. [from heir.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HE'IRLOOM, âre'lôdm, s. [heir and geloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HELD, hêld, The preterite and part. pass. of hold.

HEL'YACAL, hê'l'â-kâl, a. [helique, Fr. from hêlê.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling in to it. *Brown.*

HE'LYCAL, hê'l'ê-kâl, a. [helice, Fr. from hêlê.] Spirak with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HE'LOID *Parabola*, hê'l'ê-dîd, in Mathematicks, or the parabolic spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCENTRICK, hê-lê-d-sên'trîk, a. [heliocentrique, Fr. hêlê and centrique.] Belonging to the centre of the sun. *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE, hê-lê-d-skôpe, s. [helioscope, French; hêlê, and skôpe.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE, hê'l'ê-d-trôpe, s. [hêlê, and trôpe.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower. *Government of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL, hê'l'sfêr-ê-kâl, a. [helix and sphere.] The helispherical line is the rhomb line in navigation. *Harris.*

HE'LIx, hê'lîks, s. [helice, French; hêlê.] A spiral line.

HELL, hêl, s. [helle, Saxon.]—1. The place of the devil and wicked souls. *Cowley.*—2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad. *Apostles Creed.*—3. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried. *Sidney.*—4. The place into which a taylor throws his shreds. *Hudibras.*—5. The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

HELL-BLACK, hêl'blâk, a. Black as hell. *Shaks.*

HELL-BORN, hêl'bôrn, a. Born in hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

HELL-BROTHER, hêl'bôrth, s. [hell and broth.] A composition bailed up for infernal purposes.

HELL-DOOMED, hêl'dôdm, a. [hell and doom.] Consigned to hell. *Milton.*

HELL-HATED, hêl'hâtêd, a. Abhorred like hell.

HELL-HOUND, hêl'hôund, s. [helle hund, Saxon.]—1. Dog of hell. *Dryden.*—2. Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE, hêl'kîte, s. [hell and kite.] Kite of infernal breed. *Shaks.*

HE'LLBORE, hêl'bôre, s. [helleborus, Latin.] Christmas flower. *Miller.*

HE'LLBORE *White*, hêl'bôre, s. [veratrum, Latin.] A plant.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùh, báll;—òll;—pòund;—tùin, THic.

HE'LENISM, hê'lê-nîz'm, s. [ἡλενισμός.] An idiom of the Greek.

HE'LLISH, hê'l'lish, a. [from hell.]—1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. *South*.—2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney*.

HE'LLISHLY, hê'l'lish-lê, ad. [from hellish.] Infernally; wickedly.

HE'LLISHNESS, hê'l'lish-nês, s. [from hellish.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD, hê'l'wârd, ad. [from hell.] Toward hell. *Pope*.

HELM, hêlm, denotes defence; as *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibson*.

HELM, hêlm, s. [helm, Saxon.]—1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden*.—2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Camden*.—3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle*.—4. [helma, Saxon.] The steering; the rudder. *Ben Jonson*.—5. The station of government. *Swift*.

To HELM, hêlm, v. a. [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Shaks*.

HE'LMED, hêlmd, a. [from helm.] Furnished with a headpiece. *Milton*.

HE'LMET, hê'l'mî,t, s. A helm; a headpiece. *Dryd*.

HELM'NT HICK, hê'l'mî'thîk, a. [from ἡλμνθῆ.] Relating to worms.

To HELP, hêlp, v. a. præter. helped, or holpen; part. helped, or holpen, [helpan, Sax.]—1. To assist; to support; to aid. *Fairfax*.—2. To remove, or advance by help; the operation is helped by air. *Locke*.—3. To free from pain or disease; the pain is helped by medicine. *Locke*.—4. To cure; to heal. *Shaks*.—5. To remedy; to change for the better; you cannot help your former losses.—6. To forbear; to avoid; he cannot help loving her. *Pope*.—7. To HELP to. To supply with; to furnish with. *Pope*.

To HELP, hêlp, v. n.—1. To contribute assistance. *Dryden*.—2. To bring a supply. *Rymer*.

HELP, hêlp, s. [from the verb; hulpe, Dutch.]—1. Assistance; aid; support; succour. *Knolles*. *Snalridge*.—2. That which furwards or promotes. *Bacon*.—3. That which gives help. *Wilkins*.—4. Remedy. *Holder*.

HE'LP'ER, hêlp'âr, s. [from help.]—1. An assistant; an auxiliary. *Kings*.—2. One that administers remedy. *Morc*.—3. A supernumerary servant. *Swift*.—4. One that supplies with any thing wanted. *Shakspeare*.

HE'LPFUL, hêlp'fûl, a. [help and full.]—1. Useful; that which gives assistance.—2. Wholesome; salutary. *Nalagh*.

HE'LPLESS, hêlp'lês, a. [from help.]—1. Wanting power to succeed one's self.—2. Wanting support or assistance. *Pope*.—3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenser*.—4. Unsupplied; void. *Dryden*.

HE'LPLESSLY, hêlp'lês-lê, ad. [from helpless.] Without succour.

HE'LPLESSNESS, hêlp'lês-nês, s. [from helpless.] Want of succour.

HE'LP'ER-SKELTER, hê'l'târ-skê'l'târ, ad. In a hurry; without order. *L'Estrange*.

HE'LVÈ, hêlv, s. [helpe, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

To HELVE, hêlv, v. a. [from the noun.] To fit with a helve.

HÈM, hêm, s. [hem, Saxon.]—1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.—2. [Heunen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison*.

To HÈM, hêm, v. a.—1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.—2. To border; to edge. *Spenser*.—3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut. *Fairfax*.

To HÈM, hêm, v. n. [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by a violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY, hêm'ê-krâ-nê, s. [ἡμισο, half, and κρανιον, the skull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.

HE'MICYCLE, hêm'ê-sî-kl, s. [ἡμικυκλίον.] A half round.

HE'MINA, hêm'ê-nâ, s. About ten ounces.

HE'MIPLEGY, hêm'ê-pâlê-jê, s. [ἡμισο, half, and πλεγμα, to strike.] A palsy, or any nervous af-

fection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, hêm'ê-sfêre, s. [ἡμισφαίρειον.] The half of a globe; where it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HE'MISPHE'RICAL, hêm'ê-sfêr'îk, } a.
HE'MISPHE'RICK, hêm'ê-sfêr'îk, } a.
[from hemisphere.] Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle*.

HE'MIST'ICK, hêm'îs-tîk, s. [ἡμιστίχον.] Half a verse.

HE'MLOCK, hêm'lòk, s. [hemlock, Saxon.] An herb.

Miller.

HE'MORRHAGE, hêm'ò-râdjê, } s.
HE'MORRIAGY, hêm'ò-râd-jê, } s.
[ἡμωρροαγία.] A violent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHoids, hêm'òr-ròidz, s. [ἡμωρροειδής.] The piles; the tumors. *Swift*.

HE'MORRHoidal, hêm'òr-ròid-âil, [hemorrhoidal, French.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hêmp, s. [hæncp, Saxon; hampe, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer*.

HEMP Agrimony, hêmp, s. A plant.

HE'MPEN, hêm'pn, a. [from hemp.] Made of hemp.

HE'N, hên, s. [henne, Saxon and Dutch.]—1. The female of a house-cock.—2. The female of any land fowl. *Addison*.

HE'N-DRIVER, hên'drî-vâr, s. [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk. *Walton*.

HE'N-HARM, hên'hârm, } s.
HE'N-HARRIER, hên'hâ-rê-âr, } s.
A kind of kite. *Ainsworth*.

HE'N-HEARTED, hên'hârt-êd, a. [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly.

HE'N-PECKED, hên'pêkt, a. [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife. *Arbutnot*.

HE'N-ROOST, hên'ròost, s. [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest. *Addison*.

HÈNS-FEET, hênz'fêet, s. A kind of plant. *Ainsworth*.

HE'N-BANE, hên'bâne, s. [hyoscyamos, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

HE'NBIT, hên'bît, s. A plant. *Derham*.

HÈNCE, hênse, ad. or interj. [heunan, Saxon; hences, old English.]—1. From this place to another. *Roscommon*.—2. Away; to a distance. *Milton*.—3. At a distance; in another place. *Shaks*.—4. From this time; in the future. *Arbutnot*.—5. For this reason; in consequence of this; because of this. *Tillotson*.—6. From this cause; from this ground. *Arbutnot*.—7. From this source; from this original; from this store. *Suckling*.—8. From hence is a vicious expression.

To HÈNCE, hênse, v. a. [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. *Sidney*.

HÈNCEFOR'TH, hênse'fòrth, ad. [henonyorð, Sax.] From this time forward. *Milton*.

HÈNCEFOR'WARD, hênse'fòr-wârd, ad. [hence and forward.] From this time to futurity. *Dryden*.

HE'NCHMAN, hêns'hmân, s. [hýne, Sax. a servant, and man. *Skinner*.] A page; an attendant.

To HÈND, hênd, v. a. [hêndan, Saxon.]—1. To seize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax*.—2. To crowd; to surround. *Shaks*.

HÈNDECAGON, hên-dêk'â-gôn, s. [ἑνδεκάγωνον.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HÈNDECUSYLLABLE, hên'dêk-â-sî-â-bl, s. [ἑνδεκάσυλλαβον, Gr.] Consisting of eleven syllables. *Tryphilit*.

HE'PAT'ICAL, hê-pâ't'îk-âil, } a.
HEPA'T'ICK, hê-pâ't'îk, } a.
[hepaticus, Latin.] Belonging to the liver. *Arbutnot*.

HEPS, hêps, s. Hawthorn-berries, commonly called hips. *Ainsworth*.

HEPTACA'PSULAR, hêp-tâ-kâp'sû-lâr, a. [ἑπτά, and capsula, Latin.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON, hêp'tâ-gôn, s. [ἑπτάγωνον, and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL, hêp-tâ-gò-nâl, a. [from heptagon.] Having seven angles or sides.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;-mê, mêt;-plne, pln;-

HEPTARCHY, hêp'târ-kê, s. [επτὰ and αἰών.] A sevenfold government. *Camden*.

HER, hâr, pron.—1. Belonging to a family; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley*.—2. The oblique case of *she*. *Cowley*.

HERS, hârz, pronoun. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, *such* are her charms, *such* charms are hers. *Cowley*.

HERALD, hêr'âld, s. [herault, French].—1. An officer whose business is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shaks*.

To HERALD, hêr'âld, v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce as a herald. *Shaks*.

HERALDICK, hêr'âld-îk, a. Relating to heraldry. *T. Warton*.

HERALDRY, hêr'âld-drê, s. [heraulderie, French].—1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacham*.—2. Blazonry. *Cleveland*.

HERB, êrb, s. [herbe, French; herba, Latin.] Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke*. *Cowley*.

HERB CHRISTOPHER, or *Bane-berries*, êrb, s. A plant. *Miller*.

HERBA'CEOUS, hêr-bâ'shûs, a. [from herba, Lat.]—1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown*.—2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham*.

HERBAGE, êr'bîdje, s. [herbage, French].—1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. *Woodward*.—2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth*.

HERBAL, hêr'bâl, s. [from herb.] A book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

HERBALIST, hêr'bâl-îst, s. [from herbat.] A man skilled in herbs. *Brown*.

HERBARIST, hêr'bâr-îst, s. [herbarius, Latin.] One skilled in herbs. *Boyle*.

HERBELET, hêr'hê-lêt, s. [diminutive of herb.] A small herb. *Shaks*.

HERBESCENT, hêr-bê'sênt, a. [herhescens, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hêr'bîd, a. [herbidus, Lat.] Covered with herbs.

HERBOROUGH, hêr'bûr-rô, s. [herberg, German.] Place of temporary residence. *Ben Jonson*.

HERBOUS, hêr'bûs, a. [herbosus, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hêr'bû-lênt, a. [from herbula; Lat.] Containing herbs. *Diet*.

HERB WOMAN, êr'b'wôm-ân, s. [herb and woman.] A woman that sells herbs. *Arbutnot*.

HERBY, êr'bê, a. [from herb.] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon*.

HERCULEAN, hêr'kû-lê-ân, a. [from Hercules.] Of extraordinary strength. *Milton*.

HERD, hêrd, s. [heord, Saxon].—1. A number of beasts together. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep*, and *oxen*, or *kine*. *Addison*.—2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation. *Dryden*.—3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition: as, *goat-herd*.

To HERD, hêrd, v. n. [from the noun].—1. To run in herds or companies. *Dryden*.—2. To associate. *Walsh*.

To HERD, hêrd, v. a. To throw or put into a herd.

HERDESSE, hêr'dês, s. [from herd.] A female attending a herd. *W. Browne*.

HERD-GROOM, hêrd'grôôm, s. [herd and groom.] A keeper of herds. *Spenser*.

HERDMAN, hêrd'mân, }
HERDSMAN, hêrd'smân, }
[herd and man.] One employed in tending herds.

HERE, hêre, ad. [hep, Saxon].—1. In this place. *Milton*.—2. In the present state. *Bacon*.—3. It is often opposed to *there*. *Swift*.

HEREABOUTS, hêrê-â-bôûts, ad. [here and about.] About this place. *Addison*.

HEREAFTER, hêrê-âf'tûr, ad. In a future state. *Shakspeare*.

HEREAFTER, hêrê-âf'tûr, s. A future state. *Addison*.

HERE'AT, hêrê-â't, ed. [here and at.] At this.

HEREBY, hêrê-bî, ad. [here and by.] By this.

HERE'DITABLE, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-bl, a. [heres, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HERADITAMENT, hêrê-dî-t'â-mênt, s. [hereditum, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARY, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-rê, a. [hcréditaire, Fr.] Possessed or claimed by a right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Dryden*.

HERE'DITARILY, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-rê-lê, ad. [from hereditary.] By inheritance. *Pope*.

HERE'IN, hêrê-în, ad. [here and in.] In this. *South*.

HERE'INTO, hêrê-în-tô, ad. [here and into.] Into this.

HERE'OF, hêrê-ôf, ad. [here and of.] From this; of this. *Shaks*.

HERE'ON, hêrê-ôn, ad. [here and on.] Upon this.

HERE'OUT, hêrê-ôut, ad. [here and out.] Out of this place. *Spenser*.

HEREMITICAL, hê-rê-mî-tê-kâl, a. [ερημικός, a desert; heremitiqne, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit. *Pope*.

HERESY, hêrê-sê, s. [heresie, French; hæresis, Latin.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church. *Bacon*. *King Charles*.

HERESARCH, hê-rê-zhê-ârk, a. [heresiarque, Fr.] A leader in heresy. *Stillingfleet*.

HERETICK, hêrê-tîk, s. [heretique, French.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church. *Davies*.

HERETICAL, hê-rê-tê-kâl, a. [from heretick.] Containing heresy. *Decay of Piety*.

HERETICALLY, hê-rê-tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from heretical.] With heresy.

HERETO, hêrê-tô, ad. [here and to.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE, hêrê-tô-fôre, ad. [hereto and fore.] Formerly; anciently. *Sidney*. *South*.

HEREUNTO, hêrê-ûn-tô, ad. [here and unto.] To this. *Locke*.

HEREWITH, hêrê-wîth, ad. [here and with.] With this. *Hayward*.

HERIOT, hêr'ê-ôt, s. [hepegio, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dryden*.

HERITABLE, hêrê-tâ-bl, a. [hæres, Latin.] A person that may inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale*.

HERITAGE, hêrê-tâje, s. [heritage, French].—1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession. *Rogers*.—2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

HERMATHRODITE, hêr-mâ-thrô-dîc, s. [from ερως and ἀνδροίτη.] An animal uniting two sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hêr-mâ-phrô-dî-tê-kâl, a. [from hermaphrodite.] Partaking of both sexes.

HERMETICAL, hêr-mê-tê-kâl, }
HERMETICK, hêr-mê-tîk, }
[from Hermes, or Mercury.] Chymical.

HERMETICALLY, hêr-mê-tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from hermetical.] According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, hêr'mî-t, s. [ερημικός].—1. A solitary; an anchorit; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion. *Addison*.—2. A headman; one bound to pray for another. *Shaks*.

HERMITAGE, hêr'mî-tâje, s. [hermitage, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addison*.

HERMITESS, hêr'mî-têss, s. [from hermit.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL, hêr'mî-tê-kâl, a. [from hermit.] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL, hêr'mô-dâk-tîl, s. [ερως; and ἡκτυλός.] *Hermolactyl* is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill*.

HERN, hêrn, s. [contracted from HERON.]

HERNHILL, hêrn'hîl, s. [hern and hill.] A herb.

HER'NIA, hêr'nê-â, s. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture.

HERO, hêr'ô, s. [heros, Latin].—1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley*.—2. A man of the highest class in any respect.

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, búll;—òr;—pòánd;—ólin, THIS.

HE/ROESS, hê'ró-ès, s. [from hero.] A heroine; a female hero. *Chapman*.
 HERO'ICAL, hê'ró-è-kál, a. [from hero.] Befitting an hero; heroic. *Dryden*.
 HERO'ICALLY, hê'ró-è-kál-è, ad. [from heroic.] After the way of a hero. *Swifty*.
 HERO'ICK, hê'ró-ík, a. [from hero.]—1. Productive of heroes. *Shaks*.—2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller*.—3. Reciting the acts of hero s. *Cowley*.
 HERO'ICKLY, hê'ró-ík-èl, ad. [from heroic.] Suitably to an hero. *Milton*.
 HE'ROINE, hê'ró-ín, s. [from hero; heroïne, Fr.] A female hero. *Addison*.
 HE'ROISM, hê'ró-izm, s. [heroïsme, French.] The qualities or character of an hero. *Broomer*.
 HE'RON, hê'ró-n, s. [heron, French.] A bird that feeds upon fish.
 HE'RONRY, hê'ró-n-rè, } s.
 HE'RONSHAW, hê'ró-n-sháw, } s.
 [from heron.] A place where herons breed. *Derham*.
 HE'RPES, hê'péz, s. [εἴρεσις.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wiseman*.
 HE'RRETA'BLE, hê'èr-è-tá-bl, a. [a law term in Scotland.] Annexed to estates of inheritance. *Blackstone*.
 HE'RRING, hê'r-íng, s. [hareng, Fr. hœping, Sax.] A small sea fish. *Swift*.
 HERS, hêrs, pron. The female possessive; as, *this is her house, this house is hers*. *Roscommon*.
 HERSE, hêrs, s. [heresia, low Latin.]—1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.—2. The carriages in which corpses are drawn to the grave. *Pope*.
 To HERSE, hêrs, v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a herse. *Crashaw*.
 HERSE'LF, hêrs-èlf, pron. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.
 HE'USELIKE, hêrs-è-lik, a. [herse and like.] Funeral; suitable to funerals. *Bacon*.
 HE'RY, hê'rè, v. a. [hepian, Saxon.] To guard as holy. *Spenser*.
 HE'SITANCY, hê'z-è-tá-n-sè, s. [from hesitate.] Dubiousness; uncertainty. *Atterbury*.
 To HE'SITATE, hê'z-è-tá-te, v. a. [hesitare, Lat.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause. *Pope*.
 HESITAT'ION, hê'z-è-tá-sh'ân, s. [from hesitate.]—1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.—2. Interruption of speech; want of volubility. *Swift*.
 HEST, hêst, s. [hæp, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. *Shaks*.
 HE'TEROCLITE, hê't-èr-ò-klíte, s. [heteroclitum, Latin.]—1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. *Watts*.—2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
 HE'TEROCLITE, hê't-èr-ò-klíte, a. [from the noun.] Singular, foolish. *Shenstone*.
 HETEROCLIT'ICAL, hê't-èr-ò-klít-è-kál, a. [from heteroclitum.] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown*.
 HE'TERODOX, hê't-èr-ò-dòks, a. [εἰρεῖα and ὁδοξία.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox. *Locke*.
 HE'TERODOX, hê't-èr-ò-dòks, s. An opinion peculiar.
 HETEROGENEAL, hê't-èr-ò-jé-né-ál, a. [heterogene, French; εἰρεῖα and ὁδοξία.] Not of the same nature; not kindred. *Newton*.
 HETEROGENE'ITY, hê't-èr-ò-jé-né-è-tè, s. [from heterogeneous.]—1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of qualities.—2. Opposite or dissimilar part. *Bayle*.
 HETEROGENEOUS, hê't-èr-ò-jé-né-è-s, a. [εἰρεῖα and ὁδοξία.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. *Woodward*.
 HETERO'SCIANS, hê't-èr-òv-shé-áns, s. [εἰρεῖα and ὁδοξία.] Those whose shadows fall only one way; as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.
 To HEW, hù, v. a. [part. hewn or hewed, heapan, Saxon.]—1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack. *Hayward*.—2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden*.—3. To fell, as with an axe. *Sandys*.—4. To form or

shape with an axe. *Addison*.—5. To form laboriously. *Dryden*.
 HE'WELL, hù'èr, s. [from hew.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. *Brown*.
 HE'XAGON, hê'ks-á-gôn, s. [εξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles; the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honey-combs are of that form.
 HEXAGONAL, hê'gz-á-g'ò-nál, a. [from hexagon.] Having six sides. *Brown*.
 HEXAGONY, hê'gz-á-g'ò-nè, s. [from hexagon.] A figure of six angles. *Broughall*.
 HEXA'METER, hê'gz-á-m'è-túr, s. [εξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet. *Dryden*.
 HEXA'METER, hê'gz-á-m'è-túr, a. [from the noun.] Consisting of six feet.
 HEXA'NGULAR, hê'gz-á-ng'ù-lár, a. [εξ and angulus, Latin.] Having six corners. *Woodward*.
 HE'XAPOD, hê'ks-á-pòd, s. [εξ and ποδός.] An animal with six feet. *Rap*.
 HEXA'STICK, hê'gz-á-s'tík, s. [εξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.
 HEY, hê, interj. [from high.] An expression of joy. *Prior*.
 HE'YDAY, hê'dà, interj. [for high day.] An expression of frolic and exultation. *Hudibras*.
 HE'YDAY, hê'dà, s. A frolic; wildness. *Shaks*.
 HE'YDEGIVES, hê'dà-gívs, s. A wild frolic; dance. *Spenser*.
 HIA'TION, hí-á-sh'ân, s. [from hio, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown*.
 HIA'TUS, hí-á-tús, s. [hiatus, Latin.]—1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward*.—2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope*.
 HIBERNAL, hí-bèr-nál, a. [hibernus, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown*.
 HIBERNATION, hí-bèr-ná-sh'ân, s. The act of passing the winter.
 HICCU'S DOCCU'S, hík-shùs-dòk-shùs, a. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose. *Hudibras*.
 HICCOUGH, hík-k'úp, or hík-k'òk, s. [hicken, Dan.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs. *Cleveland*.
 To HICCOUGH, hík-k'úp, v. n. [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.
 To H'CKUP, hík-k'úp, v. n. [corrupted from hiccough.] To sob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudibras*.
 H'CKVALL, hík-wál, } s.
 H'CKWAY, hík-wá, } s.
 A bird. *Ainsworth*.
 HID, híl, } part. pass. of hide. *Pope*.
 HIDDEN, hí-d'én, }
 To HIDE, híde, v. a. preter. hid; part. pass. hid or hidden, [hídan, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowl dge. *Shaks*.
 To HIDE, híde, v. n. To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope*.
 HIDE AND SEEK, híde-ánd-sèék, s. Any play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.
 HIDE, híde, s. [hýde, Saxon, haude, Dutch.]—1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. *Pope*.—2. The human skin, in contempt. *Dryden*.—3. A certain quantity of land. *Wotton*.
 HIDEBOUND, híde'bònd, a. [hide and bound.]—1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. *Far. Dict*.—2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth.—3. Harsh; untractable. *Hudibras*.
 HIDE'OUS, híd-è-ús, or híd-jé-ús, a. [hídenx, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful. *Woodward*.
 HI'DE'OUSLY, híd-è-ús-lè, ad. [from hideous.] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shaks*.
 HIDE'OUSNESS, híd-è-ús-nè-s, s. [from hideous.] Horribleness; dreadfulness.
 HIDDEN, hí-d'én, s. [from the verb.] He that hides.
 To HIE, hí, v. n. [hægan, Saxon.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Dryden*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

HIERARCH, hî'ê-rârk, s. [*εραρχ* and *αρχη*.] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton*.
HIERARCHIAL, hî'ê-rârk-â-l, a. Of an hierarch. *Milton*.
HIERARCHICAL, hî'ê-rârk-kê-â-l, a. [hierarchique, French.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
HIERARCHY, hî'ê-rârk-kê, s. [from hierarch.]—1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. *Fairfax*.—2. Ecclesiastical government. *South*.
HIEROGLYPH, hî'ê-rô-glîf.
HIEROGLYPHICK, hî'ê-rô-glîf'îk, }^s.
 [hieroglyphe, French; *ερος*, sacred, and *γλυφω*, to carve.]—1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied.—2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift*.
HIEROGLYPHICAL, hî'ê-rô-glîf'îk-â-l, }^a.
HIEROGLYPHICK, hî'ê-rô-glîf'îk, }
 hieroglyphique, French.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Smolys*.
HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hî'ê-rô-glîf'îk-â-l-ê, ad. [from hieroglyphical.] Emblematically. *Brown*.
HIEROGRAPHY, hî'ê-rô-glîf'îk-ê, s. [*εραρος* and *γραφω*.] Holy writing.
HIEROPHANT, hî'ê-rô-fânt, s. [*ιεροφαντης*.] One who teaches rules of religion. *Hale*.
TO HIGGLE, hîg'gl, v. n.—1. To chaffer; to be peevish in a bargain. *Hale*.—2. To go selling provisions from door to door.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hîg'gl-dê-pîg'gl-dê, ad. A cant word corrupted from higgel, which denotes any confused mass.
HIGGLER, hîg'gl-êr, s. [from higgel.] One who sells provisions by retail.
HIGH, hî, a. [heah, Saxon.]—1. Long upward; rising above. *Burnet*.—2. Elevated in place; raised aloft. *Locke*.—3. Exalted in nature.—4. Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden*.—5. Exalted in sentiment. *Milton*.—6. Difficult; abstruse. *Shaks*.—7. Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon*.—8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon*.—9. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon*.—10. Noble; illustrious. *Shaks*.—11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind. *Denham*.—12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dryden*.—13. Full; complete. *Clarendon*.—14. Strong tasted; gustful. *Baker*.—15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot*.—16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian. *Gen sis*.—17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown*.—18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South*.—19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as *high treason*.
HIGH, hî, s. High place; elevation; superiour religion. *Dryden*.
ON HIGH hî, ad. Aloft; above; into superiour regions. *Dryden*.
HIGH-BLÛST, hî'blîst, a. Supremely happy.
HIGH-BLOWN, hî'blôn, a. Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shaks*.
HIGH-BORN, hî'bôrn, a. Of noble extraction. *Rove*.
HIGH-COLOURED, hî'kâl-lârd, a. Having a deep and glaring colour. *Floyer*.
HIGH-DESIGNING, hî-dê-sî'ng, a. Having great schemes.
HIGH-FLÛER, hî'flîr, s. One that carries his opinion to extravagance. *Swift*.
HIGH-FLOWN, hî'flôn, a. [high and flown, from fly.]—1. Elevated; proud. *Denham*.—2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange*.
HIGH-FLYING, hî'flîng, a. Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden*.
HIGH-HE'APED, hî'hêpd, a. Covered with high piles. *Pope*.
HIGH-MÛTTLED, hî'mût-tlê, a. Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth*.
HIGH-MÛNDED, hî'mînd-êd, a. Proud; arrogant. *Shaks*.
HIGH-REACHING, hî'hêetsîh-îng, a. Aspiring. *Shakspeare*.
HIGH-RE'D, hî'hêd, a. Deeply red. *Boyle*.
HIGH-SE'ASONED, hî'hê'sôn, a. Piquant to the palate. *Locke*.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hî-splî't-êd, a. Bold; daring; insolent.
HIGH-STO'MACHED, hî-stôm'mâk, a. Obstinate; lofty.
HIGH-TASTED, hî-tâst-êd, a. Gustful; piquant.
HIGH-VICED, hî'vîst, a. Enormously wicked. *Shakspeare*.
HIGH-WROUGHT, hî'hâwt, a. Accurately finished.
HIGHLAND, hî'lând, s. [high and land.] Mountainous region. *Addison*.
HIGHLANDER, hî'lând-êr, s. [from highland.] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison*.
HIGHLY, hî'lî, ad. [from high.]—1. With elevation as to place and situation.—2. In a great degree. *Atterbury*.—3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shaks*.—4. With esteem; with estimation. *Romans*.
HIGHMOST, hî'hîmst, a. Highest; topmost. *Shaks*.
HIGHNESS, hî'hîns, s. [from high.]—1. Elevation above the surface.—2. Dignity of nature; supremacy. *Job*.—3. The title of princes, anciently of kings.
HIGHT, hîte, imperf. verb. used in the pret. only.—1. Was named; was called. *Dryden*.—2. Called; named. *Hubberd's Tales*.
HIGHWATER, hî'hâ-têr, s. [high and water.] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer*.
HIGHWAY, hî'hâ-wâ, s. [high and way.] Great road; publick path. *Child*.
HIGHWAYMAN, hî'hâ-wâ-nân, s. [highway and man.] A robber that plunders on the publick road.
HIGGLAPERY, hîg'glâ-pêr, s. An herb.
HILARITY, hî'lâ-rî-tê, s. [hilaritas, Latin.] Merriment; gaiety. *Brown*.
HILDING, hî'lîng, s.—1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shaks*.—2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.
HILL, hîl, s. [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Glanville*.
HILLINESS, hî'lî-nêss, s. [from hilly.] State of abounding with hills; tumulosity. *Bailey*.
HILLOCK, hî'lîk, s. [from hill.] A little hill. *Sidney*.
HILLY, hî'lî, a. [from hill.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howel*. *Philips*.
HILT, hîlt, s. [hilt, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope*.
HIM, hîm, s. [him, Saxon.] The oblique case of he. *Genesl*.
HIMSELF, hîm'sêlf, pron. [him and self.]—1. In the nominative, he. *Bacon*.—2. In ancient authors, itself. *Shaks*.—3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.
HIN, hîn, s. [hin] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus*.
HIND, hînd, a compar. hinder; superl. hindmost, [hyndan, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray*.
HIND, hînd, s. [hînde, Saxon.]—1. The she to a stag. *Spenser*.—2. [hîne, Saxon.] A servant. *Shaks*.—3. [hîweman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryden*.
HINDBERRIES, hînd'bêr-îz, s. The same as raspberries.
TO HINDER, hînd'êr, v. a. [hîndman, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to impede. *Taylor*.
HINDER, hînd'êr, a. [from hind.] That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.
HINDERANCE, hînd'êr-âns, s. [from hinder.] Impediment; let; stop. *Atterbury*.
HINDERER, hînd'êr-êr, s. [from hinder.] He or that which hinders or obstructs. *May*.
HINDERLING, hînd'êr-îng, s. [from hind or hinder.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
HINDERMOST, hînd'êr-mîst, a. Hindmost; last; in rear. *Shakspeare*.
HINDMOST, hînd'mîst, a. [hind and most.] The last; the lag. *Pope*.
HINGE, hînje, s.—1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.—2. The Cardinal points of the world. *Creech*.—3. A governing rule or principle. *Temple*.—4. To be off the HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder. *Tillotson*.
TO HINGE, hînje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with hinges.—2. To bend as an hinge. *Shakspeare*.

nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôônd;—ôin, Tlîû.

To HINT, hînt, v. n. [enter, French. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a slight motion or remote allusion. *Pope*.

To HINT at, hînt. To allude to; to touch slightly upon. *Addison*.

HINT, hînt, s. [from the noun.]—1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion.—2. Suggestion; intimation. *Addison*.

HIP, hîp, s. [hýpe, Saxon.]—1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh. *Brown*.—2. To have on the HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. *Shaks*.

HIP, hîp, s. [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar. *Bacon*.

To HIP, hîp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shaks*.—2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*. *Coig*.

HIP, hîp, interj. An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainsworth*.

HIP, hîp, }
HIP'PISH, hîp'pîsh, } a.

A corruption of *hypocondriack*.

HIPPOCAMP, hîp'pô-kâmp, s. [πυποκωταμυ, Gr.] A sea horse. *W. Brown*.

HIPPOCEN'TAUR, hîp-pô-sên'tâw, s. [ιπποκένταυρος.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, hîp'pô-krâs, s. [vinum Hippocratis, Latin.] A medicated wine. *King*.

HIPPOCRATES's Sleeve, hîp'pô krâ-têz-slêve, s. A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarifications. *Quincy*.

HIPPODAME, hîp'pô-dâme, s. [πυποταμυς, Gr.] A sea horse.

HIPPOGRIFF, hîp'pô-grîf, s. [ιππος and γρυψ.] A wing'd horse. *Milton*.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS, hîp-pô-pô'tâ-mûs, s. [ιππος and πταμυς.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, hîp'shôt, a. [hip and shot.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange*.

HIPWORT, hîp'wôrt, s. [hip and wort.] A plant.

To HIRE, hîr, v. a. [hýran, Saxon.]—1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. *Dryden*.—2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages. *Isaiah*.—3. To bribe. *Dryden*.—4. To engage himself for pay. *1 Sam*.

HIRE, hîr, s. [hýre, Saxon.]—1. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing.—2. Wages paid for service. *Spenser*.

HIRELING, hîr'îng, s. [from hire.]—1. One who serves for wages. *Sandys*.—2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope*.

HIRELING, hîr'îng, a. Service for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hîr'râr, s. [from hire.] One who uses any thing paying a recompense; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE, hîr-sû'te', a. [hirsutus, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon*.

HIS, hîz, pronoun possessive, [hýz, Saxon.]—1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him. *Locke*.—2. Anciently ite. *Bacon*.

To HISS, hîs, v. n. [hissen, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. *Shakspeare*.

To HISS, hîs, v. a. [hýcean, Saxon.]—1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.—2. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shaks*.

HISS, hîs, s. [from the verb.]—1. The voice of a serpent.—2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, hîst, interj. An exclamation commanding silence. *Milton*.

HISTORIAN, hîs-tô-rî-ân, s. [historien, French.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope*.

HISTORICAL, hîs-tô-rî-kâl, } a.

HISTORICK, hîs-tô-rîk, } a.

[historicus, Lat.] Pertaining to history. *Prior*.

HISTORICALLY, hîs-tô-rî-kâl-ê, ad. [from historical.] In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker*.

To HISTORIFY, hîs-tô-rî-fî, v. a. [from history.] To relate; to record in history. *Brown*.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER, hîs-tô-rê-ôg'râ-fâr, s. [ιστορικος and γραφω.] An historian; a writer of history. *Spenser*.

HISTORIO'GRAPHY, hîs-tô-rê-ôg'râ-fê, s. [ιστορικος and γραφω.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, hîs-tô-rê, s. [ιστορικος.]—1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope*.—2. Narration; relation. *Wiseman*.—3. The knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY Piece, hîs'târ-ê-pêce, s. A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope*.

HISTRIO'NICAL, hîs-trê-ôn'ê-kâl, } a.

HISTRIO'NICK, hîs-trê-ôn'îk, } a.

[from histrio, Lat.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player.

HISTRIO'NICALLY, hîs-trê-ôn'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from histriocical.] Theatrical; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hît, v. a. [hitte, Danish.]—1. To strike; to touch with a blow. *South*.—2. To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney*.—3. To attain; to reach the point. *Atterbury*.—4. To strike a ruling passion. *Milton*.—5. To HIT off. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple*.—6. To HIT out. To perform by good luck.

To HIT, hît, v. n. —1. To clash; to collide. *Locke*.—2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident. *Bacon*.—3. To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon*.—4. To light on. *Tillotson*.

HIT, hît, s. [from the verb.]—1. A stroke. *Shaks*.—2. A lucky chance. *Glanville*.

To HITCH, hîsh, v. n. [hægan, Saxon, or hoehor, French.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope*.

To HITCHEL, hîsh'îl, v. a. [See HIATCHEL.] To heat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL, hîsh'îl, s. [heckel, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE, hîthe, s. [hýthe, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER, hîth'âr, ad. [hýþer, Saxon.]—1. To this place from some other. *Milton*.—2. *Hither and thither*, to this place and that.—3. To this end; to this design. *Tillotson*.

HITHER, hîth'âr, a. superl. hithermost. Neurer; towards this part. *Hale*.

HITHERMOST, hîth'âr-môst, a. [of hither, ad.] Nearest on this side. *Hale*.

HITHERTO, hîth'âr-tô, ad. [from hither.]—1. To this time; yet; in any time till now. *Dryden*.—2. At every time till now. *Dryden*.

HITHERWARD, hîth'âr-wârd, } a.

HITHERWARDS, hîth'âr-wârdz, } a.

[hýþerwârd, Saxon.] This way; toward this place. *Milton*.

HIVE, hîve, s. [hýf, Saxon.]—1. The habitation or cells of bees. *Addison*.—2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shaks*.—3. A company being together. *Swift*.

To HIVE, hîve, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden*.—2. To contain in hives. *Cleaveland*.

To HIVE, hîve, v. n. To take shelter together.

HIVYER, hîv'âr, s. [from hive.] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer*.

HO, } hô, interj.

[eho! Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shaks*.

HOAR, hôr, a. [harp, Saxon.]—1. White. *Fairfax*.—2. Grey with age. *Pope*.—3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hôr'frôst, s. [hoar and frost.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Arbutnot*.

HOARD, hôrde, s. [hord, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

To HOARD, hôrde, v. n. To make hoards; to lay up store. *Shakspeare*.

To HOARD, hôrde, v. a. To lay in hoards; to husband privily. *Rogers*.

HO'ARDER, hôrd'âr, s. [from hoard.] One that stores up in secret. *Locke*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne; pln;—

HO'ARHOUND, hõr'e'hõund, s. [marrubium, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

HO'ARINESS, hõ'r'e-nês, s. [from hoary.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair. *Dryden*.

HOARS', hõr'se, a. [hap, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hõr'se'lê, ad. [from hoarse.] With a rough harsh voice. *Dryden*.

HOARSENESS, hõr'se'nês, s. [from hoarse.] Roughness of voice. *Holder*.

HO'ARY, hõ'rê, a. [hap, hapung, Saxon.]—1. White; whitish. *Addison*.—2. White or grey with age. *Rowe*.—3. White with frost. *Shaks*.—4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Knolles*.

TO HOBBLE, hõ'b'bl, v. n. [to hop, to hopple, to hobble.]—1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other. *Swift*.—2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior*.

HO'B'BLE, hõ'b'bl, s. [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait. *Swift*.

HOBBLINGLY, hõ'b'bl'ing-lê, ad. [from hobble.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hõ'b'yê, s. [hobereau, French.]—1. A species of hawk. *Bacon*.—2. [Hopp, Gothick.] An Irish or Scottish horse.—3. A stick on which boys get astride, and ride. *Prior*.—4. A stupid fellow. *Shaks*.

HOBBY-HORSE, hõ'b-bê-hõr'se, s. [figuratively.] The person, thing, or occupation that pleases one most. *Shaks*.

HOBGOBLIN, hõ'b-gõb'lîn, s. A sprite; a fairy. *Shaks*.

HO'B'ET, hõ'b'ê't, s. A small mortar.

HO'BNAIL, hõ'b'nâle, s. [from hobby and nail.] A nail used in shoeing a horse. *Shaks*.

HO'BNAILED, hõ'b'nâld, a. [from hobnail.] Set with hobnails.

HORNOB, hõ'b'nõb, This is corrupted from *hobnab*.

HOCK, hõ'k, s. [the same with hough.] The joint between the knees and fetlock.

TO HOCK, hõ'k, v. a. [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hõ'k, s.

HO'CKAMORE, hõ'k'â-mõr'e, } s.
[from Hockheim on the Main.] Old strong Rhenish. *Flocher*.

HO'CKHERB, hõ'k'êrb, s. [hock and herb.] A plant; the same with mallows.

TO HOCKLE, hõ'k'l, v. a. [from hock.] To hamstring.

HO'CUS POCUS, hõ'kûs-põ'kûs. [Junius derives it from hoccet, Welsh, a cheat, and poke or pocus, a bag.] A juggl; a cheat. *L'Estrange*.

HOD, hõ'd, s. A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. *Tusser*.

HODMAN, hõ'd'mân, s. [hod and man.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D, hõ'd-mân-dõ'd, s. A fish. *Bacon*.

HODGEPODGE, hõ'd'j'põ'dj'e, s. [haechê poche, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sand*.

HODIERNAL, hõ-dê-ê'r'nâl, a. [hodiernus, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE, hõ, s. [houe, French.] An instrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer*.

TO HOE, hõ, v. a. [houer, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hõ'g, s. [hwch, Welch.]—1. The general name of swine. *Pope*.—2. A castrated boar.—3. To bring HOGS to a fair market. To fail of one's design. *Spe'ator*.

HO'GCOTE, hõ'g'kõ'te, s. [hog and cote.] A house for hogs. *Mortimer*.

HOGGEREL, hõ'g'grê'l, s. A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth*.

HOGH, hõ, s. [otherwise written ho, from hough, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground.

HO'GHERD, hõ'g'hêrd, s. [hog and hjerð, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome*.

HO'GGISH, hõ'g'gish, a. [from hog.] Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; selfish. *Sidney*.

HO'GGISHLY, hõ'g'gish-lê, ad. [from hoggish.] Greedily; selfishly.

HO'GGISHNESS, hõ'g'gish-nês, s. [from hoggish.] Brutarity; greediness; selfishness.

HO'GSBEANS, hõ'g'z'bênz,
HO'GSBREAD, hõ'g'z'brêd,
HO'GSMUSHROOMS, hõ'g'z'mûsh-rõdõnz, } s.
Plants.

HO'GSFENNEL, hõ'g'z'fê'n-nê'l, s. [hog and fennel.] A plant.

HOGSHEAD, hõ'g'z'hê'd, s. [hog and head.]—1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons. *Arbutnot*.—2. Any large barrel. *Swift*.

HO'GSTY, hõ'g'stî, s. [hog and sty.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Swift*.

HO'GWASH, hõ'g'wâsh, s. [hog and wash.] The draft which is given to swine. *Arbutnot*.

HOIDEN, hõ'ê'dn, s. [hoeden, Welsh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

TO HOIDEN, hõ'ê'dn, v. n. [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift*.

TO HOLSE, hõ'ê'se, } v. a.
TO HOIST, hõ'ê'st, } v. a.
[hausser, French.] To raise up on high. *Chapman*.

HOLTY-HOLTY, hõ'ê'tê-dõ'ê'tê, interj. An exclamation of contempt. *Congreve*.

TO HOLD, hõld, v. a. preter. held; part. pass. held or holden. [halðan, Saxon.]—1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shaks*.—2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast. *Spenser*.—3. To connect; to keep together.—4. To have within. *Hogsheds hold wine*.—5. To have capacity of contents; as, the barrel holds ten gallons.—6. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke*.—7. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shaks*.—8. To have any station. *Milton*.—9. To possess; to enjoy. *Knolles*.—10. To possess in subordination. *Knolles*.—11. To suspend; to restrain; he held his hand. *Crashaw*.—12. To stop; to restrain. *Denham*.—13. To fix in any condition. *Shaks*.—14. To preserve; to keep. *Shaks*.—15. To confine to a certain state; he was held in exile. *Estrás*.—16. To detain. *Acts*.—17. To retain; to continue; he holds his purpose. *Dryden*.—18. To solemnize; to celebrate; he holds a parliament. *1 Samuel*.—19. To offer; to propose. *Temple*.—20.—To converse; not to violate. *Dryden*.—21. To manage; to handle intellectually; not to intermit; he holds his speech. *Bacon*.—22. To maintain; he holds his claim. *1 Mac*.—23. To form; to plan. *Matt*.—24. To carry out; to continue; he held his way. *Abot*.—25. To HOLD forth. To offer to exhibit. *Locke*.—26. To HOLD in. To govern by the bridle.—27. To HOLD in. To restrain in general. *Hooker*.—28. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance.—29. To HOLD on. To continue; to protract. *Saunderson*.—30. To HOLD out. To extend; to stretch forth. *Esther*.—31. To HOLD out. To offer; to propose.—32. To HOLD out. To continue to do or suffer. *Shaks*.—33. To HOLD up. To raise aloft. *Locke*.—34. To HOLD up. To sustain; to support.

TO HOLD, hõld, v. n.—1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stillingfleet*.—2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.—3. To last; to endure. *Bacon*.—4. To remain unchanged; he held long in resolution.—5. To refrain; he held from tears. *Dryden*.—6. To stand up for; to adhere; he holds to his friends. *Hale*.—7. To be dependent on. *Ascham*.—8. To derive right; he holds from his ancestors. *Dryden*.—9. To HOLD forth. To harangue; to speak in publick. *L'Estrange*.—10. To HOLD in. To restrain one's self.—11. To HOLD in. To continue in luck.—12. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance without closing with offers. *Desay of Piety*.—13. To HOLD on. To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift*.—14. To HOLD on. To proceed. *L'Estrange*.—15. To HOLD out. To last; to endure.—16. To HOLD out. Not to yield; not to be subdued. *Collier*.—17. To HOLD together. To be joined. *Dryden*.—18. To HOLD together. To remain in union. *Locke*.—19. To HOLD up. To support himself.—20. To HOLD up. Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras*.—21. To HOLD up. To continue the same speed. *Collier*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THis.

HOLD, hõld, interj. Forbear; stop; be still.
HOLD, hõld, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. *Spenser*.—2. Something to be held. *Bacon*.—3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping.—4. Prison; place of custody. *Hooker*.—5. Power; influence. *Dryden*.—6. Custody. *Shaks*.—7. **HOLD** of a ship. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris*.—8. A lurking place.—9. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenser*.
HOLD-DOOR, hõld'dõve, a. Assisting amorous intercourse. *Shaks*.
HOLDER, hõld'âr, s. [from hold.]—1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand. *Mortimer*.—2. A tenant; one that holds lands under another. *Carew*.
HOLDERFORTH, hõld'âr-õvth, s. [hold and forth.] An haranguer; one who speaks in public. *Addison*.
HOLDFAST, hõld'fâst, s. [hold and fast.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray*.
HOLDING, hõld'ing, s. [from hold.]—1. Tenure; farm. *Carew*.—2. It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song. *Shaks*.
HOLE, hõle, s. [hol, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]—1. A cavity, narrow or long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon*.—2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacancy. *Boyle*.—3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shaks*.—4. A cell of an animal. *Addison*.—5. A mean habitation. *Dryden*.—6. Some subterfuge or shift.
HOLIDAM, hõl'le-dâm, s. Blessed lady. *Hanmer*.
HOLLILY, hõl'le-lê, ad. [from holy.]—1. Piously; with sanctity. *Shaks*.—2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney*.
HOLLINESS, hõl'le-nês, s. [from holy.]—1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. *Rogers*.—2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.—3. The title of the Pope. *Addison*.
HOLLA, hõl'hõ, interj. [hola, French.] A word used in calling any one at a distance. *Milton*.
TO HOLLA, hõl'le' v. a. [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shaks*.
HOLLAND, hõl'land, s. Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden*.
HOLLOW, hõl'õ, a. [from hole.]—1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. *Dryden*.—2. Noisy; like sound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden*.—3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears. *Hudibras*.
HOLLOW, hõl'õ, s.—1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon*.—2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior*.—3. Pit. *Addison*.—4. Any opening or vacancy. *Genesis*. 5. Passage; canal. *Addison*.
TO HOLLOW, hõl'õ, v. a. [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spectator*.
TO HOLLOW, hõl'õ, v. n. To shout; to hoot.
HOLLOWY, hõl'õ-lê, ad. [from hollow.]—1. With cavities.—2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.
HOLLOWNESS, hõl'õ-nês, s. [from hollow.]—1. Cavity; state of being hollow. *Hakewill*.—2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery. *South*.
HOLLOWROOT, hõl'õ-rõdt, s. [hollow and root.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.
HOLLY, hõl'le, s. [haleyn, Saxon.] A tree.
HOLLYHOCK, hõl'le-hõk, s. [hohhoc, Saxon.] Rose-mallow. *Mortimer*.
HOLLYROSE, hõl'le-rõze, s. A plant.
HOLME, hõlme, s.—1. *Holme* or *howme*. [holme, Saxon.] A river island.—2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Susanna*.
HOLocaust, hõl'õ-kâwst, s. [ἅλ@ and καύω.] A burnt sacrifice. *Bronne*.
HOLOGRAPH, hõl'õ-grâf, s. [Gr; ἅλ@ whole, and γράφω, to write.] A deed written wholly in the grantor's own hand writing.
HOLP, hõlp. The old preterite and participle passive of help. *Shaks*.
HOLPEN, hõl'p'm. The old participle passive of help. *Bacon*.
HOLSTER, hõl'stâr, s. [heol'ster, Saxon.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Butler*.

HOLT, hõlt, s. [holt, Saxon.] A wood. *Cibson*.
HOLY, hõl'le, a. [halig, Saxon.]—1. Good; pious; religious. *Shaks*.—2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. *Dryden*.—3. Pure; immaculate. *South*.—4. Sacred. *Shaks*.
HOLY-CRUEL, hõl'le-krû-ll, a. Cruel through holiness. *Shaks*.
HOLY-THURSDAY, hõl'le-thûrz'dâ, s. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.
HOLY WEEK, hõl'le-wêek', s. The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY, hõl'le-dâ, s. [holy and day.]—1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.—2. Anniversary feast. *Knollen*.—3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shaks*.—4. A day that comes seldom. *Dryden*.
HOMAGE, hõm'âdje, s. [hommage, French; homagium, low Latin.]—1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior Lord. *Davies*.—2. Obedience; respect paid by external action. *Denham*.
TO HOMAGE, hõm'âje, v. a. [from the noun.] To reverence by external action, to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
HOMAGER, hõm'â-jâr, s. [hommager, French.] One who holds by homage of some superior lord.
HOME, hõme, s. [ham, Saxon.]—1. His own house; the private dwelling.—2. His own country. *Shaks*.—3. The place of constant residence. *Prior*.—4. United to a substantive, it signifies domestic. *Bacon*.
HOME, hõme, ad. [from the noun.]—1. To one's own habitation. *Locke*.—2. To one's own country.—3. Close to one's own breast or affairs. *Wake*.—4. To the point designed. *Saunderston*.—5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet*.
HOMEBORN, hõme'bõrn, a. [home and born.]—1. Native; natural. *Doune*.—2. Domestic; not foreign. *Pope*.
HOMEBRED, hõme'brêd, a. [home and bred.]—1. Native; natural. *Haamond*.—2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. *Dryden*.—3. Domestic; not foreign. *Spenser*.
HOMEFELT, hõme'fêlt, a. [home and felt.] Inward; private. *Pope*.
HOMELILY, hõme'le-lê, ad. [from homely.] Rudely; inelegantly.
HOMELINESS, hõme'le-nês, s. [from homely.] Plainness; rudeness.
HOMELY, hõme'le, a. [from home.] Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse. *South*.
HOMELY, hõme'le, ad. Plainly; coarsely; rudely.
HOMELIN, hõme'lin, s. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.
HOMEMADE, hõme'mâde, a. [home and made.] Made at home. *Locke*.
HOMER, hõmâr, s. A measure of about three pints. *Lev*.
HOMESPUN, hõme'spûn, a. [home and spun.]—1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swiss*.—2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addison*.—3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys*.
HOMESPUN, hõme'spûn, s. A coarse, inelegant rustick. *Shaks*.
HOMESTALL, hõme'stâll, s.
HOMESTEAD, hõme'stêd, } s.
 [ham and st. de Saxon.] The place of the house. *Dryden*.
HOMeward, hõme'wârd, } ad.
HOMEWARDS, hõme'wârdz, }
 [ham and weard. Saxon.] Toward home; toward the native place. *Sidney*.
HOMICIDE, hõm'le-side, s. [homicidium, Latin.]—1. Murdering; manslaughter. *Hooker*.—2. Destruction. *Dryden*.—3. [Homicida, Lat.] A murderer; a manslayer.
HOMICIDAL, hõm'le-sid'âl, s. [from homicide.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope*.
HOMILETICAL, hõm'le-lêt'et-kâl, a. [ῥημολογικος.] Social; conversible. *Atterbury*.
HOMILY, hõm'le-lê, s. [ῥημολογία.] A discourse read to a congregation. *Hannond*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

HOMOGENEAL, hóm-ô-jé-né-ál, } a.
HOMOGENEALNESS, hóm-ô-jé-né-ál-nés, }
 [ὁμογενεια.] Having the same nature or principles.
Newton.
HOMOGENEITY, hóm-ô-jé-né-é-té, } s.
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hóm-ô-jé-né-ô-s-nés, }
 Participation of the same principles of nature, simi-
 litude of kind. *Cheyne.*
HOMOGENY, hóm-ô-dí-jé-né, s. [ὁμογενεια.] Joint na-
 ture. *Bacon.*
HOMOLOGOUS, hóm-ô-lóg-ô-s, a. [ὁμολογῶν] Ha-
 ving the same manner or proportions.
HOMONYMOUS, hóm-ôn-é-môs, a. [ὁμωνυμῶν] De-
 nominative different things; equivocal.
HOMONYMY, hóm-ôn-é-mé, s. [ὁμωνυμια.] Equivo-
 cation; ambiguity.
HOMOTONOUS, hóm-ô-tón-ô-s, a. [ὁμοτονῶν] Equa-
 ble; said of such distempers as keep a constant ten-
 our of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*
HONE, hône, s. [hæn, Sax.] A whetstone for a ra-
 zer. *Tusser.*
To HONE, hône, v. n. [honzan.] To pine; to
 long.
HONEST, ón-nést, a. [honestus, Latin.]—1. Up-
 right; true; sincere. *Watts.*—2. Chaste. *Shaks.*—3.
 Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.
HONESTLY, ón-nést-lé, ad. [from honest.]—1. Up-
 rightly; justly. *Ben Jonson.*—2. With chastity; mo-
 destly.
HONESTY, ón-nés-té, s. [honestas, Lat.] Justice;
 truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*
HONIED, hân-ní-d, a. [from honey.]—1. Covered
 with honey. *Milton.*—2. Sweet; luscious. *Shaks.*
Milton.
HONEY, hân-né, s. [hamz, Saxon.]—1. A viscous
 substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to
 the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on
 fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle
 heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the finest is
 virgin honey, the first produce of the swarm. The
 second is thicker than the first, often almost solid,
 procured from the combs by pressure; and the
 worst is the common yellow honey. *Hill. Arbuth-
 not.*—2. Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shaks.*—3. A name
 of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. *Shaks.*
To HONEY, hân-né, v. n. [from the noun.] To talk
 fondly. *Shaks.*
HONEY-BAG, hân-né-bâg, s. [honey and bag.] The
 honey-bag of the bee is the stomach. *Grew.*
HONEY-COMB, hân-né-kóm, s. [honey and comb.]
 The cells of wax in which the bee stores her ho-
 ney. *Dryden.*
HONEY-COMBED, hân-né-kóm-d, a. [honey and
 comb.] Flawed with little cavities. *Wiseman.*
HONEY-DEW, hân-né-dé, s. [honey and dew.]
 Sweet dew. *Garth.*
HONEY-FLOWER, hân-né-flô-úr, s. [melanthus,
 Lat.] A plant.
HONEY-GNAT, hân-né-nât, s. [honey and gnat.]
 An insect.
HONEY-HEAVY, hân-né-héy-vé, a. Clammy. *Shaks.*
HONEY-MOON, hân-né-móon, s. [honey and moon.]
 The first month after marriage. *Addison.*
HONEY-MOUTHED, hân-né-móuth-d, a. Soft in
 speech. *Shaks.*
HONEY-STALK, hân-né-stâlk, s. Clover-flower. *Ti-
 tus Andronicus.*
HONEY-SUCKLE, hân-né-sâk-kl, s. Woodbine.
Shakspeare.
HONEYLESS, hân-né-lés, a. [from honey.] Without
 honey. *Shaks.*
HONEY-WORT, hân-né-wârt, s. [cerinthe, Lat.] A
 plant.
HONORARY, ón-nâr-â-ré, a. [honorarius, Latin.]—
 1. Done in honour. *Addison.*—2. Conferring honour
 without gain. *Addison.*
HONOUR, ón-nâr, s. [honor, Latin.]—1. Dignity;
 high rank.—2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*—3. The
 title of a man of rank. *Shaks.*—4. Subject of praise.
Shakspeare.—5. Nobleness of mind; magnanimity.
Rogers.—6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shaks.*—7.
 Chastity. *Shaks.*—8. Dignity of mind. *Milton.*—9.
 Glory; boast. *Burnet.*—10. Publick mark of respect.

Wake.—11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shaks.*—12.
 Civilities paid. *Pope.*—13. Ornament; decoration.
Dryden.
To HONOUR, ón-nâr, v. a. [honor, Latin.]—1. To
 reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*—2. To
 dignify; to raise to greatness. *Exodus.*
HONOURABLE, ón-nâr-â-bl, a. [honorable, Fr.]—
 1. Illustrious; noble. *Shaks.*—2. Great; magna-
 nimon; generous. *Shaks.*—3. Conferring honour.
Dryden.—4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.
 —5. Requiring respect. *Shaks.*—6. Without taint;
 without reproach. *Marcebes.*—7. Honest; without
 intention of deceit. *Hayward.*—8. Equitable.
HONOURABLENESS, ón-nâr-â-bl-nés, s. [from hon-
 ourable.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.
HONOURABLY, ón-nâr-â-blé, ad. [from honoura-
 ble.]—1. With tokens of honour. *Shaks.*—2. Magna-
 nimonously; generously. *Bacon.*—3. Reputably; with
 exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*
HONOURER, ón-nâr-râr, s. [from honour.] One
 that honours; one that regards with veneration.
HOOD, húd, in composition, is deriv'd from the Sax-
 on had, in German heit, in Dutch heid. It denotes
 quality; character; as, *knighthood; childhood.* Some-
 times it is taken collectively; as, *brotherhood*, a con-
 fraternity.
HOOD, húd, s. [hob, Saxon.]—1. The upper covering
 of a woman's head.—2. Any thing drawn upon the
 head, and wrapped round it. *Watton.*—3. A covering
 put over the hawk's eyes.—4. An ornamental fold
 that hangs down the back of a graduate.
To HOOD, húd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To dress
 in a hood. *Pope.*—2. To blind as with a hood. *Shaks.*
 —3. To cover. *Dryden.*
HOODMAN'S BLIND, húd-mânz-blínd, s. A play in
 which the person hooded is to catch another, and
 tell the name. *Shaks.*
To HOODWINK, húd-wínk, v. a. [hood and wink.]
 —1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.
Sidney. Shaks. Davie.—2. To cover; to hide. *Shaks.*
 —3. To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*
HOOF, hóof, s. [hof, Saxon.] The hard horny sub-
 stance on the feet of ruminivorous animals. *More.*
HOOF-BOUND, hóof-bóund, a. [hoof and bound.] A
 horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain
 in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and
 contraction or narrowness of the horns of the
 quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels,
 and oftentimes makes the horse lame. *Farrier's
 Dict.*
HOOK, hóók, s. [hoce, Saxon.]—1. Any thing bent
 so as to catch hold.—2. The curved wire on which
 the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish
 is pierced. *Shaks.*—3. A snare; a trap. *Shaks.*—4.
 A sickle to reap corn. *Martin.*—5. An iron to
 seize the meat in the caldron. *Spenser.*—6. An in-
 strument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*—7. The part of
 the hinge fixed to the post.—8. **HOOK**, [in husban-
 dry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*
 —9. **HOOK or Crook**. One way or other; by any
 expedient. *Hudibras.*
To HOOK, hóók, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To catch
 with a hook. *Addison.*—2. To intrap; to ensnare.—
 3. To draw as with a hook. *Shaks.*—4. To fasten
 as with a hook.—5. To be drawn by force or arti-
 fice. *Norris.*
HOOKED, hóók-éd, a. [from hook.] Bent; curved.
Brown.
HOOKEDNESS, hóók-éd-nés, s. [from hooked.]
 State of being bent like a hook.
HOOKNOSED, hóók-nózd, a. [hook and nose.] Ha-
 ving the aquiline nose rising in the middle. *Shaks.*
HOOP, hóop, s. [hoep, Dutch.]—1. Any thing circu-
 lar which something else is bound, particularly
 casks or barrels.—2. The whalebone with which
 women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*—3. Any
 thing circular. *Addison.*
To HOOP, hóop, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To bind
 or enclose with hoops. *Shaks.*—2. To circule; to
 clasp; to surround. *Shakspeare.*
To HOOP, hóop, v. n. [from woypan, Guthiek; or
 houpper, French.] To shout; to make an outcry by
 way of call or pursuit.

To HOOP, hòdp, v. a.—1. To drive with a shout. *Shaks.*—2. To call by a shout.
 HO'OPER, hòd'pâr, s. [from hoop.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
 HO'OPING-COUGH, hòd'pîng-kôl', s. [from hoop, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.
 To HOOT, hòdt, v. n. [hwt, Welsh.]—1. To shout in contempt. *Sidney.*—2. To cry as an owl. *Shaks.*
 To HOOT', hòdt, v. a. To drive with noise and shouts. *Shaks.*
 HOOT, hòdt, s. [huée, French; from the verb.] Clamour; shout. *Glanville.*
 To HOP, hòp, v. n. [hoppán, Saxon.]—1. To jump; to skip lightly. *Dryden.*—2. To leap on one leg. *Abbot.*—3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other. *Dryden.*—4. To move; to play. *Spenser.*
 HOP, hòp, s. [from the verb.]—1. A jump; a light leap.—2. A jump on one leg.—3. A place where meaner people dance.
 HOP, hòp, s. [hop, Dutch.] A plant.
 To HOP, hòp, v. a. [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbathnot.*
 HOP-B'IND, hòp-blud', s. The plant on which hops grow. *Blackstone.*
 HOPE, hòpe, s. [hopa, Sax.]—1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Job. Locke.*—2. Confidence in a future event; or in the future conduct of any body. *Shaks.*—3. That which gives hope. *Shaks.*—4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*
 HOPE, hòpe, s. Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*
 To HOPE, hòpe, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To live in expectation of some good. *Taylor.*—2. To place confidence in futurity. *Psalms.*
 To HOPE, hòpe, v. a. To expect with desire. *Dryden.*
 HOPEFUL, hòpe'fûl, a. [hope and full.]—1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising. *Bacon.*—2. Full of hopes; full of expectation of success. *Boyle. Pope.*
 HOPEFULLY, hòpe'fûl-ê, ad. [from hopeful.]—1. In such manner as to raise hope. *Clarendon.*—2. With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*
 HOPEFULNESS, hòpe'fûl-nês, s. [from hopeful.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Watton.*
 HOPELESS, hòpe'lês, a. [from hope.]—1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation. *Hooker.*—2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shaks.*
 HOPELESSLY, hòpe'lês-lê, ad. [from hopeless.] Without hope. *Beau. and Fletch. Scornful Lady.*
 HOPPER, hòp'pâr, s. [from hope.] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*
 HOPINGLY, hòp'pîng-lê, ad. [from hoping.] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*
 HOPPER, hòp'pâr, s. [from hop.] He who hops or jumps on one leg.
 HOPPERS, hòp'pârz, [commonly called Scotch hoppers.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.
 HOPPER, hòp'pâr, s. [so called because it is always hopping.]—1. The box or open frame of wood into which corn is put to be ground. *Grew.*—2. A basket for carrying seed.
 HO'RAL, hò'râl, a. [from hora, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*
 HO'RARY, hò'râr-ê, a. [horarius, Latin.]—1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*—2. Continuing for an hour. *Brayn.*
 HORDE, hòrde, s. A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomson.*
 HORIZON, hò-rî'zôn, s. [οριζών.] The line that terminates the view. The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real; the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.
 HORIZONTAL, hò-rê-zôn'âl, a. [horizontal, Fr.]—1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*—2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbathnot.*

HORIZO'NTALLY, hò-rê-zôn'tâl-ê, ad. [from horizontal.] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*
 HORN, hòrn, s. [hourn, Gothic; hoptn, Sax.]—1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bentley.*—2. An instrument of wind music made of horn. *Dryden.*—3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden. Thomson.*—4. The feelers of a snail. *Shaks.*—5. A drinking cup made of horn.—6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shaks.*—7. HORN naal. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.
 HORNBE'AK, hòrn'bèek, } s.
 HORNFI'SH, hòrn'fîsh, }
 A kind of fish.
 HORNBEAM, hòrn'bème, s. [horn and beam, Dut.] A tree.
 HORNBOOK, hòrn'bòok, s. [horn and book.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke. Prior.*
 HORNED, hòr'nêd, a. [from horn.] Furnished with horns. *Derham.*
 HORNERN, hòr'nâr, s. [from horn.] One that works in horn, and sells horns. *Grew.*
 HORN'ET, hòr'nêt, s. [hörn'ette, Saxon.] A very large strong stinging fly. *Derham.*
 HORNFOOT, hòrn'fût, a. [horn and foot.] Hoofed.
 HORNWOL, hòrn'wôl, s. A kind of owl. *Ainsworth.*
 HORN-PIPE, hòrn'pîpe, s. [horn and pipe.] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Ben Jonson.*
 HORNSTONE, hòrn'stône, s. A kind of blue stone.
 HORNWORK, hòrn'wôrk, s. A kind of angular fortification.
 HORN'Y, hòr'nê, a. [from horn.]—1. Made of horn.—2. Resembling horn. *Arbathnot.*—3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*
 HOROGRAPHY, hò-rô'grâ-fê, s. [ωρα and γραφω.] An account of the hours.
 HOROLOGE, hòr'ô-lôdje, } s.
 HOROLOGY, hò-rô'lô-jê, }
 [horologium, Latin.] Any instrument that tells the hour; as, a clock; a watch; an hourglass. *Brown.*
 HOROMETRY, hò-rôm'ê-trê, s. [ωρα and μετρο.] The art of measuring hours. *Brown.*
 HOROSCOPE, hò'r'ô-skôpe, s. [ωροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*
 HORRIBLE, hòr-rê-bl, a. [horribilis, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*
 HORRIBLENESS, hò'r-rê-bl-nês, s. [from horrible.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness.
 HORRIBLY, hòr-rê-blê, ad. [from horrible.]—1. Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.*—2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*
 HORRID, hòr'rîd, a. [horridus, Latin.]—1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking. *Shaks.*—2. Shocking; offensive; displeasing. *Pope.*—3. Rough, rugged. *Dryden.*
 HORRIDNESS, hò'r-rîd-nês, s. [from horrid.] Hideousness; enormity; roughness. *Hammond.*
 HORRIFIC, hòr-rî'fik, a. [horrificus, Lat.] Causing horror. *Thomson.*
 HORRIFONOUS, hòr-rîs'ô-nôs, a. [horrisonus, Latin.] Soundly dreadfully. *Dict.*
 HORROR, hò'r'râr, s. [horror, Latin.]—1. Terror mixed with detestation. *Davies.*—2. Gloom; dreariness. *Pope.*—3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Quins.*
 HORSE, hòrse, s. [hopt, Saxon.]—1. A neighing quadruped, used in war and draught and carriage. *Creech.*—2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horse-men, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*—3. Something on which any thing is supported.—4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.—5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, a horse-face; a face of which the features are large and indelicate.
 To HORSE, hòrse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To mount upon a horse. *Bacon.*—2. To carry one on the back.—3. To ride any thing. *Shaks.*—4. To overtake. *Martinet.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plîn;—

HORSEBACK, hõrs'bák, s. [horse and back.] The seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse. *Brown.*

HORSEBEAN, hõrs'bêne, s. [horse and bean.] A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBLOCK, hõrs'hloek, s. [horse and block.] A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hõrs'bõat, s. [horse and boat.] A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hõrs'hõé, s. [horse and boy.] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy. *Knolles.*

HORSEBREAKER, hõrs'brâ-kûr, s. [horse and break.] One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle. *Creech.*

HORSECHESTNUT, hõrs'tshês-nût, s. [horse and chestnut.] A tree. *Miller.*

HORSECOURSER, hõrs'hõr-sûr, s. [horse and courser.]—1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.—2. A dealer in horses. *Wisean.*

HORSECRAB, hõrs'krâb, s. A kind of fish. *Ains.*

HORSECUCUMBER, hõrs-kõu'kûm-bûr, s. [horse and cucumber.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

HORSEDUNG, hõrs'dûng, s. [horse and dung.] The excrement of horses. *Peacham.*

HORSEMMET, hõrs'êni-mêt, s. [horse and emmet.] Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hõrs'flesh, s. [horse and flesh.] The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*

HORSEFLY, hõrs'flî, s. [horse and fly.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hõrs'fûd, s. An herb. The same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEHAIR, hõrs'hâre, s. [horse and hair.] The hair of horses. *Dryden.*

HORSEHEEL, hõrs'hêel, s. An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hõrs'lâf, s. [horse and laugh.] A loud violent rude laugh. *Popé.*

HORSELEECH, hõrs'lêêsh, s. [horse and leech.]—1. A great leech that bites horses. *Shaks.—2.* A farrier.

HORSELITTER, hõrs'lit-tûr, s. [horse and litter.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along. *Maccabees.*

HORSEMAN, hõrs'mân, s. [horse and man.]—1. One skilled in riding. *Dryden.—2.* One that serves in wars on horseback.—3. A rider; a man on horseback. *Prior.*

HORSEMANSHIP, hõrs'mân-shîp, s. [from horse-man.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. *Wotton.*

HORSEMARTEIN, hõrs'mâr-tên, s. A kind of large bee.

HORSEMATCH, hõrs'mâtsh, s. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEMEAT, hõrs'mête, s. [horse and meat.] Provender.

HORSEMINT, hõrs'mînt, s. A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hõrs'mûs-sî, s. A large muscle. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY, hõrs'plâ, s. [horse and play.] Coarse, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HORSEPOND, hõrs'hõnd, s. [horse and pond.] A pond for watering horses.

HORSE RACE, hõrs'râse, s. [horse and race.] A match of horses in running. *Bacon.*

HORSERADISH, hõrs'râd-îsh, s. [horse and radish.] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvy grass. *Floyer.*

HORSESHOE, hõrs'shõô, s. [horse and shoe.]—1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. *Shaks.—2.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSESTEALER, hõrs'stê-lâr, s. [horse and steal.] A thief who takes away horses. *Shaks.*

HORSETAIL, hõrs'tâle, s. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hõrs'tûng, s. An herb. *Ains.*

HORSEWAY, hõrs'wâ, s. [horse and way.] A way by which horses may travel. *Shaks.*

HORTATION, hõr'tâ-shûn, s. [hortatio. Lat.] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, hõr'tâ-tîv, s. [from hortor, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY, hõr'tâ-tûr-ê, a. [from hortor, Lat.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing.

HORTICULTURE, hõr'tê-kûl-tshûre, s. [hortus and cultura, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hõr'tshû-lân, a. [hortulanus, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HOSANNA, hõ-zân'nâ, s. [hosanna.] An exclamation of praise to God. *Fiddes.*

HOSE, hõze, s. plur. hoses. [horea, Saxon.]—1. Breeches. *Shaks.—2.* Stockings; coverings for the legs. *Gay.*

HOSIER, hõ'zhûr, s. [from hose.] One who sells stockings. *Swift.*

HOSPITABLE, hõs'pê-tâ-bl, a. [hospitabilis, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. *Dryden.*

HOSPITABLY, hõs'pê-tâ-blê, ad. [from hospitable.] With kindness to strangers. *Prior.*

HOSPITAGE, hõs'pê-tâje, s. [from hospitium, Lat.] The duty of a guest to his host.

HOSPITAL, hõs'pê-tâl, s. [hospital, French; hospitalis, Latin.]—1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. *Addison.—2.* A place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hõs'pê-tâl-ê-tê, s. [hospitalité, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers. *Hooker.*

HOSPITALLER, hõs'pê-tâl-lâr, s. [hospitalarius, Low Latin; from hospital.] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. *Ayliffe.*

To HOSPITATE, hõs'pê-tâte, v. a. [hospitor, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another. *Crew.*

HOST, hõst, s. [hoste, French; hospes, hospitius, Latin.]—1. One who gives entertainment to another.—2. The landlord of an inn. *Shaks.—3.* [From hostis, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war. *Shaks.—4.* Any great number. *Shaks.—5.* [Hostia, Latin.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church.

To HOST, hõst, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To take up entertainment. *Shaks.—2.* To encounter in battle. *Milton.—3.* To review a body of men; to muster.

HOSTAGE, hõs-tâje, s. [ostage, French.] One given in pkdge or security for performance of conditions. *Arbutnot.*

HOSTEL, hõ'têl, }
HOSTELRY, hõ'têl-rê, }^s
[hostel, hostellerie, Fr.] An inn.

HOSTESS, hõst'êss, s. [hostesse, French.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESSHIP, hõst'êss-shîp, s. [from hostess.] The character of an hostess. *Shaks.*

HOSTILE, hõst'îl, a. [hostilis, Latin.] Adverse; opposite, suitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*

HOSTILITY, hõs'tîl-ê-tê, s. [hostilité, Fr. from hostile.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Hayward.*

HOSTLER, hõ'lâr, s. [hosteller, from hostel, Fr.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Spenser.*

HOSTLESS, hõst'lês, a. [host and less.] Inhospitable.

HOSTRY, hõ'trê, s. [corrupted from hostelry.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

HOT, hõf, a. [haz, Saxon.]—1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.—2.* Lustful; lewd. *Shaks.—3.* Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarendon.—4.* Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Deham.—5.* Eager; keen in desire. *Locke —6.* Piquant; acrid.

HOTBED, hõ'tbêd, s. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*

HOTBRAINED, hõ'brân'd, a. [hot and brain.] Violent; vehement; furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hõ't-kûl-kîz, s. [hantes coquilles, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbutnot.*

HOTHEADED, hõ'hêd-êd, a. [hot and head.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbutnot.*

HOTHOUSE, hõ'thõuse, s. [hot and house.]—1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.—2. A brothel. *Ben Jonson.—3.* A place enclosed, covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.

—nò, mòve, ùòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòdànd;—táin, TIIIS.

HO'LLY, hòl'lé, ad. [from hot.]—1. With heat; not coldly.—2. Violently; vehemently. *Silvery*.—3. Lastfully. *Dryden*.
 HOTMOU'THED, hòt-mòù'thí'f, a. [hot and mouth.] Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden*.
 HO'TNESS, hò'n'èss, s. [from hot.] Heat; violence; fury.
 HO'TCHPOTCH, hòt'sh'pòtsh, [hoché en poche, Fr.] A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden*.
 HO'TSPUR, hòt'spúr, s. [hot and spur.]—1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton*.—2. A kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mortimer*.
 HO'TSPURRED, hòt'spúr'd, a. [from hotspur.] Vehement; rash; heady. *Peacham*.
 HOVÉ, hòve, The preterite of *heave*.
 HO'VEI, hòv'í, s. [diminutive of hope, house, Saxon.]—1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead. *Tusser*.—2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray*.
 To HO'VEI, hòv'í, v. a. [from the noun.] To shelter in a hovel. *Shaks*.
 HO'VEIN, hòv'ín, part. pass. [from *heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied. *Tusser*.
 To HO'VEY, hòv'úr, v. n. [hòvio, to hang over, Welsh.]—1. To hang in the air overhead. *Prior*.—2. To stand in suspense or expectation.—3. To waver about one place. *Addison*.
 HOUGH, hòk, s. [hog, Saxon.]—1. The lower part of the thigh. *Esd.*—2. [Hüt, French.] An adz; an hoe. *Sittingfleet*.
 To HOUGH, hòk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Jos.*—2. To eat up with an lough or hoe.
 HO'ULET, hòú'lét, s. The vulgar name for an owl.
 HOULT, hòult, s. [holt, Saxon.] A small wood.
 HOUND, hòúnd, s. [hund, Saxon.] A dog used in the chase. *Prior*.
 To HOUND, hòúnd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To set on the chase. *Bramhall*.—2. To hunt; to pursue. *L'Estrange*.
 HO'UNDFISH, hòúnd'físh, s. A kind of fish.
 HOUNDSTO'NGUE, hòúndz'túng, s. [cynoglossum, Lat.] A plant. *Milner*.
 HO'UNDTREE, hòúnd'trèe, s. A kind of tree. *Atis*.
 HOUP, hòpe, s. [upupa, Latin.] The puet.
 HOUR, hòr, s. [heure, French, hora, Latin.]—1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shaks*.—2. A particular time.—3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shaks*.
 HOURLASS, hòr'glás, s. [hour and glass.]—1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.—2. Space of time. *Bacon*.
 HO'URLY, hòr'lé, a. [from hour.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden*.
 HO'URLY, hòr'lé, ad. [from hour.] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden*.
 HO'URPLATE, hòr'plát, s. [hour and plate.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.
 HOUSE, hòúse, s. [hoy, Saxon.]—1. A place where in a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts*.—2. Any place of abode. *Shaks*.—3. Places in which religious or studious persons live in common. *Addison*.—4. The manner of living; the table.—5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Sittingfleet*.—6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden*.—7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *King Charles*.
 To HOUSE, hòúze, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To harbour; to admit to residence.—2. To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn*.
 To HOUSE, hòúze, v. n.—1. To take shelter; to keep a-bode; to reside. *Shaks*.—2. To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden*.
 HOUSEBREAKER, hòúsb'rèk'úr, s. [house and break.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange*.
 HOUSEBREAKING, hòúsb'rèk'íng, s. [house and break.] Burglary. *Swift*.
 HO'USEDOG, hòúsd'óg, s. [house and dog.] A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison*.
 HO'USEHOLD, hòúsb'òld, s. [house and hold.]—1. A family living together. *Shaks*.—2. Family life; domestick management. *Shaks*.—3. It is used in

the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *Acts*.
 HO'USEHOLDER, hòúsb'òld'úr, s. [from house-hold.] Master of a family. *Mathew*.
 HO'USEHOLDSTUFF, hòúsb'òld'stòf, s. [house-hold and stuff.] Furniture of any house; utensils convenient for a family. *L'Estrange*.
 HO'USEKEEPER, hòúsb'kèep'úr, s. [house and keep.]—1. House holder; master of a family.—2. One who lives in plenty. *Wotton*.—3. One who lives much at home. *Shaks*.—4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift*.—5. A house-dog. *Shaks*.
 HO'USEKEEPING, hòúsb'kèep'íng, a. [house and keep.] Domestick, used to a family. *Carew*.
 HO'USEKEEPING, hòúsb'kèep'íng, s. Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior*.
 HO'USEL, hòú'zél, s. [hupl, Saxon.] The holy eucharist.
 To HO'USEL, hòú'zél, v. a. [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and the verb are obsolete.
 HO'USELEEK, hòú'slèek, s. [house and leek.] A plant. *Milner*.
 HO'USELESS, hòú'z'lèss, a. [from house.] Without a-bode; wanting habitation. *West*.
 HO'USEMAID, hòú'smáid, s. [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift*.
 HO'USEROOM, hòú'sròóm, s. [house and room.] Place in a house. *Dryden*.
 HO'USESNAIL, hòú'snàil, s. A kind of snail.
 HO'USEWARMING, hòú'swàr'míng, s. [house and warm.] A feast of merry-making on going into a new house.
 HO'USEWIFE, hòú'wíf, s. [house and wife.]—1. The mistress of a family. *Pope*.—2. A female economist. *Spenser*.—3. One skilled in female business. *Addison*.
 HO'USEWIFELY, hòú'wíf'lé, a. [from housewife.] Skilled in the acts of becoming a housewife.
 HO'SEWIFELY, hòú'wíf'lé, ad. [from the noun.] With the economy of a housewife.
 HO'USEWIFERY, hòú'wíf'rí, s. [from housewife.]—1. Domestick or female business; management. *Chapman*.—2. Female economy. *Taylor*.
 HO'USING, hòú'zíng, s. [from house.]—1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Grant*.—2. [From housings, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.
 HO'USLING, hòú'slíng, a. [from house.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenser*.
 HOUSS, hòús, s. [from hoüseaux, Fr.] Housings.
 HOW, hòú, ad. [hu, Saxon.]—1. To what degree. *Boyle*.—2. In what manner. *L'Estrange*.—3. For what reason; for what cause. *Shaks*.—4. By what means. *Bacon*.—5. In what state. *Dryden*.—6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; by how much a man is wiser, by so much he should be better. *Hayward*, *Dentley*.—7. It is much used in exclamation; and when he talk'd, ye Gods, how he would talk. *Lee*.
 HOWE'IT, hòú b'e'ít, } ad.
 HOWE'BE, hòú b'é, }
 [how be it.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use. *Hooker*.
 HOWDYE, hòú'dé-é, [contracted from how do ye.] In what state is your health. *Pope*.
 HOWE'VEY, hòú év'vúr, ad. [how and ever.]—1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Shaks*.—2. At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson*.—3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Swift*.
 To HOWL, hòú, v. n. [huglen, Dutch; ulula, Lat.]—1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shaks*.—2. To utter cries in distress. *Shaks*.—3. To speak with a bel-luise cry or tone.—4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.
 HOWL, hòú, s. [from the verb.]—1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift*.—2. The cry of a human being in horreur.
 HOWSOEVER, hòú-sò-é-v'vúr, ad. [how and soever.]—In what manner soever. *Ratcl.*—2. Although. *Shaks*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plâ;—

To HOG, hók, v. a. [from hog, Saxon.] to bough; to hamstring. *Knolles*.
 HOY, hód, s. [hou, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. *Watts*.
 HUBBUB, húb/húb, s. A tumult; a riot. *Clarendon*.
 HUCKABACK, húk'á-bák, s. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.
 HUCKLEBACKED, húk'k-bák, a. [hocker, German, a hunch.] Crooked in the shoulders.
 HUCKLEBONE, húk'k-bóne, s. [from hucken, Dutch.] The hipbone.
 HUCKSTER, húk'stúr, s.
 HUCKSTERER, húk'stúr-ár, s.
 [hock, German, a pedlar.]—1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities. *South*.—2. A tricky mean fellow.
 To HUCKSTER, húk'stúr, v. n. [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift*.
 To Huddle, húd'dl, v. a. [probably from hood.]—1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to nobble.—2. To put on carelessly in a hurry. *Swift*.—3. To cover up in haste.—4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden*.—5. To throw together in confusion. *Locke*.
 To Huddle, húd'dl, v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton*.
 Huddle, húd'dl, s. [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion. *Addison*.
 HUE, hú, s. [huepe, Saxon.]—1. Colour; dye. *Milt*.—2. [Huée, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit. *Arbutnot*.
 HUER, hú'ár, s. [luer, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others. *Carew*.
 HUFF, húf, s. [from hove or hoven, swelled.]—1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras*.—2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value. *South*.
 To HUFF, húf, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To swell; to puff. *Crew*.—2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance.
 To HUFF, húf, v. n. To bluster; to storm; to bounce. *South*. *Otway*. *Roscommon*.
 HUFFER, húf'fár, s. [from huff.] A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras*.
 HUFFISH, húf'físh, a. [from huff.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.
 HUFFISHLY, húf'físh-lé, ad. [from huffish.] With arrogant petulance.
 HUFFISHNESS, húf'físh-nés, s. Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.
 To HUG, húg, v. a. [hugian, Saxon.]—1. To press close in an embrace. *L'Estrange*.—2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.—3. To hold fast. *Atterb*.
 HUG, húg, s. [from the noun.] Close embrace.
 HUGE, húje, a. [hoogh, high, Dutch.]—1. Vast; immense. *Abbot*.—2. Great even to deformity or terribleness.
 HUGELY, húje'lé, ad. [from huge.]—1. Immensely; enormously. *Shaks*.—2. Greatly; very much. *Swift*.
 HUGENESS, húje'nés, s. [from huge.] Enormous bulk; greatness. *Shaks*.
 HUGGERMUGGER, húg'gúr-múg-gúr, s. [corrupted perhaps from hug er moreker, or hug in the dark. Moreker in the Danish is darkness, whence murky.] Scarcy; bye-place. *Hudibras*.
 HUGY, hújé, a. [See HUGÉ.] Vast; great; huge. *Carew*.
 HUKÉ, húke, s. [huque, Fr.] A cloak. *Bacon*.
 HULK, húlk, a. [hulke, Dutch; hule, Saxon.]—1. The body of a ship. *Shaks*.—2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shaks*.
 To HULK, húlk, v. a. To exenterate; as, to hulk a bare. *Ainsworth*.
 HULL, húl, s. [hulgan, Gotlick, to cover.]—1. The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.—2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Crew*.
 To HULL, húl, v. n. [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney*.
 HULLY, húl'lé, a. [from hull.] Siliquose; husky.
 HULLVER, húl'vúr, s. Holly. *Tusser*.
 To HUM, húm, v. a. [hommelén, Dutch.]—1. To

make the noise of bees. *Dryden*.—2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. *Shaks*.—3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.—4. To sing low. *Clanville*. *Pope*.—5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum; about a century ago.
 HUM, húm, s. [from the verb]—1. The noise of bees or insects. *Shaks*.—2. The noise of bustling crowds. *Milton*.—3. Any low dull noise. *Pope*.—4. A pause with an articulate sound. *Dryden*.—5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for ham.—6. An expression of applause. *Spectator*.
 HUM, húm, interj. A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shaks*.
 HUMAN, hú'mán, a. [humanus, Latin.]—1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift*.—2. Belonging to a man. *Milton*.
 HUMANÉ, hú-máne, a. [humaine, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Spratt*.
 HUMANELY, hú-máne'lé, ad. [from humane.] Kindly; with good nature. *Shaks*.
 HUMANIST, hú'mán-íst, s. [humaniste, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.
 HUMANITY, hú-mán-ít-é, s. [humanitas, Latin.]—1. The nature of man. *Sidney*.—2. Humankind; the collective body of humankind. *Clanville*.—3. Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke*.—4. Philology; grammatical studies.
 To HUMANIZE, hú'mán-íze, v. a. [humaniser, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. *Wotton*.
 HUMANKIND, hú'mán-kínd, s. [human and kind.] The race of man. *Pope*.
 HUMANLY, hú'mán-lé, ad. [from human.]—1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury*.—2. Kindly; with good nature. *Pope*.
 HUMBIRD, húm'búrd, s. [from hum and bird.] The humming bird. *Brown*.
 HUMBLE, úm'bl, a. [humble, French; humilis, Lat.]—1. Not proud, modest; not arrogant. *Shaks*.—2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley*.
 To HUMBLE, úm'bl, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To make humble; to make submissive.—2. To crush; to break; to subdue. *Milton*.—3. To make to condescend. *Locke*.—4. To bring down from an height. *Hakerwill*.
 HUMBLEBEE, úm'bl-béé, s. [hum and bee.] A buzzing wild bee. *Atterbury*.
 HUMBLEBEE, úm'bl-béé, s. An herb. *Ainsw*.
 HUMBLEBEE EATER, úm'bl-béé-étúr, s. A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth*.
 HUMBLENESS, úm'bl-nés, s. [from humble.] Humility; absence of pride. *Bacon*. *Herbert*.
 HUMBLER, úm'bl-ár, s. [from humble.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
 HUMBLEMOUTHED, úm'bl-móú'théd, a. [humble and mouth.] Mild; meek. *Shaks*.
 HUMBLEPLANT, úm'bl-plánt, s. A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer*.
 HUMBLE, úm'blz, s. Entrails of a deer.
 HUMBLESS, úm'blés, s. [from humble.] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser*.
 HUMBLY, úm'blé, ad. [from humble.]—1. Without pride; with humility. *Addison*.—2. Without height; without elevation.
 HUMDRUM, húm'drám, a. [from hum, drone.] Dull; dromish; stupid. *Hudibras*.
 To HUME/CT, hú-mékt', } v. a.
 To HUME/CTATE, hú-mékt-áté, }
 [humecto, Lat.] To wet; to moisten.
 HUMECTION, hú-mékt-á'shún, s. [humectation, French.] The act of wetting; moistening. *Brown*.
 HUMERAL, hú'mé-rál, a. [humerus, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp*.
 HUMICUBATION, hú-mík-ú-bá'shún, s. [humi and cubo, Lat.] Lying on the ground. *Bramhall*.
 HUMID, hú'míd, a. [humidus, Lat.] Wet; moist; watery. *Newton*.
 HUMIDITY, hú-míd-ít-é, s. [from humid.] Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the

HUN

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tshè, tsh, búll;—òll;—pòònd—thin, THIS.

pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*
HUMILIATION, hù-mì-lé-á-hàn, s. [French.]—1. Descent from greatness; act of humility. *Hooker.*—2. Mortification; external impression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*—3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*
HUMILITY, hù-mì-lé-té, s. [humilité, French.]—1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*—2. Act of submission. *Davies.*
HUMMER, hù-m'ùr, s. [from bum.] An applauder.
HUMMOCK, hù-m'ùk, s. [a sea term for] A little hill. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*
HUMORAL, yù-mò-ràl, a. [from humour.] Proceeding from humour. *Harvey.*
HUMORIST, yù-m'ùr-ist, s. [humorista, Italian.]—1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.—2. One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*
HUMOROUS, yù-m'ùr-ùs, a. [from humour.]—1. Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison.*—2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*—3. Pleasant; jocular. *HUMOROUSLY*, yù-m'ùr-ùs-lé, ad. [from humorous.]—1. Merrily; jocosely. *Calamy.* *Swift.*—2. With caprice; with whim.
HUMOROUSNESS, yù-m'ùr-ùs-nèss, s. [from humorous.] Fickleness; capricious levity.
HUMORSOME, yù-m'ùr-sùm, a. [from humour.]—1. Peevish; petulant.—2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*
HUMORSOMELY, yù-m'ùr-sùm-lé, ad. [from humorous.] Peevishly; petulantly.
HUMOUR, yù-m'ùr, s. [humor, Latin.]—1. Moisture. *Ruy.*—2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body; phlegm, blood, cholera, and melancholy. *Milton.*—3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*—4. Present disposition. *Dryden.*—5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.—6. Dis-eased or morbid disposition. *Temple.*—7. Petulance; peevishness. *South.*—8. A trick; a practice. *Shaks.*—9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.
To HUMOUR, yù-m'ùr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance. *Shaks.*—2. To fit; to comply with. *Addison.*
HUMP, hùmp, s. [corrupted perhaps from bump.] A crooked back. *Tatler.*
HUMPBACK, hùmp'hák, s. [hump and back.] Crooked back; high shoulders. *Tatler.*
HUMPBACED, hùmp'hák, a. Having a crooked back.
To HUNCH, hùnsh, v. a. [busch, German.]—1. To strike or punch with the fists. *Arbuthnot.*—2. [Hocker, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*
HUNCHBACKED, hùnsh'hák, a. [hunch and back.] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*
HUNDRED, hùnd'rèd, or hùnd'dàrd, a. [hund, hundped, Saxon.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shaks.*
HUNDRED, hùnd'rèd, s.—1. A company or body consisting of an hundred. *Arbuthnot.*—2. [Hundredum, low Latin.] A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. *Bacon.*
HUNDREDTH, hùnd'rèdth, a. [hundrcoutegopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred.
HUNG, hùng, The preterite and part. pass. of hang. *Dryden.*
HUNGER, hùng'gùr, s. [hungrer, Saxon.]—1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Arbuthnot.*—2. Any violent desire. *Decay of Piety.*
To HUNGER, hùng'gùr, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*—2. To desire with great eagerness. *Milton.*
HUNGERBIT, hùng'gùr-bit, }
HUNGERBITTEN, hùng'gùr-bit-ten, } a.
 [hunger and bit.] Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*
HUNGERLY, hùng'gùr-lé, a. [from hunger.] Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shaks.*
HUNGERLY, hùng'gùr-lé, ad. [With keen appetite. *Shakspeare.*
HUNGERSTARVED, hùng'gùr-stàrvèd, a. [hun-

HUR

ger and starved.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*
HUNGERED, hùng'gùrd, a. [from hunger.] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*
HUNGRILY, hùng'gùr-lé, ad. [from hungry.] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*
HUNGRY, hùng'gùr, a. [from hunger.]—1. Feeling pain for want of food. *Locke.*—2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw than to impart; used of lands, or persons. *Mortimer.*
HUNKS, hùngks, s. [hunsurk, sordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser. *Addison.*
To HUNT, hùnt, v. a. [huntan, Saxon.]—1. To chase wild animals. *Addison.*—2. To pursue; to follow close. *Harvey.*—3. To search for. *Spenser.*—4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Addis.*
To HUNT, hùnt, v. n.—1. To follow the chase. *Shaks.*—2. To pursue or search. *Locke.*
HUNT, hùnt, s. [from the verb.]—1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*—2. A chase. *Shaks.*—3. Pursuit. *Shakspeare.*
HUNTER, hùnt'ùr, s. [from hunt.]—1. One who chases animals for pasture.—2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.
HUNTING, hùnt'ùg, s. [from hunt, v. n.] The diversion of the chase. *Sommerville.*
HUNTINGHORN, hùnt'ùng-hòrn, s. [hunting and horn.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.
HUNTRESS, hùnt'rèss, s. [from hunter.] A woman that follows the chase. *Broome.*
HUNTSMAN, hùntsmàn, s. [hunt and man.]—1. One who delights in the chase. *Waller.*—2. The servant whose business is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*
HUNTSMANSHIP, hùntsmàn-shíp, s. [from huntsman.] The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*
HURDLE, hùrd'l, s. [hýrdel, Saxon.] A texture of sties woven together; a crate. *Dryden.*
HURDLS, hùrdz, s. The refuse of hemp or flax.
To HURL, hùrl, v. a. [from houlit, to throw down, Islandick.]—1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To utter with vehemence; [hurler, French.] to make an howling or hideous noise. *Spenser.*—3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*
HURL, hùrl, s. [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*
HURLBAT, hùrl'bát, s. [hurl and bat.] Whirlbat.
HURLEK, hùrl'ùr, s. [from hurl.] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*
HURLWIND, hùrl'ùnd, s. [hurl and wind.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. *Sandys.*
HURLY, hùrl'è, }
HURLYBURLY, hùrl'è-hùrl'è, } s.
 Tumult; commotion; bustle. *Shaks.*
HURRICANE, hùrr'è-kàn, }
HURRICANO, hùrr'è-kà'nò, } a.
 [huracan, Spanish.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere. *Addis.*
To HURRY, hùrr'è, v. a. [heppan, to plunder, Saxon.] To hasten; to put into precipitation and confusion. *Pope.*
To HURRY, hùrr'è, v. n. To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*
HURRY, hùrr'è, s. [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addison.*
HURRYSKURRY, hùrr'è-skùr-rè, ad. [A word formed to express its own meaning.] Wildly. *Gray.*
HURST, hùrst, s. [hýrpt, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*
To HURT, hùrt, v. a. preter. I hurt; part. pass. I have hurt, [hýrpt, wounded, Saxon.]—1. To mischief; to harm. *Milton.*—2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Walton.*
HURT, hùrt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Harm; mischief. *Baker.*—2. Wound or bruise. *Hayward.*
HURTER, hùrt'ùr, s. [from hurt.] One that does harm.
HURTFUL, hùrt'fùl, a. [hurt and full.] Mischievous; pernicious. *F. gden.*
HURTFULLY, hùrt'fùl-lé, ad. [from hurtful.] Mischievously; perniciously.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

HURTFULNESS, hârt'fûl-nês, s. [from hurtful.] Mischiefousness; perniciousness.
 To **HURTLE**, hûrt'el, v. n. [hurter, French.] To skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shakspeare*.
 To **HURTLÉ**, hûrt'el, v. a. To move with violence or impetuosity. *Spenser*.
HURTLÉBERRY, hûrt'el-bêr-rê. s. [hiort, bar, Danish.] Bilberry; whortleberry.
HURTLÉSS, hûrt'lês, s. [from hurt.]—1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenser*.—2. Receiving no hurt.
HURTLÉSSLY, hûrt'lês-lê, ad. [from hurtless.] Without harm. *Sidney*.
HURTLÉSSNESS, hûrt'lês-nês, s. [from hurtless.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.
HUSBAND, hûz'bând, s. [hossband, master, Dan.]—1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke*.—2. The male of animals. *Dryden*.—3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit.—4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.
 To **HUSBAND**, hûz'bând, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To supply with an husband. *Shaks*.—2. To manage with frugality. *Shaks*.—3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon*.
HUSBANDLESS, hûz'bând-lês, a. [from husband.] Without an husband. *Shaks*.
HUSBANDLY, hûz'bând-lê, a. [from husband.] Frugal; thrifty. *Tusser*.
HUSBANDMAN, hûz'bând-mân, a. [husband and man.] One who works in tillage. *Braeme*.
HUSHANDRY, hûz'bând-rê, s. [from husband.]—1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.—2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. *Swift*.—3. Care of domestic affairs. *Shakspeare*.
HUSH, hûsh, interj. [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! *Shaks*.
HUSH, hûsh, a. [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. *Shakspeare*.
 To **HUSH**, hûsh, v. n. [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent. *Spenser*.
 To **HUSH**, hûsh, v. a. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease. *Osway*.
 To **HUSH** up, hûsh'âp, v. a. To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope*.
HUSHMONEY, hûsh'mân-ê, s. [hush and money.] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift*.
HUSK, hûsk, s. [huldsch, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits. *Bacon*.
 To **HUSK**, hûsk, v. a. [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.
HUSKED, hûsk'êd, a. [from husk.] Bearing an husk; covered with an husk.
HUSKY, hûsk'ê, a. [from husk.] Abounding in lusts. *Phillips*.
HUSSAR, hûz'zâr, s. [so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset.] A soldier in German cavalry; thence used by the French, and since by the English. *Burke*.
HUSSY, hûz'zê, s. [corrupted from housewife.] A sorry or bad woman. *Southern*.
HUSTINGS, hûst'ingz, s. [hustung, Saxon.]—1. A council; a court held.—2. The place where any election for a member of parliament is carrying on.
 To **HUSTLE**, hûst'el, v. a. [perhaps corrupted from hurtle.] To shake together.
HUSWIFE, hûz'zif, s. [corrupted from housewife.]—1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. *Shaks*.—2. An economist; a thrifty woman. *Shaks*.
 To **HUSWIFE**, hûz'zif, v. a. [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden*.
HUSWIFERY, hûz'zif-rê, s. [from housewife.]—1. Management good or bad. *Tusser*.—2. Management of rural business committed to women. *Tusser*.
HUT, hût, s. [hütte, Saxon; hute, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift*, *Thomson*.
HUTCH, hûtsch, s. [huceca, Saxon; huche, French.] A corn chest. *Mortimer*.
 To **HUTCH**, hûtsch, v. a. [from the noun.] To lay up in store. *Milton*.
 To **HUZZ**, hûz, v. n. To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA, hûz'zâ, interj. A shout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Estrange*.
 To **HUZZA**, hûz'zâ, v. n. [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation. *King*.
 To **HUZZA**, hûz'zâ, v. a. To receive or attend with acclamation.
HYACINTH, hî'â-sîn-th, s. [vaxiv@].—1. A flower.—2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lycuricus*. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill*.
HYACINTHINE, hî'â-sîn'thin, a. [vaxiv@]. Made of hyacinths.
HYADES, hî'â-dêz, }
HYADS, hî'âdz, }
 [vaxiv@] A watery constellation.
HYALINE, hî'â-lîn, a. [vaxiv@]. Glassy; crystalline. *Milton*.
HYBERNATION, hî'bêr'nâ-shôn, s. [from hibernare, Lat.] Period of winter. *Evclyn*.
HYBRIDOUS, hî'bûrê-dûs, a. [v@êz; hybrida, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species. *Ray*.
HYDRA/TIDES, hî-dât'ê-dêz, s. [from v@e]. Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropsical persons. *Quincy*.
HYDRA, hî'drâ, s. A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*. *Dryden*.
HYDRAGOGUES, hî'drâ-gôgz, s. [v@ap and αγω; hydragogu, French.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks. *Quincy*.
HYDRAULICAL, hî-drâw'el-kâl, }
HYDRAULICK, hî-drâw'elk, } a.
 [from hydraulicks.] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham*.
HYDRAULICKS, hî-drâw'elks, s. [v@æ, water, and αλω; a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
HYDROCELE, hî-drô-sêlê, s. [v@ρακηλη; hydrocele, French.] A watery rupture.
HYDROCEPHALUS, hî-drô-sêff'â-lûs, s. [v@ap και κεφαλη.] A dropsy in the head. *Arbuthnot*.
HYDROGRAPHER, hî-drôg'grâ-fûr, s. [v@ap and γεωγραφω.] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle*.
HYDROGRAPHICAL, hî-drô-grâf'ê-kâl, a. [from hydrography.] Relative to sea-charts.
HYDROGRAPHY, hî-drôg'grâ-fê, s. [v@ap and γεωγραφω.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
HYDROMANCY, hî-drô-mân-sê, s. [v@ap and μαντεια.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe*.
HYDROMEL, hî-drô-mêl, s. [v@ap and μελι.] Honey and water. *Arbuthnot*.
HYDROMETER, hî-drôm'mê-târ, s. [v@ap and μετρον.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.
HYDROMETRY, hî-drôm'mê-trê, s. [v@ap and μετρον.] The act of measuring the extent of water.
HYDROPHOBIA, hî-drô-fô-bê'â, s. [v@ροφοβια.] Dread of water. *Quincy*.
HYDROPICAL, hî-drôp'pê-kâl, }
HYDROPICK, hî-drôp'pik, } a.
 [v@ροπικος.] Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water. *Arbuthnot*.
HYDROSTATICAL, hî-drô-stât'ê-kâl, a. [v@ap and στατικη.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics. *Bentley*.
HYDROSTATICALLY, hî-drô-stât'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from hydrostatical.] According to hydrostatics. *Bentley*.
HYDROSTATICKS, hî-drô-stât'elks, s. [v@ap and στατικη; hydrostatic, French.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.
HYDROPICK, hî-drôp'pik, s. [v@ap]. Pungent of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot*.
HYDRUS, hî'drûs, s. [from v@ap, Gr.] A water-snake. *Milton*.
HYEMATIION, hî-ê-mâ-shôn, s. [from hyems, Lat.] Shelter from winter's cold. *Evclyn*.
HYEMS, hî'êms, s. [Lat.] Winter. *Shaks*.
HYEN, hî'ên, }
HYENA, hî-ênâ, } s.

HYP

HYS

-nd, ndve, ndr, ndr; -tde, tdt, bdl; -dl; -podnd; -thin, THid

[Hyene, French; hyæna, Latin.] An animal like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, hi-gróm'mè-târ, s. [υγρῶς and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

HYGROSCOPE, hi-grò-skòp-s, [υγρῶς and σκοπεῖν.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either. *Quincy.*

HYGROSCOPICK, hi-grò-skòp'plk, a. [from hygroscope.] Having affinity to water. *Adams.*

HYM, hîm, s. A species of dog. *Shaks.*

HYGROSTATICKS, hi-grò-stât-îks, s. [υγρῶς and στατικόν, Gr.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture. *Evclyn.*

HYMEN, hi'mèn, s. [υμνῶν].—1. The god of marriage.—2. The vaginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, hi-mè-nè'âl, } s.

HYMENE'AN, hi-mè-nè'ân, } s.

[υμνῶν@.] A marriage song. *Popc.*

HYMENE'AL, hi-mè-nè'âl, } a.

HYMENE'AN, hi-mè-nè'ân, } a.

HYMN, hîm, [hymne, French; υμν@.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

To **HYMN**, hîm, v. a. [υμνῶν.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

To **HYMN**, hîm, v. n. To sing songs of adoration. *Milton.*

HYMNICK, hîm'nik, a. [υμνῶς.] Relating to hymns.

To **HYP**, hip, v. a. [from hypochondriack.] To make melancholy; to dispirit. *Spectator.*

HYPALLAGE, hê-pâl'lâ-jè, s. [υπελλῶγῆ.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, hi'pâr, s. A hypercritick. *Prior.*

HYPARBOLA, hi-pèr'bò-lâ, s. [υπερ and βολῶν.] A section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. *Harris.*

HYPARBOLÉ, hi-pèr'bò-lè, s. [υπερβολῆ.] A figure in rhetoric, by which any thing is increased or decreased beyond the exact truth. *He was so gaudy, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him.* *Shaks.*

HYPARBOLICAL, hi-pèr-bò'lè-kâl, } a.

HYPARBOLICK, hi-pèr-bò'lè'îk, } a.

[from hyperbola.]—1. Belonging to the hyperbola. *Greiv.*—2. [From hyperbole.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*

HYPARBOLICALLY, hi-pèr-bò'lè-kâl-lè, ad. [from hyperbolical.]—1. In form of an hyperbole.—2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPARBOLIFORM, hi-pèr-bò'lè-fòr-m, a. [hyperbola and forma. Lat.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPARBOREAN, hi-pèr-bò-rè-ân, a. [hyperboreus, Latin.] Northern.

HYPARBRTICK, hi-pèr-krî'îk, s. [υπερ and κριτικός] A critical exact or copious beyond use or reason. *Dryden.*

HYPARBRTICAL, hi-pèr-krî'è-kâl, a. [from hypercritick.] Critical beyond use. *Swift.*

HYPARBRTICUM, hi-pèr'è-kâm, s. The botanical name for St. Joh's wort. But the *hypericum frutex* is a species of *Spiræa*.

HYPARBRTION, hi-pèr'rè-dò, s. [Latin.] The sun. *Shakspeare.*

HYPARBRTMETER, hi-pèr'mè-tûr, s. [υπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires. *Addison.*

HYPARBRTSARCO'SIS, hi-pèr-â-r-kò'sîs, s. [υπερ-σάρκασις.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh. *Wierman.*

HYPHEN, hi'fèn, s. [υφην.] A note of conjunction, as, *virtue, ever-loving.*

HYPHNOTICK, hip-nò't'îk, s. [υφνῶς.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPHON'DRES, hip-d-kònd'rèz, s. [υφονδρεῖον.] The two regions lying on each side of cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

HYPHONDRÏACAL, hip-pò-kònd-ri'â-kâl, } a.

HYPHONDRÏACK, hip-pò-kònd-ri'âk, } a.

[from hypochondres.]—1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*—2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*

HÏPOCIST, hip-d-sîst, s. [υποκίσις.] An inspissated juice in large flat masses, hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour when broken. An astringent medicine. *Hill.*

HÏPOCRISÏ, hê-pòk'krè-sè, s. [hypocresis, French; υποκρισις.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*

HÏPOCRÏTE, hip-pò-krî't, s. [υποκριτής.] A dissembler in morality or religion. *Philips.*

HÏPOCRÏTICAL, hip-pò-krî'îk-kâl, } a.

HÏPOCRÏTICK, hip-pò-krî'îk, } a.

[from hypocrite.] Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

HÏPOCRÏTICALLY, hip-pò-krî'îk-kâl-lè, ad. [from hypocritical.] With dissimulation; without sincerity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HÏPOGASTRÏCK, hip-d-gâ'strîk, a. [υπο and γαστήρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wierman.*

HÏPOGÏUM, hip-d-jè'âm, s. [υπο and γυμν.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HÏPOSTASÏS, hi-pòs'tâ-sîs, s. [υποστάσις.]—1. Distinct substance.—2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*

HÏPOSTATÏCAL, hi-pò-stâ'tè-kâl, a. [hypostaticus, Fr. from hypostasis.]—1. Constitutive; constituent as a distinct ingredient. *Boyle.*—2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HÏPOTENÏSE, hi-pòt'è-nûsè, s. [υποτίθησις.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subsense. *Locke.*

To **HÏPOTHECATE**, hi-pòt'è-kâte, v. a. Latin; hypotheca, a pledge or mortgage.] To pledge. *Blackstone.*

HÏPOTHE'SÏS, hip-pòt'è-sîs, or hi-pòt'è-sîs, s. [υποθέσις.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved. *South.*

HÏPOTHE'TÏCAL, hi-pò-t'è'tè-kâl, } a.

HÏPOTHE'TÏCK, hi-pò-t'è'tè'îk, } a.

[hypothétique, Fr. from hypothesis.] Including supposition; conditional. *Watts.*

HÏPOTHE'TÏCALLY, hi-pò-t'è'tè-kâl-lè, ad. [from hypothetical.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

HÏRST, } hîrst.

HÏRST, } hîrst.

HÏRST, } hîrst.

Are all from the Saxon hÏrre, a wood or grove. *Gibson.*

HÏSSOP, hîz'zâp, or hî'sâp, s. [hyssopus, Latin.] A plant. It hath been a great dispute whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Milton.*

HÏSTÏRÏCAL, hîs-tè'rè-kâl, } a.

HÏSTÏRÏCK, hîs-tè'rîk, } a.

[υστῆρικος.]—1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*—2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HÏSTÏRÏCKS, hîs-tè'rîks, s. [υστῆρικος.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant. *I* vowel has a long sound as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; or a short sound, as *in*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*, thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fall*, *neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*. *J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*.

I, i, pronoun personal, [ik, Gotlick; ic, Saxon.] *I*, gen. me; plural we, gen. us.—1. The pronoun of the first person, myself.—2. *I* is more than once, in *Shakespeare*, written for *ay*, or *yes*.

To JA'BBER, jâb'bâr, v. n. [gabberer, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter. *Swift*.

JA'BBERER, jâb'hâr-âr, s. [from jabber.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hud*.

JA'CENT, jâ'sênt, a. [jacens, Lat.] Lying at length. *Wotton*.

JACINTH, jâ-sîn'th, s. [for hyacinth, as Jerusalem for Hierusalem.]—1. The same with hyacinth.—2. A gem of a deep reddish-yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward*.

JACK, jâk, s. [Jaques, French.]—1. The diminutive of *John*. *Shaks*.—2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts*.—3. An engine which turns the spit. *Wilkins*.—4. A young pike. *Mort*.—5. [Jaque, French.] A coat of mail. *Hayward*.—6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden*.—7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley*.—8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal. *Bacon*.—9. The male of animals. *Arbutnot*.—10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth*.—11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth*.—12. A cunning fellow. *Cleveland*.

JACK Boots, jâk-bôôts', s. Boots which serve as armour.

JACK by the Hedge, jâk'bl-THê-hêdje, s. An herb. *Mortimer*.

JACK Pudding, jâk-pûd'ding, s. [jack and pudding.] A zany; a merry-andrew. *Guardian*.

JACK with a Lantern, jâk'with-â-lân'tân, s. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, jâk-â-lênt', s. A simple sheepish fellow. *Shaks*.

JACKAL, jâk-kâl', s. [chacal, French.] A small animal, supposed to start prey for the lion.

JA'CKANAPES, jâk'an-âps, s. [jack and ape.]—1. Monkey; an ape.—2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbutnot*.

JACKDAW, jâk'dâw, s. A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts*.

JACKET, jâk'it, s. [jacquet, French.]—1. A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser*.—2. To beat one's JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Estrange*.

JA'COB'S Ladder, jâ'kûbz-lâd-dâr, s. The same with Greek valerian; an herb.

JACOB'S Staff, jâ-kûbz-stâf', s.—1. A pilgrim's staff.—2. Staff concealing a dagger.—3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JA'COBINE, jâk'ô-bin, s. A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITATION, jâk-tê-tâ'shûn, s. [jaetito, Lat.]—1. Tossing; motion; restlessness. *Harvey*.—2. Act of boasting.

JACULATION, jâk-ô-lâ'shûn, s. [jaculatio, Latin.] The act of throwing missile weapons. *Milton*.

JADE, jâde, s.—1. A horse of no spirit; a tired horse; a worthless nag.—2. A jerry woman. *Swift*.

JADE, jâde, s. A species of the Jasper.

To JADE, jâde, v. s. [from the noun.]—1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. *Shaks*.—2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shaks*.—3. To em-

ploy in vile office. *Shaks*.—4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shaks*.

To JADE, jâde, v. n. To lose spirit; to sink. *South*.

JA'DISH, jâ'dish, a. [from jade.]—1. Vicious; bad, as an horse. *Southern*.—2. Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Estrange*.

To JAGG, jâg, v. a. [gagaw, slits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. *Watts*.

JAGG, jâg, s. [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray*.

JA'GGY, jâ'ggê, a. [from jagg.] Uneven; denticulated. *Addison*.

JA'GGEDNESS, jâ'ggêd-nês, s. [from jagged.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAIL, jâle, s. [geole, French.] A goal; a prison.

JA'ILBIRD, jâle'bîrd, s. [jail and bird.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER, jâ'îâr, s. [from jail.] The keeper of a prison. *Sidney*.

JAKES, jâkes, s. A house of office. *Swift*.

JA'LAP, jâ'lâp, s. [jalap, French; jalapium, low Latin.] A firm and solid root, of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain. It is an excellent purgative where serious humours are to be evacuated. *Hill*.

JAM, jâm, s. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, jâm, s. [jambe, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon*.

IA'MBICK, i-âm'bik, s. [iambicus, Latin.] Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately. *Dryden*.

IA'MBICK, i-âm'bik, a. [from the noun.] Consisting of a long and short syllable. *Pope*.

To JA'NGLE, jâng'gl, v. n. [jangler, French.] To alternate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

To JA'NGLE, jâng'gl, v. a. To make to speak untemperately. *Prior*.

JA'NGLER, jâng'gl-âr, s. [from jangle.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'NZARY, jân'zâr-ê, s. [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king. *Waller*.

JA'NNOCK, jân'nâk, s. Oat bread.

JA'NTY, jân'tê, a. [gentil, French.] Showy; fluttering. *Spectator*.

JA'NUARY, jân'nû-âr-ê, s. [Januarius, Lat.] The first month of the year. *Peacham*.

JAPAN, jâ-pân', s. [from Japan in Asia.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPA'N, jâ-pân', v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift*.—2. To black shoes. A low phrase. *Gay*.

JAPA'NNER, jâ-pân'nûr, s. [from japan.]—1. One skilled in Japan work.—2. A shoemaker. *Pope*.

To JAR, jâr, v. n.—1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.—2. To clash or sound untemperately. *Roscombe*.—3. To strike; to interfere; to act in opposition. *Dryden*.—4. To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser*.

JAR, jâr, s. [from the verb.]—1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Holder*.—2. Clash; discord; debate. *Spenser*.—3. A state in which a door unlatched may strike the post.—4. [Giarmo, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

JARDES, jâr'dês, s. [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Farrier's Dict*.

JA'RGON, jâr'gûn, s. [jargon, French.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bramhall*.

JA'RGONELLE, jâr-gôn-êll', s. A species of pear.

JA'SHAWK, jâs'bâwk, s. A young hawk. *Ainsworth*.

JA'SMINE, jâz'mîn, s. [jasmine, Fr.] A flower.

JA'SMINE Persian, jâz'mîn, s. A plant.

JA'SPER, jâ'spâr, s. [jaspe, Fr. iaspis, Latin.] A hard stone of a beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill*.

IATROLYPTICK, i-â-trô-lyp'tik, a. [iatroleptique, French; ιατρικὸν ἀλειψω.] That which cures by anointing.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòdànd;—thiu, THis.

To JA'VEL, or Jable, jáv'vll, v. a. To benuire; to soil over with dirt.

JA'VEL, jáv'vll, s. [perhaps from the verb.] A paltry fellow.

JA'VELIN, jáv'vln, s. [javeline, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. Addison.

JA'UNDICE, ján'dis, s. [jaunisse, jaune, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood, and makes their look yellow. Quincy.

JA'UNDICED, ján'dist, a. [from jaundice.] Infected with the jaundice. Pope.

To JAUNT, jánt, v. n. [jaunter, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

JAUNT, jánt, s. [from the verb.] Ramble, flight; excursion. Milton.

JAUNTINESS, jánt'è-nès, s. [from jaunty.] Airiness; flutter; gencelessness. Addison.

JAW, jáw, s. [joue, a cheek, French.]—1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Walton. Grew.—2. The mouth. Rowe.

JAY, já, s. A bird.

JAZEL, jáz'èl, s. A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE, ise, s. [ij, Saxon; eys, Dutch.]—1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold. Locke.—2. Concreted sugar.—3. To break the ICE. To make the first opening to any attempt. Peacham. Hudibras.

To ICE, ise, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.—2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE, is'è'hòuse, s. [ice and house.] A house in which ice is repositel.

ICHNEUMON, ik-nù'mòn, s. [ichneumon.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ik-nù'mòn-flì, s. A sort of fly. Derham.

ICHO'GRAPHY, ik-nòg'grá-fè, s. [ichn' and γραφή.] The ground plot. Mason.

ICHOR, í'kòr, s. [ichor.] A thin watery humour. like acrum. Quincy.

ICHO'ROUS, í'kòr-ús, a. [from ichor.] Sanious; thin; undigest-d. Harvey.

ICHTHY'LOGY, ik-thè-òp'ò-jè, s. [ichth' and λογία.] The doctrine of the nature of fish. Brown.

ICHTHY'PHAGY, ik-thè-òp'á-jè, s. [ichth' and φαγή.] Diet of fish.

ICICLE, í'sik-kl, s. [from ice.] A shoot of ice hanging down. Woodward.

ICINESS, í'sè-nès, s. [from icy.] The state of generating ice.

ICON, í'kòn, s. [εικων.] A picture or representation. Hakeuill.

ICONOCLAST, í-kò'n'ò-klást, s. [εικονοκλαστή.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, í-kò'n'òp'ò-jè, s. [iconologie, French. εικων and λογία.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

IC'TERICAL, ik-tèr'è-kál, a. [icterus, Latin.]—1. Afflicted with the jaundice. Floyer.—2. Good against the jaundice.

ICY, í'sè, a. [from ice.]—1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty. Pope.—2. Cold; free from passion, Shakspere.—3. Frigid; backward. Shakspere.

ID, Ide, Contracted for I would.

IDEA, í-dé'á, s. [ιδέα.] Mental image. Dryden.

IDEAL, í-dé'ál, s. [from idea.] Mental; intellectual. Cheyne.

IDEALLY, í-dé'ál-è, s. [from ideal.] Intellectually; mentally. Brown.

IDENTICAL, í-dèn'tè-kál, } a.

IDENTICK, í-dèn'tik, } a.

[identique, Fr.] The same; implying the same thing. Tillotson.

To IDENTIFY, í-dèn'tò-í, v. a. To ascertain the identity of. Blackstone.

IDENTITY, í-dèn'tè-è, s. [identitas, school Lat.] Sameness; not diversity. Prior.

IDES, idz, s. [idus, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in othvrs four days.

IDIOCRACY, íd-è-òk'krá-sè, s. [ιδιocracy and κρασις.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATIC, íd-è-ò-krá'tè-kál, a. [from idio-cracy.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, íd'è-ò-sè, s. [ιδιωσις.] Wanting understanding.

IDIOM, íd'è-ò-m, s. [ιδιωμα.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect. Dryden.

IDIOMATICAL, íd-è-ò-má'tè-kál, } a.

IDIOMATICK, íd-è-ò-má'tik, } a.

[from idiom.] Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological. Spectator.

IDIO'PATHY, íd-è-òp'á-thè, s. [ιδιopathy and παθος.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. Quincy.

IDOSY'NCRASY, íd-è-ò-sin'krá-sè, s. [ιδοςyncrv and κρasiς.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. Quincy.

ID'IDOT, íd'è-òt, s. [ιδιωτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. Sandys.

ID'IDOTISM, íd'è-òt-izm, s. [ιδιωτισμος.]—1. Peculiarity of expression. Hale.—2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE, ídl, a. [ýdol, Saxon.]—1. Lazy; averse from labour. Bull.—2. Not busy; at leisure. Shaks.—3. Unactive; not employed. Addison.—4. Useless; vain; ineffectual. Dryden.—5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good. Shaks.—6. Trifling; of no importance. Hooker.

To IDLE, ídl, v. n. To lose time in laziness and inactivity. Prior.

IDLEHEADED, ídl'hèd-èd, a. [idle and head.] Foolish; unreasonable. Carver.

IDLENESS, ídl-nès, s. [from idle.]—1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour. South.—2. Absence of employment. Sidney.—3. Omission of business. Shaks.—4. Unimportance; lightness.—5. Inefficacy; uselessness.—6. Barrenness; worthlessness.—7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment.

IDLER, ídl-úr, s. [from idle.] A lazy person; sluggard. Raleigh.

IDLY, ídl, ad. [from idle.]—1. Lazily; without employment. Shaks.—2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner. Prior.—3. Carelessly; without attention. Prior.—4. Ineffectually; vainly. Hooker.

IDOL, ídl, s. [ιδωλος; idolum, Latin.]—1. An image worshipped as God. Mac.—2. A counterfeit. Zech.—3. An image. Dryden.—4. A representation. Spenser.—5. One loved or honoured to adoration. Denham.

IDO'LATER, í-dò'lá-túr, s. [idolatra, Latin.] One who pays divine homage to images; one who worships for God that which is not God. Bentley.

IDO'LATRESS, í-dò'lá-tè-s, s. [from idolater.] A female who worships idols. Milton.

To IDO'LATRIZE, í-dò'lá-trize, v. n. [from idolater.] To worship idols. Swift.

IDO'LATROUS, í-dò'lá-trús, s. [from idolater.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry. Peucham.

IDO'LATROUSLY, í-dò'lá-trús-è, ad. [from idolatrous.] In an idolatrous manner. Hooker.

IDO'LATRY, í-dò'lá-trè, s. [idolatria, Latin.] The worship of images. South.

IDOLISM, í-dòl-izm, s. [from idol.] The worship of idols. Milton.

IDOLIST, ídl-íst, s. [from idol.] A worshipper of images. Milton.

To IDOLIZE, ídòlize, v. a. [from idol.] To love or reverence to adoration. Denham.

IDONEOUS, íd'ò-nè-ús, a. [idoneus, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient. Boyle.

IDYL, ídl, s. [ιδυλλιον.] A small short poem.

I. E. for id est, or that is. Id-èst.

JE'ALOUS, jè'l'ús, a. [jaloux, French.]—1. Suspicious in love. Dryden.—2. Emulous; full of competition. Dryden.—3. Zealously cautious against

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plo;—

dishonour.—4. Suspiciously vigilant. *Clarendon*.—5. Suspiciously careful. *Swift*.—6. Suspiciously fearful. *Swift*.

JE'ALOUSLY, jê'l'ûs-lê, ad. [from jealous.] Suspiciously; emulously.

JE'ALOUSNESS, jê'l'ûs-nês, s. [from jealous.] The state of being jealous. *King Charles*.

JE'ALOUSY, jê'l'ûs-t, s. [jealousie, French.]—1. Suspicion in love. *Dryden*.—2. Suspicious fear. *Clarendon*.—3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, jêér, v. n. To scoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert Taylor*.

To JEER, jêér, v. a. To treat with scoffs. *Hemell*.

JEER, jêér, a. [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout. *Swift*.

JÉ'ERER, jêér'râr, s. [from jeer.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JÉ'ERINGLY, jêér'ing-lê, ad. [from jeering.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Derham*.

JÉ'GGET, jêg'gît, s. A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth*.

JEJU'NE, jê-jôdn', a. [jejunus, Latin.]—1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon*.—2. Hungry; not saturated. *Brown*.—3. Dry; unaffectionate. *Boyle*.

JEJUNENESS, jê-jôdn'nês, s. [from jejune.]—1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon*.—2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JÉ'LLIED, jê'l'îd, a. Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. *Cleaveland*.

JÉ'LLY, jê'l'î, s. [gelatinum, Latin.] See GELLY.—1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. *Shaks*.—2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar. *Pope*.

JÉ'NNETTING, jên'nê-ting, s. [corrupted from Juncting.] A species of apple soon ripe. *Mortimer*.

JÉ'NNET, jên'nît, s. [See GENNET.] A Spanish horse. *Prior*.

To JE'OPARD, jêp'pârd, v. a. To hazard; to put in danger. *Mac*.

JE'OPARDOUS, jêp'pâr-dûs, { a. [from jeopardy.] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY, jêp'pâr-dê, s. [jeu perdu, French.] Hazard; danger; peril. *Bacon*.

To JERK, jêrk, v. a. [zæccecan, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash.

To JERK, jêrk, v. n. To strike up. *Dryden*.

JERK, jêrk, s. [from the verb.]—1. A smart quick lash. *Dryden*.—2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or startles. *Ben Jonson*.

JÉ'RKIN, jêr'kîn, s. [zærcelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; A short coat. *South*.

JÉ'RKIN, jêr'kîn, s. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth*.

JÉ'RSEY, jêr'sê, s. [from the island of Jersey, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JÉ'RUSALEM, Artichokes, jê-rôô'sâ-lêm-âr-tê-tshôkes, s. Sunflowers, of which they are a species. *Mortimer*.

JESS, jês, s. [gæete, French.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JÉ'SSAMINE, jês'sâ-mîo, s. [See JASSMINE.] A fragrant flower. *Spenser*.

To JEST, jêst, v. n. [gæsticulator, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions; to act or speak not seriously. *Shaks*.

JEST, jêst, s. [from the verb.]—1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; not earnest. *Tillotson*.—2. The object of jests; laughing-stock. *Shaks*.—3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned; not real. *Crew*.

JÉ'STER, jês'târ, s. [from jest.]—1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Shakspeare*.—2. One given to sarcasm. *Swift*.—3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenser*.

JET, jêt, s. [zaxat, Saxon, gâgates, Latin.]—1. Jet is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour; having a grain resembling that of wood. *Hill*.—2. [Jet, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water. *Blackmore*.

To JET, jêt, v. n. [jetter, French.]—1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shaks*.—2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shaks*.—3. To jolt; to be shaken. *Wiseman*.

JÉ'TSAM, jê'tsâm, }
JET'SON, jê'tsôn, } s.

[jetter, French.] Goods 'which having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore. *Bailey*.

JÉ'TTY, jê'ttê, a. [from [jet.]—1. Made of jet.—2. Black as jet. *Brown*.

JÉ'WEL, jê'wêl, s. [joyaux, French; jewelen, Dut.] 1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. *South*.—2. A precious stone; a gem. *Pope*.—3. A name of fondness. *Shaks*.

JÉ'WEL-HOUSE, or Office, jê'wêl-hôuse, s. The place where the regal ornaments are repositied.

JÉ'WELLER, jê'wêl-âr, s. [from jewel.] One who trafficks in precious stones. *Boyle*.

JÉ'WS-EARS, jûzê'éêrz, s. [from its resemblance of the human ear. *Skinner*.] A fungus, tough and thin; naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two-thirds of its length in breadth. People cure sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill*.

JÉ'WS-MALLOW, jûzê'mâl'ô, s. [corchorus, Lat.] An herb.

JÉ'WS-STONE, jûzê'stône, s. The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, ohlong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering. *Hill*.

JÉ'WS-HARP, jûzê'hârp, s. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

IF, î, conjunction, [zif, Saxon.]—1. Suppose that; allowing that. *Hooker*.—2. Whether or no; *I know not if I may speak*. *Prior*.—3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that. *Boyle*.

IGNÉOUS, îg'nê-ûs, a. [igneus, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville*.

IGNI'POTENT, îg-ô'îp'pô-tênt, a. [ignis, and potens, Latin.] Presiding over fire. *Pope*.

IGNIS FATUUS, îg'nîs-fât shû-ûs, s. [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

To IGNITE, îg-nî-tê, v. a. [from ignis, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Crew*.

IGNITION, îg-nîsh'ûn, s. [ignition, French.] The act of kindling or setting on fire. *Boyle*.

IGNITIBLE, îg-nî-tê-bl, a. [from ignite.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. *Brown*.

IGNIVOMOUS, îg-nîv'ô-mûs, a. [ignivomus, Latin.] Vomiting fire. *Derham*.

IGNO'BLE, îg-nô-bl, a. [ignobilis, Latin.]—1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden*.—2. Worthless; not deserving honour.

IGNO'BLY, îg-nô-blê, ad. [from ignoble.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably. *Dryden*.

IGNOMINIOUS, îg-nô-mîn'yûs, a. [ignominieus, French; ignominiosus, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, îg-nô-mîn'yûs-lê, ad. [from ignominious.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully. *South*.

IGNOMINY, îg-nô-mîn-ê, s. [ignominia, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame. *Milton*.

IGNORA'MIUS, îg-nô-râ'mûs, s. [Latin.]—1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest imparcelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment; call inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered. *Coael*.—2. A foolish fellow; a vain unstructed pretender. *South*.

IGNORANCE, îg-nô-rânse, s. [ignorantia, Fr.] 1. Want of knowledge; unskillfulness.—2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural. *Common Prayer*.

IGNORANT, îg-nô-rânt, a. [ignorans, Latin.]—1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; unstructed.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tdb, báll;—òll;—pòand;—thin, THis.

Shaks.—2. Unknown; undiscovered. *Shaks.*—3. Without knowledge of some particular.—4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*—5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shaks.*
I'GNORANT, ig'nò-ránt, s. One untaught, unlettered, un instructed. *Deutlam.*
I'GNORANTLY, ig'nò-ránt-lé, ad. [from ignorant.] Without knowledge; unskillfully; without information. *Dryden.*
 To **IGNORE**, ig'nòr'e, v. a. [from ignorer, Fr.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.*
IGNOSCIBLE, ig'nòs'sé-bl, a. [ignoscibilis, Lat.] Capable of pardon.
JIG, jig, s. [giga, Italian.] A light careless dance, or tune. *Spenser. Pope.*
 To **JIG**, jig, v. n. [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. *Locke.*
JIGMAKER, jig'mà-kùr, s. [jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shaks.*
JIGGUMBOB, jig'gùm-bòb, s. [a cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*
JILT, jilt, s. [perhaps from gillet, or gillot, the diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name for woman.]—1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.*—2. A name of contempt for a woman.
 To **JILT**, jilt, v. a. [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.
 To **JYNGLE**, jing'gl, v. n. To clink; to sound correspondently. *Shaks.*
JYNGLE, jing'gl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Correspondent sound. *Dryden.*—2. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*
ILE, ile, s. [aisle, French.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. *Pope.*
ILE, ile, s. [aisle, French.] An ear of corn.
ILLEUS, il'é-ús, s. [Latin.] The twisting of the guts. *Arbutnot.*
ILEX, il'éks, s. [Latin.] The scarlet oak.
ILIAC, il'é-ák, a. [iliacus, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*
ILIAC Passion, il'é-ák-pàsh-ún, s. A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted.
ILK, ilk, ad. [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; also. It is still retained in Scotland: *ilk* one of you, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as *Mackintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.
IL, il, Before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.
ILL, il, a. [contracted from EVIL.]—1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. *Bacon.*—2. Sick; disordered; not in health. *Temple.*
ILL, il, s.—1. Wickedness. *Bacon.*—2. Misfortune; misery. *Pate.*
ILL, il, ad.—1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.—2. Not easily. *Milton.*
ILL, il, Substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.
ILLACHRYMABLE, il-làk'kré-mà-bl, a. [illachrymabilis, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dirt.*
ILLAPSE, il-làpse'. s. [illapsus, Latin.]—1. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*—2. Sudden attack; casual coming. *Thomson.*
 To **ILLAQUEATE**, il-làk'wé-áte, v. a. [from illaqueo, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare. *More.*
ILLAQUEATION, il-làk'wé-á'shún, s. [from illaqueate.]—1. The act of catching or ensnaring.—2. A snare; any thing to catch.
ILLATION, il-là'shún, s. [illatio, Latin.] Inference; conclusion from premises. *Locke.*
ILLATIVE, il-là-tiv, a. [illatus, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *Watts.*
ILLAUDABLE, il-làw'dà-bl, a. [illudabilis, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. *Milton.*
ILLAUDABLY, il-làw'dà-blé, ad. [from illaudabile.] Unworthy; without deserving praise.
ILLEGAL, il-lé-gál, a. [in and legalis, Latin.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGALITY, il-lé-gál'ié-té, s. [from illegal.] Contrary to law. *Clarendon.*
ILLEGALLY, il-lé-gál-lé, ad. [from illegal.] In a manner contrary to law.
ILLEGIBLE, il-lé-jé-bl, a. [in and legibilis, from lego, Latin.] What cannot be read. *Hovel.*
ILLEGITIMACY, il-lé-jit'é-má-sé, s. [from illegitimate.] State of bastardy.
ILLEGITIMATE, il-lé-jit'é-máte, a. [in and legitimus, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleveland.*
ILLEGITIMATELY, il-lé-jit'é-máte-lé, ad. [from illegitimate.] Not in wedlock.
ILLEGITIMATION, il-lé-jit'é-má'shún, s. [from illegitimate.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.
ILLEVABLE, il-lév'é-á-bl, a. [lever, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*
ILL-FATED, il-lá'téd, a. [from ill and fate.] Unfortunate.
ILLFAVOURED, il-fá'vúrd, a. Deformed.
ILLFAVOUREDLY, il-fá'vúrd-lé, ad. With deformity.
ILLFAVOUREDNESS, il-fá'vúrd-nés, s. Deformity.
ILLIBERAL, il-il'b'é-rál, a. [iliberális, Lat.]—1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *K. Charles.*—2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Woodward.*
ILLIBERALLY, il-il'b'é-rál-lé, s. [from illiberal.] Parsimony; niggardliness. *Bacon.*
ILLIBERALLY, il-il'b'é-tálé, ad. [from illiberal.] Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*
ILLYCIT, il-il'sít, a. [illicitus, Latin; illicite, Fr.] Unlawful.
 To **ILLIGHTEN**, il-il'tn, v. n. [in and lighten.] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*
ILLIMITABLE, il-il'm'é-tá-bl, a. [in and limes, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.
ILLIMITABLY, il-il'm'é-tá-blé, ad. [from illimitable.] Without susceptibility of bounds.
ILLIMITED, il-il'm'té-d, a. [illimité, French.] Unbounded; interminable.
ILLIMITEDNESS, il-il'm'té-d-nés, s. [from illimited.] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*
ILLITERACY, il-il'tér-á-sé, s. Illiterateness, want of learning.
ILLITERATE, il-il'tér-á-é, a. [illiteratus, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*
ILLITERATENESS, il-il'tér-át-nés, s. [from illiterate.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.
ILLITERATURE, il-il'tér-á-túre, s. [in and literature.] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*
ILLNESS, il'nés, s. [from ill.]—1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*—2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Atterbury.*—3. Wickedness. *Shaks.*
ILLNATURE, il-ná'tshúre, s. [ill and nature.] Habitual malevolence. *South.*
ILLNATURED, il-ná'tshúrd, a. [from ill-nature.]—1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous. *South.*—2. Untractable; not yielding to culture.
ILLNATUREDLY, il-ná'tshúrd-lé, ad. [from ill-natured.] In a peevish, froward manner.
ILLNATUREDNESS, il-ná'tshúrd-nés, s. [from illnatured.] Want of kindly disposition.
ILLOGICAL, il-lòd'jé-kál, a. [in and logical.]—1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Walton.*—2. Contrary to the rules of reason. *Decay of Piety.*
ILLOGICALLY, il-lòd'jé-kál-lé, ad. [from illogical.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.
 To **ILLUDE**, il-lúde', v. a. [illudo, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*
 To **ILLUME**, il-lúme', v. a. [illuminer, Fr.]—1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shaks.*—2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*
 To **ILLUMINE**, il-lú'mín, v. a. [illuminer, Fr.]—1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milton.*—2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*
 To **ILLUMINATE**, il-lú'mé-náte, v. a. [illuminer

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plin;—

French.]—1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Spenser*.—2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.—3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys*.—4. To adorn books with pictures or initial letters of various colours.—5. To illustrate. *Watts*.

ILLUMINATION, ðl-ù-mê-nâ-shûn, s. [illumination, Latin].—1. The act of supplying with light.—2. That which gives light. *Raleigh*.—3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.—4. Brightness; splendour. *Felton*.—5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Hooker*.

ILLUMINATIVE, ðl-ù-mê-nâ-tiv, a. [illumination, Fr. from illuminate.] Having the power to give light. *Digby*

ILLUMINATOR, ðl-ù-mê-nâ-tûr, s. [from illuminate].—1. One who gives light.—2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton*.

ILLUSION, ðl-ù-zhûn, s. [illusio, Latin.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error. *Shaks*.

ILLUSIVE, ðl-ù-siv, a. [from illusus, Latin.] Deceiving by false show. *Blackmore*.

ILLUSORY, ðl-ù-sûr-ê, a. [illusoire, French.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke*.

TO ILLUSTRATE, ðl-ùs-trâte, v. a. [illustro, Lat.].—1. To brighten with light.—2. To brighten with honour. *Milton*.—3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, ðl-ùs-trâ-shûn, s. [from illustrate.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L'Estrange*.

ILLUSTRATIVE, ðl-ùs-trâ-tiv, a. [from illustrate.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown*.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, ðl-ùs-trâ-tiv-lê, ad. [from illustrative.] By way of explanation. *Brown*.

ILLUSTRIOUS, ðl-ùs-trê-ûs, a. [illustris, Lat.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South*.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, ðl-ùs-trê-ûs-lê, ad. [from illustrious.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently. *Pope*.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, ðl-ùs-trê-ûs-nêss, s. [from illustrious.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M, ðme. Contracted from *I em*.

I'M, ðme. Is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.

I'MAGE, ðm-â-mîdje, s. [image, French; imago, Lat.].—1. Any corporeal representation; generally a statue; a picture. *South*.—2. An idol; a false god.—3. A copy; representation; likeness. *Shaks*.—4. Semblance; show; appearance. *Shaks*.—5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind. *Watts*.

TO I'MAGE, ðm-â-mîlje, v. a. [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden*.

I'MAGERY, ðm-â-mî-jêr-ê, s. [from image.].—1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues. *Spenser*.—2. Show; appearance. *Prior*. *Rogers*.—3. Copies of the fancy; ideas; imaginary phantasms. *Aberbury*.—4. Representations in writing. *Dryden*.

IMAGINABLE, ð-mâ-ðj-în-â-bl, a. [imaginable, French.] Possible to be conceived. *Tillotson*.

IMAGINANT, ð-mâ-ðj-în-â-nt, a. [imaginant, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon*.

IMAGINARY, ð-mâ-ðj-în-â-ê, a. [imaginaire, French.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Raleigh*.

IMAGINATION, ð-mâ-ðj-în-â-shûn, s. [imaginatio, Latin].—1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others. *Dennis*.—2. Conception; image of the mind; idea. *Sidney*.—3. Contrivance; scheme. *Lament*.

IMAGINATIVE, ð-mâ-ðj-în-â-tiv, a. [imaginatif, French; from imagine.] Fantastic; full of imagination. *Bacon*. *Taylor*.

TO I'MAGINE, ð-mâ-ðj-în, v. a. [imaginer, French.].—1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke*.—2. To scheme; to contrive. *Psalms*.

IMAGINER, ð-mâ-ðj-în-âr, s. [from imagine.] One who forms ideas. *Bacon*.

TO IMBATHE, ðm-bâ-thê. To bathe all over. *Milton*.

IMBECILE, ðm-bê-s'îl, or ðm-bê-sê-ðj, a. [imbecilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

TO IMBECILE, ðm-bê-s'îl, v. a. To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expenses. *Taylor*.

IMBECILITY, ðm-bê-s'îl-tê-tê, s. [imbecilité, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. *Hooker*. *Woodward*.

TO IMBIBE, ðm-bl-be, v. a. [imbibo, Latin].—1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift*.—2. To admit into the mind. *Watts*.—3. To drench; to soak. *Newton*.

IMBIBER, ðm-bî-bûr, s. [from imbibe.] That which drinks or sucks. *Arbutnot*.

IMBIBITION, ðm-bê-blsh'ân, s. [imbibition, French; from imbibe.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Bacon*. *Boyle*.

TO IMBITTER, ðm-bî-tûr, v. a. [from bitter.].—1. To make bitter.—2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison*.—3. To exasperate.

TO IMBODY, ðm-bô-ðj-ê, v. a. [from body.].—1. To condense to a body.—2. To invest with matter. *Dryden*.—3. To bring together into one mass or company. *Shaks*.—4. To inclose. *Improper*. *Woodward*.

TO IMBODY, ðm-bô-ðj-ê, v. n. To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton*. *Locke*.

TO IMBOIL, ðm-bô-ðj, v. n. [from boil.] To exultate; to effervesce. *Spenser*.

TO IMBOLDEN, ðm-bô-ðj-ân, v. a. [from bold.] To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakspeare*.

TO IMBOSOM, ðm-bô-ðj-ûm, v. a. [from bosom.].—1. To hold on the bosom; to cover loudly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton*.—2. To admit to the heart, or affection. *Sidney*.

TO IMBOUND, ðm-bô-ðj-ân, v. a. [from bound.] To enclose; to shut in. *Shaks*.

TO IMBOW, ðm-bô-ðj, v. a. [from bow.] To arch; to vault. *Milton*.

IMBOWMENT, ðm-bô-ðj-ân-ment, s. [from imbow.] Arch; vault. *Bacon*.

TO IMBOWER, ðm-bô-ðj-âr, v. a. [from bower.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson*.

TO IMBRANGLE, ðm-brâ-ðj-â-ðj, v. a. To entangle. A low word. *Hudibras*.

IMBRICATED, ðm-brê-kâ-tê-ðj, a. [from imbrex, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ðm-brê-kâ-shûn, s. [imbrex, Lat.] Concave indenture. *Derham*.

TO IMBROWN, ðm-brô-ðj, v. a. [from brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton*. *Pope*.

TO IMBRUE, ðm-brû-ðj, v. a. [from in and brue.].—1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. *Clarissa*.—2. To pour; to emit moisture. *Obsolete*. *Spenser*.

TO IMBRUTE, ðm-brû-tê, v. a. [from brute.] To degrade to brutality. *Milton*.

TO IMBRUTE, ðm-brû-tê, v. n. To sink down to brutality. *Milton*.

TO IMBUË, ðm-bû-ðj, v. a. [imbuo, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Digby*. *Boyle*. *Woodward*.

TO IMBURSE, ðm-bûrs-ê, v. a. [bourse, French.] To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, ðm-ê-tâ-bîl'ê-tê, s. [imitabilitas, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris*.

IMITABLE, ðm-ê-tâ-bl, a. [imitabilis, Latin.].—1. Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh*.—2. Possible to be imitated. *Aberbury*.

TO IMITATE, ðm-ê-tâ-tê, v. a. [imito, Latin.].—1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble. *Cowley*.—2. To counterfeit. *Dryden*.—3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ðm-ê-tâ-shûn, s. [imitatio, Latin.].—1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble. *Dryden*.—2. That which is offered as a copy.—3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign. *Dryden*.

IMITATIVE, ðm-ê-tâ-tiv, a. [imitativus, Latin.] Inclined to copy. *Dryden*.

ud, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, búll;—ól;—póánd;—thin, THis.

IMITATOR, im-é-tá-tár, s. [Latin; imitator, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden*.

IMMA'CU'LA TE, im-má-kú-lá-te, a. [immaculatus, Latin.]—1. Spotted; clear; undefiled. *Bacon*.—2. Pure; simple. *Improper. Shaks.*

To IMMA'NA'CLE, im-mán-ná-kál, v. a. [from manacle.] To fetter; to confine. *Milton*.

IMMA'NE, im-máne', a. [immians, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT, im-má-nent, a. [in and maneo, Lat.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal. *South*.

IMMANIFEST, im-mán-né-lést, a. [in and manifest.] Not manifest; not plain. *Brown*.

IMMANITY, im-mán-né-té, s. [immanitas, Lat.] Barbarity; savageness. *Shaks.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, im-már-sés-sé-bl, a. [in and marcesco, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, im-már-shál, a. [in and martial.] Not warlike. *Chapman*.

To IMMA'SK, im-másk, v. a. [in and mask.] To cover; to disguise. *Shaks.*

IMMATER'IAL, im-má-té-ré-ál, a. [immateriel, French.]—1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker*.—2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relaxation.

IMMATER'IAL'LY, im-má-té-ré-ál-é, s. [from immaterial.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter. *Watts*.

IMMATER'IAL'LY, im-má-té-ré-ál-é, ad. [from immaterial.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATER'IALIZED, im-má-té-ré-ál-íz-d, a. [from in and materia, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville*.

IMMATER'IALNESS, im-má-té-ré-ál-nés, s. [from immaterial.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATER'IAL'TE, im-má-té-ré-áte, a. [in and materia, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon*.

IMMATURE, im-má-túre', a. [immaturus, Lat.]—1. Not ripe.—2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion. *Dryden*.—3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Taylor*.

IMMATURE'LY, im-má-túre-lé, ad. [from immature.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURE'NESS, im-má-túre-nés, } s.
IMMATURE'ITY, im-má-túre-té, }
[from immature.] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Glanville*.

IMMEAB'ILITY, im-mé-á-bíl'é-té, s. [immeabilis, Latin.] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot*.

IMMEASURABLE, im-mézh'á-rá-bl, a. [in and measure.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker*.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mézh'á-rá-blé, ad. [from immeasurable.] Immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMECHANICAL, im-mé-kán'úé-kál, a. [in and mechanical.] Not according to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne*.

IMMED'IA'CY, im-mé-dé-á-sé, or im-mé-jé-á-sé, s. [from immediate.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. *Shakspeare*.

IMMED'IA TE, im-mé-dé-át, a. [immediat, Fr. in and medius, Latin.]—1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them. *Burnet*.—2. Not acting by second causes. *Abbot*.—3. Instant; present with regard to time. *Prior*.

IMMED'IA TE'LY, im-mé-dé-át-lé, ad. [from immediate.]—1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. *South*.—2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay. *Shaks.*

IMMED'IA TENE'NESS, im-mé-dé-át-nés, s. [from immediate.]—1. Present with regard to time.—2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMED'ICABLE, im-mé-dé-ká-bl, a. [immediabilis, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton*.

IMMEMORABLE, im-mém'mó-rá-bl, a. [immemorabilis, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, im-mém'mó-ré-ál, a. [immemorial,

French.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale*.

IMMENSE, im-ménse', a. [immense, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Crew*.

IMMENSE'LY, im-ménse-lé, ad. [from immense.] Infinitely; without measure. *Bentley*.

IMMENSE'ITY, im-mén-sé-té, s. [immensité, Fr.] Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Blackmore*.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-mén-sú-rá-bíl'é-té, s. [from immensurable.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mén'sú-rá-bl, a. [in and mensurabilis, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE, im-mérdje, v. a. [immergo, Lat.] To put under water.

IMMERIT, im-mér'ít, s. [immerito, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. *Suckling*.

IMMERSE, im-mérse', a. [immersus, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

To IMMERSE, im-mérse', v. a. [immersus, Lat.]—1. To put under water.—2. To sink or cover deep. *Woodward*.—3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Atterbury*.

IMMERSION, im-mér'shún, s. [immersio, Latin.]—1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. *Addison*.—2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.—3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect. *Atterbury*.

IMMETHODICAL, im-mé-thód'é-kál, a. [in and methodic.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method. *Addison*.

IMMETHODICALLY, im-mé-thód'é-kál, ad. [from immethodical.] Without method.

IMMINENCE, im-mé-nénse, s. [from imminent.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shaks.*

IMMINENT, im-mé-nént, a. [imminent, French; imminens, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening.

To IMMINGLE, im-míng'gl, v. a. [in and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to mix.

IMMUNITION, im-mú-nísh'ún, s. [from immuio, Latin.] Diminution; decrease. *Ray*.

IMMIGRA'TION, im-mé-grá'shún, s. The act of coming into another country. *J. Warton*.

IMMISCI'ABILITY, im-míss-é-bíl'é-té, s. [from immiscible.] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCI'BLE, im-míss-é-bl, a. [in and miscible.] Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, im-mísh'ún, s. [immissio, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, im-mít', v. n. [immitto, Latin.] To send in.

IMMITIGABLE, im-mít'í-gá-bl, a. Not to be mitigated. *Harris*.

To IMMI'X, im-míks', v. a. [in and mix.] To mingle.

IMMI'XABLE, im-míks'á-bl, a. [in and mix.] Impossible to be mingled. *Witkins*.

IMMOB'ILITY, im-mó-bíl'é-té, s. [immobilité, French.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot*.

IMMODERATE, im-mó-dér-át, a. [immoderatus, Latin.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray*.

IMMODERATE'LY, im-mó-dér-át-lé, ad. [from immoderate.] In an excessive degree. *Burnet*.

IMMODERATION, im-mó-dér-át'shún, s. [immoderation, French.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST, im-mó-dést, a. [in and modest.]—1. Wanting shame; wanting decency or chastity. *Shaks*.—2. Unchaste; impure. *Dryden*.—3. Obscene. *Shaks*.—4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTY, im-mó-dés-té, s. [immodestie, Fr.] Want of purity or delicacy. *Pope*.

To IMMOLA'TE, im-mó-lá-te, v. a. [immolo, Lat.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle*.

IMMOLA'TION, im-mó-lá'shún, s. immolation, French.]—1. The act of sacrificing. *Brown*.—2. A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Pity*.

IMP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

IMMORMENT, ïm-mô'ment, a. [in and moment.] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shaks.*
IMMORRAL, ïm-môr'âl, a. [in and moral.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.
IMMORALITY, ïm-mô-râl'ê-tê, s. [from immoral.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*
IMMORTAL, ïm-môr'tal, a. [immortalis, Lat.]-1. Exempt from death; never to die. *Abbot.*-2. Never ending; perpetual. *Shaks.*
IMMORTALITY, ïm-môr-tâl'ê-tê, s. [from immortal.] Exemption from death; life never to end.
To IMMORTALIZE, ïm-môr-tâl-ize, v. a. [immortaliser, French.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*
To IMMORTALIZE, ïm-môr-tâl-ize, v. n. To become immortal. *Pope.*
IMMORTALLY, ïm-môr'tâl'ê, ad. [from immortal.] With exemption from death; without end.
IMMOVABLE, ïm-môv'â-bl, a. [in and movable.] -1. Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.*-2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.*-3. Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*
IMMOVABLY, ïm-môv'â-blê, ad. [from immovable.] In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*
IMMUNITY, ïm-mûn'ê-tê, s. [immunite, Fr.]-1. Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.*-2. Privilege; exemption. *Spratt.*-3. Freedom. *Dryden.*
To IMMURE, ïm-mûrê', v. a. [in and murus, Lat. emmur, old French.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up. *Wotton.*
IMMURE, ïm-mûrê', s. [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure. *Shaks.*
IMMUSICAL, ïm-mûz'ê-kâl, a. [in and musical.] Unmusical; inharmonious. *Brown.*
IMMUTABILITY, ïm-mû-tâ-bil'ê-tê, s. [immutabilitas, Latin.] Exemption from change; invariableness.
IMMUTABLE, ïm-mû'tâ-bl, a. [immutabilis, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Dryden.*
IMMUTABLY, ïm-mû'tâ-blê, ad. [from immutable.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.
IMP, ïmp, s. [imp, Welsh.]-1. A son; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*-2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. *Swift.*
To IMP, ïmp, v. a. [impio, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge by any thing adseitious. *Cleveland.*
To IMPACT, ïm-pâkt', v. a. [impactus, Latin.] To drive close or hard. *Woolward.*
To IMPAINT, ïm-pân't', v. a. [in and paint.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use. *Shaks.*
To IMPAIR, ïm-pâre', v. a. [empir, Fr.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Pope.*
To IMPAIR, ïm-pâre', v. n. To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*
IMPAIR, ïm-pâre', s. [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. *Brown.*
IMPAIRER, ïm-pâre'âr, s. What impairs. *Warburton.*
IMPAIRMENT, ïm-pâre'ment, s. [from impair.] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*
IMPALPABLE, ïm-pâl'pâ-bl, a. [impalpable, Fr. in and palpable.] Not to be perceived by touch; an impalpable powder is that in which no roughness is perceived by the touch. *Boyle.*
To IMPARADISE, ïm-pâr'â-dîse, v. a. [imparadise, Italian.] To put in a state resembling paradise. *Donne.*
IMPARITY, ïm-pâr'ê-tê, s. [imparitas, Lat.]-1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*-2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.*
To IMPARK, ïm-pârk', v. a. [in and park.] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.
To IMPART, ïm-pâr't', v. a. [impartior, Latin.]-1. To grant; to give. *Dryden.*-2. To communicate. *Shaks.*
IMPARTIAL, ïm-pâr'shâl, a. [impartial, Fr.] Equitable; free from regard or party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*
IMPARTIALITY, ïm-pâr-shê-âl'ê-tê, s. [impartialité, French.] Equitableness; justice. *South.*
IMPARTIALLY, ïm-pâr'shâl'ê, ad. [from impar-

IMP

tiâl.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest. *South.*
IMPARTIBLE, ïm-pâr't'ê-bl, a. [impartible, Fr.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. *Dryden.*
IMPARTMENT, ïm-pâr't'ment, s. The act of imparting. *Shaks.*
IMPASSABLE, ïm-pâs'sâ-bl, a. [in and passable.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*
IMPASSIBILITY, ïm-pâs'sê-bil'ê-tê, s. [impassibilité, Fr.] Exemption from suffering.
IMPASSIBLE, ïm-pâs'sê-bl, a. [impassible, Fr. in and passio, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes. *Hammond.*
IMPASSIBLENESS, ïm-pâs'sê-bl'ê-nêss, s. [from impassible.] Impassibility; exemption from pain; exemption from external impression. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPASSIONED, ïm-pâsh'shând, a. [in and passio.] Seized with passion. *Milton.*
IMPASSIVE, ïm-pâs'siv, a. [in and passive.] Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Pope.*
IMPASTED, ïm-pâst'êd, a. [in and paste.] Covered as with paste. *Shaks.*
IMPATIENCE, ïm-pâ'shênsê, s. [impatience, Fr.]-1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shaks.*-2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.-3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.
IMPATIENT, ïm-pâ'shênt, a. [impatient, Fr.]-1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.-2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.-3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Taylor.*-4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*
IMPATIENTLY, ïm-pâ'shênt-lê, ad. [from impatient.]-1. Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*-2. Eagerly; with great desire.
To IMPATRONIZE, ïm-pâ'trôn-ize, v. a. [impatroniser, French; in and patronize.] To gain to one's self the power of any seignior. This word is not used. *Bacon.*
To IMPAWN, ïm-pâwn', v. a. [in and pawn.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shaks.*
To IMPEACH, ïm-pêêtsh', v. a. [empêcher, Fr.]-1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.*-2. To accuse by public authority. *Addison.*
IMPEACH, ïm-pêêtsh', s. [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment. *Shaks.*
IMPEACHABLE, ïm-pêêtsh'â-bl, a. [from impeach.] Accusable; chargeable. *Græv.*
IMPEACHER, ïm-pêêtsh'âr, s. [from impeach.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
IMPEACHMENT, ïm-pêêtsh'ment, s. [from impeach.]-1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. *Spenser.*-2. Publick accusation; charge preferred.
To IMPEARL, ïm-pêrl', v. a. [in and pearl.]-1. To form in resemblance of pearls. *Milton.*-2. To decorate as with pearls. *Dryden.*
IMPECCABILITY, ïm-pêk-kâ-bil'ê-tê, s. [impeccabilité, Fr.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*
IMPECCABLE, ïm-pêk-kâ-bl, a. [impeccable, Fr.] Exempt from possibility of sin. *Hammond.*
To IMPED, ïm-pêdê', v. a. [impedio, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPEDEMENT, ïm-pêdê'ment, s. [impedimentum, Latin.] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obstruction; opposition. *Hooker.*
To IMPEL, ïm-pêl', v. a. [impello, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on. *Pope.*
IMPELLENT, ïm-pêl'lent, s. [impellens, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *Glanville.*
To IMPEND, ïm-pënd', v. n. [impendo, Latin.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly. *Smalbridge.*
IMPENDENT, ïm-pënd'ent, a. [impendens, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. *Hale.*

IMPEN'DENCE, *Im-pên'dênse*, s. [from impendens.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, *Im-pên-ê-trâ-bil'ê-tê*, s. [impénétrabilité, French.]—1. Quality of not being pierceable. *Newton*.—2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, *Im-pên-ê-trâ-bl*, a. [impénétrable, Fr.]—1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden*.—2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.—3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.—4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, *Im-pên-ê-trâ-blê*, ad. [from impénétrable.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Pope*.

IMPENITENCE, *Im-pên-ê-tênse*, } s.
IMPENITENCY, *Im-pên-ê-tên-sê*, }
[impénitence, Fr.] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers*.

IMPENITENT, *Im-pên-ê-tênt*, a. [impénitent, Fr. in and penitent.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hammond*.

IMPENITENTLY, *Im-pên-ê-tênt-lê*, ad. [from impénitent.] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hammond*.

IMPENNOUS, *Im-pên-nûs*, a. [in and penna, Latin.] Wanting wings. *Brown*.

IMPERATE, *Im-pê-râ-te*, a. [imperatus, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind. *South*. *Hale*.

IMPERATIVE, *Im-pê-râ-tiv*, a. [imperatîf, Fr. imperativus, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command. *Clarke*.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, *Im-pê-rêp-tê-bl*, a. [imperceptible, Fr.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived. *Addison*.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *Im-pê-rêp-tê-bl-nês*, s. [from imperceptible.] The quality of eluding observation. *Hale*.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, *Im-pê-rêp-tê-blê*, ad. [from imperceptible.] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison*.

IMPERFECT, *Im-pê-rêkt*, a. [imperfectus, Latin.]—1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. *Boyle*. *Locke*.—2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, *Im-pê-rêk'tshûn*, s. [imperfectio, Fr. from imperfect.] Defect; failure; fault; whether physical or moral. *Addison*.

IMPERFECTLY, *Im-pê-rêkt-lê*, ad. [from imperfect.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney*. *Locke*.

IMPERFORABLE, *Im-pê-rô-râ-bl*, a. [in and perforo, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, *Im-pê-rô-râ-te*, a. [in and perforatus, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp*.

IMPERIAL, *Im-pê-rê-âl*, a. [imperial, Fr.]—1. Royal; possessing royalty. *Shaks*.—2. Retaking royalty; marking sovereignty. *Shaks*.—3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden*.

IMPERIALIST, *Im-pê-rê-âl-ist*, s. [from imperial.] One that belongs to an emperor. *Knolles*.

IMPERIL, *Im-pê-ril*, v. a. [from perîl.] To endanger.

IMPERIOUS, *Im-pê-rê-ûs*, a. [imperioux, Fr.]—1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. *Locke*.—2. Powerful; audacious; overbearing. *Tillotson*.

IMPERIOUSLY, *Im-pê-rê-ûs-lê*, ad. [from imperious.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority. *Garth*.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *Im-pê-rê-ûs-nês*, s. [from imperious.]—1. Authority; air of command. *Stidney*.—2. Arrogance of command. *Locke*.

IMPERISHABLE, *Im-pê-rîsh-â-bl*, a. [imperissabile, Fr.] Not to be destroyed. *Milton*.

IMPERSONAL, *Im-pê-r'sôn-âl*, a. [impersonalis, Latin.] Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY, *Im-pê-r'sôn-âl-lê*, ad. [from impersonal.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONATED, *Im-pê-r'sôn-â-têd*, part. a. Made persons of. *T. Warton*.

IMPERSONABLE, *Im-pê-r'swâ-zê-bl*, [in and persuasibilis, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion. *Decay of Piety*.

IMPERTINENCE, *Im-pê-r-tênse*, }
IMPERTINENCY, *Im-pê-r-tên-sê*, } s.
[impertinence, French.]—1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon*.—2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shaks*.—3. Troublesomeness; intrusion. *Wotton*.—4. Trifle, thing of no value. *Evelyn*.

IMPERTINENT, *Im-pê-r-tên-t*, a. [impertinent, Fr. in and pertinens, Latin.]—1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotson*.—2. Important; intrusive; meddling.—3. Foolish; trifling.

IMPERTINENTLY, *Im-pê-r-tên-t-lê*, ad. [from impertinent.]—1. Without relation to the present matter.—2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

IMPERVIOUS, *Im-pê-r'vê-ûs*, a. [impervius, Latin.] Unpassable; impenetrable. *Boyle*.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, *Im-pê-r'vê-ûs-nês*, s. [from impervius.] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTURBABILITY, *Im-pê-r'trân-sê-bil'ê-tê*, s. [in and pertanse, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through. *Hale*.

IMPETIGINOUS, *Im-pê-tîg'jê-nûs*, a. [from impetigo, Lat.] Scabby; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE, *Im-pê-trâ-bl*, a. [impetrabilis, from impetro, Lat.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

IMPETRATE, *Im-pê-râ-te*, v. a. [impetro, Latin.] To obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATION, *Im-pê-trâ'shûn*, s. [impetratio, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty. *Taylor*.

IMPETUOSITY, *Im-pê-tsh-ô-ôs-ê-tê*, s. [from impetuosus.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Clarendon*.

IMPETUOUS, *Im-pê-tsh-û-ûs*, a. [impetueux, Fr. from impetus, Latin.]—1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior*.—2. Vehement; passionate. *Rowe*.

IMPETUOUSLY, *Im-pê-tsh-û-ûs-lê*, ad. [from impetuosus.] Violently; vehemently. *Addison*.

IMPETUOUSNESS, *Im-pê-tsh-û-ûs-nês*, s. [from impetuosus.] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety*.

IMPETUUS, *Im-pê-tsh-ûs*, s. [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley*.

IMPICTURED, *Im-pîk-tûr'd*, a. [from picture.] Painted. *Spenser*.

IMPIERCIBLE, *Im-pê-r'sâ-bl*, s. [in and pierce.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenser*.

IMPIETAS, *Im-pî-ê-tê*, s. [impicitas, Latin.]—1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shaks*.—2. Any act of wickedness; expression of irreligion.

TO IMPIGNORATE, *Im-pîg'nô-râ-te*, v. a. To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, *Im-pîg'nô-râ'shûn*, s. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

TO IMPINGE, *Im-pîj-ê*, v. n. [impingo, Lat.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *Newton*.

TO IMPINGUATE, *Im-pîng'gwâ-te*, v. a. [in and pinguis, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon*.

IMPIOUS, *Im-pî-ûs*, a. [impius, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes*.

IMPIOUSLY, *Im-pî-ûs-lê*, ad. [from impious.] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville*.

IMPLACABILITY, *Im-plâ-kâ-bil'ê-tê*, s. [from implacabile.] Incurableness; irconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, *Im-plâ-kâ-bl*, a. [implacabilis, Lat.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Addison*.

IMPLACABLY, *Im-plâ-kâ-blê*, ad. [from implacabile.] With malice not to be pacified; inexorable.

TO IMPLANT, *Im-plânt*, v. a. [in and planto, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft. *Stidney*. *Ray*. *Locke*.

IMPLANTATION, *Im-plânt-â'shûn*, s. [implantatio, French; from iuplanti.] The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, îm-plâw'zê-bl, a. [in and plausible.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, îm-plê-mênt, s. [implementum, Lat.]-1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. *Hooker*.-2. Tools; instrument of manufacture. *Brown*.-3. Vessel of a kitchen.

IMPLETION, îm-piê-shûn, s. [impleo, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown*.

IMPLEX, îm-plêks, a. [implexus, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator*.

To **IMPLICATE**, îm-piê-kâte, v. n. [impliçare, Lat.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve. *Boyle*.

IMPLICATION, îm-piê-kâ-shûn, s. [implicatio, Latin.]-1. Involvement; entanglement. *Boyle*.-2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated. *Ashtiff*.

IMPLICIT, îm-pliç'it-a, [implicitus, Latin.]-1. Entangled; involved; complicated.-2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. *Southbridge*.-3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. *Denham*.

IMPLICITLY, îm-pliç'it-lê, ad. [from implicit.]-1. By inference comprised though not expressed. *Bentley*.-2. By connexion with something else; dependently.-3. With unreserved confidence or obedience. *Rogers*.

IMPLORE, îm-plô're, v. a. [implo, Lat.]-1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.-2. To ask; to beg. *Shaks*.

IMPLORE, îm-plô're, s. [from the verb.] The act of begging. *Spenser*.

IMPLORES, îm-plô'rê, s. [from implore.] Solicitor.

IMPLUMED, îm-plûm'd, a. [implumis, Latin.] Without feathers. *Diet*.

IMPLUMOUS, îm-plû'm'ûs, a. [Lat. implumis.] Implumed, unfeathered, naked of feathers. *Johnson*.

To **IMPLY**, îm-pliç, v. a. [impliço, Latin.]-1. To involve; to cover; to entangle. *Spenser*.-2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Dryden*.

To **IMPOISON**, îm-pô'z'n, v. a. [empoisonner, Fr.]-1. To corrupt with poison. *Shaks*.-2. To kill with poison. *Shaks*.

IMPOLEARILY, îm-pô'lâr-ê-lê, ad. [in and polar.] Not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLITENESS, îm-pô-lit-ê-nês, s. Want of politeness. *Chesterfield*.

IMPOLITICAL, îm-pô-lit'ê-kâl, } a.
IMPOLITICK, îm-pô-lit'ê-tik, } a.
 [in and political.] Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast. *Hooker*.

IMPOLITICALLY, îm-pô-lit'ê-kâl-ê, } ad.
IMPOLITICKEY, îm-pô-lit'ê-tik-ê, } ad.
 [in and political.] Without art or forecast.

IMPONDEROUS, îm-pôn'dêr-ûs, a. [in and ponderous.] Void of perceptible weight. *Eron*.

To **IMPOOR**, îm-pô'ôr, v. a. To make poor. *W. Browne*.

IMPOSSIBILITY, îm-pô-nôs-sê-bi-lê, s. [in and porous.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon*.

IMPOROUS, îm-pô'rûs, a. [in and porous.] Without pores; free from vacancies or interstices.

To **IMPORT**, îm-pôrt, v. a. [importo, Latin.]-1. To carry into any country from abroad.-2. To import; to infer. *Hooker*. *Bacon*.-3. To produce in consequence. *Shaks*.-4. [Importer, French.] To be of moment.

IMPORT, îm-pôrt, s. [from the verb.]-1. Importance; moment; consequence.-2. Tendency. *Boyle*.-3. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPORTABLE, îm-pôrt-â-bl, a. [in and portable.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser*.

IMPORTANCE, îm-pôrt-âns, or îm-pôrt-âns, s. [French.]-1. Thing imported or implied. *Shaks*.-2. Matter; subject. *Shaks*.-3. Consequence; moment. *Shaks*.-4. Importunity. *Shaks*.

IMPORANT, îm-pôrt-ânt, or îm-pôrt-ânt, a. [important, French.]-1. Momentous; weighty; of

great consequence. *Wotton*.-2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.-3. Importunate. *Shaks*.

IMPORTATION, îm-pôrt-â-shûn, s. [from import.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison*.

IMPORTER, îm-pôrt-âr, s. [from import.] One that brings in from abroad. *Saift*.

IMPORTLESS, îm-pôrt-lês, a. [from import.] Of no moment or consequence. *Shaks*.

IMPORTUNACY, îm-pôrt-û-nâ-çê, s. The act of importuning. *Shaks*.

IMPORTUNATE, îm-pôrt-û-shû-nâte, a. [importunus, Lat.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Southbridge*.

IMPORTUNATELY, îm-pôrt-û-shû-nât-lê, ad. [from importunate.] With incessant solicitations; pertinaciously. *Dapp*.

IMPORTUNATENESS, îm-pôrt-û-shû-nât-nês, s. [from importunate.] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney*.

To **IMPORTUNE**, îm-pôrt-û-nê, v. a. [importunus, Lat.]-1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.-2. To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift*.

IMPORTUNE, îm-pôrt-û-nê, a. [importunus, Lat.]-1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon*.-2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond*.-3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton*.

IMPORTUNELY, îm-pôrt-û-nê-lê, a. [from importune.]-1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser*.-2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson*.

IMPORTUNITY, îm-pôrt-û-nê-tê, s. [importunitas, Latin.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles*.

To **IMPOSE**, îm-pôzê, v. a. [imposer, French.]-1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Shaks*.-2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Walker*.-3. To fix; to impute. *Brown*.-4. To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden*.-5. To IMPOSE on. To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke*.-6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPOSE, îm-pôzê, s. [from the verb.] Command; injunction. *Shaks*.

IMPOSEABLE, îm-pôz-ê-bl, a. [from impose.] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond*.

IMPOSER, îm-pôz-ê-r, s. [from impose.] One who enjoins. *Walten*.

IMPOSITION, îm-pô-zh'ûn, s. [imposition, Fr.]-1. The act of laying any thing on another.-2. The act of giving a note of distinction.-3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.-4. Constraint; oppression. *Watts*.-5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPOSSIBLE, îm-pôz-ê-bl, a. [impossible, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, îm-pôz-ê-bi-lê, s. [impossibilitate, Fr.]-1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Whitgift*. *Rogers*.-2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley*.

IMPOST, îm-pôst, s. [impost, French.] A tax; a toll; custom paid. *Bacon*.

IMPOSTS, îm-pôst's, s. [imposte, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth*.

To **IMPOSTHUMATE**, îm-pôst-tshû-mâte, v. n. [from imposthume.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Arbutnot*.

To **IMPOSTHUMATE**, îm-pôst-tshû-mâte, v. a. To afflict with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety*.

IMPOSTHUMATION, îm-pôst-tshû-mâ-shûn, s. [from imposthume.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, îm-pôst-tshû-mê, s. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey*.

IMPOSTOR, îm-pô-târ, s. [imposteur, French.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South*.

IMPOSTURE, îm-pôst-tshûrê, s. [impostura, Lat.] Cheat.

IMPOTENCE, îm-pô-tênsê, } s.
IMPOTENCY, îm-pô-têns-ê, } s.
 [impotentia, Lat.]-1. Want of power; inability;

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôônd;—tân, Tllis.

imbecility; weakness. *Bentley*.—2. Ungovernableness of passion.—3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope*.

IMPOTENT, îm'pô-tênt, a. [impotens, Latin.]—1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker*.—2. Disabled by nature or disease. *Shaks*.—3. Without power of restraint. *Dryden*.—4. Without power of propagation. *Talfer*.

IMPOTENT, îm'pô-tênt, s. [from the adj.] One that languishes under a disease. *Shaks*.

IMPOTENTLY, îm'pô-tênt-lê, ad. [from impotent.] Without power. *Pope*.

To IMPOUND, îm-pôund', v. a. [in and pound.]—1. To enclose in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon*.—2. To shut up in a pinfold. *Dryden*.

IMPRAC'TICABILITY, îm-prâk'tê-kâ-bil'ê-tê, s. Impracticableness; impossibility; the state of being not feasible.

IMPRAC'TICABLE, îm-prâk'tê-kâ-bl, a. [impracticable, French.]—1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers*.—2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rote*.

IMPRAC'TICABLENESS, îm-prâk'tê-kâ-bl-nêš, s. [from impracticable.] Impossibility. *Swift*.

To IMPRECAE, îm-prê-kâe, v. a. [imprecator, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION, îm-prê-kâ'shûn, s. [imprecatio, Latin.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished. *King Charles*.

IMPRECATORY, îm-prê-kâ-tûr'ê, a. [from imprecate.] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN, îm-prê-ne', v. a. [in and prægno, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter of quality. *Milton*.

IMPREGNABLE, îm-prê-gnâ-bl, a. [impreuable, French.]—1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.—2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, îm-prê-gnâ-blê, ad. [from impreuable.] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility. *Sandys*.

To IMPREGNATE, îm-prê-gnâte, v. a. [in and prægno, Latin.]—1. To fill with young, to make prolific.—2. [Impregner, French.] To fill; to saturate. *Decey of Piety*.

IMPREGNATION, îm-prê-gnâ'shûn, s. [from impregnate.]—1. The act of making prolific; fecundation. *Bacon*.—2. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham*.—3. Saturation. *Ainsworth*.

IMPREJUDICATE, îm-prê-jôd'ê-kâte, a. [in præ, and judico, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown*.

IMPREPARATION, îm-prê-pâ-râ'shûn, s. [in and præparation.] Unpreparedness, want of preparation. *Hooker*.

To IMPRESS, îm-prêš', v. a. [impressum, Latin.]—1. To print by pressure, or stamp. *Derham*.—2. To fix deep. *Watts*.—3. To force into military service. *Clarendon*.

IMPRESS, îm'prêš, s. [from the verb.]—1. Mark made by pressure. *Woodworth*.—2. Effects upon another substance. *Glencville*.—3. Mark of distinction; stamp. *South*.—4. Device; motto. *Milton*.—5. Act of forcing into service. *Shaks*.

IMPRESSION, îm-prêš'ân, s. [impressio, Latin.]—1. The act of pressing one body upon another. *Locke*.—2. Mark made by pressure; stamp. *Shaks*.—3. Image fixed in the mind. *Swift*.—4. Operation; influence. *Clarendon*.—5. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing. *Dryden*.—6. Effect of an attack. *Watson*.

IMPRESSIBLE, îm-prêš'ê-bl, a. [in and pressum, Latin.] What may be impressed. *Bacon*.

IMPRESSURE, îm-prêš'ûre, s. [from impress.] The mark made by pressure; the dent; the impression. *Shaks*.

To IMPRINT, îm-prînt', v. a. [imprimer, French.]—1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.—2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.—3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke*.

To IMPRISON, îm-prîz'n, v. a. [emprisonner, French, in and prison.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Donne*.

IMPRISONMENT, îm-prîz'n-mênt, s. [empri-

sonnement, French.] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. *Watts*.

IMPROBABILITY, îm-prôb-â-bil'ê-tê, s. [from improbabile.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, îm-prôb'â-bl, a. [improbable, Fr.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addison*.

IMPROBABLY, îm-prôb'â-blê, ad. [from improbabile.]—1. Without likelihood.—2. In a manner not to be approved. *Obsolete*. *Boyle*.

To IMPROBATE, îm-prô-bâte, v. a. [in and probato, Latin.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth*.

IMPROBATION, îm-prô-bâ'shûn, s. [improbatio, Latin.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth*.

IMPROBITY, îm-prôb'ê-tê, s. [improbitas, Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness. *Hooker*.

To IMPROLIFICATE, îm-prô-îp'ê-kâte, v. a. [in and prolificus.] To impregnate; to fecundate.

IMPROMPTU, îm-prô'm'û, s. [French.] A short extemporaneous composition. *Shenstone*.

IMPROPER, îm-prôp'ûr, a. [impropre, Fr. improprieus, Latin.]—1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet*.—2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.—3. Not just; not accurate. *Dryden*.

IMPROPERLY, îm-prôp'ûr-lê, ad. [from improper.]—1. Not fitly; incongruously.—2. Not justly; not accurately. *Dryden*.

To IMPROPRIATE, îm-prô-prô-âte, v. a. [in and proprius, Lat.]—1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself. *Bacon*.—2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of monks. *Spelman*.

IMPROPRIATION, îm-prô-prô-â'shûn, s. [from impropriate.] An impropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is, when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house. *Ayliffe*.

IMPROPRIATOR, îm-prô-prô-â'tûr, s. [from impropriate.] A layman that has possession of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe*.

IMPROPRIETY, îm-prô-prê-tê, s. [from improprieus, Lat.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness. *Brown*. *Swift*.

IMPROSPEROUS, îm-prôs-pûr'ûš, a. [in and prosperus.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, îm-prôs-pûr'ûš-lê, ad. [from improspereus.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle*.

IMPROSPEROUSNESS, îm-prôs-pûr'ûš-nêš, s. [from improspereus.] Ill fortune. *Whole duty of Man*.

IMPROVABLE, îm-prôd'vâ-bl, a. [from improve.] Capable of being advanced from a bad to a good, or from a good to a better state. *Greav*.

IMPROVABLENESS, îm-prôd'vâ-bl-nêš, s. [from improvable.] Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, îm-prôd'vâ-blê, ad. [from improvable.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE, îm-prôdv', v. a. [in and probus, Quasi probum facere.]—1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *Pope*.—2. To disprove. *Whitgife*.

To IMPROVE, îm-prôdv', v. n. To advance in goodness. *Atterbury*.

IMPROVEMENT, îm-prôdv'mênt, s. [from improve.]—1. Melioration; advancement from good to better. *Tillotson*.—2. Act of improving. *Addison*.—3. Progress from good to better. *Addison*.—4. Instruction; edification. *South*.—5. Effect of melioration. *South*.

IMPROVER, îm-prôdv'ûr, s. [from improve.]—1. One that makes himself or any thing else better. *Clarendon*. *Pope*.—2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer*.

IMPROVIDED, îm-prô-îvdêd, a. [improvisus, Latin.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Spenser*.

IMPROVIDENCE, îm-prôv'ê-dênsê, s. [from im-provident.] Want of forethought; want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, îm-prôv'ê-dênt, a. [improvidus, Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon*.

IMPROVIDENTLY, îm-prôv'ê-dênt-lê, ad. [from improvident.] Without forethought; without care. *Donne*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

IMPROV'ISION, ïm-prô-vîzh'ân, s. [in and provision.] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE, ïm-prô'dênsê, s. [imprudence, French; imprudentia, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest. *King Charles.*

IMPRUDEN T, ïm-prô'dênt, a. [imprudent, Fr. imprudens, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. *Tillotson.*

IMPUDENCE, ïm-pû-dênsê, } s.

IMPUDENCY, ïm-pû-dên-sê, } s.

[Impudence, Fr. impudentia, Lat.] Shamelessness; inmodesty. *Shaks. K. Charles.*

IMPUDENT, ïm-pû-dênt, a. [impudent, Fr. impudens, Lat.] Shameless; wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, ïm-pû-dênt-lê, ad. [from impudent.] Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys.*

To IMPUGN, ïm-pû-gnê, v. a. [impugnere, Fr. impugno, Lat.] To attack; to assault. *South.*

IMPUGNER, ïm-pû-gnêr, s. [from impugn.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPULSANCE, ïm-pû-l'sânse, s. [French.] Impotence; inability; feebleness. *Bacon.*

IMPULSE, ïm-pûlse, s. [impulsus, Latin.]—1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.*—2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. *Locke.*—3. Hostile impression. *Frier.*

IMPULSION, ïm-pû-l'shân, s. [impulsion, Fr.]—1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.*—2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPULSIVE, ïm-pû-l'sîv, a. [impulsif, French.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *South.*

IMPUNITY, ïm-pû-nê-tê, s. [impunitê, French.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Davies.*

IMPURE, ïm-pûre, a. [impurus, Latin.]—1. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy. *Doane.*—2. Unchaste. *Addison.*—3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; gross.

IMPURELY, ïm-pûrê-lê, ad. [from impure.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS, ïm-pû-rê-nêss, } s.

IMPURIFY, ïm-pû-rê-tê, } s.

[Impuritas, Latin; from impure.]—1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness. *Atterbury.*—2. Act of unchastity.—3. Feculent admixture. *Arbutnot.*

To IMPURPLE, ïm-pû-rpl, v. a. [empurple, Fr. from purple.] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPURTABLE, ïm-pû-râ-bl, a. [from impute.]—1. Chargeable upon any one. *South.*—2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ainsworth.*

IMPURTABLENESS, ïm-pû-râ-bl-nêss, s. [from imputable.] The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION, ïm-pû-tâ'shân, s. [imputation, Fr. from impute.]—1. Attribution of any thing; generally ill. *Dryden.*—2. Sometimes of good. *Shaks.*—3. Censure; reproach. *Addison.*—4. Hint; reflection. *Shakspeare.*

IMPUTATIVE, ïm-pû-tâ-tîv, a. [from impute.] That which may impute. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPUTE, ïm-pû-tê, v. a. [imputo, Fr. imputo, Latin.]—1. To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; sometimes good. *Temple.*—2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

IMPUTER, ïm-pû-têr, s. [from impute.] He that imputes.

IN, ïn, prep. [in, Latin.]—1. Noting the place where any thing is present: in the house. *Fairfax.*—2. Noting the state present at any time: he is in prosperity. *Smalridge.*—3. Noting the time: it happened in that year. *Locke.*—4. Noting power in his choice. *Spenser.*—5. Noting proportion: nine in ten. *Stoff.*—6. Concerning. *Locke.*—7. A solemn phrase: used thus, in the king's name. *Dryden.*—8. Noting cause: in my behalf. *Shaks.*—9. 'IN that. Because. *Shaks.*—10. IN as much. Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*

IN, ïn, ad.—1. Within some place; not out. *South.*—2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*—3. Phœd in some state. *Pope.*—4. Noting entrance. *Woodward.*—5. Into any place. *Collier.*—6. Close; home. *Tur.*

IN, ïn. Has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. In before *r* is changed into *rj*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before some other consonants.

INABILITY, ïn-â-bîl'ê-tê, s. [in and ability.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

INABSTINENCE, ïn-â-b'stê-nênsê, s. [in and abstinence.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain.

INACCESSIBLE, ïn-â-k-sê-s'ê-bl, a. [inaccessible Fr. in and accessible.] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray.*

INACCURACY, ïn-â-k'kû-râ-sê, s. [from inaccurate.] Want of exactness.

INACCURATE, ïn-â-k'kû-râ-tê, a. [in and accurate.] Not exact; not accurate.

INACTI'ON, ïn-â-k'shân, s. [inaction, French.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

INACTIVE, ïn-â-k'tîv, a. Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INACTIVELY, ïn-â-k'tîv-lê, ad. [from inactive.] Idly; without labour; sluggishly. *Locke.*

INACTIVITY, ïn-â-k'tîv'ê-tê, s. [in and activity.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*

INADEQUATE, ïn-â-d'ê-kwâ-tê, a. [in and adæquatus, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Locke.*

INADEQUATELY, ïn-â-d'ê-kwâ-tê-lê, ad. [from inadequate.] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

INADVERTENCE, ïn-â-d-vêr'tênsê, } s.

INADVERTENC, ïn-â-d-vêr'tên-sê, } s.

[Inadvertence, French.]—1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.—2. Act or effect of negligence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INADVERTENT, ïn-â-d-vêr'tênt, a. [in and advertens, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY, ïn-â-d-vêr'tênt-lê, ad. [from inadvertent.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarissa.*

INAIDABLE, ïn-â-id'â-bl, a. [from in and aid.] Not to be assisted. *Shaks.*

INALIENABLE, ïn-â-lê-yên-â-bl, a. [in and alienable.] That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, ïn-â-lê-mên'tâl, a. [in and alimental.] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

INAMISSIBLE, ïn-â-mîs'ê-bl, a. [inamissible, Fr.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*

INANE, ïn-â-nê, a. [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

To INANIMATE, ïn-â-nê-mâ-tê, v. a. [in and animo, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. *Doane.*

INANIMATE, ïn-â-nê-mâ-tê, } a.

INANIMATED, ïn-â-nê-mâ-tê-d, } a.

[Inanimatus, Latin.] Void of life; without animation. *Bacon. Pope.*

INANITION, ïn-â-nîsh'ân, s. [inanimation, French.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Arbutnot.*

INANITY, ïn-â-n'ê-tê, s. [from inanis, Latin.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.*

INAPPETENCY, ïn-â-p'ê-tên-sê, s. [in and appetentia, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, ïn-â-p'plê-kâ-bl, a. [in and applicable.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICATI'ON, ïn-â-p'plê-kâ'shân, s. [inapplication, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INAPTITUDE, ïn-â-p'tê-tû-dê, s. [in and aptitude.] Unfitness. *Burke.*

INARABLE, ïn-â-râ-bl, a. [in and arô, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INARCH, ïn-â-rtsh'v, v. a. [in and arch.] *Inarching* is called grafting by approach; this is used when the stock and the tree may be joined. Take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length; after the same manner cut the stock or branch where the graft is to be united, so that they may join, that the sap may meet; then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their slipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united.

ná, móve, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, báll;—óll;—póúnd;—thin, THis.

The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrles, jasmynes, walnuts, figs, and pines. *Miller.*

INARTICULATE, in-ár-tík'ú-láte, a. [inarticulé, French; like and articulate.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech. *Dryden.*

INARTICULATELY, in-ár-tík'ú-láte-lé, ad. [from inarticulate.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ár-tík'ú-láte-nés, s. [from inarticulate.] Confusion in sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ár-té-fish'ál, a. [in and artificial.] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ár-té-fish'ál-é, ad. [from inartificial.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTENTION, in-át-tén shún, s. [inattention, Fr.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTENTIVE, in-át-tén'tív, a. [in and attentive.] Careless; negligent; regardless.

INAUDIBLE, in-áw'dé-bl, a. [in and audible.] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shaks.*

INAUGURATE, in-áw-gú-ráte, v. a. [inauguro, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemnities. *Wotton.*

INAUGURATION, in-áw-gú-rá-shún, s. [inauguration, Fr. inauguro, Latin.] Investiture by solemnities. *Havel.*

INAURATION, in-áw-rá-shún, s. [inauro, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*

INAUSPICIOUS, in-áw-spish'ús, a. [in and auspicious.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*

INBEING, in-bé'ing, s. [in and being.] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

INBORN, in'bóm, a. [in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBREATHED, in-bré'théd, a. [in and breath.] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

INBRED, in'bréd, a. [in and bred.] Produced by birth and nature; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

INCA, in-ká, s. The title of the native sovereigns of Peru. *Robertson.*

TO INCA'GE, in-kádje', v. a. [in and cage.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shaks.*

INCALESCENCE, in-ká-lés'séuse, }
INCALESCENCY, in-ká-lés'sém-é, }
[incalesco, Latin.] The state of growing warm; warm; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTATION, in-kán-tá-shún, s. [incantation, French.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCANTATORY, in-kán'tá-tú-ú, a. [from incanto, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

TO INCANTON, in-kán'tún, v. a. [in and caution.] To unite to a caution or separate community. *Addison.*

INCAPABILITY, in-ká-pá-bil'é-té, }
INCAPABLENESS, in-ká-pá-bl-nés, }
[from incapabile.] Inability natural; disqualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCAPABLE, in-ká-pá-bl, a. [incapable, French.] —1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shaks.* —2. Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.* —3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shaks.* —4. Disqualified by law. *Swift.*

INCAPACIOUS, in-ká-pá-shús, a. [in and capacious.] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-ká-pá-shús-nés, s. [from incapacious.] Narrowness; want of containing space.

TO INCAPACITATE, in-ká-pá'sé-táte, v. a. [in and capacitate.] —1. To disable; to weaken. *Clarrisa.* —2. To disqualify. *Arbutnot.*

INCAPACITY, in-ká-pá'sé-té, s. [incapacité, Fr.] —1. Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbutnot.* —2. Want of legal qualifications.

TO INCARCERATE, in-ká'sé-ráte, v. a. [incarcero, Latin.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCARCERATION, in-ká'sé-rá-shún, s. [from incarcerate.] Imprisonment, confinement.

TO INCARN, in-kám, v. a. [incarno, Latin.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

TO INCARN, in-kám, v. n. To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

TO INCARNADINE, in-ká'óá-díne, v. a. [incarnadino, pale red, Italian.] To die red. This word I find only once. *Shaks.*

TO INCARNATE, in-ká'r'náte, v. a. [incarnar, Fr.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

INCARNATE, in-ká'r'náte, part. a. [incarnat, Fr.] Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sanderson.*

INCARNATION, in-ká-r'ná-shún, s. [incarnation, Fr.] —1. The act of assuming body. *Taylor.* —2. The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.*

INCARNATIVE, in-ká'r'ná-tív, a. [incarnatif, Fr.] A medicine that generates flesh. *Wiseman.*

TO INCASE, in-ká'sé, v. a. [in and case.] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAUTIOUS, in-káw'shús, a. [in and cautious.] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-káw'shús-é, ad. [from incautious.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbutnot.*

INCE'NDIARY, in-sé'n'dí-á-ré, or in-sé'n'jé-á-ré, s. [incendiarius, from incendio, Latin.] —1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery. —2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles. Beutley.*

INCE'NSE, in'séuse, s. [incensum, Latin; encens, French.] Perfume exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Prior.*

TO INCE'NSE, in-séuse', v. a. [incensus, Latin.] To enkindle; to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Dryden.*

INCE'NSEMMENT, in-séuse'mént, s. [from incense.] Rage; heat; fury. *Shaks.*

INCE'NSION, in-séu'shún, s. [incensio, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

INCE'NSOR, in-séu'súr, s. [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY, in-séu'sú-ré, s. [from incense.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE, in-séu'tív, s. [incentivum, Latin.] —1. That which kindles. *King Charles.* —2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Addison.*

INCE'NTIVE, in-séu'tív, a. Inciting; encouraging.

INCE'PTION, in-sé'p'shún, s. [inceptio, Latin.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE, in-sé'p'tív, a. [inceptivus, Latin.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR, in-sé'p'túr, s. [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, in-sé-rá-shún, s. [incero, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, in-sé'r'té-túde, s. [incertitudo, French; incertitudo, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCES'SANT, in-sé's'ánt, a. [in and cessans, Lat.] Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*

INCES'SANTLY, in-sé's'ánt-lé, ad. from incessant.] Without intermission; continually. *Addison.*

IN'CEST, in'sést, s. [inceste, French; incestum, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibi'd. *Shaks.*

INCES'TUOUS, in-sé's'thús, a. [incestus, Fr.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *Swift.*

INCES'TUOUSLY, in-sé's'thús-ly-lé, ad. [from incestus.] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*

INCH, insh, s. [unc, Sax. uncia, Latin.] —1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.* —2. A proverbial name for a small quantity. —3. A nice point of time. *Shaks.*

TO INCH, insh, v. n. [of the noun.] —1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.* —2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.

TO INCH, insh, v. n. To advance or recede a little at a time.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

INCHEDED, *Insht*, a. [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHIPIN, *In'tshê-pîn*, s. Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth*.

INCHEMICAL, *Insh'mêle*, s. [inch and meal.] A piece an inch long. *Shaks*.

To **INCHOATE**, *In'kô-âte*, v. a. [inchoo, Latin.] To begin; to commence. *Raleigh*.

INCHOATION, *In'kô-â'shûn*, s. [inchoatus, Lat.] Inception; beginning. *Hale*.

INCHOATIVE, *In'kô-â-tiv*, a. [inchoativus, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To **INCIDE**, *In'sidê*, v. a. [from incido, Latin.] To cut. Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed particles, by which the pointed particles of other bodies are divided. *Quincy*.

INCIDENCE, *In'sê-dên-sê*, }

INCIDENCY, *In'sê-dên-sê*, }

[incido, to fall, Latin; incidence, French.]—1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Quincy*.—2. [Incidents, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty. *Shakspeare*.

INCIDENT, *In'sê-dên-t*, a. [incident, French; incidens, Latin.]—1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design. *Watts*.—2. Happening; apt to happen. *South*.

INCIDENTAL, *In'sê-dên-tâl*, s. [incident, French.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

INCIDENTAL, *In'sê-dên-tâl*, a. Incident; casual; happening by chance. *Milton*.

INCIDENTALLY, *In'sê-dên-tâlê*, ad. [from incidental.] Beside the main design; occasionally. *Santerson*.

INCIDENTLY, *In'sê-dên-tê*, ad. [from incident.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way. *Baron*.

To **INCINERATE**, *In-sin'ner-âte*, v. a. [in and cinere, Latin.] To burn to ashes. *Harvey*.

INCINERATION, *In-sin'ner-â'shûn*, s. [incineration, French.] The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Boyle*.

INCIRCUMPECTION, *In-êr-kûm-spêk'shûn*, s. [in and circumspection.] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown*.

INCISED, *In'sid'f*, a. [incisus, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman*.

INCISION, *In'sizh'ûn*, s. [Incision, Fr.]—1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *South*.—2. Division of viscosities by medicines. *Bacon*.

INCISIVE, *In'siv*, a. [incisif, French, from incisus, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle*.

INCISOR, *In'sî-ôr*, s. [incisor, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the fore-part of the mouth.

INCISORY, *In'sî-ôr-ê*, a. [incisoire, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, *In'sish'ûre*, s. [incisura, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham*.

INCITATION, *In'sê-tâ'shûn*, s. [incitatio, Latin.] Incitement; incitive; motive. *Brown*.

To **INCITE**, *In'sitê*, v. a. [incito, Latin.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. *Swift*.

INCITEMENT, *In'sit'mên-t*, s. [from incite.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power. *Milton*.

INCIVIL, *In-siv'il*, a. [incivil, French.] Unpolished.

INCIVILITY, *In-sê-vil'ê-tê*, s. [incivilité, French.]—1. Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson*.—2. Act of rudeness. *Taylor*.

INCLEMENCY, *In-klem'mên-sê*, s. [inclementia, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden*.

INCLEMENT, *In-klem'mên-t*, a. [in and clemens, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitiful; void of tenderness; harsh. *Milton*.

INCLINABLE, *In-klîn-â-bl*, a. [inclinabilis, Latin.]—1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing. *Hooker*.—2. Having a tendency. *Bentley*.

INCLINATION, *In-klê-nâ'shûn*, s. [inclinasion, Fr.]

inclinatio, Latin.]—1. Tendency toward any point. *Newton*.—2. Natural aptness. *Addison*.—3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition. *Clarendon*.

—4. Love; affection. *Dryden*.—5. Disposition of mind. *Shaks*.—6. The tendency of the magnetic needle to the East or West.—7. [In pharmacy.]

The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only stopping the vessel. *Quincy*.

INCLINATORY, *In-klîn-â-tôr-ê*, a. [from incline.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown*.

INCLINATORILY, *In-klîn-â-tôr-ê-tê*, ad. [from inclinatory.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown*.

To **INCLINE**, *In-klînê*, v. a. [inclino, Latin.]—1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown*.—2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Shakspeare*.

To **INCLINE**, *In-klînê*, v. a. —1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. *Milton*.—2. To turn the desire toward any thing.—3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden*.

To **INCLIP**, *In-klîp*, v. a. [in and clip.] To grasp; to enclose; to surround. *Shakspeare*.

To **INCLOISTER**, *In-klô'stôr*, v. a. [in and cloister.] To shut up in a cloister.

To **INCLOUD**, *In-klôud*, v. a. [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure. *Shakspeare*.

To **INCLUDE**, *In-klûdê*, v. a. [includo, Latin.]—1. To enclose; to shut.—2. To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon*.

INCLUSIVE, *In-klû'siv*, a. [inclusif, French.]—1. Enclosing; encircling. *Shaks*.—2. Comprehended in the sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, *In-klû'siv-ê*, ad. [from inclusive.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. From Sunday to Sunday *inclusively*; that is taking both Sundays into the reckoning.

INCOAGULABLE, *In-kô-â-gû-â-bl*, a. [in and coagulable.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, *In-kô-êg-zis'tên-sê*, s. [in and co.istence.] The quality of not existing together. *Locke*.

INCOGNITO, *In-kô-g'itô*, ad. [incognitus, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

INCOGNITANCY, *In-kô-g'it-ân-sê*, s. [incognitania, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle*.

INCOGNITIVE, *In-kô-g'it-ê-tiv*, a. [in and cognitive.] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke*.

INCOGNITO, *In-kô-g'itô*, ad. [incognitus, Latin.] In a state of concealment. *Prior*.

INCOHERENCE, *In-kô-hê-rên-sê*, }

INCOHERENCY, *In-kô-hê-rên-sê*, }

[in and coherence.]—1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke*.—2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle*.

INCOHERENT, *In-kô-hê-rên-t*, a. [in and coherent.]—1. Inconsequential; inconsistent. *Locke*.—2. Without cohesion; loose. *Woodward*.

INCOHERENTLY, *In-kô-hê-rên-t-ê*, ad. [from incoherent.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Brown*.

INCOLUMITY, *In-kô-lû-mê-tê*, s. [incolumitas, Latin.] Safety; security. *Havel*.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, *In-kôm-bûs-tê-bil'ê-tê*, a. [from incombustible.] The quality of resisting fire. *Ray*.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *In-kôm-bûs-tê-bl*, a. [incombustible, Fr.] Not to be consumed by fire. *Wilkins*.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, *In-kôm-bûs-tê-bl-nê-s*, s. [from incombustible.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, *In'kôm*, s. [in and come.] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South*.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, *In-kôm-mên-shû-râ-bil'ê-tê*, s. [from incommensurable.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *In-kôm-mên-shû-râ-bl*, a. [in, com, and mensurabilis, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both. *Watts*.

INCOMMENSURATE, *In-kôm-mên-shû-râ-tê*, a. [in, com, and mensura, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure. *More*. *Haldar*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòr;—tùbe, túb, búb;—òli;—pòund;—thin, THis.

To INCO'MMODATE, In-kòm-mò-dà-te, } v. a.
 To INCOMMO'DE, In-kòm-mò-de, }
 [incommodo, Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Woodward.*
 INCOMMO'DIOUS, In-kòm-mò-dé-ús, or In-kòm-mò-jé-ús. a. [incommodus, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief. *Hooker.*
 INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, In-kòm-mò-dé-ús-lé, ad. [from incommodious.] Inconveniently; not at ease.
 INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, In-kòm-mò-dé-ús-nés, s. [from incommodious.] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*
 INCOMMO'DITY, In-kòm-mò-dé-té, s. [incommodité, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*
 INCOMMUNICABILITY, In-kòm-mú-nè-ká-bil-é-té, s. [from incommunicable.] The quality of not being impartible.
 INCOMMUNICABLE, In-kòm-mú-nè-ká-bl, a. [incommunicable, French.]—1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet*—2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.
 INCOMMUNICABLY, In-kòm-mú-nè-ká-blé, ad. [from incommunicable.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*
 INCOMMUNICATING, In-kòm-mú-nè-ká-tíng, a. [in and communicating.] Having no intercourse with each other. *Hale.*
 INCOMPACT, In-kòm-pákt', }
 INCOMPACTED, In-kòm-pákt'éd, } a.
 [in and compacted.] Not joined; not cohering.
 INCOMPARABLE, In-kòm-pá-rá-bl, a. [incomparable, French.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 INCOMPARABLY, In-kòm-pá-rá-blé, ad. [from incomparable.]—1. Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hooker*—2. Excellently; to the highest degree. *Addison.*
 INCOMPASSIONATE, In-kòm-pásh-ún-á-te, a. [in and compassionate.] Void of pity.
 INCOMPATIBILITY, In-kòm-pát-é-bl'è-té, s. [in and competo, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Hale.*
 INCOMPATIBLE, In-kòm-pát-é-bl, a. [in and competo Latin.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. *Suckling.*
 INCOMPATIBLY, In-kòm-pát-é-blé, ad. [from incompatible.] Inconsistently.
 INCOMPETENCY, In-kòm-pé-tén-sé, s. [incompetence, French.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.
 INCOMPETENT, In-kòm-pé-tént, a. [in and competent, French.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*
 INCOMPETENTLY, In-kòm-pé-tént-lé, ad. [from incompetent.] Unsuitable; unduly.
 INCOMPLETE, In-kòm-plé-té, a. [in and complete.] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*
 INCOMPLETENESS, In-kòm-plé-té-nés, s. [from incomplete.] Imperfection; unfinished state. *Boyle.*
 INCOMPLIANCE, In-kòm-pl'á-nse, s. [in and compliance.]—1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. *Tillotson*—2. Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*
 INCOMPOSED, In-kòm-pòzd', a. [in and composed.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Howell.*
 INCOMPOSSIBILITY, In-kòm-pòs-sé-bil'è-té, s. [from impossible.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something else. *Mare.*
 INCOMPOSSIBLE, In-kòm-pòs-sé-bl, a. [in, con, and possible.] Not possible together.
 INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, In-kòm-prè-hèn-sé-bl'è-té, s. [incomprehensibility, French, from incomprehensible.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.
 INCOMPREHENSIBLE, In-kòm-prè-hèn-sé-bl, a. [incomprehensible, French.]—1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond*—2. Not to be contrained. *Hooker.*
 INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, In-kòm-prè-hèn-sé-bl-é-nés, s. [from incomprehensible.] Unconceivableness. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, In-kòm-prè-hèn-sé-blé, ad. [from incomprehensible.] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*
 INCOMPREHENSIVE, In-kòm-prè-hèn-sív, a. [Latin, contrary to, and comprehendo, to comprehend ind.] Not embracing. *Boyle.*
 INCOMPREHENSIVENESS, In-kòm-prè-hèn-sív-nés, s. The quality of being incomprehensive.
 INCOMPRESSIBLE, In-kòm-près-sé-bl, a. [incompressible, French.] Not capable of being forced into less space. *Cheyne.*
 INCOMPRESSIBILITY, In-kòm-près-sé-bl'è-té, s. [from incompressible.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.
 INCONCURRENCE, In-kòm-kú-réng, a. [in and concurrent.] Not concurring. *Brown.*
 INCONCEALABLE, In-kòm-sé-lá-bl, a. [in and conceal.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*
 INCONCEIVABLE, In-kòm-sé-vá-bl, a. [inconceivable, French.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*
 INCONCEIVABLY, In-kòm-sé-vá-blé, ad. [from inconceivable.] In a manner beyond comprehension.
 INCONCEPTIBLE, In-kòm-sépt'è-bl, a. [in and conceptible.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. *Hale.*
 INCONCLUSIVE, In-kòm-klú-déat, a. [in and concludens, Latin.] Inferring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*
 INCONCLUSIVE, In-kòm-klú-sív, a. [in and conclusive.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.
 INCONCLUSIVELY, In-kòm-klú-sív-lé, ad. [from inconclusive.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.
 INCONCLUSIVENESS, In-kòm-klú-sív-nés, s. [from inconclusive.] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*
 INCONCOCT, In-kòm-kòkt', }
 INCONCOCTED, In-kòm-kòkt'éd, } a.
 [in and concocted.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*
 INCONCOCTION, In-kòm-kòkt'shán, s. [from incoct.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*
 INCONCISE, In-kòm-ké, a. [inconcidus, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Philips.*
 INCONDITIONAL, In-kòm-dísh-ún-ál, a. [in and conditional.] Having no exception, or limitation. *Brown.*
 INCONDITIONATE, In-kòm-dísh-ún-á-te, a. [in and condition.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions. *Boyle.*
 INCONFORMITY, In-kòm-fòr-mé-té, s. [in and conformity.] Incompliance with the practice of others.
 INCONFUSION, In-kòm-fúshán, s. [in and confusion.] Distinctness. *Bacon.*
 INCONGRUENCE, In-kòm-grú-é-nse, s. [in and congruence.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*
 INCONGRUITY, In-kòm-grú-é-té, s. [incongruity, French.]—1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.—2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden*—3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*
 INCONGRUOUS, In-kòm-grú-ús, a. [incongru, Fr.]—1. Unsuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet*—2. Inconsistent; absurd.
 INCONGRUOUSLY, In-kòm-grú-ús-lé, ad. [from incongruous.] Improperly; unfitly.
 INCONNEXEDLY, In-kòm-né-k'sé-d-lé, ad. [in and connex.] Without any connexion or dependence.
 INCONSCIONABLE, In-kòm-shín-á-bl, a. [in and conscientia.] Void of the sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*
 INCONSEQUENCE, In-kòm-sé-kwé-nse, s. [inconsequence, French; inconsequentia, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stillingfleet.*
 INCONSEQUENT, In-kòm-sé-kwént, a. [in and consequens, Latin.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Brown.*
 INCONSEQUENTIAL, In-kòm-sé-kwént'shál, a. Not leading to consequences. *Chesterfield.*
 INCONSIDERABLE, In-kòm-sí-dér-á-bl, a. [in

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâts—mê, mêt;—plnc, plus—

and considerable.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.
INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-bl-nês, s. [from inconsiderable.] Small importance. *Tillotson*.
INCONSIDERACY, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-sê, s. [from inconsiderate.] Thoughtlessness. *Chesterfield*.
INCONSIDERATE, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-te, a. [inconsideratus, Lat.]-1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inalterant. *Donne*.-2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety*.
INCONSIDERATELY, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-te-lê, ad. [from inconsiderate.] Negligently; thoughtlessly. *Addison*.
INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-te-nês, s. [from inconsiderate.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; neglig. see. *Tillotson*.
INCONSIDERATION, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-shân, s. [inconsideration, Fr-nch.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor*.
INCONSISTING, in-kôn-sîs'tîng, a. [in and consist.] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden*.
INCONSISTENCE, in-kôn-sîs'têns, } s.
INCONSISTENCY, in-kôn-sîs'tênt-sê, }
 [from inconsistent.]-1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negative of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.-2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other.-3. Incongruity. *Swift*.-4. Unsteadiness, changeableness.
INCONSISTENT, in-kôn-sîs'tênt, a. [in and consistent.]-1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. *Clarendon*.-2. Contrary. *Locke*.-3. Absurd.
INCONSISTENTLY, in-kôn-sîs'tênt-lê, ad. [from inconsistent.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.
INCONSO/LABLE, in-kôn-sô'l-â-bl, a. [inconsolabile, French; in and console.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort; unable to conquer grief. *Fiddes*.
INCONSONANCY, in-kôn-sô-nân-sê, s. [in and consonancy.] Disagreement with itself.
INCONSPICUOUS, in-kôn-spîk'û-ûs, a. [in and conspicuous.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.
INCONSTANCY, in-kôn'stân-sê, s. [inconstantia Latin.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability. *Woodward*.
INCONSTANT, in-kôn'stânt, a. [inconstant, Fr. inconstant, Lat.]-1. Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection. *Sidney*.-2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shaks*.
INCONSUMABLE, in-kôn-sû'm-â-bl, a. [in and consume.] Not to be wasted. *Brown*.
INCONSUMMATE, in-kôn-sûm'm-â-te, a. [from in and consummate.] Not completed. *Hale*.
INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kôn-sûmp'tê-bl, a. Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end. *Dight*.
INCONTES/TABLE, in-kôn-têst-â-bl, a. [incontestabile, Fr.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke*.
INCONT/ESTABLY, in-kôn-têst-â-blê, ad. [from incontestable.] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.
INCONTIGUOUS, in-kôn-tîg'û-ûs, a. [in and contiguous.] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle*.
INCONTINENCE, in-kôn'tê-nêns, } s.
INCONTINENCY, in-kôn'tê-nên-sê, }
 [incontinentia, Latin.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton*.
INCONTINENT, in-kôn'tê-nênt, a. [incontîens, Lat.]-1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.-2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Shaks*.
INCONTINENTLY, in-kôn'tê-nên-tlê, ad. [from incontinent.]-1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.-2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser*.
INCONTROVE/R/TIBLE, in-kôn-trô-vêr'tê-bl, a. [in and controvertible.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.
INCONTROVE/R/TIBLY, in-kôn-trô-vêr'tê-blê, ad.

[from incontrovertible.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown*.
INCONVENI/ENCE, in-kôn-vê'nê-nêns, } s.
INCONVENI/ENCY, in-kôn-vê'nê-nên-sê, }
 [inconvenient, Fr.]-1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker*.-2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson*.
INCONVENIENT, in-kôn-vê'nê-ênt, a. [inconvenient, Fr.]-1. Inconducious; disadvantageous. *Smalridge*.-2. Unfit; inexpedient.
INCONVENIENTLY, in-kôn-vê'nê-ênt-lê, ad. [from inconvenient.]-1. Unfitly; inconmodiously.-2. Unreasonably. *Ainsworth*.
INCONVERSABLE, in-kôn-vêr's-â-bl, a. [in and conversable.] Incommunicative; unsocial. *Morc*.
INCONVERTIBLE, in-kôn-vêr'tê-bl, a. [in and convertible.] Not transmutable. *Brown*.
INCONVIN/CIBLE, in-kôn-vî'n's-ê-bl, a. [in and convincible.] Not to be convinced.
INCONVIN/CIBLY, in-kôn-vî'n's-ê-blê, ad. [from inconvincible.] Without admitting conviction. *Brown*.
INCON/VY, in-kôn'nê, a. [from in and conno, to know.]-1. Unlearned; artless.-2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky. *Shaks*.
INCOR/PORAL, in-kôr-pô-r-âl, a. [in and corporal.] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh*.
INCOR/PORALITY, in-kôr-pô-r-âl-tê, s. [incorporalité, Fr-nch.] Immaterialness.
INCOR/PORALLY, in-kôr-pô-r-âl-lê, ad. [from incorporal.] Without matter.
INCOR/PORATE, in-kôr-pô-r-â-te, v. a. [incorporer, French.]-1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon*.-2. To join inseparably. *Shaks*.-3. To form into a corporation, or body politic. *Carew*.-4. To unite; to associate. *Addison*.-5. To embody. *Sidney*. *Stillingfleet*.
INCOR/PORATE, in-kôr-pô-r-â-te, v. n. To unite into one mass. *Boyle*.
INCOR/PORATE, in-kôr-pô-r-â-te, a. [in and corporate.] Immaterial; unbodil. *Raleigh*.
INCOR/PORATION, in-kôr-pô-r-â-sh-ôn, s. [incorporation, French.]-1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.-2. Formation of a body politic.-3. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker*.
INCOR/PORAL, in-kôr-pô-r-âl, a. [incorporalis, Latin; incorporal, Fr. in and corporeal.] Immaterial; unbodil. *Bacon*. *Besley*.
INCOR/PORALLY, in-kôr-pô-r-âl-lê, ad. [from incorporal.] Immaterially. *Bacon*.
INCOR/POR/ITY, in-kôr-pô-r-ê-tê, s. [in and corporeity.] Immateriality.
INCOR/PORSE, in-kôr-p-â, v. a. [in and corpse.] To incorporate. *Shaks*.
INCORRE/CT, in-kôr-rêkt', a. [in and correct.] Not nicely finished; not exact. *Pope*.
INCORRE/CTLY, in-kôr-rêkt'-lê, ad. [from incorrect.] Inaccurately; not exactly.
INCORRE/CTNESS, in-kôr-rêkt'nês, s. [in and correctness.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.
INCORRIGIBLE, in-kôr-rê-jê-bl, a. [incorrigible, French.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *Morc*.
INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kôr-rê-jê-bl-nês, s. [from incorrigible.] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke*.
INCORRIGIBLY, in-kôr-rê-jê-blê, ad. [from incorrigible.] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon*.
INCORRUPT, in-kôr-rûp', } s.
INCORRUPTED, in-kôr-rûp'têd, }
 [in and corruptus, Latin; incorruptu, French.]-1. Free from finlness or depravation. *Milton*.-2. Pure of manners; honest; good.
INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kôr-rûp-tê-bl'tê, s. [incorruptibilité, Fr-nch.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewell*.
INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kôr-rûp'tê-bl, a. [incorruptible, Fr-nch.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting of decay. *Wake*.
INCORRUPTION, in-kôr-rûp'shân, s. [incorruption, Fr.] Incapacity of corruption. *Cor*.

-nò, mòve, nòr, nòu; -tùbe, túb, bill; -óll; -pòdand; -thin, THIS.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kòr-rùpt'nés, s. [in and corrupt.]—1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.—2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

TO INCRASSATE, in-kràs'sàte, v. a. [in and crasso, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSATION, in-kràs'sà'shùn, s. [from incrasso.]—1. The act of thickening.—2. The act of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRASSATIVE, in-kràs'sà'tív, a. [from incrasso.] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

TO INCREASE, in-krés'sé, v. n. [in and crasso, Lat.] To grow more or greater. *Frier.*

TO INCREASE, in-krés'sé, v. a. To make more or greater. *Ten-ple.*

INCREASE, in-krés'sé, s. [from the verb.]—1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Pope.*—2. Increments that which is added to the original stock.—3. Produce. *Denham.*—4. Generation. *Shaks.*—5. Progeny. *Pope.*—6. The state of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCREASER, in-krés'sér, s. [from increase.] He who increases.

INCREATED, in-krés'séd, a. Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBILITY, in-krés'séd-í-bíl'it-é, s. [incredibilis, French.] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*

INCREDIBLE, in-krés'séd-í-bl, a. [incredibilis, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Rulergh.*

INCREDIBLENESS, in-krés'séd-í-bl-nés, s. [from incredible.] Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, in-krés'séd-í-bl-ly, ad. [from incredible.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, in-krés'séd-í-té, s. [incredulite, French.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Rabigh.*

INCREDULOUS, in-krés'séd-í-lús, or in-krés'séd-í-lús, a. [incredulus, Fr. incredulus, Latin.] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-krés'séd-í-lús-nés, s. [from incredulous.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREMABLE, in-krés'sém-á-bl, a. [in and cremo, Latin.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*

INCREMENT, in-krés'sémént, s. [incrementum, Latin.]—1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*—2. Increase; cause of growing more; part added. *Woodward.*—3. Produce. *Philips.*

TO INCREPATE, in-krés'sép-áte, v. a. [increpo, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPATION, in-krés'sép-à'shùn, s. [increpato, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammoid.*

TO INCRUST, in-krés'st, }
TO INCRUSTATE, in-krés'st-áte, } v. a.
 [incrusto, Lat.] To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*

INCRUSTATION, in-krés'st-à'shùn, s. [incrustatio, French.] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*

TO INCUBATE, in-kúb-á-té, v. n. [incubo, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, in-kúb-á-té'shùn, s. [incubatio, Fr. incubatio, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Rabigh. Arbuthnot.*

INCUBUS, in-kúb-ús, s. [Latin; incubes, Fr.] The night-mare. *Floyer.*

TO INCULCATE, in-kúl'káte, v. a. [inculco, Latin.] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Bronie.*

INCULCATION, in-kúl'ká'shùn, s. [from inculco.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULPABLE, in-kúl'p-á-bl, a. [in and culpabilis, Lat.] Unblamable. *South.*

INCULPABLY, in-kúl'p-á-bl-ly, ad. [in and culpabilis, Lat.] Unblamably. *Snida.*

INCULT, in-kúl't, a. [incultus, Fr. incultus, Latin.] Uncultivated; unilled. *Thomson.*

INCUMBENCY, in-kúm'bén-sé, s. [from incumbens.]—1. The act of lying upon another.—2. The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

INCUMBENT, in-kúm'bént, s. [incumbens, Latin.]—1. Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle.*—2. Imposed as a duty. *Spratt.*

INCUMBENT, in-kúm'bént, a. [incumbens, Latin.] He who is in possession of a benefice. *Swift.*

TO INCUMBER, in-kúm'búr, v. a. [encomber, Fr.] To embarrass. *Dryden.*

TO INCUR, in-kúr, v. a. [incurro, Latin.]—1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.*—2. To occur; to press on the same. *South.*

INCURABILITY, in-kúr-á-bíl'it-é, s. [incurabile, Fr. from incurabilis.] Impossibility of cure. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE, in-kúr-á-bl, a. [incurabile, Fr.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irredeemable; hopeless. *Swift.*

INCURABLENESS, in-kúr-á-bl-nés, s. [from incurabile.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-kúr-á-bl-ly, ad. [from incurabile.] Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCURIOS, in-kúr'it-é, a. [in and curios.] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCURIOSNESS, in-kúr'it-é-nés, s. Want of curiosity. *Chesterfield.*

INCURSION, in-kúr'shùn, s. [from incurro, Lat.]—1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.*—2. [Incurtion, Fr.] Invasion without conquest. *Bacon.*

INCURVATION, in-kúr-vá'shùn, s. [from incurvo, Lat.]—1. The act of bending or making crooked.—2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

TO INCURVATE, in-kúr'v-áte, v. a. [incurvo, Lat.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

INCURVITY, in-kúr-vé-té, s. [from incurvus, Lat.] Crookedness; the state of being inward.

TO INDAGATE, in-dá-gáte, v. a. [indago, Lat.] To search; to heat out.

INDAGATION, in-dá-gá'shùn, s. [from indagat-] Search; inquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGATOR, in-dá-gá'tór, s. [indagator, Lat.] A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

TO INDART, in-dárt, v. a. [in and dart.] To dart in; to strike in. *Snaks.*

TO INDEBT, in-débt, v. a. —1. To put into debt.—2. To oblig; to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, in-débt'éd, participial a. [in and debt.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDECENCY, in-dé'sén-sé, s. [indecence, Fr.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners. *Locke.*

INDECENT, in-dé'sént, a. [indecent, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for eyes or ears. *South.*

INDECENTLY, in-dé'sént-ly, ad. [from indecent.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dé-síd'ú-s, or in-dé-síd'ú-s, a. [in and deciduus.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to an yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. *Brown.*

INDECISION, in-dé-síz'hún, s. [in and decisio.]—Want of determination. *Shenstone. Burke.*

INDECISIVE, in-dé-sé'ív, a. Inconclusive; unconcluding; unconcluding, undecisive.

INDECISIVENESS, in-dé-sé'ív-nés, s. Inconclusiveness.

INDECLINABLE, in-dé-kíl'ná-bl, a. [indeclinabilis, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbutnot.*

INDECOROUS, in-dé-kór'ús, or in-dé-k'ór'ús, a. [indecorus, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

INDECORUM, in-dé-kór'ú-m, s. [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dééd, ad. [in and deed.]—1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.*—2. Above common rate; as, *this day is a day indeed.* *Davies.*—3. This is to be granted that: *he is true indeed, but he is not happy.* *Wicks.*—4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense bold; peremptory or explicable. *Dryden.*—5. It is used to note concessions in comparisons: *he is a greater man indeed, but not a better.* *Bacon.*

INDEFATIGABILITY, in-dé-fát-í-p-á-bíl'it-é, s. [indefatigableness, unwearyed assiduity.]

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dé-fát'í-té-g-á-bl, a. [indefatigabilis, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South.*

INDEFATIGABLENESS, in-dé-fát'í-té-g-á-bl-nés, s. [from indefatigable.] Persistency. *Farnel.*

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dé-fát'í-té-g-á-bl-ly, ad. [from indefatigable.] Without weariness. *Dryden.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâc;—nd, mêt,—pine, pln;—

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dê-fêk-tê-bî-lî-tê, s. [from indefectible.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dê-fêk-tê-bl, a. [in and defectus, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dê-fê-zê-bl, a. [indefaisible, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacat'd; irrevocable: *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dê-fên-se-bl, a. [in and defensus, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderson.*

INDEFINITE, in-dê-fî-nî-tê, a. [indefinitus, Lat.]—1. Not determin'd; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.*—2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Spectator.*

INDEFINITELY, in-dê-fî-nî-tê, ad. [from indefinite.]—1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*—2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDEFINITUDE, in-dê-fî-nî-tî-tê, s. [from indefinite.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hab.*

INDELIBERATE, in-dê-lîb-êr-â-tê, } a.
INDELIBERATED, in-dê-lîb-êr-â-têd, } a.
[in and deliberat-] Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Bramhall.*

INDELIBLE, in-dê-lî-ê-bl, a. [indefilibilis, Latin.]—1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*—2. Not to be annulled. *Spratt.*

INDELICACY, in-dê-lî-ê-k-â-sê, s. [in and delicacy.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addison.*

INDELICATE, in-dê-lî-ê-k-â-tê, a. [in and delicate.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dê-m-nê-fî-k-â-shûn, s. [from indemnify.]—1. Security against loss or penalty.—2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, in-dê-m-nê-fî, v. a. [in and demnify.]—1. To secure against loss or penalty.—2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDEMNITY, in-dê-m-nê-tê, s. [indemnité, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *K. Charles.*

INDEMONSTRABLE, in-dê-môn-strâ-bl, a. [indemonstrabilis, barb. Lat.] Not capable of being demonstrated. *Reid.*

To INDENT, in-dênt', v. a. [in and dens, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequality like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

To INDENT, in-dênt', v. n. [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDENT, in-dênt', s. [from the verb.] Inequality; ineisure; indentation. *Shaks.*

INDENTATION, in-dênt-â-shûn, s. [in and dens, Latin.] An indenture; having a waving figure. *Woodward.*

INDENTURE, in-dênt-tshûrê, s. [from indent.] A covenant so named, because the counterparts are formed or cut one by the other. *Ascham.*

INDEPENDENCE, in-dê-pên-dênsê, } s.
INDEPENDENCY, in-dê-pên-dênsê, } s.
[independence, French.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison.*

INDEPENDENT, in-dê-pên-dênt, a. [independent, French.]—1. Not depending, not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South.*—2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT, in-dê-pên-dênt, s. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderson.*

INDEPENDENTLY, in-dê-pên-dênt-ê, ad. [from independent.] Without reference to other things.

INDEPRECABLE, in-dê-p-rê-k-â-bl, s. [Lat. in contrary to and deprecatus, intreated.] Incapable of being intreated.

INDESERT, in-dê-zêrt', s. [in and desert.] Want of merit. *Addison.*

INDESINENTLY, in-dê-sê-nênt-ê, ad. [indesenent, Fr.] Without cessation. *Ray.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-dê-strûk-tê-bl, a. [in and destructibilis.] Not to be destroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE, in-dê-têr-mê-nâ-bl, a. [in and determinabile.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. *Brown.*

INDETERMINATE, in-dê-têr-mê-nâ-tê, a. [indeterminé, Fr.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETERMINATELY, in-dê-têr-mê-nâ-tê, ad. Indefinitely; not in any set d m nner. *Brown.*

INDETERMINATENESS, in-dê-têr-mê-nâ-tê-nêss, s. [from indeterminate.] Indetermination, uncertainty, ind-cision, the state of being fixed or invariably directed. *Perry.*

INDETERMINED, in-dê-têr-mînd, a. [in and determiné.] Unsettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION, in-dê-têr-mê-nâ-shûn, s. [in and determination.] Want of determination. *Bramhall.*

INDEVOTION, in-dê-vô-shûn, s. [indevotion, Fr.] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT, in-dê-vôût', a. [indevot, Fr. neb.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX, in-dêks', s. [Latin.]—1. The discoverer; the pointer out. *Arbutnot.*—2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bentley.*—3. The table of contents to a book. *Shaks.*

INDEXTERITY, in-dêks-têr-tê, s. [in and dexterior.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness. *Harvey.*

INDIAN Arrow-root, in-dê-ân, or in-jê-ân, or Ind'-yân, s. A plant; a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the machined tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of th'ir arrows. *Miller.*

INDIAN Cress, in-dê-ân, s. [accueviola, Latin.] A plant.

INDIAN Fig, in-dê-ân, s. [opontia, Latin.] A plant.

INDIAN Red, in-dê-ân, s. A kind of mineral earth.

INDICANT, in-dê-kânt, a. [indicans, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, in-dê-kâ-tê, v. a. [indico, Lat.]—1. To show; to point out.—2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICATION, in-dê-kâ-shûn, s. [indication, Fr.]—1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.—2. [In physick.] Indication is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or less ning its effects. *Quincy.*—3. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

INDICATIVE, in-dê-kâ-tîv, a. [indicativus, Lat.]—1. Showing; informing; pointing out.—2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDICATIVELY, in-dê-kâ-tîv-ê, ad. [from indicative.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, in-dîct'. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDICTION, in-dîk-shûn, s. [indiction, Fr. indicio, Latin.]—1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*—2. [In chronology.] The Indiction, instituted by Constantine the Great, is a cycle of tributes, for fifteen years, and by it accounts were kept. Afterward, in memory of the victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice ordain'd that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but by the indiction, which hath its epocha A. D. 313. Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dî-fêr-ênsê, } s.
INDIFFERENCY, in-dî-fêr-ênsê, } s.
[indifference, Fr.]—1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. *Locke.*—2. Impartiality. *Whiggite.*—3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Addison.*—4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT, in-dî-fêr-ênt, a. [indifferent, Fr. indifferens, Latin.]—1. Neutral; not determin'd to either side. *Addison.*—2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. *Temple.*—3. Not having such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the

other. *Davies*.—4. Impartial; disinterested. *Ascham. Davies*.—5. Passable; having mediocrity; or a middling force. *Roscommon*.—6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb; as, indifferently well. *Shaks*.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dî-fêr-ênt-êl, ad. [indifferent, Latin].—1. Without distinction; without preference. *Newton*.—2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.—3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. *Carew*.

INDIGENCE, in-dê-jên-se, } s.
INDIGENCY, in-nê-jên-sê, } s.
[indigence, Fr. indigence, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet*.

INDIGENE, in-dê-jêne, s. [indigene, Lat.] A native. *Evelyn*.

INDIGENOUS, in-dî-jê-nûs, a. [indigene, Fr. indigena, Latin.] Native to a country. *Arbutnot*.

INDIGENT, in-dê-jênt, a. [indigens, Latin].—1. Poor; needy; necessitous. *Addison*.—2. In want; wanting. *Philips*.—3. Void, empty. *Bacon*.

INDIGEST, in-dê-jêst, } a.
INDIGESTED, in-dê-jêst-êd, } a.

[indigest, Fr. indigestus, Lat.].—1. Not separated into distinct parts. *Raleigh*.—2. Not formed or shaped. *Shaks*.—3. Not well considered and methodized. *Hooker*.—4. Not concocted in the stomach. *Dryden*.—5. Not brought to suppuration. *Wiseman*.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-dê-jêst-ê-bl, a. [from in and digestible.] Not conquerable in the stomach. *Arbutnot*.

INDIGESTION, in-dê-jêst-î-shûn, s. [indigestion, French.] The state of meats unconcocted. *Temple*.

To INDIGITATE, in-dî-jî-tâ-te, v. a. [indigito, Latin.] To point out; to show. *Brown*.

INDIGITATION, in-dî-jî-tâ-tî-shûn, s. [from indigitate.] The act of pointing out or showing. *Morè*.

INDIGN, in-dî-nê, a. [indigne, Fr. indignus, Lat.].—1. Unworthy; undeserving. *Bacon*.—2. Bringing indignity. *Shakspeare*.

INDIGNANCE, in-dî-g-nân-se, s. [a poetical word for] Indignation.

INDIGNANT, in-dî-g-nânt, a. [indignans, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Arbutnot*.

INDIGNATION, in-dî-g-nâ-tî-shûn, s. [indignation, French; indignatio, Latin.].—1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust. *Clarendon*.—2. The anger of a superior. *Kings*.—3. The effect of anger. *Shakspeare*.

To INDIGNIFY, in-dî-g-nê-fî, v. a. [from indign.].

1. To treat unworthily.—2. To treat of unworthily.

INDIGNITY, in-dî-g-nî-tê, s. [indignitas, from indignus, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult. *Hooker*.

INDIGO, in-dê-gô, s. [indicum, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil, used in dyeing for a blue colour. *Miller*.

INDULGENCE, in-dî-lê-jê-se, s. [in and diligece.] Want of exertion. *B. Jonson*.

INDIRECT, in-dê-rêkt, a. [indirectus, Latin.].—1. Not straight; not rectilinear.—2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a purpose. *Shaks*.—3. Not fair; not honest. *Daniel*.

INDIRECTION, in-dê-rêkt-î-shûn, s. [in and direction.].—1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. *Shaks*.—2. Dishonest practice. *Shaks*.

INDIRECTLY, in-dê-rêkt-êl, ad. [from indirect.].—1. Not in a right line; obliquely.—2. Not in express terms. *Brown*.—3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor*.

INDIRECTNESS, in-dê-rêkt-nê-s, s. [in and directness.].—1. Obliquity.—2. Unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-dî-zê-r-nê-bl, a. [in and discernible.] Not perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham*.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-dî-zê-r-nê-bl-ê, ad. [from indiscernible.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCREET, in-dî-sêr-p-ê-bl, a. [in and discernible.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCREETLY, in-dî-sêr-p-ê-bl-ê-tê, s. [from indiscreet.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, in-dî-s-kû-v-êr-ê, s. [in and discovery.] The state of being hidden. *Brown*.

INDISCREET, in-dî-skrê-t, a. [indiscret, Fr.] Imprudent, incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spenser*.

INDISCREETLY, in-dî-skrê-t-êl, ad. [from indiscreet.] Without prudence. *Sandys*.

INDISCRETION, in-dî-skrê-t-î-shûn, s. [indiscretion, Fr.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Hayward*.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dî-skrî-m-ê-nâ-te, a. [indiscriminatus, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dî-skrî-m-ê-nâ-te-lê, ad. [from indiscriminate.] Without distinction.

INDISCRIMINATING, in-dî-skrî-m-ê-nâ-tî-ng, a. [from in and discriminate, v.] Making no distinctions. *Bally*.

INDISPENSIBLE, in-dî-s-pên-sâ-bl, a. [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dî-s-pên-sâ-bl-nê-s, s. [from indispensable.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, in-dî-s-pên-sâ-bl-ê, ad. [from indispensable.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison*.

To INDISPOSE, in-dî-s-pô-zê, v. a. [indisposer, Fr.].

—1. To make unfit. With *for*. *Atterbury*.—2. To displease; to make averse. With *to*.—3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville*.—4. To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Wakon*.—5. To make unfavourable. With *toward*. *Clarendon*.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dî-s-pô-zêd-nê-s, s. [from indisposed.] State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state. *Decoy of Piety*.

INDISPOSITION, in-dî-s-pô-zî-tî-shûn, s. [indisposition, French.].—1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness. *Hayward*.—2. Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker*.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dî-s-pû-tâ-bl, a. [in and disputable.] Uncontrovertible; incontestible. *Rogers*.

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dî-s-pû-tâ-bl-nê-s, s. [from indisputable.] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dî-s-pû-tâ-bl-ê, ad. [from indisputable.].—1. Without controversy; certainly. *Brown*.—2. Without opposition. *Howel*.

INDISSOLVABLE, in-dî-z-ô-l-vâ-bl, a. [in and dissolvable.].—1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton*.—2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe*.

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dî-s-ô-lû-bl-ê-tê, s. [indissolubilité, French.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stability. *Locke*.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dî-s-ô-lû-bl, a. [indissoluble, French; indissolubilis, Lat.].—1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle*.—2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dî-s-ô-lû-bl-nê-s, s. [from indissoluble.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale*.

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dî-s-ô-lû-bl-ê, ad. [from indissoluble.].—1. In a manner resisting all separation. —2. For ever obligatory.

INDISTINCT, in-dî-înk-t, a. [indistinct, Fr.].—1. Not plainly marked; confused. *Dryden*.—2. Not exactly discerning. *Shaks*.

INDISTINCTION, in-dî-înk-t-î-shûn, s. [from indistinct.].—1. Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown*.—2. Omission of discrimination. *Spratt*.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dî-înk-t-êl, ad. [from indistinct.].—1. Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton*.—2. Without being distinguished. *Brown*.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dî-înk-t-ê-s, s. [from indistinct.] Confusion; uncertainty. *Newton*.

INDISTURBANCE, in-dî-îr-bân-se, s. [in and disturb.] Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Temple*.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dê-vî-dû-âl, or in-dê-s-î-dû-âl, a. [individu, individuel, French.].—1. Separate from

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac; pin;—

others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Pror. Watts.*—2. Undivided; not to be parted or divided. *Milton.*

INDIVIDU'ALITY, in-dê-vîd-u-âl'ê-té, s. [from individual.] Separate or distinct existence. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDU'ALLY, in-dê-vîd-u-âl'ê, ad. [from individual.] With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.*

To INDIV'DUATE, in-dê-vîd-u-â-te, v. a. [from individus, Latin.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*

INDIVIDUATION, in-dê-vîd-u-â-shûn, s. [from individuate.] That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDUITY, in-dê-vîd-u-â-té, s. [from individus, Latin.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVINI'LY, in-dê-vî-ni'ê-té, s. [in and divinity.] Want of divine power. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBILITY, in-dê-vî-zê-bîl'ê-té, } s.
INDIVIS'BLENESS, in-dê-vî-zê-blên-ê, }
[from indivisible.] State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE, in-dê-vî-zê-bl, a. [indivisible, Fr.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*

INDIVISIBLY, in-dê-vî-zê-blé, ad. [from indivisible.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, in-dô-s'ê-bl, a. [in and docible.] Un-teachable; in-susceptible of instruction.

INDOCILE, in-dô-s'ê, a. [indocilis, French.] Un-teachable; incapable of being instructed. *Bentley.*

INDOCILITY, in-dô-s-ê-té, s. [indocilité, French.] Un-teachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDOC'TRINATE, in-dôk'trê-nâ-te, v. a. [doctrinier, old French.] To instruct; to inculcate with any science or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOC'TRINATION, in-dôk-trê-nâ-shûn, s. [from indoctrinate.] Instruction; information. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE, in-dô-lên-ê, } s.
INDOLENCE, in-dô-lên-ê, }
[in and doleo, Latin.]—1. Freedom from pain. *Burton.*—2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

INDOLENT, in-dô-lên-t, a. [French.]—1. Free from pain.—2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope.*

INDOLENTLY, in-dô-lên-té, ad. [from indolent.]—1. With freedom from pain.—2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly. *Addison.*

INDOMABLE, in-dô-mâ-bl, a. [Latin; in contrary, to and domo, to tame.] Incapable of being tamed, untamable. *Scott.*

INDOMABLENESS, in-dô-mâ-bl-nês, s. Untamableness. *Scott.*

INDORSE, in-dor-sêl, s. [from indorse.] The person who indorses a bill of exchange, or on a promissory note.

To INDORW, in-dô-w, v. a. [indotare, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See **ENDOW**.

INDRAUGHT, in-drâft, s. [in and draught.]—1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows. *Raleigh.*—2. Inlet; passage inward. *Bacon.*

To INDRENCH, in-drênsh, v. a. [from drench.] To soak; to drown. *Shaks.*

INDUBIOUS, in-dû-bê-ûs, a. [in and dubious.] Not doubtful; not suspicious; certain. *Harvey.*

INDUBITABLE, in-dû-bê-â-bl, a. [indubitabilis, Latin.] Undoubted; unquestionable. *Watts.*

INDUBITABLENESS, in-dû-bê-â-bl-nês, s. [from indubitabile.] Unquestionableness, assuredness, certainty.

INDUBITABLY, in-dû-bê-â-blé, ad. [from indubitabile.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Spratt.*

INDUBITATE, in-dû-bê-tâ-té, a. [indubitatus, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; evident. *Watton.*

To INDUCE, in-dû-ê, v. a. [inducere, French; inducere, Latin.]—1. To persuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*—2. To produce by persuasion or influence. *Bacon.*—3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning. *Brown.*—4. To inculcate; to enforce.—5. To cause extrinsically; to produce. *Bacon.*—6. To introduce; to bring into view.—7. To bring on; to superinduce. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUCEMENT, in-dû-ê-mênt, s. [from induce.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing. *Rogers.*

INDUCER, in-dû-ê-r, s. [from induce.] A persuader; one that influences.

To INDUCT, in-dûkt, v. a. [inductus, Latin.]—1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*—2. To put into actual possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDUCTION, in-dûk-shûn, s. [induction, French; inductio, Latin.]—1. Introduction; entrance. *Shaks.*—2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. *Watts.*—3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, in-dûk'tiv, a. [from induct.]—1. Leading; persuasive. With to. *Milton.*—2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*

To INDUE, in-dû, v. a. [induo, Latin.] To invest. *Milton.*

To INDULGE, in-dûjê, v. a. [indulgeo, Lat.]—1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession. *Dryden.*—2. To grant, not of right, but favour.

To INDULGE, in-dûjê, v. n. To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, in-dûjên-ê, s.
INDULGENCEY, in-dûjên-ê, } s.
[indulgentia, French.]—1. Fondness; fond kindness. *Milton.*—2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour. *Hammond.*—3. Favour granted. *Rogers.*—4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

INDULGENT, in-dûjên-t, a. [indulgent, Fr.]—1. Kind; gentle. *Rogers.*—2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*—3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, in-dûjên-té, ad. [from indulgent.] Without severity; without censure. *Hannford.*

INDULT, in-dûlt, } s.
INDULTO, in-dûltô, }
[Italian and French.] Privilege or exemption.

INDUMENT, in-dû-mênt, s. [the old word for] Endowment.

To INDURATE, in-dû-râ-té, v. n. [induro, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

To INDURATE, in-dû-râ-té, v. a.—1. To make hard. *Sharp.*—2. To harden the mind.

INDURATION, in-dû-râ-shûn, s. [from indurate.]—1. The state of growing hard. *Bacon.*—2. The act of hardening.—3. Obscurity; hardness of heart. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dû-trê-ûs, a. [industrius, Latin.]—1. Diligent; laborious. *Milton.*—2. Design-ed; done for the purpose. *Watts.*

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dûs-trê-ûs-ê, ad. [from industrius.]—1. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Shaks.*—2. For the s. purpose; with design. *Bacon.*

INDUSTRY, in-dû-strê, s. [industria, Latin.] Diligence; assiduity. *Shaks. Cowley.*

To INEBRIATE, in-ê-brê-â-te, v. a. [inebrio, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*

To INEBRIATE, in-ê-brê-â-te, v. n. To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*

INEBRIATION, in-ê-brê-â-shûn, s. [from inebriate.] Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*

INEFFABILITY, in-ê-fâ-bîl'ê-té, s. [from ineffabilis, Latin.] Un-speakableness.

INEFFABLE, in-ê-fâ-bl, a. [ineffabilis, Fr. ineffabilis, Latin.] Un-speakable. *South.*

INEFFABLY, in-ê-fâ-blé, ad. [from ineffabile.] In a manner not to be expressed. *Milton.*

INEFFECTIVE, in-ê-fêk'tiv, a. [ineffectivus, Fr. in and effective.] That which can produce no effect. *Taylor.*

INEFFECTUAL, in-ê-fêk't'chû-âl, a. [in and effectual.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hoer.*

INEFFECTUALLY, in-ê-fêk't'chû-âl-ê, ad. [from ineffectual.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-ê-fêk't'chû-âl-nês, s. [from ineffectual.] Inefficiency; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*

INEFFICACIOUS, in-ê-fêk't'chû-âl, a. [inefficacia, Fr. inefficax, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

nò, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIN.

INEFFICACY, in-êf'fî-kâ-sê, s. [in and efficacia; Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INEFFICIENT, in-êf'fî-sî-ênt, a. Ineffective. *Chest.*

INELEGANCE, in-êl'ê-gân-sê, }
INELEGANCY, in-êl'ê-gân-sê, } s.
[from inelegant.] Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT, in-êl'ê-gânt, a. [inelegans, Latin.] —1. Not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to elegant. *Woodward.*—2. Mean; despicable; contemptible.

INELEGANTLY, in-êl'ê-gânt-lê, ad. [from inelegant.] Without elegance. *Chest.*

INELIGIBLE, in-êl'ê-djê-bl, a. Not to be chosen, not proper to be chosen, uneligible.

INELIGIBILITY, in-êl'ê-djê-bl-ê-tê, s. Unworthiness to be chosen, unfitness to be chosen.

INELOQUENT, in-êl'ê-kwênt, a. [in and eloquens, Latin.] Not persuasive; not oratorical.

INEPT, in-êpt, a. [ineptus, Lat.] Unfit; useless; trifling; foolish. *Morc.*

INEPTLY, in-êpt-lê, ad. [ineptè, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unly. *Morc.*

INEPTITUDE, in-êpt'ê-tûde, s. [from ineptus Lat.] Unfitness. *Wilkins.*

INEQUALITY, in-ê kwâl'ê-tê, s. [from inequalitas, and inequalis, Latin.]—1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*—2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Newton.*—3. Disproportion to any purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness. *South.*—4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself. *Bacon.*—5. Difference of rank or station. *Hooker.*

INERRABILITY, in-êr'ê-â-bl'ê-tê, s. [from inerrabilis.] Exemption from error. *King Charles.*

INERRABLE, in-êr'ê-â-bl, a. [in and err.] Exempt from error. *Hannum.*

INERRABLENESS, in-êr'ê-â-bl-nê-s, s. [from inerrabilis.] Exemption from error. *Hannum.*

INERRABLY, in-êr'ê-â-blê, ad. [from inerrabilis.] With security from error; infallibly.

INERRINGLY, in-êr'ê-ing-lê, ad. [in and erring.] Without error. *Glanville.*

INERT, in-êrt, a. [iners, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. *Blackmore.*

INERTLY, in-êrt-lê, ad. [from inert.] Sluggishly dull. *Pope.*

INESCATION, in-êskâ'shûn, s. [in and esca, Lat.] The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, in-êst'ê-mâ-bl, a. [inestimabilis, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price. *Boyle.*

INEVIDENT, in-êv'ê-ênt, a. [incident, French; in and evident.] Not plain; obscure. *Brown.*

INEVITABILITY, in-êv'ê-tâ-bl'ê-tê, s. [from inevitable.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*

INEVITABLE, in-êv'ê-tâ-bl, a. [inevitabilis, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Dryden.*

INEVITABLY, in-êv'ê-tâ-blê, ad. [from inevitable.] Without possibility of escap. *Bentley.*

INEXCUSABLE, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl, a. [inexcusabilis, Lat.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl-nê-s, s. [from inexcusabilis.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. *Smith.*

INEXCUSABLY, in-êks-kû'zâ-blê, ad. [from inexcusabile.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-êks-hâ'zâ-bl, a. [in and exhaustible.] That which cannot be caporete. *Brown.*

INEXHAUSTED, in-êks-hâ'zâ-têd, a. [in and exhaustus.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied; unspent. *Dryden.*

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-êks-hâ'zâ-tê-bl, a. Not to be spent.

INEXHAUSTLESS, in-êks-hâ'zâ-tê-lê-s, a. Inexhausted. *Boyle.*

INEXISTENT, in-êks-î'tênt, a. [in and existent.] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*

INEXISTENCE, in-êks-î'tênsê, s. [in and existent.] Want of being; want of existence. *Brown.*

INEXORABLE, in-êks'ô-râ-bl, a. [inexorabilis, Fr.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty. *Rogers.*

INEXPEDIENCE, in-êks-pê'dê-ênsê, }
INEXPEDIENT, in-êks-pê'dê-ênt, } s.
[in and expediency.] Want of fitness; want of propriety unsuitableness; to time or place. *Sapienter.*

INEXPEDIENT, in-êks-pê'dê-ênt, a. [in and expedient.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smallridge.*

INEXPERIENCE, in-êks-pê'rê-ênsê, s. [inexperience, French.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

INEXPERIENCED, in-êks-pê'rê-ênt, a. [inexpertus, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPERT, in-êks-pêrt, a. [inexpertus, Latin; in and expert.] Unskilled; unskilled. *Milton.*

INEXPIABLE, in-êks'pê-â-bl, a. [inexpiable, Fr.] —1. Not to be atoned.—2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

INEXPIABLY, in-êks-pê-â-blê, ad. [from inexpiable.] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLEABLY, in-êks-plê-â-blê, ad. [in and explico, Lat.] Insatiably. *Sandys.*

INEXPLICABLE, in-êks-plê-kâ-bl, a. [in and explicio, Latin.] Incapable of being explained. *Newton.*

INEXPLICABLY, in-êks-plê-kâ-blê, ad. [from inexplicable.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-êks-prê's'sê-bl, a. [in and express.] Not to be told; unutterable. *Stillingfleet.*

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-êks-prê's'sê-blê, ad. [from inexpressible.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hannum.*

INEXPUGNABLE, in-êks-pûg'nâ-bl, a. [inexpugnabilis, Latin.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Ray.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-êks-îng'gwîsh-â-bl, a. [in and extinguo, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Crvo.*

INEXTRICABLE, in-êks'trê-kâ-bl, a. [inextricabilis, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY, in-êks'trê-kâ-blê, ad. [from inextricable.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Bentley.*

To INEYE, in-î, v. n. [in and eye.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock. *Philips.*

INFALLIBILITY, in-fâl-lê-bl'ê-tê, }
INFALLIBLENESS, in-fâl-lê-bl-nê-s, } s.
[infallibilis, Fr.] Inerrability; exemption from error. *Tillotson.*

INFALLIBLE, in-fâl-lê-bl, a. [infallibilis, French.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake.

INFALLIBLY, in-fâl-lê-blê, ad. [from infallibilis.] —1. Without danger of deceit; with security from error. *Snashbridge.*—2. Certainly. *Rogers.*

To INFAME, in-fâmê, v. a. [infamo, Latin.] To represent to disadvantage; to d-flame; to censure publicly. *Brown.*

INFAMOUS, in-fâm-ûs, a. [infamis, Latin.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured.

INFAMOUSLY, in-fâm-ûs-lê, ad. [from infamous.] —1. With open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach.—2. Shamefully; scandalously. *Dryden.*

INFAMOUSNESS, in-fâm-ûs-nê-s, }
INFAMY, in-fâm-û, } s.
[infamia, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *K. Charles.*

INFANCY, in-fân-sê, s. [infantia, Latin.]—1. The first part of life. *Hooker.*—2. Civil infancy, reaching to twenty-one.—2. First age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbutnot.*

INFANG'FREE, in-fâng'f-rê, a. A privilege of liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

INFANT, in-fân't, s. [infans, Lat.]—1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Roscomol.*—2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, in-fân'tâ, s. [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE, in-fân'te-sîd, s. [infanticide, Fr. infanticidio, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by *Heved.*

INFANTILE, in-fân-tîl, a. [infantilis, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

INFANTINE, in-fân-tîn, a. Suitable to an infant. *ains. v. th.*

INFANTRY, in-fân-trê, s. [infanteris, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFARCTION, in-fâr-k'shûn, s. [in and farcio, Lat.] Scuffling; conspiracy. *Harvey.*

To **INFATUATE**, in-fâsh-û-â-t, v. a. [infatus, from in and fatuus, Latin.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUATION, in-fâsh-û-â-shûn, s. [from infatuate.] The act of striking with folly; depravation of reason. *South.*

INFATUATING, in-fâws'tîng, s. [from infatustus, Latin.] The act of making unskucky. *Baron.*

INFERTILE, in-fêr'tîl, a. [in and ferilis.] Infructiferous. *Glanville.*

To **INFECT**, in-fêkt, v. a. [infectus, Latin.]—1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicable qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton.*—2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shaks.*

INFECTIION, in-fêk'shûn, s. [infection, Fr. infectio, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication. *Shaks.*

INFECTIOUS, in-fêk'shûs, a. [from infect.] Contagious; influencing by communicable qualities. *Temple.*

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fêk'shûs-lê, ad. [from infectious.] Contagiously. *Shaks.*

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fêk'shûs-nês, s. [from infectious.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, in-fêk'tîv, a. [from infect.] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECUND, in-fêk'ûnd, a. [infecundus, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

INFECUNDITY, in-fêk'ûn-dî-tê, s. [infecunditas, Latin.] Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, in-fêlîs'sê-tê, s. [infelicitas, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Watts.*

To **INFERR**, in-fêr', v. a. [infer, Lat.]—1. To bring; to induce. *Harvey.*—2. To infer is nothing but by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*—3. To offer; to produce. *Shaks.*

INFERRABLE, in-fêr'â-bl, a. To be inferred. *Burke.*

INFERENCE, in-fêr-ênse, s. [inferere, French; from infer.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INFERRIBLE, in-fêr'rê-bl, a. [from infer.] Deductible from premised grounds. *Brownne.*

INFERIORITY, in-fêr-ê-ô-rê-tê, s. [from inferior.] Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFERRIOR, in-fêr-ê-ô, a. [inferior, Latin.]—1. Lower in place.—2. Lower in station or rank of life. *South.*—3. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*—4. Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFERRIOUR, in-fêr-ê-ô, s. One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, in-fêr'nâl, a. [infernal, French.] Hellish; tartarean. *Dryden.*

INFERNAL Stone, in-fêr'nâl-stôn, s. The lunar caustick, prepar'd from an evaporated solution of oil of sulfur, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*

INFERRULE, in-fêr'rûl, a. [infrule, French.] Unfruitful; not productive; unfruitful. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INFERTILITY, in-fêr-îl'ê-tê, s. [infertilitê, Fr. from infertile.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

To **INFEST**, in-fêst', v. a. [infesto, Latin.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTIVITY, in-fês-tîv'ê-tê, s. [in and festivus.] Mourfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTED, in-fês'têd, a. [in and fester.] Rauding; inveterate. *Spenser.*

INFEUATION, in-fê-û-â-shûn, s. [in and feudum, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale's Common Law.*

INFIDEL, in-fê-dêl, s. [infidelis, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY, in-fê-dê-l'ê-tê, s. [infidelité, French.]—1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*—2. Disbelief of Christianity. *Addison.*—3. Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

INFINITE, in-fê-nî-t, a. [infinitus, Latin.]—1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Dennis.*—2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITE, in-fê-nî-t, s. [from the adjective.] Unbounded reach. *Shaks.*

INFINITELY, in-fê-nî-tê, ad. [from infinite.] Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

INFINITENESS, in-fê-nî-tê-nês, s. [from infinite.] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITESIMAL, in-fê-nê-tês-sê-mâl, a. [from infinite.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE, in-fê-nî-tîv, a. [infinitivus, Fr. infinitivus, Lat.] In grammar, the infinitive affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFINITUDE, in-fê-nî-têd, s. [from infinite.]—1. Infinity; immensity. *Hale.*—2. Boundless number. *Addison.*

INFINITY, in-fîn-ê-tê, s. [infinitê, French.]—1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited nature. *Raleigh.*—2. Endless number. *Arbutnot.*

INFIRM, in-fêrm', a. [infirmus, Latin.]—1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Milton.*—2. Weak of mind; irresolute. *Shaks.*—3. Not stable; not solid. *South.*

To **INFIRM**, in-fêrm', v. a. [infirmus, Latin.] To weaken; to shak; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFIRMARY, in-fêr'mâ-rê, s. [infirmarie, French.] Lodgings for the sick. *Baron.*

INFIRMITY, in-fêr'mê-tê, s. [infirmité, French.]—1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*—2. Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon.*—3. Disease; malady. *Hooker.*

INFIRMNESS, in-fêr'm'ênse, s. [from infirm.] Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle.*

To **INFIX**, in-fîks', v. a. [infixus, Latin.] To drive in; to fasten. *Spenser.*

To **INFLAME**, in-flâme', v. a. [inflammo, Latin.]—1. To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney.*—2. To kindle desire. *Milton.*—3. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addison.*—4. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.—5. To provoke; to irritate. *Dyce of Pity.*—6. To fire with passion. *Milton.*

To **INFLAME**, in-flâme', v. n. To grow hot, angry, and painful, by obstructed matter. *Wiseman.*

INFLAMER, in-flâ'mêr, s. [from inflame.] The thing or person that inflames. *Addison.*

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flâm-mâ-bl'ê-tê, s. [from inflammable.] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*

INFLAMMABLE, in-flâm'mâ-bl, a. [French.] Easy to be set on flame. *Newton.*

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flâm'mâ-bl-nês, s. [from inflammable.] The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flâm-mâ-shûn, s. [inflammatio, Latin.]—1. The act of setting on flame.—2. The state of being in flame. *Wilkins.*—3. [In chirurgery.] Inflammation is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and give it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*—4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY, in-flâm'mâ-têr-ê, a. [from inflame.] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To **INFLATE**, in-flâ-tê, v. a. [inflatus, Latin.]—1. To swell with wind. *Ray.*—2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLATION, in-flâ-shûn, s. [inflatio, Lat. from

—nd, ndve, ndr, ndr;—tâbe, tâb, dâll;—ôll;—pôand;—chin, THIS.

inflate.) The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbutinot.*
To INFLUENT, in-flek't, v. a. [inflecto, Latin].—1. To bend; to turn. *Newton*.—2. To change or vary.—3. To vary a noun or a verb in its terminations.
INFLECTION, in-flek'shôn, s. [inflectio, Latin].—1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale*.—2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker*.—3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brevewood*.
INFLECTIVE, in-flek'tiv, a. [from inflect.] Having the power of bending. *Dehman*.
INFLEXIBILITY, in-fleks'ê-bliv'ê-tê, }
INFLEXIBILITY, in-fleks'ê-bliv'ê-tê, }
 [inflexibilitê, French].—1. Stillness; quality of resisting flexure.—2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.
INFLEXIBLE, in-fleks'ê-bl, a. [French; inflexibilis, Latin].—1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown*.—2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.—3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts*.
INFLEXIBLY, in-fleks'ê-blê, ad. [from inflexible.] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke*.
To INFLECT, in-flekt' v. a. [inflecto, inflectus, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Temple*.
INFLECTER, in-flekt'âr, s. [from inflect.] He who punishes. *Government of the Tongue*.
INFLECTION, in-flek'shôn, s. [from inflect].—1. The act of using punishments. *South*.—2. The punishment imposed. *Rogers*.
INFLECTIVE, in-flekt'iv, a. [inflective, French; from inflect.] That which imposes a punishment.
INFLUENCE, in-flu'ênse, s. [influence, French].—1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. *Prior*.—2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney Taylor*. *Atterbury*.
To INFLUENCE, in-flu'ênse, v. a. [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify in any purpose. *Newton*.
INFLUENT, in-flu'ênst, a. [influens, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbutinot*.
INFLUENTIAL, in-flu'ênshâl, a. [from influence.] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville*.
INFLEX, in-flûks, s. [infusus, Latin].—1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray*.—2. Infusion. *Hale*.—3. Influence; power. *Bacon*.
INFLUXIOUS, in-flûks'hiôs, a. [from influx.] Influential.
To INFOLD, in-fôld', v. a. [in and fold.] To involve; to envelop; to enclose with involutions. *Pope*.
To INFOLIATE, in-fôl'ê-âte, v. a. [in and folium, Latin.] To cover with leaves. *Hovel*.
To INFORM, in-fôr'm, v. a. [informo, Latin].—1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden*.—2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Clarendon*.—3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.
To INFORM, in-fôr'm, v. n. To give intelligence.
INFORMAL, in-fôr'mâl, a. [from inform.] Irregular; wanting legal formality. *Shaks*.
INFORMANT, in-fôr'mânt, s. [French].—1. One who gives information or instruction. *Watts*.—2. One who exhibits an accusation.
INFORMATION, in-fôr'mâ'shôn, s. [informatio, Latin].—1. Intelligence given; instruction. *South*.—2. Charge or accusation exhibited.—3. The act of informing or actuating.
INFORMER, in-fôr'mâr, s. [from inform].—1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift*.—2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *L'Strange*.
INFORMIDABLE, in-fôr'mê-dâ-bl, a. [in and formidabilis, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
INFORMITY, in-fôr'mê-tê, s. [from informis, Latin.] Shapely. *See* *Brown*.
INFORMOUS, in-fôr'môs, a. [informe, Fr. informis, Lat.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.
INFORTUNATE, in-fôr'tshû-nâte, a. [infortunatus, Lat.] Unhappy. *Bacon*.

To INFRACT, in-frâkt', v. a. [infractus, Latin.] To break. *Thomson*.
INFRACTION, in-fâkt'shôn, s. [infractio, Fr.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller*.
INFRAINGIBLE, in-frân'jê-bl, a. [in and frangibile.] Not to be broken. *Cheyne*.
INFREQUENCY, in-fê'kwên'sê, s. [infrequentia, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity. *Broome*.
INFREQUENT, in-fê'kwên't, a. [infrequens, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.
To INFREQUENTATE, in-fê'kwên't-âte, v. a. [in and frigidate, Latin.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle*.
To INFRINGE, in-frînjê', v. a. [infringo, Lat.]—1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.—2. To destroy; to hinder. *Waller*.
INFRINGEMENT, in-frînjê'mên't, s. [from infringe.] Breach; violation. *Clarendon*.
INFRINGER, in-frînjê'âr, s. [from infringe.] A breaker; a violator. *Ayliffe*.
INFUNDIBULIFORM, in-fôn-dê-bû'lê-fôr'm, a. [infundibulum, and forma, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tumbler.
INFURIATE, in-fû're-âte, a. [in and furia, Latin.] Enraged; raging. *Milom*.
INFUSATION, in-fûs-kâ'shôn, s. [infuscatûs, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.
To INFUSE, in-fûz', v. a. [infusus, Fr. infusus, Latin].—1. To pour in, to instil. *Dehman*.—2. To pour into the mind; to inspire.—3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon*.—4. To inject; to saturate with any thing infused. *Bacon*.—5. To inspire with. *Shaks*.
INFUSIBLE, in-fûz'ê-bl, a. [from infuse].—1. Possible to be infused. *Hammond*.—2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted. *Brown*.
INFUSION, in-fûz'hôn, s. [infusio, French; infusio, Latin].—1. The act of pouring in; instillation. *Aldison*.—2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker*. *Clarendon*.—3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon*.—4. The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon*.
INFUSIVE, in-fûz'iv, a. [from infuse.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson*.
INGATE, in-gâte, s. [in and gate.] Entrance; passage. *See* *Spenser*.
INGANNATION, in-gân-nâ'shôn, s. [ingannare, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture. *Brown*.
INGATHERING, in-gâ'thîr-îng, s. [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harvest. *Eaotus*.
INGE, inje. In the names of places, signifies a meadow. *Gibson*.
To INGENUATE, in-jên'mê-nâte, v. a. [ingenio, Latin.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon*.
INGENUATION, in-jên'mê-nâ'shôn, s. [in and genuatio, Latin.] Iteration; reduplication.
INGENDERER, in-jên'dâr-âr, s. [from ingender.] He that generates. *See* **INGENDER**.
INGENERABLE, in-jên'ê-râ-bl, a. [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.
INGENERATE, in-jên'ê-râte, }
INGENERATED, in-jên'ê-râ-têd, } a. [ingenitatus, Lat.]—1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Watson*.—2. Unbegotten. *Brown*.
INGENIOUS, in-jên'ê-ôs, a. [ingeniortus, Latin].—1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.—2. Mental; intellectual. *Shaks*.
INGENIOUSLY, in-jên'ê-ôs-lê, ad. [from ingenious.] Wittyly subtilly. *Temple*.
INGENIOUSNESS, in-jên'ê-ôs-nêz, s. [from ingenious.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness. *South*.
INGENUOUS, in-jên'ê-ôs, a. [ingeniosus, Latin].—1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke*.—2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charley*.

Fâte, fâ, fât;—mê, n.ét;—p.lue, pin;—

INGENUOUSLY, in-jên'û-dû-lê, ad. [from ingenu-ous.] Openly; fairly; candidly. Generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-jên'û-dû-nê-s, s. [from ingenu-ous.] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY, in-jên'ê, s. [ingenium, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use. *Boyle*.

To **INGEST**, in-jêst', v. a. [ingestus, Lat.] To throw into the stomach. *Brown*.

INGESTION, in-jê'shûn, s. [from ingest.] The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey*.

INGLE, in-gl, s. A paranoir.

INGLORIOUS, in-glô'rê-ûs, a. [inglorios, Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Howel*.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-glô'rê-ds-lê, ad. [from inglorios.] With ignominy. *Pope*.

INGOT, in-gôt, s. [ingot, French.] A mass of metal. *Dryden*.

To **INGRAFT**, in-grâf', v. a. [in and graft.]—1. To propagate trees by incision. *May*.—2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.—3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton*.—4. To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker*.

INGRAFTMENT, in-grâf't'mênt, s. [from ingraft.]—1. The act of ingrafting.—2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, in-grâte, } a.

INGRATEFUL, in-grâte'fûl, } a.

[ingratus, Latin.]—1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shaks*.—2. Unpleasant; to the sense. *Bacon*.

To **INGRATiate**, in-grâ'shê-âte, v. a. [in and gratia, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.

INGRATITUDE, in-grâ'tê-tûde, s. [ingratitude, Fr. in and gratitude.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Dryden*.

INGREDIENT, in-grê-jênt, s. [ingredient, French; ingrediens, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Milton*.

INGRESS, in-grê-s, s. [ingres, French; ingressus, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbutnot*.

INGRESSION, in-grê'shûn, s. [ingressio, Lat.] The act of entering. *Digby*.

INGUINAL, in-gwê-nâl, a. [inguinal, French; inguen, Latin.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbutnot*.

To **INGULF**, in-gûlf', v. a. [in and gulf.]—1. To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton*.—2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward*.

To **INGURGITATE**, in-gûr'jê-tâte, v. a. [ingurgit-ato, Latin.] To swallow. *Duct*.

INGURGITATION, in-gûr-jê-tâ'shûn, s. [from ingurgitate.] Voracity.

INGURSTABLE, in-gûs'tâ-bl, a. [in and gusto, Lat.] Not perceivable by the taste. *Brown*.

INHABIL, in-hâb'il, or in-hâ-bêl', a. [inhâbilis, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To **INHABIT**, in-hâb'it, v. a. [habito, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Lanah*.

To **INHABIT**, in-hâb'it, v. n. [To dwell.] To live.

INHABITABLE, in-hâb'itâ-bl, a. [from inhabit.]—1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke*.—2. [Inhabitable, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitation; uninhabitable. *Shaks*.

INHABITANCE, in-hâb'itânse, s. [from inhabit.] Residence of dwellers. *Carew*.

INHABITANT, in-hâb'itânt, s. [from inhabit] Dweller; one that lives in a place. *Abbot*.

INHABITATION, in-hâ'bê-tâ'shûn, s. [from inhabit.]—1. Ahold; place of dwelling. *Milten*.—2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh*.—3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown*.

INHABITER, in-hâb'itêr, s. [from inhabit.] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown*.

To **INHALE**, in-hâlê', v. a. [inhalo, Latin.] To draw in with air; to desire. *Arbutnot*.

INHARMONIOUS, in-hâr-mô-nê-ûs, a. [in and harmonios.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton*.

To **INHERE**, in-hêrê', v. n. [inherere, Latin.] To exist in something else. *Donne*.

INHERENT, in-hêrênt, a. [inherent, French; inherens, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift*.

To **INHERIT**, in-hêr'it, v. a. [inheritor, Fr.]—1. To receive or possess by inheritance. *Addison*.—2. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shaks*.

INHERITABLE, in-hêr'itâ-bl, a. [from inherit.] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew*.

INHERITANCE, in-hêr'itânse, s. [from inherit.]—1. Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Milton*.—2. In *Shaks*, possession.—3. The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke*.

INHERITOR, in-hêr'itêr, s. [from inherit.] An heir; one who receives by succession. *Bacon*.

INHERITRESS, in-hêr'itêrê-s, s. [from inheritor.] An heiress. *Bacon*.

INHERITRIX, in-hêr'itêrîks, s. [from inheritor.] An heiress. *Shaks*.

To **INHERSE**, in-hêrse', v. a. [in and herse.] To enclose in a funeral monument. *Shaks*.

INHERSION, in-hêr'shûn, s. [inheresio, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To **INHIBIT**, in-hîb'it, v. a. [inhibeo, Latin; inliber, French.]—1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bentley*.—2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon*.

INHIBITION, in-hîb'itshûn, s. [inhibition, Fr. inhibito, Latin.]—1. Prohibition; embargo. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—2. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Coveal*.

To **INHOLD**, in-hôld', v. a. [in and hold.] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh*.

To **INHOOOP**, in-hôôp', v. a. [in and hoop.] To confine in an enclosure. *Shaks*.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hôs'pê-tâ-bl, a. [in and hospitabile.] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers. *Dryden*.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hôs'pê-tâ-blê, ad. [from inhospitable.] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton*.

INHOSPITABLENESS, in-hôs'pê-tâ-bl-nê-s, } s.

INHOSPITALITY, in-hôs'pê-tâ-tê-tê, } s.

[inhospitalité, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, in-hû'mân, a. [inhuman, Fr. inhumanus, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate. *Atterbury*.

INHUMANITY, in-hû'mân'ê-tê, s. [inhumanité, Fr.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *King Charles*.

INHUMANLY, in-hû'mân-lê, ad. [from inhuman.] Savage; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift*.

To **INHUMATE**, in-hû'mâte, } v. a.

To **INHUME**, in-hû'mê, } v. a.

[inhumer, Fr. humo, Lat.] To bury; to inter. *Pope*.

To **INJECT**, in-jêkt', v. a. [injectus, Lat.]—1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanv*.—2. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope*.

INJECTION, in-jêkt'shûn, s. [injection, Latin.]—1. The act of casting in. *Boyle*.—2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body.—3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications. *Orincy*.

INIMICAL, in-im'ê-kâl, or in-ê-mê-kâl, a. [inimicus, Latin.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

INIMITABILITY, in-im'ê-tâ-bîl'ê-tê, s. [from inimitabile.] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris*.

INIMITABLE, in-im'ê-tâ-bl, a. [inimitabilis, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Denham*.

INIMITABLY, in-im'ê-tâ-blê, ad. [from inimitabile.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope*.

To **INJOIN**, in-jôin', v. a. [enjoindre, French.]—1. To command; to enforce by authority. See **ENJOIN**. *Milton*.—2. In *Shakspeare*, to join.

INIQUITOUS, in-ik'kwê-tûs, a. [iniquus, Fr. from iniquity.] Unjust; wicked.

INIQUITY, in-ik'kwê-tê, s. [iniquitas, Latin.]—1. Injustice; unreasonableness. *Smalr*.—2. Wickedness; crime. *Hooker*.

INITIAL, in-îsh'âl, a. [initial, Fr. initium, Lat.]—1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope*.—2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey*.

To **INITIATE**, in-îsh'ê-âte, v. a. [initier, Fr. initio, Latin.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art. *Boyle*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, báll;—òll;—pòdnd;—òlin, Thls.

To **INITIATE**, in-ísh'è-àte, v. n. To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope*.
INITIATE, in-ísh'è-àte, a. [initiat, Fr. initiatus, Latin.] Unpractised. *Shaks*.
INITIATION, in-ísh'è-à'sh'ân, s. [initiatio, Lat. from initiate.] The act of entering a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond*.
INJUCUNDITY, in-jú-kúnd'è-té, s. [in and jucundity.] Unpleasantness.
INJUDICABLE, in-jú'dé-ká-bl. a. [in and judico, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.
INJUDICIAL, in-jú-dísh'ál, a. [in and judicial.] Not according to form of law.
INJUDICIOUS, in-jú-dísh'ús, a. [in and judicious.] Void of judgment; wanting judgment. *Tillotson*.
INJUDICIOUSLY, in-jú-dísh'ús-lé, ad. [from injudicious.] With ill judgment; not wisely. *Broom*.
INJUNCTION, in-júnd'ksh'ân, s. [from injunct; junctus, injuncto, Lat.]-1. Command; order; precept. *Shaks*.-2. [In law.] Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Covel*.
TO INJURE, in-júr, v. a. [in, urier, Fr.]-1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong. *Temple*.-2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton*.
INJURER, in-júr-ár, s. [from To injure.] He that hurts another unjustly. *Barn Jenson*.
INJURIOUS, in-júr'è-ás, a. [injurius, Latin.]-1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.-2. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton*.-3. Mischievous; unjustly harmful. *Tillotson*.-4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful. *Swift*.
INJURIOUSLY, in-júr'è-ás-lé, ad. [from injurious.] Wrongfully; harshly; with injustice.
INJURIOUSNESS, in-júr'è-ás-nés, s. [from injurious.] Quality of being injurious. *King Charles*.
INJURY, in-júr-é, s. [injuria, Latin.]-1. Hurt without justice. *Hayward*.-2. Mischieff; detriment. *Watts*.-3. Annoyance. *Mort*.-4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. *Bacon*.
INJUSTICE, in-jú'stis, s. [injustice, French; injustitia, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift*.
INK, íngk, s. [inchiostro, Italian.]-1. The black liquor with which men write.-2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.
TO INK, íngk, v. a. [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.
INKHORN, íngk'hòrn, s. [ink and horn.] A portable case for the instruments of writing commonly made of horn. *Shaks*.
INKLE, íng'kl, s. A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay*.
INKLING, íng'klng, s. Hint; whisper; intimation. *Clarendon*.
INKMAKER, íngk'má-kár, s. [ink and maker.] He who makes ink.
INKY, íngk'è, a. [from ink.]-1. Consisting of ink. *Shaks*.-2. Resembling ink. *Boyle*.-3. Black as ink. *Shaks*.
INLAND, in'lánd, a. [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the sea. *Swift*.
INLAND, in'lánd, s. Interior or midland parts.
INLANDER, in'lánd-ár, s. [from inland.] Dweller remote from the sea. *Brown*.
TO INLAPIDATE, in-lá-p'è-dáte, v. a. [in and lapido, Lat.] To turn to stone. *Brown*.
TO INLAY, in-lá, v. a. [in and lay.]-1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. *Gay*.-2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton*.
INLAY, in-lá, s. [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton*.
TO INLAW, in-láw, v. a. [in and law.] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon*.
INLET, in'lét, s. [in and let.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance. *Wotton*.
INLY, in'lé, a. [from in.] Interior; internal; secret. *Shakspeare*.
INLY, in'lé, ad. Internally; within; secretly; in the heart. *Milton*. *Dryden*.
INMATE, in'máte, s. [in and mate.] Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Covel*.

INMOST, in'móst, a. [from in and most.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface. *Shaks*.
INN, ín, s. [inn, Sax. a chamber.]-1. A house of entertainment for travellers.-2. A house where students are boarded and taught. *Shaks*.
TO INN, ín, v. n. [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donne*.
TO INN, ín, v. a. To house; to put under cover. *Shakspeare*.
INNA'LE, in-ná'le, }
INNA'TED, in-ná'téd, } a.
 [inne, Fr. innatus, Lat.] Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Morvel*.
INNA'TENESS, in-ná'tè-nés, s. [from innate.] The quality of being innate.
INNAVIGABLE, in-ná'v'è-gá-bl, a. [innavigabilis, Latin.] Not to be passed by sailing. *Dryden*.
INNER, in'nár, a. [from in.] Interior; not outward. *Spenser*.
INNERMOST, in'nár-móst, a. [from inner.] Remotest from the outward part. *Newton*.
INNHOLDER, in'nòl-dúr, s. [in and hold.] A man who keeps an inn.
INNINGS, in'íngz, s. Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth*.
INKEEPER, in'kéep-ár, s. [in and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers. *Taylor*.
INNOCENCE, in'nò-sè-nse, }
INNOCENCY, in'nò-sè-n-sé, } s.
 [innocentia, Latm.]-1. Purity from injurious actions; untainted integrity. *Tillotson*.-2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shaks*.-3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet*.-4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shaks*.
INNOCENT, in'nò-sènt, a. [innocens, Latin.]-1. Pure from mischief. *Milton*.-2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden*.-3. Unburdful; harmless in effects. *Pope*.
INNOCENT, in'nò-sènt, s. -1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenser*.-2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker*.
INNOCENTLY, in'nò-sènt-lé, ad. [from innocent.]-1. Without guilt. *South*.-2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.-3. Without hurt. *Cowley*.
INNOCUOUS, in-nòk'ú-ús, a. [innocuus, Latin.] Harmless in effects. *Crew*.
INNOCUOUSLY, in-nòk'ú-ús-lé, ad. [from innocuous.] Without mischievous effects. *Brown*.
INNOCUOUSNESS, in-nòk'ú-ús-nés, s. [from innocuous.] Harmlessness. *Digby*.
TO INNOVATE, in'nò-váte, v. a. [innovo, Latin.]-1. To bring in something not known before. *Bacon*.-2. To change by introducing novelties.
INNOVATION, in'nò-vá'sh'ân, s. [innovation, Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty.
INNOVATOR, in'nò-vá'tór, s. [innovateur, Fr.]-1. An introducer of novelties. *Bacon*.-2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South*.
INNOXIOUS, in-nòk'sh'ús, a. [innoxius, Lat.]-1. Free from mischievous effects. *Digby*.-2. Pure from crimes. *Pope*.
INNOXIOUSLY, in-nòk'sh'ús-lé, ad. [from innocuous.] Harmlessly. *Brown*.
INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nòk'sh'ús-nés, s. [from innocuous.] Harmlessness.
INNUENDO, in-nú-è'n'dò, s. [innuendo, from inno, Lat.] An oblique hint. *Swift*.
INNUMERABLE, in-nú-mér-á-bl, a. [innumabilis, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton*.
INNUMERABLY, in-nú-mér-á-blé, ad. [from innumerable.] Without number.
INNUMEROUS, in-nú-mér-ús, a. [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope*.
TO INOCULATE, in-òk'ú-láte, v. a. [inocula, in and oculus, Latin.]-1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock. *St. y.*-2. To yield a bud to another stock. *Clarendon*.-3. To infect with the small pox by inoculation.
INOCULATION, in-òk'ú-lá'sh'ân, s. [inoculatio, Lat.]-1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmims.-2. The practice of transplanting the small pox, by infusion.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plin;—

of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected *Quincy*.
INOCULATORY, in-ôc-ûl-â-tô-r, s. [from inoculate.]—1. One that practises the inoculation of warts.—2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation *Friend*.
INODOROUS, in-ô-dô-r-ô-s, a. [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent, not affecting the nose. *Arbutnot*.
INOFFENSIVE, in-ô-fên-siv, a. [in and offensive.]—1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood*.—2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.—3. Harassless; butless; innocent. *Milton*.—4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. *Milton*.
INOFFENSIVELY, in-ô-fên-siv-lê, ad. [from inoffensive.] Without appearance of harm; without harm. *Milton*.
INOFFENSIVENESS, in-ô-fên-siv-nês, s. [from inoffensive.] Harmlessness. *Milton*.
INOFFICIOUS, in-ô-fî-shi-ô-s, a. [in and officious.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.
INOPINATE, in-ô-pî-nâ-te, a. [inopinatus, Lat.] inopine, Fr.] Not expected.
INOPPORTUNE, in-ô-pô-r-tû-nê, a. [inopportunus, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.
INORDINACY, in-ô-r-dî-nâ-sê, s. [from inordinatus.] Irregularity; disorder. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
INORDINATE, in-ô-r-dê-nâ-te, a. [in and ordinatus, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.
INORDINATELY, in-ô-r-dê-nâ-te-lê, ad. [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not rightly.
INORDINATENESS, in-ô-r-dê-nâ-te-nês, s. [from inordinate.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.
INORDINATION, in-ô-r-dê-nâ-shûn, s. [from inordinate.] Irregularity; deviation from right. *South*.
INORGANICAL, in-ô-r-gân-ê-kâl, a. [in and organical.] Void of organs or instrumental parts. *Locke*.
TO INOSCULATE, in-ô-s-kû-lâ-te, v. n. [in and osculum, Latin.] To unite by opposition or contact.
INOSCULATION, in-ô-s-kû-lâ-shûn, s. [from inosculate.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.
INQUEST, in-kwêst, s. [enquete, Fr. inquisitio, Lat.]—1. Judicial inquiry or examination. *Atheybury*.—2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; in civil causes, after proof made on either side, so much as each party thinks good, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict, so judgment passes; for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus: th u is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowel*.—3. Inquiry; search; study. *South*.
INQUIETUDE, in-kwî-tû-de, s. [inquietus, Fr.] Disturbed state; want of quiet. *Watson*.
TO INQUINATE, in-kwê-nâ-te, v. a. [inquinus, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Bacon*.
INQUINATION, in-kwê-nâ-shûn, s. [inquinatio, Latin.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon*.
INQUIRABLE, in-kwî-râ-bl, a. [from inquire.] That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.
TO INQUIRE, in-kwî-rê, v. n. [inquire, Latin.]—1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Swift*.—2. To make examination. *Dryden*.
TO INQUIRE, in-kwî-rê, v. a. To ask about; to seek out; as, he inquired the way.
INQUIRER, in-kwî-rê-r, s. [from inquire.]—1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Locke*.—2. One who interrogates; one who questions.
INQUIRY, in-kwî-rê, s. [from inquire.]—1. Interrogation; search by question. *Acts*.—2. Examination; search.
INQUISITION, in-kwê-zî-ti-ô-n, s. [inquisitio, Latin.]—1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor*. *Southern*.—2. Examination; discussion. *Earther*.—3 [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.—4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy. *Corbet*.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwî-zê-tiv, a. [inquisitus, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Watts*.
INQUISITIVELY, in-kwî-zê-tiv-lê, ad. [from inquisitive.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.
INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwî-zê-tiv-nês, s. [from inquisitive.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney*. *South*.
INQUISITOR, in-kwî-zê-tô-r, s. [inquisitor, Lat.]—1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden*.—2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.
TO INRAIL, in-râ-êl, v. a. [in and rail.] To enclose with rails. *Hooker*. *Guy*.
INROAD, in-rô-de, s. [in and road.] IncurSION; sudden and desultory invasion. *Clarendon*.
INSAENABLE, in-sân-ê-bl, a. [insanabilis, Lat.] Incurable; irremediable.
INSANE, in-sâ-nê, a. [insanus, Lat.] Mad; making mad. *Shaks*.
INSANITY, in-sân-ê-tê, s. [from insane.] Want of sound mind. *Hecle*.
INSATIABLE, in-sâ-shê-â-bl, a. [insatiabilis, Lat.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.
INSATIABLENESS, in-sâ-shê-â-bl-nês, s. [from insatiable.] Greediness not to be appeas'd. *South*.
INSATIATE, in-sâ-shê-â-te, a. [insatiatus, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied. *Phillips*.
INSATISFACTION, in-sâ-tis-fâk-shûn, s. [in and satisfaction.] Discontent; unsatisfied state. *Bacon*.
INSATURABLE, in-sâ-tû-shê-râ-bl, a. [insaturabilis, Lat.] Not to be glett'd, not to be fill'd.
TO INSCRIBE, in-skrî-be, v. a. [inscribo, Lat.]—1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument. *Pope*.—2. To mark any thing with writing.—3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden*.—4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech*.
INSCRIPTION, in-skrî-p-shûn, s. [inscription, Fr.]—1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden*.—2. Title. *Brown*.—3. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
INSCRUTABLE, in-skrû-tâ-bl, a. [inscrutabilis, Lat.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study. *Sandys*.
TO INSCULP, in-skûlp, v. a. [insculpo, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. *Shaks*.
INSCULPTURE, in-skûlp-tshûr, s. [from in and sculpture.] Any thing engraved. *Brown*.
TO INSEAM, in-sêm, v. a. [in and seam.] To impress or mark by seam or centre. *Pope*.
INSECT, in-sêkt, s. [i secta, Latin.]—1. Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are join'd together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke*.—2. Any thing smaller or contemptible. *Thomson*.
INSECTOR, in-sêk-tô-r, s. [from insector, Latin.] One that persutes or harasses with pursuit.
INSECTILE, in-sêkt-il, a. [from insect.] Having the nature of insects. *Bacon*.
INSECTOLOGER, in-sê-tô-lô-jâr, s. [insect and loger.] One who studies or describes insects. *Derham*.
INSECURE, in-sê-kû-rê, a. [in and secure.]—1. Not secure; not confident of safety.—2. Not safe.
INSECURELY, in-sê-kû-rê-lê, ad. [from insecure.] Without certainty. *Chesterfield*.
INSECURITY, in-sê-kû-rê-tê, s. [in and security.]—1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence. *Brown*.—2. Want of safety; danger; hazard. *Hammond*.
INSEMINATION, in-sêm-mênâ-shûn, s. [inseminatio, Fr.] The act of scattering seed on ground.
INSECTIONS, in-sê-kshûn, s. [in section, Fr.] Pursuit. Not in use. *Chapman*.
INSENSATE, in-sên-sâ-te, v. [insensate, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.
INSENSIBILITY, in-sên-sê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [insensibilis, French.]—1. Inability to perceive. *Clanville*.

—no, móve, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, báll;—óll;—póánd;—thín, THís.

—2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.—3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE, in-sén'sé-bl, a. [in-sensible, French.]

—1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses: *Newton*—2. Slowly gradual. *Dryden*.—3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal. *Milton*.—4. Void of emotion or affection. *Dryden*.

INSENSIBLENESS, in-sén'sé-bl-nés, s. [from insensible.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray*.

INSENSIBLY, in-sén'sé-blé, ad. [from insensible.]

—1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. *Addison*.—2. By slow degrees. *Swift*.—3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSENTIENT, in-sén'shé-ént, a. [in and sentiens, Lat.] Not having perception. *Retz*.

INSEPARABILITY, in-sép-pá-á-blí'té. }
INSEPARABLENESS, in-sép-pá-á-bl-nés, }
 [from inseparabilis.] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, in-sép-pá-á-bl, a. [inseparable, Fr. inseparabilis, Lat.] Not to be disjointed; united so as not to be parted. *Bacon*.

INSEPARABLY, in-sép-pá-á-blé, ad. [from inseparabilis.] With indissoluble union. *Bentley*.

TO INSERT, in-sér't, v. a. [inserer, French; insero, ins-er-tio, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things. *Stillingfleet*.

INSERTION, in-sér'shún, s. [insertio, French.]

—1. The act of placing any thing in or amongst other matter. *Arbuthnot*.—2. The thing inserted. *Broomer*.

TO INSERVE, in-sér'v, v. a. [inservio, Latin.] To be of use to or end.

INSERVIENT, in-sér'vé-ént, a. [inserviens, Lat.] Conducive; of use to an end.

INSHADED, in-shá'déd, part. a. [from in and shade.] Blended in hue. *W. Brown*.

TO INSHELL, in-shél', v. a. [in and shell.] To hide in a shell. *Shaks*.

TO INSHIP, in-shíp', v. a. [in and ship.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. *Shaks*.

TO INSHRINE, in-shrín', v. a. [in and shrine.] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. *Milton*.

INSIDE, in'síde, s. [in and side.] Interior part; part within. *Addison*.

INSIDIAFOR, in-síd-é-á'túr, s. [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, in-síd'é-ús, or in-síd'jé-ús, a. [insidi-ous, French; insidiosus, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Alderbury*.

INSIDIOUSLY, in-síd'é-ús-lé, ad. [from insidious.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

INSIDIOUSNESS, in-síd'é-ús-nés, s. Sliness; designing artifice; craftiness; treachery; deceit.

INSIGHT, in'síht, s. [insicht, Dutch.] [Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts. *Sidney*.

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-síg-ní'té-kánsé, }
INSIGNIFICANCY, in-síg-ní'té-kánsé, }
 [insignificans, French.]—1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.—2. Unimportance. *Addison*.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-síg-ní'té-kán, a. [in and significant.]—1. Wanting meaning; void of signification. *Blackmore*.—2. Unimportant; wanting weight intellectual. *South*.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-síg-ní'té-kánt-lé, ad. [from insignificant.]—1. Without meaning. *Hale*.—2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, in-in-sér'c, a. [insincerus, Latin.]

—1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissimbling; untruthful.—2. Not sound; corrupt. *Pope*.

INSINCERITY, in-in-sér'c-ité, s. [from insincere.] Want of truth or tidely. *Broomer*.

TO INSINER, in-sín'ér, v. a. [in and sinew.] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shaks*.

INSINUANT, in-sín'nú-ánt, a. [French.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton*.

TO INSINUATE, in-sín'nú-át, v. a. [insinuer, Fr. insinuo, Lat.]—1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward*.—2. To push gently into notice; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon*.—3.

To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift*.—4. To instil; to instill gently. *Locke*.

TO INSINUATE, in-sín'nú-áte, v. n.—1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shaks*.—2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey*.—3. To unfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton*.

INSINUATION, in-sín'nú-á'shún, s. [insinatio, Lat.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Clarendon*.

INSINUATIVE, in-sín'nú-á'tív, a. [from insinuat.] Stealing on the affections. *Government of the Tongue*.

INSINUATOR, in-sín'nú-á'túr, s. [insinuator, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth*.

INSIPID, in-síp'píd, a. [insipidus, Lat.]—1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust. *Floyer*.—2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden*.

INSIPIDITY, in-sép'píd-ité, }
INSIPIDNESS, in-síp'píd-nés, }
 [insipidité, Fr.]—1. Want of taste.—2. Want of life or spirit. *Pope*.

INSIPIDLY, in-síp'píd-lé, ad. [from insipid.] Without taste; dully. *Locke*.

INSIPIENCE, in-síp'pé-énsé, s. [insipientia, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

TO INSIST, in-síst', v. n. [insister, French; insisto, Latin.]—1. To stand or rest upon. *Ray*.—2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shaks*.—3. To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Piety*.

INSISTENT, in-síst'ént, a. [insistens, Latin.] Resting upon any thing. *Watton*.

INSITUENCY, in-sít'én-sé, s. [in and sitio, Latin.] Exemption from this. *Cyclo*.

INSITUION, in-sít'ú-ún, s. [insitio, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray*.

INSISTURE, in-síst'shúre, s. [from insist.] This word seems in *Shakspeare* to signify constancy or regularity.

TO INSNARE, in-sná'ré, v. a. [in and snare.]—1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle. *Fenton*.—2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARE, in-sná'rúr, s. [from insnare.] He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE, in-só'shé-á-bl, a. [insociable, Fr.]—1. Averse from conversation. *Shaks*.—2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton*.

INSOBRIETY, in-sób-ri'té-ité, s. [in and sobriety.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety*.

TO INSOLATE, in-sób-láte, v. a. [insolo, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION, in-sób-lá'shún, s. [insolation, Fr.] Exposition to the sun. *Brown*.

INSOLENCE, in-sób-lénsé, }
INSOLENCY, in-sób-lén-sé, }
 [insolentia, Fr.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

TO INSOLENCE, in-sób-lénsé, v. a. [from the noun.] To insult. *King Charles*.

INSOLENT, in-sób-lén't, a. [insolent, Fr. insolens, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Alderbury*.

INSOLENTLY, in-sób-lén't-lé, ad. [insolent, Fr.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Adison*.

INSOLVABLE, in-sól'váb'l, a. [insolvable, Fr.]—1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; unextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication. *Watts*.—2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE, in-sól'váb'l, a. [insoluble, Fr.]—1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.—2. Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbuthnot*.

INSOLVENT, in-sól'vént, a. [in and solvo, Latin.] Unable to pay. *Smart*.

INSOLVENCY, in-sól'véns-é, s. [from insolvent.] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, in-sób-nú'sh', conj. [in so much.] So that; to such a degree that. *Addison*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâs—mê, mêt;—pine, plin;—

To INSPECT, in-spêkt, v. a. [inspicio, inspectum, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTOR, in-spêk'tôr, s. [inspection, Fr. inspectio, Lat.]—1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *Smith*.—2. Superintendence; presiding care. *Bentley*.

INSPECTOR, in-spêk'tôr, s. [Latin.]—1. A prying examiner. *Denham*.—2. A superintendent. *Watts*.

INSPIRATION, in-spêr'shôn, s. [inspiratio, Lat.] A sprinkling. *Zinsworth*.

To INSPIRE, in-spêr', v. a. [in and sphere.] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton*.

INSPIRABLE, in-spêr'â-bl, a. [from inspire.] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey*.

INSPIRATION, in-spêr'â'shôn, s. [from inspire.]—1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuthnot*.—2. The act of breathing into any thing.—3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power. *Drumham*.

To INSPIRE, in-spêr', v. n. [inspiro, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Watson*.

To INSPIRE, in-spêr', v. n.—1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind. *Shaks*.—2. To animate by supernatural infusion. *Addison*.—3. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey*.

INSPIRER, in-spêr'âr, s. [from inspire.] He that inspires. *Denham*.

To INSPIRIT, in-spêr'it, v. a. [in and spirit.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope*.

To INSPISSATE, in-spêr'ssâte, v. a. [in and spissus, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbuthnot*.

INSPISSATION, in-spêr'ssâ'shôn, s. [from inspissate.] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbuthnot*.

INSTABILITY, in-stâ-bîl'itê, s. [instabilitas, Fr. instabilis, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison*.

INSTABLE, in-stâ'bl, a. [instabilis, Latin.] Inconstant; changing.

To INSTALL, in-stâll', v. a. [installer, French; in and stall.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Watson*.

INSTALLATION, in-stâll'â'shôn, s. [installation, French.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe*.

INSTALLMENT, in-stâll'mênt, s. [from install.]—1. The act of installing. *Shaks*.—2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shaks*.

INSTANCE, in-stâns, s. [instance, French.]—1. Impertunity; urgency; solicitation; importunateness; persistency. *Hooker*.—2. Motive; influence; pressing argument.—3. Prosecution or process of a suit. *Ayliffe*.—4. Example; document. *Addison*.—5. State of any thing. *Hale*.—6. Occasion; act. *Rogers*.

To INSTANCE, in-stâns, v. n. [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotson*.

INSTANT, in-stânt, a. [instant, Latin.]—1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.—2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present. *Prior*.—3. Quick; without any delay. *Pope*.

INSTANT, in-stânt, s. [instant, French.]—1. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke*.—2. The present or current month. *Addison*.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-stân-tâ-nê-ôs-lê, ad. [from instantaneous.] Unpremeditated production. *Shenstone*.

INSTANTANEOUS, in-stân-tâ-nê-ôs, a. [instantaneous, Lat.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession. *Burnet*.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-stân-tâ-nê-ôs-lê, ad. [from instantaneous.] In an indivisible point of time. *Denham*.

INSTANTLY, in-stânt-lê, ad. [instant, Latin.]—1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon*.—2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTAUTE, in-stâte', v. a. [in and state.]—1. To

place in a certain rank or condition.—2. To invest. *Obsolete. Shaks*.

INSTAURATION, in-stâw-râ'shôn, s. [instauratio, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD of, in-stêd', prep. [of in and stead, place]—1. In room of; in place of. *Seyt*.—2. Equal to. *Tillotson*.

To INSTEEP, in-stêp', v. a. [in and steep.]—1. To soak; to macerate in moisture. *Shaks*.—2. To lay under water. *Shaks*.

INSTEP, in-stêp', s. [in and step.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuthnot*.

To INSTIGATE, in-stê-gât, v. a. [instigo, Latin.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, in-stê-gâ'shôn, s. [instigation, Fr.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill. *South*.

INSTIGATOR, in-stê-gâ'tôr, s. [instigateur, Fr.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety*.

To INSTILL, in-stîll', v. a. [instillo, Latin.]—1. To infuse by drops. *Milton*.—2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse. *Calamy*.

INSTILLATION, in-stîll'â'shôn, s. [instillatio, Lat. from instill.]—1. The act of pouring in by drops.—2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.—3. The thing infused. *Rambler*.

INSTINCT, in-stîngkt', a. [instinctus, Lat.] Moved; animated. *Milton*.

INSTINCT, in-stîngkt', s. [instinctus, Lat.] Natural desire or aversion; natural tendency. *Prior*.

INSTINCTED, in-stîngkt'êd, a. [instinctus, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley*.

INSTINCTIVE, in-stîngkt'iv, a. [from instinct.] Acting without the application or choice of reason. *Broome*.

INSTINCTIVELY, in-stîngkt'iv-lê, ad. [from instinct.] By instinct; by the call of nature. *Shakspeare*.

To INSTITUTE, in-stê-tûte, v. n. [institor, Latin.]—1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle. *Hale*.—2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. *Decay of Piety*.

INSTITUTE, in-stê-tûte, s. [institutum, Latin.]—1. Established law; settled order. *Dryden*.—2. Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden*.

INSTITUTION, in-stê-tû'shôn, s. [institutio, Lat.]—1. Act of establishing.—2. Establishment; settlement. *Seyt*.—3. Positive law. *Atherbury*.—4. Education. *Hannant*.

INSTITUTIONARY, in-stê-tû'shôn-âr-ê, s. [from institutio] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown*.

INSTITUTOR, in-stê-tû'tôr, s. [institutor, Lat.]—1. An establisher; one who settles. *Holder*.—2. Instructor; educator. *Walker*.

INSTITUTIST, in-stê-tû'tîst, s. [from institutio.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey*.

To INSTOP, in-stôp', v. a. [in and stop.] To close up; to stop. *Dryden*.

To INSTRUC'T, in-strûkt', v. a. [instruo, Latin.]—1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively. *Milton*.—2. To model; to form. *Ayliffe*.

INSTRUCTOR, in-strûkt'ôr, s. [from instruct.] A teacher; an instructor. *Addison*.

INSTRUCTION, in-strûkt'shôn, s. [from instruct.]—1. The act of teaching; information.—2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young*.—3. Authoritative information; mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, in-strûkt'iv, a. [from instruct.] Conveying knowledge. *Holder*.

INSTRUCTIBLE, in-strûkt'îbl, s. An instructing female, real, or imaginary. *Akenside*.

INSTRUMENT, in-strûm'ênt, s. [instrumentum, Lat.]—1. A tool used for any work or purpose.—2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. *Dryden*.—3. A writing containing any contract or order. *Tob*.—4. The agent or mean of any thing. *Locke*.—5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. *Dryden*.

INSTRUMENTAL, in-strûm'ênt'âl, a. [instrumental, French.]—1. Conducive as means to some

—nd, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tābe, tāb, hāll;—ōll;—pōdān;—thū, THū.

end; organical. *Smalridge*.—2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Sicili*.—3. Consisting not of voices but instruments.—4. Produced by instruments; not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-strū-mēn-tā'l-ē-tē, s. [from instrumental.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale*.

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-strū-mēn-tā'l-ē, ad. [from instrumental.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Digby*.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-strū-mēn-tā'l-nēs, s. [from instrumental.] Usefulness as means to an end.

INSUCCATION, in-sūc-kā'shūn, s. [from insucare, Lat.] Soaking. *Evelyn*.

INSUFFERABLE, in-sū'fūr-ā-bl, a. [in and sufferable.]—1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Locke*.—2. Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden*.

INSUFFERABLY, in-sū'fūr-ā-blē, ad. [from insufferable.] To a degree beyond endurance. *South*.

INSUFFICIENCY, in-sūf-ī'sh-ēn'sē, }
[insufficiency, Fr.] Inadequateness to any end or purpose. *Hooker*. *Atterbury*.

INSUFFICIENT, in-sū-ī'sh-ēnt, a. [insufficient, French.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities. *Rogers*.

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-sū-ī'sh-ēnt-lē, ad. [from insufficient.] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, in-sūf-flā'shūn, s. [in and sufflo, Latin.] The act of breathing upon. *Ramond*.

INSULAR, in'sū-lār, }
INSULARY, in'sū-lār-ē, } a.
[insula, Fr.] Belonging to an island. *Hovel*.

INSULATED, in'sū-lā-tēd, a. [insula, Latin.] Not contiguous to any side.

INSULSE, in-sūlsē, a. [insulsus, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Diet*.

INSULT, in'sūlt, s. [insultus, Latin.]—1. The act of leaping upon any thing.—2. Act of insolence or contempt. *Broomer*.

To **INSULT**, in'sūlt, v. a. [insulto, Latin.]—1. To treat with insolence or contempt.—2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shaks*.

INSULTATION, in-sūlt-ā'shūn, s. The act of insulting. *Ozoberbury*.

INSULTER, in-sūlt-ār, s. [from insult.] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rovee*.

INSULTINGLY, in-sūlt-īng-lē, ad. [from insulting.] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden*.

To **INSURE**, in-sūre, v. a. [insure, Latin.] To take in. *Evelyn*.

INSUPERABILITY, in-sū-pēr-ā-bil-ē-tē, s. [from insuperable.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, in-sū-pēr-ā-bl, a. [insuperabilis, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope*.

INSUPERABLENESS, in-sū-pēr-ā-bl-nēs, s. [from insuperable.] Invincibility; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, in-sū-pēr-ā-blē, ad. [from insuperable.] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Greve*.

INSUPPORTABLE, in-sūp-pōr-tā-bl, a. [insupportable, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *Beutley*.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-sūp-pōr-tā-bl-nēs, s. [from insupportable.] Insuffrability; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney*.

INSUPPORTABLY, in-sūp-pōr-tā-blē, ad. [from insupportable.] Beyond endurance. *Dryden*.

INSUPPRESSIVE, or **INSUPPRESSIBLE**, in-sūp-prēs-siv, or in-sūp-prēs-sā-bl, a. Not to be suppressed. *Shaks*.

INSURANCE, in-shū-rānsē, s. [from insure.] Exemption from hazard obtained by the payment of a certain sum, assurance, insurance, the premium or sum paid for that insurance.

To **INSURE**, in-shūre, v. a. To insure, to assure, to exempt from hazard or payment of a premium.

INSURER, in-shū-rār, s. One who exempts an-

other from hazard for a certain premium, an insurer.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sūr-mōūn-tā-bl, a. [insurmouitable, French.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

INSURMOUNTABLY, in-sūr-mōūn-tā-blē, ad. [from insurmouitable.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, in-sūr-rēk'shūn, s. [insurgo, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Arbutnot*.

INSURRECTIONARY, in-sūr-rēk'shūn-ār-ē, a. Suitable to insurrections. *Burke*.

INSURURRATION, in-sūs-sūr-rā'shūn, s. [insururo, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE, in-tāk'tē-bl, a. [in and tactum, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, in-tā'g-ō, s. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground. *Addison*.

INTASTABLE, in-tās'tā-bl, a. [in and taste.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, in'tē-jēr, s. [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbutnot*.

INTEGRAL, in'tē-grāl, a. [integral, French.]—1. Whole; applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bacon*.—2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.—3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, in'tē-grāl, s. The whole made up of parts. *Watts*.

INTEGRANT, in'tē-grānt, a. Necessary for making up an integer. *Burke*.

INTEGRITY, in-tēg-g-ē-tē, s. [integritas, Lat.]—1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers*.—2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.—3. Intireness; unbroken whole. *Broomer*.

INTEGUMENT, in-tēg-gū-mēt, s. [integumentum, Latin.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, in'tē-lēkt, s. [intellectus, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *South*.

INTELLECTION, in-tē-lēk'shūn, s. [intellectio, Latin.] The act of understanding. *Beutley*.

INTELLECTIVE, in-tē-lēk'tiv, a. [intellectif, French.] Having power to understand. *Glanville*.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tē-lēk'tshū-āl, a. [intellectuel, Fr.]—1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding. *Taylor*.—2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding. *Watts*.—3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley*.—4. Having the power of understanding. *Milton*.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tē-lēk'tshū-āl, s. Mind; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville*.

INTELLECTUALIST, in-tē-lēk'tshū-āl-ist, s. [from intellect.] One that over-rates man's understanding. *Bacon*.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tēll-ē-jēnsē, }
INTELLIGENCE, in-tēll-ē-jēn'sē, } s.
[intelligentia, Lat.]—1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward*.—2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon*.—3. Spirit; un bodied mind. *Collier*.—4. Understanding; skill. *Spenner*.

INTELLIGENCER, in-tēll-ē-jēn-sēr, s. [from intelligence.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions. *Hovel*.

INTELLIGENT, in-tēll-ē-jēt, a. [intelligens, Latin.]—1. Knowing; instructed; skillful. *Milton*.—2. Giving information. *Shaks*.

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tēll-ē-jēn'shāl, a. [from intelligencia.]—1. Consisting of embodied mind. *Milton*.—2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tēll-ē-jēn'shāl-ē-tē, s. [from intelligible.]—1. Possibility to be understood.—2. The power of understanding; intellection. *Glanville*.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-têl'ê-jê-bl, a. [intelligibilis, Latin.] To be conceived by the understanding. *Watts*

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-têl'ê-jê-bl-ê, s. [from intelligible.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. *Locke*

INTELLIGIBLY, in-têl'ê-jê-bl-ê, ad. [from intelligible.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

INTEMPERATE, in-tên'têr-â-te, a. [intemperatus, Latin.] Und-fil d; u. pollut d.

INTEMPERAMENT, in-tên'têr-â-tên-t, s. [in and temp-rament.] Bad constitution. *Harvey*

INTEMPERANCE, in-tên'têr-ân-se, } s.

INTEMPERANCY, in-tên'têr-ân-sê, } s.

[intemperantia, Latin.] Want of moderation, excess in meat or drink, or any other gratification. *Hakevill*

INTEMPERATE, in-tên'têr-â-te, a. [intemperatus, Latin.]—1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink, or other things. *South*—2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tên'têr-â-tê, ad. [from intemperate.]—1. With breach of the laws of temperance.—2. Immoderately; excessively. *Spratt*

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tên'têr-ân-nê-s, s. [from intemperate.]—1. Want of moderation.—2. Unseasonableness of w. ather. *Amworth*

INTEMPERATURE, in-tên'têr-â-tû-re, s. [from intemperate.] Excess of some quality.

To **INTE'ND**, in-tên'd, v. a. [inter-do, Latin.]—1. To stretch out. *Obsolète*. *Spenser*—2. To enforce; to make intense. *Newton*—3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.—4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon*—5. To mean; to design. *Dryden*

INTENDANT, in-tên'dân-t, s. [French.] The civil governour of a province or city. *Chesterfield*

INTENDANT, in-tên'dân-t, s. [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. *Arbutnot*

INTENDIMENT, in-tên'tê-mên-t, s. Attention; patient hearing. *Spenser*

INTENDIMENT, in-tên'tên-mên-t, s. [intendement, Fr.] Intention; design. *L'Estrange*

To **INTE'NERATE**, in-tên'nêr-â-te, v. a. [in and tener, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Bacon*

INTENERATION, in-tên'nê-â-shûn, s. [from intenerate.] The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon*

INTENSE, in-tên's-ê, a. [in and tenible.] That cannot be held. *Shaks*

INTENSE, in-tên's-ê, a. [intensus, Latin.]—1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. *Boyle*—2. Vehement; ardent. *Addison*—3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, in-tên's-ê, ad. [from intense.] To a great degree. *Addison*

INTENSENESS, in-tên's-ê-nê-s, s. [from intense.] The state of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Howeard*

INTENSION, in-tên'shûn, s. [intensio, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing. *Taylor*

INTENSITY, in-tên's-ê-tê, s. [from intense.] Intensity, excess. *Burke*

INTENSIVE, in-tên's-ê, a. [from intense.]—1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale*—2. Intent; full of care. *Wotton*

INTENSIVELY, in-tên's-ê, ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, in-tên't, a. [intentus, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. *Hobbes*

INTENT, in-tên't, s. [from intend.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker*

INTENTION, in-tên'tshûn, s. [intentio, Latin.]—1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemency or labour of mind. *South*—2. Design; purpose. *Arbutnot*—3. The state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, in-tên'tshûn-âl, a. [intentional, French.] Designed; done by design. *Rogers*

INTENTIONALITY, in-tên'tshûn-âl-ê-tê, s. [from intentional.] Something only in intention. *Hobbes*

INTENTIONALLY, in-tên'tshûn-âl-ê, ad. [from intentional.]—1. By design; with fixed choice. *Hale*—2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury*

INTENTIVE, in-tên't-ê, a. [from intent.] Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Brown*

INTENTIVELY, in-tên't-ê, ad. [from intentive.] With application; closely.

INTENTLY, in-tên't-ê, ad. [from intent.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond*

INTENTNESS, in-tên't-nê-s, s. [from intent.] The state of being intent; anxious application. *Swift*

To **INTE'ER**, in-têr', v. a. [enterrer, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shaks*

INTERACT, in-têr-âkt, s. [inter, Lat. and act.] Short employment of time between doing other things which take up more. *Chesterfield*

INTERCALAR, in-têr-kâ-lâr, } s.

INTERCALARY, in-têr-kâ-lâr-ê, } s.

[intercalaris, Latin.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an intercalary day.

To **INTERCALATE**, in-têr-kâ-lâr-ê, v. n. [intercalo, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, in-têr-kâ-lâr-ê-shûn, s. [intercalatio, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown*

To **INTERCEDE**, in-têr-sêd', v. n. [intercedo, Latin.]—1. To pass between. *Newton*—2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy*

INTERCEDER, in-têr-sêd'êr, s. [from intercede.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To **INTERCEPT**, in-têr-sêpt', v. a. [interceptus, Lat.]—1. To stop and seize in the way. *Shaks*—2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton*

INTERCEPTER, in-têr-sêpt'êr, s. He that intercepts. *Shaks*

INTERCEPTION, in-têr-sêpt'shûn, s. [interceptio, Latin.] Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction. *Wotton*

INTERCESSION, in-têr-sêsh'ûn, s. [intercessio, Latin.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Re mans*

INTERCESSOR, in-têr-sê-s'êr, s. [intercessor, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South*

To **INTERCHA'IN**, in-têr-tshân-ê, v. a. [inter and chain.] To chain; to link together. *Shaks*

To **INTERCHANGE**, in-têr-tshânj-ê, v. a. [inter and change.]—1. To put in the place of the other.—2. To succeed alternately. *Swiney*

INTERCHANGE, in-têr-tshânj-ê, s. [from the verb.]—1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Novel*—2. Alternate succession. *Holday*—3. Mutual donation and reception. *South*

INTERCHANGEABILITY, in-têr-tshân-jâ-bl'ê-tê, s. [from interchangeable.] The state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-têr-tshân-jâ-bl, s. [from interchangeable.]—1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon*—2. Following each other in alternate succession. *Pittaton*

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-têr-tshân-jâ-bl-ê, ad. Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Shaks*

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-têr-tshânj-ê-mên-t, s. [inter and change.] Exchange; mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, in-têr-sîp'ênt, s. [intercipiens, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Westman*

INTERCISION, in-têr-sîzh'ûn, s. [inter and cado, Latin.] Interruption. *Brown*

To **INTERCLUDE**, in-têr-khîude', v. n. [intercludo, Latin.] To shut from a place or course by something put in the way. *Holday*

INTERCLUSION, in-têr-khîshûn, s. [interclusus, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôit;—poûnd;—thio, THIS.

INTERCOLUMNATION, in-têr-kô-lûm-nê-â'-shûn, s. [inter and columna, Latin.] The space between the pillars. *Watton*.

To **INTERCOMMON**, in-têr-kôm-mûn, v. n. [inter and common.] To feed at the same table. *Bacon*.

To **INTERCOMMON**, in-têr-kôm-mûn, v. n. [In law.] To use each other's common. *Blackstone*.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-têr-kôm-mû-ni-tê, s. [inter and community.] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, in-têr-kôs-tâl, a. [inter and costa, Latin.] Placed between the ribs. *Mora*.

INTERCOURSE, in-têr-kôrs, s. [entre-cours, French.]—1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton*.—2. Communication. *Bacon*.

INTERCOURSE, in-têr-kôrs, s. [from intercurso, Latin.] Passage between. *Boyle*.

INTERCURRENT, in-têr-kûr-rênt, a. [intercurrents, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle*.

INTERDEAL, in-têr-dê-âl, s. [inter and deal.] Traffic; intercourse. *Spenser*.

To **INTERDICT**, in-têr-dikt, v. a. [interdictio, Lat.]—1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tieckel*.—2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ascham*.

INTERDICT, in-têr-dikt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.—2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Watton*.

INTERDICTION, in-têr-dik-shûn, s. [interdictio, Latin.]—1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton*.—2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. *Shaks*.

INTERDICTIONARY, in-têr-dik-târ-ê, a. [from interdict.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Answorth*.

To **INTERESS**, in-têr-ês, } v. a.

To **INTEREST**, in-têr-êst, } v. a.

[Interesser, Fr.] To concern; to affect; to give share in. *Dryden*.

To **INTEREST**, in-têr-êst, v. n. To affect; to move.

INTEREST, in-têr-êst, s. [interest, Latin; interet, Fr.]—1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond*.

—2. Influence over others. *Clarendon*.—3. Share; part in anything; participation.—4. Regard to private profit. *Swift*.—5. Money paid for use; usury. *Arbutnot*.—6. Any surplus of advantage. *Shaks*.

To **INTERFERE**, in-têr-fêr-ê, v. n. [inter and ferio, Latin.]—1. To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift*.—2. To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalbridge*.—3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his flocks, or one leg hits another, and strikes off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFERENCE, in-têr-fêr-êns, s. [from interfere.] Interposition. *Burke*.

INTERFERING, in-têr-fêr-êng, s. [from interfere.] Opposition. *Butler's Analogy*.

INTERFLUENT, in-têr-flû-ênt, a. [interfluenus, Latin.] Flowing between. *Boyle*.

INTERFUGENT, in-têr-fû-jênt, a. [inter and fugio, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFUSED, in-têr-fûz-êd, a. [interfusio, Latin.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton*.

INTERJACENCY, in-têr-jâ-sên-sê, s. [from interjaciens, Lat.]—1. The act or stat. of lying between.—2. The thing lying between. *Brown*.

INTERJACENT, in-têr-jâ-sên-t, a. [interjaciens, Lat.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh*.

INTERJECTION, in-têr-jêk-shûn, s. [interjectio, Latin.]—1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!*—2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between. *Bacon*.

INTERIM, in-têr-îm, a. [interim, Latin.] Meantime; intervening time. *Vatler*.

To **INTERJOIN**, in-têr-jôin, v. a. [inter and join.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shaks*.

INTERIORLY, in-têr-îr-ê-âl, a. [from interior.] Internally. *Chesterfield*.

INTERIOR, in-têr-îr-ê, a. [interior, Lat.] Internal; inner: not outward; not superficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, in-têr-nôv-lê-je, s. [inter and knowledge.] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon*.

To **INTERLACE**, in-têr-lâs-ê, v. a. [entre-lasser, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Huywood*.

INTERLAPSE, in-têr-lâps-ê, s. [inter and lapse.] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey*.

To **INTERLARD**, in-têr-lârd, v. a. [entre-larder, French.]—1. To mix meat with bacon or fat.—2. To interpose; to insert between. *Carew*.—3. To diversify by mixture. *Hale*.

To **INTERLEAVE**, in-têr-lêv-ê, v. a. [inter and leave.] To ekeup a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To **INTERLINE**, in-têr-îlîn-ê, v. a. [inter and line.]—1. To write in alternate lines. *Locke*.—2. To correct by something written between the lines. *Dryden*.

INTERLINEAR, in-têr-îlîn-ê-âr, a. [interlinearis, Diet; Latin.] Inserted between lines of something else. *T. Watson*.

INTERLINEATION, in-têr-îlîn-ê-â'-shûn, s. [inter and lineation.] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift*.

To **INTERLINK**, in-têr-îlînk, v. a. [inter and link.] To connect chains one to another; to join one to another.

INTERLOCUTION, in-têr-lô-kû-shûn, s. [interlocutio, Lat.]—1. Dialogue; interchange of speech. *Hooker*.—2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ascham*.

INTERLOCUTOR, in-têr-lô-kû-tûr, s. [inter and loquor, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another. *Boyle*.

INTERLOCUTORY, in-têr-lô-kû-tûr-ê, a. [interlocutoire, French.]—1. Consisting of a dialogue. *Fiddes*.—2. Preparatory to decision.

To **INTERLOPE**, in-têr-lôp-ê, v. n. [inter and loopen, Dut.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other. *Vatler*.

INTERLOPER, in-têr-lô-pâr, s. [from interlope.] One who runs into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange*.

INTERLUCAATION, in-têr-lû-kâ-shûn, s. [interlucatio, Lat.] Thinning the branches of a wood. *Evelyn*.

INTERLUCENT, in-têr-lû-sên-t, a. [interlucens, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE, in-têr-lû-dê, s. [inter and ludus, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon*.

INTERLUQUENT, in-têr-lû-ê-n-ê, s. [interluo, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, in-têr-lû-nâr, } a.

INTERLUNARY, in-têr-lû-nâr-ê, } a.

[inter and luna, Latin.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Milton*.

INTERMARRIAGE, in-têr-mâr-rî-je, s. [inter and marriage.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To **INTERMARRY**, in-têr-mâr-rê, v. n. [inter and marry.] To marry some of each family with the other. *Swift*.

To **INTERMEDDLE**, in-têr-mêd-dl, v. n. [inter and muddle.] To interpose officiously. *Clarendon*.

To **INTERMEDDLE**, in-têr-mêd-dl, v. a. To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser*.

INTERMEDDLER, in-têr-mêd-dl-êr, s. [from intermeddle.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange*.

INTERMEDIATE, in-têr-mê-dê-â-ê, or in-têr-mê-dê-â-ê, s. [from intermedietate.] Interposition; intervention. *Derham*.

INTERMEDIAL, in-têr-mê-dê-â-âl, or in-têr-mê-dê-âl, a. Intervening; lying between; intervening. *Evelyn*.

INTERMEDIATE, in-têr-mê-dê-â-ê, a. [intermediat, French.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton*.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

INTERMEDIATELY, *in-têr-mê-dê-âte-lê*, ad. [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

TO INTERMEDIATE, *in-têr-mê-dê*, v. a. [from *intermediate*, French.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser*

INTERMENT, *in-têr-mênt*, s. [interment, Fr.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, *in-têr-mê-grâ-shûn*, s. [intermigration, French.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties renovating each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, *in-têr-mê-nâ-bl*, a. [in and termino, Latin.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, *in-têr-mê-nâ-te*, a. [interminatus, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chap.*

INTERMINATION, *in-têr-mê-nâ-shûn*, s. [interminio, Latin.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INTERMINGLE, *in-têr-mîng-gl*, v. a. [inter and mingle.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE, *in-têr-mîng-gl*, v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, *in-têr-mîsh-ûn*, s. [intermissio, Fr. intermissio, Latin.]—1. Cessation for a time; pause; intercediate stop. *Wilkins*.—2. Intervening time. *Shaks*.—3. State of being intermitted. *Ben Jonson*.—4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever. *Milton*.

INTERMISSIVE, *in-têr-mî-sh-v*, a. [from *intermitt*.] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown*.

TO INTERMIT, *in-têr-mî-t*, v. a. [intermittio, Lat.] To cease any thing for a time; to interrupt.

TO INTERMIT, *in-têr-mî-t*, v. n. To grow mild between fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT, *in-têr-mî-tênt*, a. [intermittens, Lat.] Coming by fits. *Harvey*.

INTERMITTENT, *in-têr-mî-tênt*, s. [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] An intermittent fever. *Hawkesworth's Voyages*.

TO INTERMIX, *in-têr-mîks'*, v. a. [inter and mix.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others. *Hayward*.

TO INTERMIX, *in-têr-mîks'*, v. n. To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, *in-têr-mîks'tshûre*, s. [inter and mixtura, Latin.]—1. Mass formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle*.—2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE, *in-têr-mûn-dâne*, a. [inter and mundus, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke*.

INTERMURAL, *in-têr-mû-râl*, a. [inter and murus, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth*.

INTERMUTUAL, *in-têr-mû'tshû-âl*, a. [inter and mutual.] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel*.

INTERNAL, *in-têr-nl*, a. [internus, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Hobbes*.

INTERNAL, *in-têr-nâl*, a. [internus, Latin.]—1. Inward; not external. *Locke*.—2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers*.

INTERNALLY, *in-têr-nâl-lê*, ad. [from *internal*.]—1. Inwardly.—2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor*.

INTERNECINE, *in-têr-nê-shûe'*, a. [internecinus, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras*.

INTERNECION, *in-têr-nê-shûn*, s. [internecio, Latin.] Massacre; slaughter. *Bale*.

INTERNUCIO, *in-têr-nû'shê-ô*, s. [internuncius, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

TO INTERPEL, *in-têr-pêl*, v. a. [interpello, Lat.] To set forth. *B. Jonson*.

INTERPELLATION, *in-têr-pêl-lâ-shûn*, s. [interpellatio, Latin.] A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe*.

TO INTERPLEAD, *in-têr-pî-êd'*, v. n. [a term in Chancery.] To put in a bill of interpleader. *Blackstone*.

INTERPLEADER, *in-têr-pî-êd-dâr*, s. A peculiar kind of Bill in Chancery. *Blackstone*.

TO INTERPOLATE, *in-têr-pô-lâ-te*, v. a. [interpolo, Latin.]—1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope*.—2. To renew; to begin again. *Hale*.

INTERPOLATION, *in-têr-pô-lâ-shûn*, s. [interpolatio, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, *in-têr-pô-lâ-tûr*, s. [Latin.] One that foists in communic passages. *Swift*.

INTERPOSAL, *in-têr-pô-zâl*, s. [from *interpose*.]—1. Interposition; agency between two persons. *South*.—2. Intervention. *Clanville*.

TO INTERPOSE, *in-têr-pô-zê*, v. a. [interpono, Latin.]—1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift*.—2. To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodsward*.—3. To place between; to make intervention. *Bacon*.

TO INTERPOSE, *in-têr-pô-zê*, v. n.—1. To meditate; to act between two parties.—2. To put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, *in-têr-pô-zêr*, s. [from *interpose*.]—1. One that comes between others. *Shaks*.—2. An intervening agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, *in-têr-pô-zîsh-ûn*, s. [interpositio, Lat.]—1. Intervention; agency. *Atterbury*.—2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Adams*.—3. Intervention; state of being placed between two. *Raleigh*.—4. Any thing interposed. *Milton*.

TO INTERPRET, *in-têr-prê-t*, v. a. [interpretor, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution of. *Daniel*.

INTERPRETABLE, *in-têr-prê-tâ-bl*, a. [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded. *Collier*.

INTERPRETATION, *in-têr-prê-tâ-shûn*, s. [interpretatio, Lat.]—1. The act of interpreting; explanation.—2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. *Hooker*.—3. The power of explaining. *Bacon*.

INTERPRETATIVE, *in-têr-prê-tâ-tîv*, a. [from *interpret*.] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond*.

INTERPRETATIVELY, *in-têr-prê-tâ-tîv-lê*, ad. [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray*.

INTERPRETEL, *in-têr-prê-têr*, s. [Interpres, Latin.]—1. An expositor; an expounder. *Burnet*.—2. A translator. *Fenshaw*.

INTERPUNCTION, *in-têr-pûngk'shûn*, s. [interpungo, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM, *in-têr-rêg-nûm*, s. [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cow*.

INTERREGN, *in-têr-rân'*, s. [interregne, Fr. interregnum, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon*.

TO INTERROGATE, *in-têr-rô-gâ-te*, v. a. [interrogo, Lat.] To examine; to question.

TO INTERROGATE, *in-têr-rô-gâ-te*, v. n. To ask; to put questions. *Hammond*.

INTERROGATION, *in-têr-rô-gâ-shûn*, s. [interrogatio, Fr. interrogatio, Lat.]—1. A question put; an inquiry. *Government of the Tongue*.—2. A note that marks a question: thus?

INTERROGATIVE, *in-têr-rô-gâ-tîv*, a. [interrogativus, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, *in-têr-rô-gâ-tîv*, s. A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, *in-têr-rô-gâ-tîv-lê*, ad. [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, *in-têr-rô-gâ-tûr*, s. [from *interrogatio*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, *in-têr-rô-gâ-tûr-ê*, s. [interrogatorio, French.] A question; an inquiry. *Shaks*.

INTERROGATORY, *in-têr-rô-gâ-tûr-ê*, a. Containing a question; expressing a question.

TO INTERRUPT, *in-têr-rûp'*, v. a. [interruptus, Latin.]—1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale*.—2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition. *Ecclesiasticus*.—3. To divide; to separate. *Milton*.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *in-têr-rûp-têd-lê*, ad. [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages. *Boyle*.

INTERRUPTER, in-tér-rúp'tár, s. [from interrupt. He who interrupts.]
INTERRUPTION, in-tér-rúp'shún, s. [interruptio, Lat.]-1. Interruption; breach of continuity.—2. Intervention; interposition. *Dryden*.—3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction. *Shaks.*
INTERSCAPULAR, in-tér-skáp'pú-lár, [inter and scapula, Lat.] Plac'd between the shoulders.
To INTERSCIND, in-tér-skínd', v. a. [inter and scindo, Lat.] To cut off by interruption.
To INTERSCRIBE, in-tér-skríbe', v. a. [inter and scribo, Lat.] To write between.
INTERSECANT, in-tér-sék'ánt, á. [intersecans, Lat.] Dividing anything into parts.
To INTERSECT, in-tér-sékt', v. a. [interseco, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.
To INTERSECT, in-tér-sékt', v. n. To meet and cross each other. *Wiseman.*
INTERSECTION, in-tér-sék'shún, s. [intersectio, Latin.] Point where lines cross each other. *Bentley.*
To INTERSERT, in-tér-sért', v. a. [interseco, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brewer.*
INTERSESSION, in-tér-sér'shún, s. [from intersert.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing. *Hammond.*
INTERSPACE, in-tér-spáse, s. [inter and spatium, Lat.] Space between.
To INTERPERSE, in-tér-spér'se, v. a. [interspersus, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things. *Swift.*
INTERPERGION, in-tér-spér'shún, s. [from intersperse.] The act of scattering here and there.
INTERSTELLAR, in-tér-stéllár, a. Intervening between the stars. *Bacon.*
INTERSTICE, in-tér-stis, or in-tér-stis, s. [interstitium, Lat.]-1. Space between one thing and another.—2. Time between one act and another.
INTERSTITIAL, in-tér-stish'ál, a. [from interstice.] Containing interstices. *Brown.*
INTERTEXTURE, in-tér-téks'tshúre, s. [intertexto, Lat.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.
To INTERTWINE, in-tér-twíne', v. a.
To INTERTWIST, in-tér-twíst', } v. a.
 [inter and twine, or twist.] To unite by twisting one in another. *Milton.*
INTERVAL, in-tér-vál, s. [intervallum, Latin.]-1. Space between places, interstices; vacuity. *Newton.*—2. Time passing between two assignable points. *Swift*.—3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.
INTERVEINED, in-tér-ván'd, part. a. [inter, Lat. and veined.] Intersected as with veins. *Milton.*
To INTERVENE, in-tér-véne', v. n. [intervenio, Latin.] To come between things or persons. *Taylor.*
INTERVENE, in-tér-véne', s. [from the verb.] Opposition. *Watson.*
INTERVENIENT, in-tér-véne'd-ént, a. [interveniens, Latin.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.
INTERVENTION, in-tér-vén'shún, s. [interventio, Latin.]-1. Agency between persons. *Atterbury.*—2. Agency between antecedents and consequents. *L'Estrange.*—3. Interposition; the state of being interposed. *Holder.*
To INTERVERT, in-tér-vért', v. a. [invertito, Latin.] To turn to another course. *Watson.*
INTERVIEW, in-tér-vé', s. [entrevue, Fr.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. *Hooker.*
To INTERVOLVE, in-tér-vólvs', v. a. [intervollo, Lat.] To involve one with another.
To INTERWEAVE, in-tér-wéve', v. a. preter. interwove, part. pass. interwoven, interwove, or interweaved, [inter and weave.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*
To INTERWISH, in-tér-wish', v. a. [inter and wish.] To wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*
INTESTABLE, in-tés'tá-bl, a. [intestabilis, Lat.] Disqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*
INTESTATE, in-tés'táte, a. [intestatus, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without a will. *Dryden.*

INTESTINAL, in-tés-té-nál, a. [intestinal, French, from intestine.] Belonging to the guts. *Arbutnot.*
INTESTINE, in-tés'tín, a. [intestin, French; intestinus, Lat.]-1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa*.—2. Contained in the body. *Milton*.—3. Domestic; not foreign. *Pope.*
INTESTINE, in-tés'tín, s. [intestinum, Latin.] The gut; the bowels. *Arbutnot.*
To INTHRA'LL, in-thráw'l, v. a. [in and thrall.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. *Prior.*
INTHRA'LEMENT, in-thráw'l'mént, s. [from inthral.] Servitude; slavery. *Milton.*
To INTHRONE, in-thróne', v. a. [in and throne.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.
INTHRONIZATION, in-thrón-íz-á'shún, s. The being enthroned. *Weever.*
INTIMACY, in-té-má-sé, s. [from intimate.] Close familiarity. *Rogers.*
INTIMATE, in-té-máte, a. [intimus, Latin.]-1. Inmost; inward; intestine. *Tillotson*.—2. Near; not kept at a distance. *South*.—3. Familiar; closely acquainted. *Peacock.*
INTIMATE, in-té-máte, s. [intimado, Spanish.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To INTIMATE, in-té-máte, v. a. [intimer, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*
INTIMATELY, in-té-máte-lé, ad. [from intimate.]-1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.—2. Nearly; inseparably. *Addison*.—3. Familiarly; with close friendship.
INTIMATION, in-té-má'shún, s. [from intimate.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.
INTIME, in'tíme, a. Inward; being within the mass; internal. *Digby.*
To INTIMIDATE, in-tín-é-dáte, v. a. [intimider, French.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly. *Irene.*
INTIRE, in-tíre', a. [entire, French.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken. *Hooker.*
INTIRENESS, in-tíre'nés, s. [from intire.] Wholeness; integrity. *Donne.*
INTO, in'tó, prep. [in and to.]-1. Noting entrance with regard to place; he went into the house. *Watson*.—2. Noting penetration beyond the outside; moisture sinks into the body. *Pope*.—3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause; he was brought into danger by rashness. *Boyle.*
INTOLERABLE, in-tól'ér-á-bl, a. [intolerabilis, Lat.]-1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne. *Taylor*.—2. Bad beyond suffering.
INTOLERABLENESS, in-tól'ér-á-bl-nés, s. [from intolerable. Quality of a thing not to be endured.]
INTOLERABLY, in-tól'ér-á-bl-é, ad. [from intolerable.] To a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANCE, in-tól'ér-áns, s. [from intolerant.] Want of toleration. *Burke.*
INTOLERANT, in-tól'ér-ánt, a. [intolerant, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbutnot.*
INTOLERATED, in-tól'ér-á-téd, part. a. Refined toleration. *Chesterfield.*
INTOLERATION, in-tól'ér-á'shún, s. Want of toleration. *Chesterfield.*
To INTO'MB, in-tómb', v. a. [in and tomb.] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury.
INTONATE, in-tó-náte, v. a. [intono, Latin.] To thunder.
INTONATION, in-tó-ná'shún, s. [intonation, Fr. from intonate.] The act of thundering.
To INTO'NE, in-tóne', v. n. [from tone.] To make a slow protracted noise. *Pope.*
To INTORT, in-tórt', v. n. [intortur, Latin.] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*
To INTOXICATE, in-tóks'é-káte, v. a. [in and toxicum, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*
INTOXICATION, in-tóks'é-ká'shún, s. [from intoxicate.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *South.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

INTRA'CTABLE, in-trâk'tâ-bl, a. [intractabilis, Latin.]—1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers*.—2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward*.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, in-trâk'tâ-bl-nês, s. [from intractable.] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY, in-trâk'tâ-bl-ly, ad. [from intractable.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-trân-ku'll-ê-tê, s. [in and tranquillity.] Uneasiness; want of rest. *Temple*.

INTRANSITIVE, in-trân-ê-tîv-ê, ad. [In grammar.] According to the nature of an intransitive verb. *Louth*.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trâns-mû'tâ-bl, a. [in and transmutable.] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Ray*.

To INTREAS'URE, in-trêzh'ûre, v. n. [in and treasure.] To lay up as in a treasury. *Shaks*.

INTREAT'FUL, in-trê-t'fûl, a. Full of treaty. *Sp*.

To INTRENCH, in-trênsh', v. n. [in and trench, French.]—1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden*.—2. To break with hollows. *Milton*.—3. To fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, in-trênsh'ânt, a. Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shaks*.

INTRENCHMENT, in-trênsh'mênt, s. [from in-trench.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, in-trêp'id, a. [intrepid, Fr. intrepidus, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

INTREPIDITY, in-trê-pîl'ê-tê, s. [intrepidité, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Swift*.

INTREPIDLY, in-trêp'id-ly, ad. [from intrepid.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly. *Pope*.

INTRICACY, in-trê-kâ-sê, s. [from intricate.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution. *Addison*.

INTRICATE, in-trê-kâte, a. [intricatus, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Addison*.

To INTRICATE, in-trê-kâte, v. n. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, not in use. *Camden*.

INTRICATELY, in-trê-kâte-ly, ad. [from intricate.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift*.

INTRICATENESS, in-trê-kâte-nês, s. [from intricate.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney*.

INTRIGUE, in-trêg', s. [intrigue, French.]—1. A plot; a private transaction in which at least two parties are engaged. *Addison*.—2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale*.—3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem. *Pope*.

To INTRIGUE, in-trêg', v. n. [intriguer, French; from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRIGUER, in-trêg'ûr, s. [intriguer, French.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Addison*.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-trêg'ing-ly, ad. [from intrigue.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trîn-sê-kâl, a. [intrinsecus, Latin.]—1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley*.—2. Intimate; closely familiar. *Watson*.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trîn-sê-kâl-ly, ad. [from intrinsiccal.]—1. Internally; naturally; really. *South*.—2. Within; at the inside. *Watson*.

INTRINSECATE, in-trîn-sê-kâte, a. Perplexed. *Shakspeare*.

INTRINSICK, in-trîn-s'ik, a. [intrinsecus, Latin.]—1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond*.—2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers*.

To INTRODUC'E, in-trôd'ûse, v. a. [introduco, Latin.]—1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. *Locke*.—2. To bring something into notice or practice. *Brown*.—3. To produce; to give occasion to. *Locke*.—4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper premisses.

INTRODUC'ER, in-trô-d'ûs'ûr, a. [from introduce.]—1. One who conducts another to a place, or per-

son.—2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Watson*.

INTRODUCTION, in-trô-d'ûk'sh'ûn, s. [introductio, Latin.]—1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person.—2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Charendon*.—3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-trô-d'ûk'tîv, a. [introductif, French.] Serving as means to something else. *South*.

INTRODUCTORY, in-trô-d'ûk'tûr-ê, a. [from introductus, Lat.] Previous; serving as conveyance to something further. *Boyle*.

INTROGRESSION, in-trô-grêsh'ûn, s. [introgressio, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT, in-trô-ît, s. [introit, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION, in-trô-mîsh'ûn, s. [intromissio, Lat.] The act of sending in. *Pencham*.

To INTROMIT, in-trô-mît, v. a. [intromitto, Lat.] To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter. *Holder Newton*.

To INTROSPECT, in-trô-spêkt', v. a. [introspectus, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, in-trô-spêk'sh'ûn, s. [from introspect.] A view of the inside. *Dryden*.

To INTROSUME, in-trô-sûme, v. n. To suck in. *Evelyn*.

INTROVENIENT, in-trô-vê-nê-nt, a. [intro and venio, Latin.] Entering; coming in. *Brown*.

To INTROVERT, in-trô-vêrt, v. a. To turn inwards. *Hannah More*.

To INTROUDE, in-trôd'û, v. a. [intrudo, Latin.]—1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission. *Watts*.—2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Colossians*.

To INTROUDE, in-trôd'û, v. n. To force without right or welcome. *Pope*.

INTRUDER, in-trôd'ûd'r, s. [from intrude.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right. *Davies Addison*.

INTRUSION, in-trôd'ûsh'ûn, s. [intrusio, Latin.]—1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state. *Locke*.—2. Encroachment upon any person or place. *Wake*.—3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Watson*.

INTRUSIVE, in-trôd'ûs'iv, a. [Lat. intrudo, intrusim.] Impertinent by intrusion; intruding; coming into company without invitation.

To INTRUS'IVELY, in-trôd'ûs'iv-ly, v. a. [in and trust.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, in-tû-îsh'ûn, s. [intuitus, Latin.]—1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason. *Claviole*.

INTUITIVE, in-tû-ê-tîv, a. [intuitivus, Latin.]—1. Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke*.—2. Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker*.—3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker*.

INTUITIVELY, in-tû-ê-tîv-ly, ad. [intuitivus, Fr.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. *Hooker*.

INTUMESCENCE, in-tû-nês's'ênsê, s. [intumescencia, Fr.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Hooker*.

INTUMESCENCY, in-tû-nês's'ên-ê-s', s. [intumescencia, Fr.; intumescio, Latin.] Swell; tumour. *Brown*.

INTURGESCENCE, in-tûr-jê's'ênsê, s. [in and turgesco, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown*.

INTUSE, in-tûsê', s. [intusus, Latin.] Bruise. *Spenser*.

To INTWINE, in-twîne', v. a. [in and twine.]—1. To twist; to wrathe together. *Hooker*.—2. To encompass by circling round it. *Dryden*.

To INVADE, in-vâd', v. a. [invado, Latin.]—1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. *Knolly*.—2. To attack; to assail; to assault. *Shaks*.—3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, câb, bâlî;—ôlî;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

INVA'DER, in-vâ'dâr, s. [from invado, Latin.]—1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon*.—2. An assailant.—3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond*.

INVALE'SCENCE, in-vâ-lê's'sênce, s. [invalesco, Lat.] Strength; health. *Dict*.

INVAL'ID, in-vâl'id, a. [invalidus, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or efficacy. *Milton*.

INVAL'ID, in-vâ-lê'd, s. [French.] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior*.

To INVA'LIDATE, in-vâl'ê-dâte, v. a. [from invalid.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVAL'IDITY, in-vâ-lê'd-ê-tê, s. [invalidité, Fr.]—1. Weakness; want of efficacy.—2. Want of bodily strength. *Temple*.

INVALUABLE, in-vâl'ô-â-bl, a. [in and valuable.] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Atterbury*.

INVARIABLE, in-vâ'rê-â-bl, a. [invariable, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown*.

INVARIABLENESS, in-vâ'rê-â-bl-â-nêss, s. [from invariable.] Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLELY, in-vâ'rê-â-blê, ad. [from invariable.] Unchangeably; constantly. *Atterbury*.

INVA'SION, in-vâ'zhôn, s. [invasio, Lat.]—1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.—2. Attack of an epidemical disease. *Arbuthnot*.

INVA'SIVE, in-vâ'siv, a. [from invade.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions. *Dryden*.

INVECTIVE, in-vêk'tiv, s. [invective, French.] A censure in speech or writing. *Hooker*.

INVECTIVE, in-vêk'tiv, a. [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive. *Hooker*.

INVECTIVELY, in-vêk'tiv-lê, ad. Satirically; abusively.

To INVEIGH, in-vâ', v. a. [inveho, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach. *Arbuthnot*.

INVEIGHER, in-vâ'âr, s. [from inveigh.] Vehement railer. *Wiseman*.

To INVEIGLE, in-vê'gl, v. a. [invegliare, Italian.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure. *Hutchins*.

INVEIGLER, in-vê'gl-âr, s. [from inveigle.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Steadys*.

To INVENT, in-vênt', v. a. [inventer, French.]—1. To discover; to find out; to excooperate. *Amos Arbuthnot*.—2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet*.—3. To figin; to make by the imagination.—4. To light out; to meet with. *Spenner*.

INVENTER, in-vên'târ, s. [from inventer, Fr.]—1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known. *Carth*.—2. A forger.

INVENTION, in-vên'shôn, s. [invention, French.]—1. Fiction. *Rosconi*.—2. Discovery. *Ray*.—3. Excooperation; act of producing something new. *Dryden*.—4. Forgery. *Shaks*.—5. The thing invented. *Milton*.

INVENTIVE, in-vên'tiv, a. [inventif, French.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Adcham*.

INVENTOR, in-vên'târ, s. [inventor, Latin.]—1. Finder out of something new. *Milton*.—2. A contriver; a framer. *Shaks*.

INVENTORIALLY, in-vên-tô'ê-âl-lê, ad. In manner of an inventory. *Shaks*.

INVENTORY, in-vên-târ-ê, s. [inventorium, Lat.] An account or catalogue of movables. *Spectator*.

To INVENTORY, in-vên-tâ-ê, v. a. [inventorier, French.] To register; to place in a catalogue. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

INVENTRESS, in-vên'trêss, s. [inventrice, French, from inventor.] A female that invents. *Garnet*.

INVERSE, in-vêrsê, a. [inverse, French; inversus, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct.

INVERSELY, in-vêrsê-lê, ad. [from inverse.] Inverted; reciprocally.

INVERSION, in-vêr'shôn, a. [inversion, French; inversio, Latin.]—1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Dryden*.—2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, in-vêrt', v. a. [invertor, Latin.]—1.

To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller*.

Dryden. *Watts*.—2. To place the last first. *Prior*.—3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embayle. *Knolles*.

INVERTEDLY, in-vêrt'ê-lê, ad. [from inverted.] In contrary or r-v. order. *Derham*.

To INVE'ST, in-vêst', v. a. [investio, Latin.]—1. To dress; to clothe; to array. *Milton*.—2. To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker*. *Clarend*.—3. To adorn; to grace. *Shaks*.—4. To confer; to give. *Bacon*.—5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVE'STMENT, in-vêst'shênt, a. [investiens, Lat.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward*.

INVESTIGABLE, in-vêst'ê-gâ-bl, a. [from investigate.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition. *Hooker*.

To INVESTIGATE, in-vêst'ê-gâte, v. a. [investigo, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Chryse*.

INVESTIGATION, in-vêst'ê-gâ'shôn, s. [investigatio, Latin.]—1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts*.—2. Examination. *Pope*.

INVESTITURE, in-vêst'ê-tûre, s. [French.]—1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Rowleigh*.—2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT, in-vêst'mênt, s. [in and vestment.] Dress; clothes; garment; habit. *Shaks*.

INVE'TERACY, in-vê'têr-â-sê, s. [inveteratio, Latin.]—1. Long continuance of any thing bad. *Addison*.—2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE, in-vê'têr-âte, a. [inveteratus, Latin.]—1. Old; long established. *Bacon*.—2. Obstinate by long continuance. *Swift*. [Never in a good sense.]

To INVE'TERATE, in-vê'têr-âte, v. a. [invetero, Lat.] To harden or make obstinate by long continuance. *Bentley*.

INVE'TERATENESS, in-vê'têr-âte-nêss, s. [from inveterate.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown*.

INVE'TERATION, in-vê'têr-â'shôn, s. [inveteratio, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vîd'ê-ûs, or in-vîd'ê-ûs, a. [invidiosus, Lat.]—1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn*.—2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift*.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vîd'ê-ûs-lê, ad. [from invidious.]—1. Malignantly; enviously. *Spratt*.—2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vîd'ê-ûs-nêss, s. [from invidious.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, in-vîg'ô-râte, v. a. [in and vigour.] To enliven with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addison*.

INVIGORATION, in-vîg'ô-râ'shôn, s. [from invigorate.]—1. The act of invigorating.—2. The state of being invigorated. *Norris*.

INVINCIBLE, in-vî'n-sê-bl, a. [invincibilis, Latin.] Unconquerable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Knolles*. *Bentley*.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vî'n-sê-bl-nêss, s. [from invincibilis.] Unconquerableness; unconquerableness.

INVINCIBLY, in-vî'n-sê-blê, ad. [from invincibilis.] Unconquerably; unconquerably. *Milton*.

INVIO'LABLE, in-vî'ô-â-bl, a. [inviolabilis, Latin.]—1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.—2. Not to be broken. *Hooker*.—3. Insuperable of hurt or wound. *Milton*.

INVIO'LABLY, in-vî'ô-â-blê, ad. [from inviolabilis.] Without breach; without failure. *Spratt*.

INVIO'ULATE, in-vî'ô-lâte, a. [inviolatus, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden*.

INVIOUS, in-vî-ûs, a. [invius, Latin.] Impassable; untraversable. *Hudibras*.

INVISIB'LUY, in-vîz-ê-bl'ê-tê, s. [from invisible.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Itay*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pla;—

INVISIBLE, in-vîz'ê-bl, a. [invisibilis, Lat.] Not perceptible so the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney*.
INVISIBLY, in-vîz'ê-blê, ad. [from invisible.] Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham*.
TO INVISCATE, in-vîs'kâte, v. a. [in and viscus, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.
INVITATION, in-vê't'shûn, s. [invitatio, Latin.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to anything with ceremony and civility. *Dryden*.
TO INVITE, in-vî'te, v. a. [invito, Latin.]—1. To bid; to ask to any place. *Swift*—2. To allure; to persuade. *Bacon*.
TO INVITE, in-vî'te, v. n. [invito, Lat.] To ask or call to anything pleasing. *Milton*.
INVITER, in-vî'târ, s. [from invite.] He who invites. *Smalbridge*.
INVITINGLY, in-vî'ting-lê, ad. [from inviting.] In such manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety*.
TO INUMBRATE, in-ûm'brâte, v. a. [inumbro, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict*.
INUNCTION, in-ûng'k'shûn, s. [inunctus, Latin.] The act of smearing or anointing. *Ray*.
INUNDATION, in-ûn-dâ'shûn, s. [inundatio, Lat.]—1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Blackmore*—2. A consequence of any kind. *Spenser*.
TO INVOCATE, in-vô'kâte, v. a. [invoco, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton*.
INVOCATION, in-vô'kâ'shûn, s. [invocatio, Lat.]—1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker*—2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Wiseman*.
INVOICE, in-vô'ise, s. A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
TO INVOLVE, in-vôl've, v. a. [invoco, Lat.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney*.
TO INVOLVE, in-vôl've, v. a. [involvere, Latin.]—1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden*—2. To imply; to comprise. *Tillotson*—3. To entwine; to join. *Milton*—4. To take in; to catch. *Spratt*—5. To entangle. *Locke*—6. To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke*—7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton*.
INVOLUNTARILY, in-vôl'ûn-târ-ê-lê, ad. [from involuntary.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.
INVOLUNTARY, in-vôl'ûn-târ-ê, a. [involuntaire, Fr.]—1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope*—2. Not chosen; not done willingly. *Locke*.
INVOLUTION, in-vô-lû'shûn, s. [involutio, Latin.]—1. The act of involving or inwrapping—2. The state of being entangled; complication. *Glanville*—3. That which is wrapped round any thing.
TO INVURE, in-ûre', v. a. [in and ure.]—1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accustom. *Daniel*—2. To bring into use; to practise again.
INVUREMENT, in-ûre'mênt, s. [from invure.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton*.
TO INVURN in-ûrn', v. a. To intomb; to bury.
INJUSTION, in-ûs't'shûn, s. [injustio Latin.] The act of marking b. fire.
INUTILE, in-û'tîl, a. [inutile, Fr. inutilis, Latin.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon*.
INUTILITY, in-û'tîl-ê-tê, s. [inutilitas, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.
INVULNERABLE, in-vûl'nêr-â-bl, a. [invulnerabilis, Latin.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.
TO INWALL, in-wâll', v. a. To enclose with a wall.
INWARD, in-wârd, } ad.
INWARDS, in-wârdz, }
[inwârdz, Saxon.]—1. Toward the internal parts; within—2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely—3. Into the mind or thoughts. *Hooker*.
INWARD, in-wârd, a.—1. Internal; placed not on the outside, but within. *Milton*—2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior*—3. Intimate; domestic. *Job*—4. Seated in the mind. *Shaks*.
INWARD, in-wârd, s.—1. Any thing within, generally the bowels—2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakspeare*.

INWARDLY, in-wârd-lê, ad. [from inward.]—1. In the heart; privately. *Shaks*—2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbutnot*—3. With inflexion or concavity.
INWARDNESS, in-wârd-nês, s. [from inward.] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shaks*.
TO INWEAVE, in-wê've', preter. inwove or inweaved, part. pass. inwove or inwoven, [in and weave.]—1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture. *Pope*—2. To entwine; to complicate. *Milton*.
TO INWOOD, in-wûd', v. a. [in and wood.] To hide in woods. *Sidney*.
TO INWRAP, in-râp', v. a. [in and wrap.]—1. To cover by involution; to involve—2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon*—3. To ravish; to transport. *Milton*.
INWROUGHT, in-râw't', a. [in and wrought.] adorned with work. *Milton*.
TO INWREATH, in-rê'tê', v. a. [in and wreath.] To surround as with a wreath. *Milton*.
JOB, jôb, s.—1. A low mean lucrative busy affair—2. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work. *Pope*—3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.
TO JOB, jôb, v. a.—1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange*—2. To drive in a sharp instrument. *Mason*.
TO JOB, jôb, v. n. To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope*.
JOB'S TEARS, jôb's'têrz, s. An herb.
JOBATION, jô-bâ'shûn, s. [a cant term at our universities for] A reprimanding lecture.
JOBBER, jôb'bâr, s. [from job.]—1. A man who sells stocks in the publick funds. *Swift*—2. One who does chancework.
JOBBERNOWL, jôb'bâr-nôle, s. [johbe, Flemish, dull, and hool, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras*.
JOCKEY, jôk'kê, s. [from Jack.]—1. A fellow that rides horses in the race—2. A man that deals in horses—3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
TO JOCKEY, jôk'kê, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To jostle by riding against one—2. To cheat; to trick.
JOCOSE, jô-kô'sê, a. [jocosus, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to j-st. *Watts*.
JOCOSELY, jô-kô's-ê-lê, ad. [from jocose.] Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broome*.
JOCOSENESS, jô-kô's-ê-nês, }
JOCOSITY, jô-kô's-ê-tê, }
[from jocose.] Waggery; merriment.
JOCULAR, jôk'û-lâr, a. [jocularis, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *Government of the Tongue*.
JOCULARITY, jôk'û-lâr-ê-tê, s. [from jocular.] Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown*.
JOCUND, jôk'ûnd, a. [jocundus, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton*.
JOCUNDLY, jôk'ûnd-lê, ad. [from jocund.] Merrily; gayly. *South*.
TO JOG, jôg, v. a. [schoken, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse. *Norris*.
TO JOG, jôg, v. n. To move by succession.
JOG, jôg, s. [from the verb.]—1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake. *Arbutnot*—2. A rub; a small stop. *Glanville*—3. A small trot.
JOgger, jôg'gûr, s. [from jog.] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden*.
TO JOGGLE, jôg'gêl, v. n. To shake. *Derham*.
JOHNAPPLE, jôh'âp-pl, s. A sharp apple. *Mortimer*.
TO JOIN, jôin, v. a. [joindre, French.]—1. To add one to another in contiguity. *Isaiah*—2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden*—3. To dash together; to collide; to encounter. *Knolles*—4. To associate. *Acts*—5. To unite in one act. *Dryden*—6. To unite in concord. *Corinthians*—7. To act in concert with. *Dryden*.
TO JOIN, jôin, v. n.—1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous with. *Acts*—2. To close; to clasp. *Shaks*—3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Enza*—4. To become confederate. *Macabees*.

—*ò*, *mòve*, *nòr*, *nòt*;—*tùbe*, *tùb*, *bùll*;—*òll*;—*pòund*;—*thin*, *THIS*.

JOINDER, *jòin'dâr*, s. [from join.] Conjunction; joining. *Shaks.*
JOINER, *jòin'dâr*, s. [a law term.] Joining. *Blackstone.*
JOINER, *jòin'âr*, s. [from join.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood join'd. *Moxon.*
JOINERY, *jòin'ûr-é*, s. [from joiner.] An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined tog. ther. *Moxon.*
JOINT, *jòint*, s. [jointure, French.]—1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodi. s. *Temple.*—2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*—3. [In joinery.] Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood ar. shot. *Moxon.*—4. A knot or commissure in a plant.—5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*—6. Out of JOINT. Luvated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part, where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*—7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder. *Shaks.*
JOINT, *jòint*, p.—1. Snared among many. *Shaks.*—2. United in the same possession. *Donne.*—3. Combined; acting together in consort.
TO JOINT, *jòint*, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To join together in confederacy. *Shaks.*—2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*—3. To form in articulation. *Roy.*—4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*
JOINT-TENANCY, *jòint-tên'ân-sé*, s. [In law.] A mode of jointly possessing land or chattels under certain regulations. *Blackstone.*
JOINT-TENANT, *jòint-tên'ânt*, s.—1. [In law.] One who holds any thing in joint-tenancy. *Blackstone.*
JOINTED, *jòint'éd*, a. [from joint.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Philips.*
JOINTER, *jòint'âr*, s. [from joint.] A sort of plane. *Moxon.*
JOINTLY, *jòin'tlé*, ad. [from joint.]—1. Together; not separately. *Hooker.*—2. In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*
JOINTRESS, *jòin'très*, s. [from jointure.] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shaks.*
JOINTSTOOL, *jòint-stòól*, s. [joint and stool.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet.
JOINTURE, *jòin'tshûr*, s. [jointure, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Pope.*
JOIST, *jòist*, s. [from joindre, French.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*
TO JOIST, *jòist*, v. a. [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.
JOKE, *jòke*, s. [jocus, Latin.] A jest; something not serious. *Watts.*
TO JOKE, *jòke*, v. n. [jocor, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*
JOKER, *jòk'âr*, s. [from joke.] A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*
JOLE, *jòl*, s. [juculo, French.]—1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*—2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*
TO JOLL, *jòl*, v. a. [from joll, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.
JOLLYLY, *jòll'è-lé*, ad. [from jolly.] In a disposition to mirth. *Dryden.*
JOLLYMEN, *jòll'è-mên*, a. [from jolly.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Spenser.*
JOLLYNESS, *jòll'è-nés*, s.
JOLLYTY, *jòll'è-té*, s.
 [from jolly.]—1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit. *Sith.*—2. Merriment; festivity. *Addison.*
JOLLY, *jòll'è*, a. [joli, French.]—1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful. *Burton.*—2. Plump; like one in high health. *South.*
JOLLY-HEAD, *jòll'è-héd*, s. [Jolly and head, in its sense, as a terminating syllable.] Festivity. *Sen.*
TO JOLT, *jòlt*, v. n. To shake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*
TO JOLT, *jòlt*, v. a. To shake one as a carriage does.
JOLT, *jòlt*, s. [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation. *Swift.*

JOY-HEAD, *jòy'héd*, s. A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *G. G.*
JOY-NICK, *jòy'nîk*, a. [from Ionia.] Denoting one of the three Grecian orders of architecture. *Chesterfield.*
JONQUILLE, *jôn-kwîl*, s. [jonquill, French.] A species of daffodil. *Thomson.*
JORDEN, *jòr'din*, s. [zop, stercus, and den, receptaculum.] A pot.
TO JOUSTLE, *jòs'tl*, v. a. [jouster, French.] To jostle; to rush against.
JOY, *jòy*, s. [jovis.] A point; a tittle. *Spenser.*
JOVE, *jòve*, s. Another name for the planet *Jupiter*. *Pope.*
JOVIAL, *jòv'è-âl*, a. [jovial, French.]—1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*—2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*
JOVIALLY, *jòv'è-âl-é*, ad. [from jovial.] Merrily; gayly.
JOVIALNESS, *jòv'è-âl-nés*, s. [from jovial.] Gaiety; merriment.
JOYUSANCE, *jòy'ûs-ânse*, s. [rejoissance, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. *Spenser.*
JOURNAL, *jòr'nâl*, a. [journal, French; giornale, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. *Shaks.*
JOURNAL, *jòr'nâl*, s. [journal, French.]—1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. *Arb.*—2. Any paper published daily.
JOURNALIST, *jòr'nâl-îst*, s. [from journal.] A writer of journals.
JOURNEY, *jòr'né*, s. [journée, French.]—1. The travel of a day. *Milton.*—2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea. *Rogers.*—3. Passage from place to place. *Burnet.*
TO JOURNEY, *jòr'né*, v. n. [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.
JOURNEYMAN, *jòr'né-mân*, s. [journée, a day's work, French, and man.] A hired workman.
JOURNEYWORK, *jòr'né-wûrk*, s. [journée, Fr. and work.] Work performed for hire.
JOUST, *júst*, s. [joust, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*. *Milton.*
TO JOUST, *júst*, v. n. [jouster, French.] To ruin in the tilt. *Milton.*
JOULE, *jòl'âr*, s. A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*
JOYWEL, *jòy'wêl*, s. A fish-driver. *Carew.*
JOY, *jòy*, s. [joy, French.]—1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness. *South.*—2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity. *Dryden.*—3. Happiness; felicity. *Shaks.*—4. A term of loudness. *Shakspeare.*
TO JOY, *jòy*, v. n. [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Wotton.*
TO JOY, *jòy*, v. a.—1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.—2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*—3. [Joindre, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession. *Milton.*
JOYANCE, *jòy'ânse*, s. [joiant, old French.] Gaiety; festivity. *Spenser.*
JOYFUL, *jòy'fûl*, a. [joy and full.] Full of joy; glad; exulting. *Kings.*
JOYFULLY, *jòy'fûl-é*, ad. [from joyful.] With joy; glad; exulting. *Kings.*
JOYFULLY, *jòy'fûl-é*, ad. [from joyful.] With joy; gladly. *Walc.*
JOYFULNESS, *jòy'fûl-nés*, s. [from joyful.] Gladness; joy. *Deut.*
JOYLESS, *jòy'lês*, a. [from joy.]—1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure. *Shaks.*—2. It has sometimes of before the object.—3. Giving no pleasure. *Shaks.*
JOYOUS, *jòy'ûs*, a. [joyeux, French.]—1. Glad; gay; merry. *Pope.*—2. Giving joy. *Spenser.*
JOYOUSLY, *jòy'ûs-lé*, ad. In a joyous manner; gladly.
IPECACUANHA, *îp-êk-âk-â-nâ-nâ*. An Indian plant; taken to procure vomit. *Hill.*
IPOCRASS, *îp-òk-râs*, s. A made wine. [The receipt for making it is in *Arnold's Chronicle*, or *Customs of London*.]
IRASCIBLE, *î-râs-sê-bl*, a. [irascibilis, low Latin; irascible, French.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*

Fate, îr, îâl, îât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

IRASCIBILITY, î-râ-sê-bî-lî-tê, s. [from irascible.] Touchiness; irascibility; peevishness; irritability; proneness to anger.

IRE, îr, s. [French, ira, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred. *Dryden*.

IRREFUL, îr'fûl, a. [ire and full.] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden*.

IRREFULLY, îr'fûl-ê, ad. [from ire.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS P'ris, s. [Latin.]—1. The rainbow. *Brown*.—2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. *Newton*.—3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.—4. The flower-de-luce. *Milton*.

To **IRK**, êrk, v. a. [yrk, work, Islandiek.] It irks me; I am weary of it. *Shakspeare*.

IRKSOME, êrk'sôm, a. [from irk.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome. *Swift*.

IRKSOMELY, êrk'sôm-lê, ad. [from irksome.] Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, êrk'sôm-nês, s. [from irksome.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON, î'ân, s. [open, Saxon.]—A metal common to all parts, and of a small price. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable. Iron is very capable of rust, very sonorous, and requires the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it. The specific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than other metals. *Hill*.—2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron. *Pope*.

IRON, î'ân, a.—1. Made of iron. *Mortimer*.—2. Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward*.—3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. *Crashaw*.—4. Insoluble; unbroken. *Philips*.—5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakspeare*.

To **IRON**, î'ân, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To smooth with an iron.—2. To shackle with irons.

IRON-HEARTED, î'ân-hârt-têd, a. Hard hearted. *Harris*.

IRONICAL, î'ôn'ikâl, a. [from irony.] Expressing one thing and meaning another. *Brown*.

IRONICALLY, î'ôn'ikâl-ê, ad. [from ironical.] By the use of irony. *Bacon*.

IRONMONGER, î'ân-mâng-gâr, s. [iron and moner.] A dealer in iron.

IRON-WITTED, î'ân-wît-têd, a. Hard of understanding. *Shakspeare*.

IRONWOOD, î'ân-wûd, s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, î'ân-wôrt, s. A plant. *Miller*.

IRONY, î'ân-ê, a. [from iron.] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond*.

TRONY, î'ân-ê, s. [ironic, French.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift*.

IRRA'DIANCE, î-râ-dê-ân-se, }
IRRA'DIANCY, î-râ-dê-ân-sê, }
 [irradiance, French.]—1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown*.—2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton*.

To **IRRA'DIATE**, î-râ-dê-â-te, v. n. [irradio, Lat.]—1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South*.—2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton*.—3. To animate by heat or light. *Rule*.—4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRA'DIATION, î-râ-dê-â'shôn, s. [irradiation, French.]—1. The act of admitting beams of light.—2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale*.

IRRA'TIONAL, î-râ-d'ô-â-l, s. [irrationis, Latin.]—1. Void of reason; void of understanding.—2. Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey*.

IRRA'TIONALITY, î-râ-d'ô-â-l'ê-tê, s. [from irrational.] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, î-râ-d'ô-â-l-ê, ad. [from irrationally.] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, î-rê-kîâ'mâ-bl, a. [in and reclaimable.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Adison*.

IRRECONCILABLE, î-rê-kôn-sî'â-bl, a. [irreconcilable, French.]—1. Not to be reconciled; not

to be appeased. *Dryden*.—2. Not to be made consistent. *Ro. ers*.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, î-rê-kôn-sî'â-bl-nês, s. [from irreconcilable.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, î-rê-kôn-sî'â-bl-ê, ad. [from irreconcilable.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCYPLED, î-rê-kôn-sî-lid, a. [in and reconciled.] Not atoned. *Shakspeare*.

IRRECOVERABLE, î-rê-kâv'â-â-bl, a. [in and recoverable.]—1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers*.—2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker*.

IRRECOVERABLY, î-rê-kâv'â-â-bl-ê, ad. [from irrecoverable.] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton*.

IRREDEEMABLE, î-rê-dêem'â-bl, a. Incapable of being r deemed. *Perry*.

IRREDUCIBLE, î-rê-dû'sê-bl, a. [in and reducible.] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, î-rê-frâ-gâ-bî-l'ê-tê, s. [from irrefragable.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, î-rê-frâ-gâ-bl, or î-rê-frâ-gâ-bl, a. [irrefragabilis, Lat.] Not to be confuted, superior to argument and opposition. *Swift*.

IRREFRAGABLY, î-rê-frâ-gâ-bl-ê, ad. [from irrefragable.] With force above confutation. *Atterbury*.

IRREFUTABLE, î-rê-fû'tâ-bl, a. [irrefutabilis, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, î-rê-gû-lâr, a. [irregulier, French; irregularis, Lat.]—1. Deviation from rule, custom, or nature.—2. Inmethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton*, *Cowley*.—3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, î-rê-gû-lâr'ê-tê, s. [irregularité, French.]—1. Deviation from rule.—2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown*.—3. Inordinate practice. *Rogers*.

IRREGULARLY, î-rê-gû-lâr-lê, ad. [from irregular.] Without observation of rule or method. *Locke*.

To **IRREGULATE**, î-rê-gû-lâ-te, v. a. To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown*.

IRREGULOUS, î-rê-gû-lûs, a. [in and regula, Latin.] Licentious. *Shakspeare*.

IRRELATIVE, î-rê-lâ-tîv, a. [in and relativus, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, î-rê-lê-vânt, a. [a low word in Scotland.]—1. Not to the point.—2. Unassisting; unhelping. *Walker*.

IRRELIGION, î-rê-lîd'jân, s. [irreligion, French.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers*.

IRRELIGIOUS, î-rê-lîd'jûs, a. [irreligiens, Fr.]—1. Contemning religion; impious. *South*.—2. Contrary to religion. *Swift*.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, î-rê-lîd'jûs-lê, ad. [from irreligious.] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, î-rê-mê-â-bl, a. [irremabilis, Latin.] Admitting no return. *Dryden*.

IRREMEDIAL, î-rê-mê-dê-â-bl, a. [irremediabile, French.] Admitting no cure; incurable. *Bacon*.

IRREMEDIABLY, î-rê-mê-dê-â-bl-ê, ad. [from irremediabile.] Without cure. *Taylor*.

IRREMISSIBLE, î-rê-mî'sê-bl, a. [irremissibile, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, î-rê-mî'sê-bl-nês, s. The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond*.

IRREMOVABLE, î-rê-môv'â-bl, a. [in and remove.] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakspeare*.

IRREOWNED, î-rê-nôund', a. [in and renown.] Void of honour. *Spenser*.

IRREPARABLE, î-rê-pâ-râ-bl, a. [irreparabilis, Latin.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, î-rê-pâ-râ-bl-ê, ad. Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle*.

IRREPLEVABLE, î-rê-plêv'ê-â-bl, a. [in and replevy.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, bôll;—ôll;—pôând;—thin, THin.

IRREPREENSIBLE, í-rê-prê-hôn'se-bl. a. [ir-reprê h. n. sibilis, Latin.] exempt from blame.
IRREPREENSIBLY, í-rê-prê-hôn'se-blê, ad. [from irreprensible. Without blame.
IRREPRESSENTABLE, í-rê-prê-zên'tâ-bl. a. [in and represent.] Not to be figured by any representation. *Stuhngjeet*.
IRREPROACHABLE, í-rê-prô'tsh'â-bl. a. [in and reproachable.] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury*.
IRREPROACHABLY, í-rê-prô'tsh'â-blê, ad. [from irreprouachable.] Without blame; without reproach.
IRREPROVEABLE, í-rê-prôv'â-bl. a. [in and reprovable.] Not to be blamed; irreprouachable.
IRREPROVEABLY, í-rê-prôv'â-blê, ad. [from irreprouachable.] Beyond reproach. *Weever*.
IRREPROFITIOUS, í-rê-pr'itsh'ús. a. Encroaching; encroaching in.
IRRESISTIBILITY, í-rê-zî'stê-bl'itê, s. [from irresistible.] Power or force above opposition. *Hammond*.
IRRESISTIBLE, í-rê-zî'stê-bl. a. [irresistible, Fr.] Superior to opposition. *Hooker*.
IRRESISTIBLY, í-rê-zî'stê-blê, ad. [from irresistible.] In a manner not to be opposed. *Rogers*.
IRRESOLUBLE, í-rê-zô-lê-bl. a. [in a. d. resolutio, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUBLENESS, í-rê-zô-lê-bl-nês, s. [from irsoluble. Resistance to separation in the parts. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLVEDLY, í-rê-zô-lê-blê, ad. [in and resolut.] Without settled determination. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUTE, í-rê-zô-lúte. a. [in and resolute.] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Temple*.
IRRESOLUTELY, í-rê-zô-lúte-lê, ad. [from irsolute.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.
IRRESOLUTION, í-rê-zô-lú'shôn, s. [irresolution, French.] Want of firmness of mind. *Ad-dison*.
IRRESPECTIVE, í-rê-spêkt'iv. a. [in and respective.] Having no regard to any circumstances. *Rogers*.
IRRESPECTIVELY, í-rê-spêkt'iv-lê, ad. [from irrespective.] Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond*.
IRRESFRAINABLE, í-rê-strân'â-bl. a. Not to be restrained.
IRRETRIEVABLE, í-rê-rê'tvâ-bl. a. [in and retrieve.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
IRRETRIEVABLY, í-rê-rê'tvâ-blê, ad. Irrecoverably; irretrievably. *Woolward*.
IRREURNABLE, í-rê-tûrn'â-blê, a. Not to return. *Shakspeare*.
IRREVERENCE, í-rê-vê'rêns, s. [irreverentia, Latin.]—1. Want of reverence; want of veneration. *Pope*.—2. State of being disregarded. *Clarendon*.
IRREVERENT, í-rê-vê'rênt. a. [irreverent, French.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conveying due veneration or respect. *Scott*.
IRREVERENTLY, í-rê-vê'rênt-lê, ad. [from irreverent.] Without due respect or veneration. *Cov. of the Tongue*.
IRREVERSIBLE, í-rê-vê'r'se-bl. a. Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers*.
IRREVERSIBLY, í-rê-vê'r'se-blê, ad. [from irreversible.] Without change. *Hammond*.
IRREVOCABLE, í-rê-vô-kâ-bl. a. [irrevocabilis, Latin.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back.
IRREVOCABLY, í-rê-vô-kâ-blê, ad. [from irrevocabilis.] Without recall. *Boyle*.
IRRIGATE, í-rê-gâte, v. a. [irrigo, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Ray*.
IRRIGATION, í-rê-gâ'shôn, s. [from irrigate.] The act of watering or moistening. *Baron*.
IRRIGUOUS, í-rê-gâ-ús, a. [from irrigate.]—1. Watery; watered. *Milton*.—2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips*.

IRRISION, í-rê-zh'ôn, s. [irrisio, Latin.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward*.
IRRIFABILITY, í-rê-z'â-bl'itê, s. Irascibility; peevishness.
IRRIFABLE, í-rê-tâ-bl. a. [from irritate.] Easily to be irritated. *Baile*.
IRRIFABLENESS, í-rê-tâ-bl-nês, s. Irritability; peevishness.
IRRITATE, í-rê-tâte, v. a. [irrito, Latin.]—1. To provoke; to tease. *Clarendon*.—2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact. *Bacon*.—3. To stimulate; to agitate; to stimulate; to enrage. *Bacon*.
IRRITATION, í-rê-tâ'shôn, s. [irritatio, Latin.]—1. Provocation; exasperation.—2. Stimulation; vexation. *Arbuthnot*.
IRRUPTION, í-rê-úp'shôn, s. [irruptio, Latin.]—1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet*.—2. Inroad, burst of invaders into any place.
IS, íz, [is, Saxon.]—1. The third person singular of to be; I am, thou art, he is.—2. Sometimes expressed by 's.
ISCHIA'DUCK, íz-kê-á'útl, a. [is' s. v. v. c.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris*.
ISCHURY, í'skú-rê, s. [ischuria.] A stoppage of urine.
ISCHURETICK, ís-kú-rê'tík, s. [ischurettique, French.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
ISH, ish, s. [is, Saxon.]—1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, *blueish*, tending to blue.—2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a genitive or possessive adjective; as, *Swedish*, *Danish*.—3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive; as, *manish*.
ISICLE, í'sík-kl, s. [from ice.] A pendent shoot of ice. *Dryden*.
ISINGLASS, íz'ing-glâs, s. [from ice, or ise, and glass, that is, matter congealed into glass.] *Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is a species of sturgeon. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill*.
ISINGLASS Stone, íz'ing-zlâs-stôn. This fossil is one of the purest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses composed of thin flakes. The masses are brownish or reddish; but the plates separated are perfectly pellucid. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. *Hill*.
ISLAND, í'lând, s. [insula, Latin.] It is pronounced island. A tract of land surrounded by water. *Thomson*.
ISLANDER, í'lând-êr, s. [from island.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Thomson*.
ISLE, íle, s. [isle, Fr. Pronounced ile.]—1. An island; a country surrounded by water.—2. A long walk in a church, or public building. *Pope*.
ISOCHRONAL, í-sôk'rô-nâl, u. Having equal times.
ISOLATED, íz-ô-lâ'têd, a. [isole, French.] A term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.
ISOPERIMETRICAL, í-sô-pêrê-mê'trê-kâl, s. [isop' s. v. v. and mè't' s. v. c.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences.
ISOsceLES, í-sô'sê-lêz, s. That triangle which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.
ISSUE, í'sh'ú, s. [issue, French.]—1. The act of passing out.—2. Exit, egress, or passage out. *Prov.*.—3. Event; consequence. *Paisfax*.—4. Termination; conclusion. *Brown*.—5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Shaks*.—6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wise-man*.—7. Evacuation. *Matthew*.—8. Progeny; offspring. *Dryden*.—9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications; sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits arising from an agreement; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for

that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Covel.*

To **ISSUE**, ish'shû, v. n. [uscire, Italian.]—1. To come out; to pass out of any place. *Pope.*—2. To make an eruption. *Dryden.*—3. To proceed as an offspring. *Kings.*—4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliff.*—5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

To **ISSUE**, ish'shû, v. a.—1. To send out. *Bacon.*—2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

ISSUELESS, ish'shû-lêss, a. [from issue.] Without offspring; without descendants. *Carew.*

ISTHMIUS, ish'mûs, s. [isthmus, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the main continent. *Sandys.*

IT, it, pronoun, [it, Saxon.]—1. The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.*—2. It is sometimes expressed by *t. Hudibras.*—3. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis: as, *she dances it well. Locke.*—4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons. *Shaks.*

ITALIAN [tâl'yân, s. [the adj. possessive, by ellipsis, for] The Italian language. *Chesterfield.*

ITALIAN, tâl'yân, a. [from the noun.] Written in Italian; skilled in Italian. *Chesterfield.*

ITALICK, tâl'yik, a. The epithet given to a peculiar sort of type, first used by Italian printers.

ITALICK, tâl'yik, s. [the adjective by ellipsis, for] Italic type.

ITCH, ish, s. [giccha, Saxon.]—1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised by a small animal. It is cur'd by sulphur. *Hudibras.*—2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.—3. A constant teasing desire. *Pope.*

To **ITCH**, ish, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*—2. To long; to have continual desire. *Shaks.*

ITCHY, ish'y, a. [from itch.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM, y'ém, ad. [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, y'ém, s.—1. A new article. *Glanville.*—2. A hint; an inuendo.

To **ITERATE**, it'êr-âte, v. a. [itero, Latin.]—1. To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*—2. To do over again. *Milton.*

ITERANT, it'êr-ânt, a. [iterans, Lat.] Repeating.

ITERATION, t'êr-â-shûn s. [iteratio, Latin.] Repeating; recital over again.

ITINERANT, it'în-êr-ânt, a. [itinerant, French.] Wandering; not settled. *Addison.*

ITINERARY, it'în-êr-âr-ê, s. [itinerarium, Lat.] A book of travels. *Addison.*

ITINERARY, it'în-êr-âr-ê, a. [itinerarius, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSELF, it'sêlf, pronoun, [it and self] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, jû'bê-lânt, s. [jubilans, Latin.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILATION, jû'bê-lâ-shûn, [jubilation, French; jubilatio, Latin.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, jû'bê-lê, s. [jubulum, low Latin.] A publick festivity. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY, jû-kûn'di-tê, s. [jucunditas, Latin.] Pleasantry; sweetness. *Brown.*

JUDAS *Trec.* jû'dâs-tê, s. A plant. *Mort.*

To **JUDAZO**, jû'dâ-zo, v. n. [Judazo, low Latin.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE, jûdje, s. [juzg, French; judex, Latin.]—1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.—2. One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shaks.*—3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

To **JUDGE**, jûdje, v. a. [juzg, French.]—1. To pass sentence. *Genesis.*—2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*—3. To discern; to distinguish. *Milton.*

To **JUDGE**, jûdje, v. a.—1. To pass sentence upon;

to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*—2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Matthew.*

JUDGE, jûd'jê, s. [from judge.] One who forms judgment or passes sentence. *Digby.*

JUDGMENT, jûd'jê-mênt, s. [judgement, French.]—1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. *Locke.*—2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment. *Shaks.*—3. The act of exercising judicature. *Addison.*—4. Determination; decision. *Burnet.*—5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis.*—6. Opinion; notion. *Shaks.*—7. Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.*—8. Condemnation. *Tillotson.*—9. Punishment inflicted by providence. *Addison.*—10. Distribution of justice. *Arbutnot.*—11. Judiciary laws; statutes. *Deuter.*—12. The last doom. *Shaks.*

JUDICATORY, jû'dê-kâ-tôr-ê, s. [judico, Latin.]—1. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*—2. Court of justice. *Aitkenbury.*

JUDICATURE, jû'dê-kâ-tûrê, s. [judicature, French.] Power of distributing justice. *Bacon.*

JUDICIAL, jû-dish'âl, a. [judicium, Latin.]—1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *Bentley.*—2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*

JUDICIALLY, jû-dish'âl-ê, ad. [from judicial.] In the forms of legal justice. *Green.*

JUDICIARY, jû-dish'âr-ê, a. [judiciaire, French.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*

JUDICIOUS, jû-dish'ûs, a. [judicieux, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Locke.*

JUDICIOUSLY, jû-dish'ûs-ê, ad. [from judicious.] Skilfully; wisely. *Dryden.*

JUG, jûg, s. [juge, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift.*

To **JUGGLE**, jûg'gl, v. n. [jouguer, Fr.]—1. To play tricks by slight of hand. *Digby.*—2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shaks.*

JUGGLE, jûg'gl, s. [from the verb.]—1. A tri by legerdemain.—2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*

JUGGLER, jûg'gl-êr, s. [from juggle.]—1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*—2. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Denne.*

JUGGLINGLY, jûg'gl-îng-lê, ad. [from juggle.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, jûg'gû-lâr, a. [jugulum, Latin.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiceman.*

JUICE, jûs, s. [jus, French.]—1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*—2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben Jonson.*

JUCELESS, jûs-lêss, a. [from juice.] Dry; without moisture. *Mare.*

JUCINESS, jûs-ê-nêss, s. [from juice.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JUCY, jû'sê, a. [from juice.] Moist; full of juice. *Milton.*

To **JUKE**, jûke, v. n. [jucher, Fr.] To perch upon any thing, as birds.

JUKE, jû'jê, s. }
JUBES, jû'bêz, }
 A plant. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh. *Miller.*

JULAP, jû'lap, s. [Arabick; julapium, low Latin.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened. *Quincy.*

JULUS, jû'lûs, s.—1. July flower.—2. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which, at the beginning of the year, grow out, and hang pendular; eatkin. *Miller.*

JULY, jû'li, s. [Julius, Latin.] The month anciently called *quintilis*; or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January.

JULY-FLOWER, jû'li-flô-âr, s. [Cariophyllis or dianthus; commonly called] Gilly-flower. *Herrick.*

JULIANT, jû'mânt, s. [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

To **JUMBLE**, jûm-bl, v. n. To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*

To **JUMBLE**, jûm-bl, v. n. To beaghted together. *Swift.*

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, (tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund—thin, THIS.

JUMBLE, jùmb'l, s. [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

JUMENT, jù'mènt, s. [jument, French.] Beast of burthen. *Brown*.

To JUMP, jùmp, v. n. [gumpen, Dutch.]—1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding; to bound. *Swift*.—2. To leap suddenly. *Calher*.—3. To jolt. *Nahum*. iii.—4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill*.

JUMP, jùmp, ad. Exactly; nicely. *Shaks*.

JUMP, jùmp, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound. *Locke*.—2. A lucky chance. *Shaks*.—3. [Jupe, Fr.] A waistcoat; hitherto worn by sickly ladies. *Cleveland*.

JUNCATE, jùng'kát, s. [juncade, French.]—1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds of sugar.—2. Any delicacy. *Milton*.—3. A lusive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, jùng'kùs, a. [juncus, Latin.] Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, jùng'shùn, s. [junction, French.] Union; coalition. *Addison*.

JUNCTURE, jùng'shùre, s. [junctura, Latin.]—1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle*.—2. Joint; articulation. *Hale*.—3. Union; affinity. *King Charles*.—4. A critical point or article of time. *Addison*.

JUNE, jùne, s. [juin, Fr.] The sixth month from January.

JUNIOR, jù'nè àr, a. [junior, Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift*.

JUNIPER, jù'nè-pàr, s. [juniperus, Latin] A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics, and carminative. *Hill*.

JUNK, jùngk, s. [probably an Indian word.]—1. A small ship of China. *Bacon*.—2. Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET, jùng'kít, s. [properly juncate.]—1. A sweetmeat. *Shakspeare*.—2. A stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, jùng'kít, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Swift*.—2. To feast. *South*.

JURATO, jù'rátò, s. [Italian.] A oath.

IVORY, ív'ar-è, s. [ivoire, French.] Ivory is hard, of a white colour; the elephant carries on each side a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds; these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height. *Hill*.

IVORY, ív'ar-è, a. Made of ivory, pertaining to ivory.

JUPITER, jù'p'è-túr, s. One of the planets. *Adams*.

JUPPON, jù'p-pòn, s. [juppon, French.] A short close coat. *Dryden*.

JURAT, jù'rát, s. [juratus, Latin.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, jù'r'à-tùr-è, a. [juratoire, French.] Giving oath. *Ayliffe*.

JURIDICAL, jù-rí-d'ik-ál, a. [juridicus, Lat.]—1. Acting in the distribution of justice.—2. Used in courts of justice. *Hale*.

JURIDICALY, jù-rí-d'ik-ál-è, a. [from juridical.] With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, jù-rís-kòn'sùlt, s. [juris consultus, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in law. *Arbutnot*.

JURISDICTION, jù-rís-d'ik'shùn, s. [jurisdietio, Latin.]—1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayward*.—2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, jù-rís-prú'dèns, s. [jurisprudentia, Fr.] The science of law.

JURIST, jù'ríst, s. [juriste, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a civilian.

JUROR, jù'rùr, s. [juro, Latin.] One that serves on the jury. *Spenser*. *Dryden*.

JURY, jù'rè, s. [jurati, Lat. juré, French.] A company of men, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered. Trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a jury. This jury is most notorious in the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is called a jury, whereas in

other courts it is often termed an inquest. The grand jury consists ordinarily of twenty-four, who consider of all bills of indictment, which they either approve by writing upon them *billam vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they approve, are farther referred to another jury. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are so many as can be had of the hundred where the land in question doth lie, and four at the least. *Covel*.

JURYMAN, jù'rè-màn, s. [jury and man.] One who is impeached on a jury. *Swift*.

JURYMAS, jù'rè-mást, s. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. *Harris*.

JUST, júst, a. [juste, French.]—1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable. *Dryden*.—2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotson*.—3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Granville*.—4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew*.—5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed.—6. Equally retributed. *Romans*.—7. Completely; without superfluity or defect.—8. Regular; orderly. *Addison*.—9. Exactly proportioned. *Shaks*.—10. Full; of full dimensions. *Knolles*.—11. Exact of retribution.

JUST, júst, ad.—1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker*.—2. Merely; barely. *Dryden*.—3. Nearly. *Temple*.

JUST, júst, s. [jouste, French.] Mock encounter on horseback. *Dryden*.

To JUST, júst, v. n. [jouster, French.]—1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.—2. To push; to drive; to jostle.

JUSTICE, jús'tís, s. [justice, French.]—1. The virtue which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke*.—2. Vindictive retribution; punishment.—3. Right; assertion of right. *Shaks*.—4. [Justiciarius, Latin.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.—5. **JUSTICE of the King's Bench**. [Justiciarius de Banco Regis.] Is a lord by his office, and a chief of the rest; he is called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office is to determine all pleas of the crown; such as concern offences committed against the king, as treasons, felonies, and mayhem.—6. **JUSTICE of the Common Pleas**. Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He originally did determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of Common Pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown.—7. **JUSTICES of Assize**. Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assizes.—8. **JUSTICES in Eyre**. In French *Itre*, *iter*. In ancient times they were sent into divers counties, to hear pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench.—9. **JUSTICES of Goal Delivery**. Are such as are sent to determine all causes pertaining to such as are for any offence are cast into a goal.—10. **JUSTICES of Nisi Prius**. Are all one now a-days with justices of assize.—11. **JUSTICES of Peace**. [Justiciarii ad Pacem.] Are appointed by the king's commission to attend the peace of the county where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them. *Covel*.

To JUSTICE, jús'tís, v. a. [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. *Hayward*.

JUSTICEMENT, jús'tís-mènt, s. [from justice.] Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER, jús'tís-ùr, s. [from To justice.] Administrator of justice. *Davies*.

JUSTICESHIP, jús'tís-shíp, s. [from justice.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift*.

JUSTIFIABLE, jús'tís-è-à-bl, a. [from justice.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTICIARY, jús'tís-è-à-èr, s. [justiciarius, barb. Lat.] A chief justice. *Ista-kstone*.

JUSTIFIABLE, jús'tís-è-à-èl, a. [from justify.] Defensible by law or reason; conformable to justice. *Brown*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne; pin;—

JUSTIFIABLENESS, jûs-tê-fl-â-bl-nês, s. [from justifiable.] Rectitud.; possibility of being fairly defended. *King Charles.*

JUSTIFIABLY, jûs-tê-fl-â-blê, ad. [from justifiable.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, jûs-tê-fl-kâ'shûn, s. [justification, French.]—1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support. *Swift.*—2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

JUSTIFICATIVE, jûs-tê-fl-kâ'tiv, a. Justifying, serving to justify or prove.

JUSTIFICATOR, jûs-tê-fl-kâ'tûr, s. [from justify.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFICATORY, jûs-tê-fl-kâ'tûrê, a. [Lat. justifcator.] Tending to justify.

JUSTIFIER, jûs-tê-fl-ûr, s. [from justify.] One who justifies; who defends or absolves. *Romans.*

To JUSTIFY, jûs-tê-fl, v. a. [justifier, French.]—1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. *Dryden.*—2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Dryden.*—3. To free from past sin by pardon. *Acts.*

To JUSTLE, jûs'tl, v. n. [joust, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other. *Lee.*

To JUSTLE, jûs'tl, v. a. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. *Brown.*

JUSTLY, jûs'tlê, ad. [from just.]—1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.—2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden.*

JUSTNESS, jûs'tnês, s. [from just.]—1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Shaks.*—2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. *Dryden.*

To JUT, jût, v. n. To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Watton.* *Broom.*

To JUTTY, jût'tê, v. a. [from jut.] To shoot out beyond. *Shaks.*

JUVENILE, jûv-ên-îl, a. [juvenilis, Latin.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*

JUVENILITY, jûv-ên-îl-tê, s. [from juvenile.] Youthfulness. *Glanville.*

JUXTAPOSED, jûks-tâ-pôz'ê-têd, a. [from juxtaposition.] Placed near each other. *Beattie.*

JUXTAPPOSITION, jûks-tâ-pô-zîs'tî-ûn, s. [juxta and positio, Lat.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

IVY, îvê, s. [îfîg, Saxon.] A plant. *Raleigh.*

K.

K, kâ. A letter borrowed by the English. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell, calendar, kâv'ên-ûr*, s. [now written calendar.] An account of time. *Shaks.*

KALI, kâ'îlê, s. [An Arabic word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass is made, whence the word *alkali.* *Bacon.*

KALMIA, kâ'îmê-â, s. An elegant evergreen plant, of which one kind has been called the dwarf laurel, with a *tinus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger.

KAM, kâ'm, a. Crooked. *Shaks.*

KANGAROO, kâ-g-â-ô-ô, s. An animal of South Wales. The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end; the fore legs of this animal were only eight inches long, the hind ones two and twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo.* *Hawkesworth.*

To KAW, kâw, v. n. [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW, kâw, s. [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE, kâlc, s. [quille, French.]—1. Ninepin; kettlepin. *Sullivan.*—2. Nine holes.

To KECK, kék, v. a. [kecken, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*

To KE'CKLE a cable, kék'kâl To detain a cable round with top-. *Atsworth.*

KE'CKSY, kék'sê, s. [commonly kex; cigue, French, Latin.] It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shaks.*

KE'CKY, kék'kê, a. [from kex.] Resembling a kex. *Greav.*

KE'DGER, kéd'jûr, s. [from kedgo.] A small anchor used in a river.

KE'DLACK, kéd'îak, s. A weed that grows among corn; chamock. *Tusser.*

KE'F, kêê. The provincial plural of cow, properly *kine.* *Cay.*

KE'ECH, kêêch, s. A solid or mass, probably of tallow. *Shaks.*

KE'EL, kêêl, s. [cœle, Sax. kiel, Dutch.] The bottom of a ship. *Swift.*

To KEEL, kêêl, v. a. [cœlan, Saxon.] To cool.

KE'ELFAT, kêêl'fat, s. [cœlan, Saxon, to cool.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON, kêêl'sûn, s. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. *Horris.*

To KE'ELHALE, kêêl'hâl, v. a. [keel and hale.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KE'EN, kêên, a. [cene, Saxon.]—1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*—2. Severe; piercing. *Elis.*—3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*—4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*

To KEEN, kêên, v. a. [from the adjective.] To sharpen. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY, kêên'lê, ad. [from keen.] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS, kêên'nês, s. [from keen.]—1. Sharpness; edge. *Shaks.*—2. Rigour of weather, piercing cold.—3. Asperity; bitterness of mind. *Clarendon.*—4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KE'EP, kêêp, v. a. [cepan, Saxon; kepen, old Dutch.]—1. To retain; not to lose. *Temple.*—2. To have in custody. *Knolles.*—3. To preserve; not to let go. *Chron.*—4. To preserve in a state of security. *Addison.*—5. To protect to guard. *Genesis.*—6. To guard from flight. *Acts.*—7. To detain. *Dryden.*—8. To hold for another. *Milton.*—9. To reserve; to conceal. *Bacon.*—10. To tend. *Carver.*—11. To preserve in the same tenour or state.—12. To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*—13. To not suffer to fall. *Psalms Milton.*—14. To hold in any state. *Locke.*—15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. *Shibney.*—16. To contine any state or action. *Knolles.*—17. To practise; to use habitually. *Pope.*—18. To copy carefully. *Dryden.*—19. To observe any time. *Milton.*—20. To observe; not to violate. *Shaks.*—21. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life. *Milton.*—22. To live in the house. *Shaks.*—23. Not to intermit. *Eccles.*—24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*—25. To remain in; not to leave a place.—26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotson.*—27. To restrain; to withhold. *Boyle.*—28. To debar from any place. *Milton.*—29. **To KEEP back.** To reserve; to withhold. *Jeremiah.*—30. **To KEEP back.** To withhold; to restrain. *Psalms.*—31. **To KEEP company.** To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*—32. **To KEEP company with.** To have familiar intercourse. *Broom.*—33. **To KEEP in.** To conceal; not to tell.—34. **To KEEP in.** To restrain; to ensh.—35. **To KEEP off.** To bear to distance.—36. **To KEEP off.** To hinder. *Locke.*—37. **To KEEP up.** To maintain without abatement. *Addison.*—38. **To KEEP up.** To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *Taylor.*—39. **To KEEP under.** To oppress; to subdue. *Atterbury.*

nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To **KEEP**, kēep, v. n.—1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. *Pope*.—2. To continue in any place or state; to stay. *Sidney*.—3. To remain unharmed; to last. *Sidney*.—4. To dwell; to live constantly. *Shaks*.—5. To adhere strictly. *Addison*.—6. To **KEEP ON**. To forward. *Dryden*.—7. To **KEEP UP**. To continue undismayed. *Dryden*.

KEEP, kēep, s. [from the verb.]—1. Custody; guard. *Spenser*. *Dryden*.—2. Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham*.

KEEPER, kēep'ûr, s. [from keep.]—1. One who holds any thing for the use of another. *Sidney*.—2. One who has prisoners in custody. *Dryden*.—3. One who has the care of parks, or bounds of chase. *Shaks*.—4. One who has the superintendance or care of any thing. *Kings*.

KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL, kēep'ûr. Is called lord keeper of the great seal of England, and is of the privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, strengthened by the great seal. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. hath the like jurisdiction, and advantages, as the lord chancellor. *Covel*.

KEEPERSHIP, kēep'ûr-shîp, s. [from keeper.] Office of a keeper. *C. rev.*

KEEPING, kēep'ing, s. [from keep.] Guard.

KĒG, kēg, or kâg, s. [caque, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KĒLL, kēl, s. A sort of portage. *Ainsworth*.

KĒLL, kēl, s. The omentum; that which envelops the guts. *Hesman*.

KĒLP, kēlp, s. A salt produced from calcined seaweed. *Boyle*.

KĒLSON, kēl'sân, s. [more properly keelson.] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh*.

To **KĒMB**, kēmb, v. a. [cōmban, Saxon.] To separate or disentangle by an instrument; to comb. *Ben Jonson*.

To **KĒN**, kēn, v. a. [cennan, Saxon.]—1. To see at a distance; to desery. *Addison*.—2. To know. *Gay*.

KĒN, kēn, s. [from the verb.] View; reach of sight. *Shaks*. *Lacke*.

KĒNDAL-GREEN, kēn'dâl-grēen, s. [kental and green.] A bright colour. *Shaks*.

KĒNNĒL, kēn'nîl, s. [chenil, Fr.]—1. A coat for dogs. *Sidney*.—2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shaks*.—3. The hole of a fox or other beast.—4. [Kennel, Dutch.] The watercourse of a street. *Arbutnot*.

To **KĒNNĒL**, kēn'nîl, v. n. [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell; us'd of beasts, and of man in contempt. *L'Estrange*.

KEPT, kēpt, pret. and part. pass. of keep.

KĒRB, kērb, s. Any edging of strong solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else; thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called kerb stone. *Evelyn*.

KĒRCHIEF, kērt'shîf, s.—1. A head-dress. *Shaks*.—2. Any cloth used in dress. *Hayward*.

KĒRCHIEFED, } kērt'shîf, a.

KĒRCHIEF, }

[from kerchief.] Dressed; hooded. *Milton*.

KĒRF, kērf, s. [ceorfan, Saxon, to cut.] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a kerf. *Moxon*.

KĒRMES, kēr'mez, s. *Kermes* is of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of granules, soft, which crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill*.

KĒRN, kērn, s. [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier.

KĒRN, kērn, s. A hand mill consisting of two pieces of stone by which corn is ground.

To **KĒRN**, kērn, v. n.—1. To haulen as ripened corn. *Caveau*.—2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Crevu*.

KĒRNEI, kēr'nîl, s. [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon.]—1. The edible substance contained in a shell.—2. Any thing contained in a husk or integument. *Denham*.—3. The seeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon*.—

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. *Arbutnot*.—5. Knob by coner umms in children's ball-sh.

To **KĒRNEI**, kēr'nîl, v. n. [from the noun.] To ripen as kernels. *Mortimer*.

KĒRNEI, kēr'nîl, a. [from kernel.] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KĒRNEI, kēr'nîl-wûrt, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

KĒRSEY, kēr'zê, s. [karsaye, Dutch.] Coarse stuff.

KĒST, kēst. The preterite tense of cost. *Fairfax*.

KĒSTREL, kēst'rîl, s. A little kind of bastard hawk.

KĒTCH, kētsh, s. [from caichio, Italian; a barrel.] A heavy ship. *Shaks*.

KĒTILE, kē'tîl, s. [hoct, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden*.

KĒTLE, kē'tl, s. [used by Shakspeare for] Kettle-drum. *Shaks*.

KĒTLED, kē'tl-drâm, s. [kettle and drum.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass. *Shaks*.

KEY, kē, s. [cœg, Saxon.]—1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. *Shaks*.—2. An instrument by which something is screwed, or turned. *Swift*.—3. An explanation of any thing difficult.—4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. *Pamela*.—5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereof every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. *Harris*.—6. [Kaye, Dutch, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unloading ships. *Dryden*.

KEY, kē, s. [In botany.] The husk containing the seed of an ash. *Evelyn*.

KEYAGE, kē'kîje, s. [from key.] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainsworth*.

KEYHOLE, kē'hôl, s. [key and hole.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior*.

KEYSTONE, kē'stône, s. [key and stone.] The middle stone of an arch. *Moxon*.

KIBE, kîbe, s. [from kera, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chaf in the heel.

KIBED, kîb'd, a. [from kibe.] Troubled with kibes.

To **KICK**, kîk, v. a. [kauchen, German.] To strike with the foot. *Swift*.

To **KICK**, kîk, v. n. To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotson*.

KICK, kîk, s. [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden*.

KICKER, kîk'kûr, s. [from kick.] One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, kîk'ing, s. The act of kicking with the foot.

KICK-HAW, kîk'shâw, s. [a corruption of quelque chose, Fr. something.]—1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous. *Milton*.—2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Fenton*.

KICKS-WICKS, kîk's-wîk'sê, s. A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Shaks*.

KID, kîd, s. [kul, Danish.]—1. The young of a goat. *Spenser*.—2. [From cidwlen, Welsh, a jaggot.] A bundle of hair or furze.

To **KID**, kîd, v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth kid.

KIDDER, kîd'ûr, s. An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth*.

KIDDLING, kîd'dîng, s. A young kid. *W. Browne*.

To **KIDNAP**, kîd'nâp, v. a. [from kind, Dut. a child, and nap.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kîd'nâp'ûr, s. [from kidnap.] One who steals human beings. *Spectator*.

KIDNEY, kîd'nê, s.—1. These are two in number, one on each side; they have the same figure as kidneybeans; their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the

fâte, fâr, fâll, fâz,—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

oplen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood. *Quincy*.—2. Race; kind; in Indian language. *L'Estrange*.

KIDNEYBEAN, kîd'né-béne, s. An herb. *Miller*.

KIDNEYVETCH, kîd'né-vêsh, }
 KIDNEYWORT, kîd'né-wûrt, }^s

Plants. *Ainsworth*.

KYLDERKIN, kî'dêr-kîn, s. [kindekin, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel. *Dryden*.

To KILL, kîl, v. a. [epellan, Saxon.]—1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent. *Mae*.—2. To destroy animals for food. *Shaks*.—3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument. *Bacon*.—4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer*.

KYLLER, kî'lâr, s. [from kill.] One that deprives of life. *Sibney*. *Waller*.

KYLOW, kî'lô, s. An earth of a blackish, or deep blue colour. *Woodward*.

KILN, kîl, s. [cýn, Saxon.] A stove; a fabriek, formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things. *Bacon*.

To KILNDRY, kî'drî, v. n. [kiln and dry.] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer*.

KILT, kîlt, for killed. *Spenser*.

KIMBO, kîm'bô, n. [a schumbo, Italian.] Crooked bent; arched. *Arbutnot*.

KIN, kîn, s. [cýnne, Sax.]—1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. *Bacon*.—2. Relatives; those of the same race. *Dryden*.—3. A relation; one related. *Davies*.—4. The same general class. *Boyle*.—5. A diminutive determination from kind, as child, Dutch.

KIND, kînd, a. [from cýnne, relation, Saxon.]—1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will. *South*.—2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke*.

KIND, kînd, s. [cýnne, Saxon.]—1. Race; general class. *Hooker*.—2. Particular nature. *Baker*.—3. Natural state. *Bacon*. *Arbutnot*.—4. Nature; natural determination. *Shaks*.—5. Manner; way. *Bacon*.—6. Sort. *Bacon*.

To KIN'DLE, kînd'l, v. a.—1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn. *King Charles*.—2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate. *Daniel*.

To KIN'DLE, kînd'l, v. n. [cimm, Welsh; cýnðel, Latin, Saxon.]—1. To catch fire. *Isaiah*.—2. [From eman, Saxon.] To bring forth.

KINDLER, kînd'l-âr, s. [from kindle.] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay*.

KINDLESS, kînd'lêz, s. [kind and less.] Unnatural. *Shaks*.

KINDLY, kî'lod'lê, ad. [from kind.] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shaks*.

KINDLY, kî'lod'lê, a. [from kind.]—1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred. *Hammond*.—2. Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden*.

KINDNESS, kînd'nêz, s. [from kind.] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; love. *Collier*.

KINDRED, kînd'rêd, s. [cýnne, Saxon.]—1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden*.—2. Relation; sort. *Shaks*.—3. Relatives. *Denham*.

KINDRED, kînd'rêd, a. Congenial; related; cognate. *Dryden*.

KINE, kîne, s. plur. from cow. *Ben Jonson*.

KING, kîng, s. [cunning, or cýning, Teut.]—1. Monarch; supreme governor. *Pope*.—2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.—3. A card with the picture of a king.—4. KING at Arms, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, of whom there are three; Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Philips*.

To KING, kîng, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To supply with a king. *Shaks*.—2. To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shaks*.

KINGAPPLE, kîng'âp-pl, s. A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, kîng'krâft, s. [king and craft.] The act of governing.

KINGCUP, kîng'kûp, s. [king and cup.] A flower.

KINGDOM, kîng'dôm, s. [from king.]—1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a mo-

narch. *Shaks*.—2. A different class or order of beings, as the mineral kingdom. *Locke*.—3. A region; a tract. *Shaks*.

KINGDOMED, kîng'dômd, a. [from kingdom.] Proud of a kingly power. *Shaks*.

KINGFISHER, kîng'fîsh-âr, s. A species of bird. *Mary*.

KINGLIKE, kîng'lîke, } a.
 KINGLY, kîng'lê, }
 [from king.]—1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. *Shaks*.—2. Belonging to a king. *Shaks*.—3. Noble; august. *Sidney*.

KINGLY, kîng'lê, ad. With an air of royalty; with superior dignity. *Dunclad*.

KINGSEVIL, kîngz'évîl, s. [king and evil.] A serofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiseman*.

KINGSHIP, kîng'shîp, s. [from king.] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles*. *South*.

KINGSPÉAR, kîngz'péar, s. A plant. *Miller*.

KINGSTONE, kîngz'stône, s. A fish. *Ainsw*.

KINGSFOLK, kîngz'lôke, s. [kin and folk.] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Spectator*.

KINSMAN, kînz'mân, s. [kin and man.] A man of the same race or family.

KINSWOMAN, kînz'wôm-ân, s. [kin and woman.] A female relation. *Dennis*.

KIRK, kîrk, s. [cýnne, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleave-land*.

KIR'LE, kîr'l, s. [cýnne, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shaks*.

To KISS, kîz, v. a. [cusan, Welsh; *kuze*.]—1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney*.—2. To treat with fondness. *Shaks*.—3. To touch gently. *Shaks*.

KISS, kîz, s. [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden*.

KISSER, kîz'sâr, s. [from kiss.] One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST, kîz'sîng-krûst, s. [kissing and crust.] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King's Cookery*.

KIT, kît, s. [kitte, Dutch.]—1. A large bottle. *Skinner*.—2. A small diminutive fiddle. *Grewe*.—3. A small wooden vessel.

KIT'CAT, kî-kât, s. A technical name with painters of portraits, for that size of canvass which is between one serving for a mere head, and what is appropriated to a half length.

KITCHEN, kîsh'în, s. [kegin, Welsh; cuisine, Fr.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Hooker*.

KITCHENGARDEN, kîsh'în-gâr-ân, s. [kitchen and garden.] Garden in which the esculent plants are produced. *Spectator*.

KITCHENMAID, kîsh'în-mâde, s. [kitchen and maid.] A cookmaid, or undercook.

KITCHENSTUFF, kîsh'în-stûf, s. [kitchen and stuff.] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gather d out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kîsh'în-wêns, s. [kitchen and wench.] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shaks*.

KITCHENWORK, kîsh'în-wûrk, s. [kitchen and work.] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kîte, s. [cýta, Saxon.]—1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Grewe*.—2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.—3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Gov. of the Young*.

KITEFOOT, kîtes'fût, s. A plant. *Ainsw*.

KIT'TEN, kî'tîn, s. [kaueken, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior*.

To KIT'TEN, kî'tîn, v. n. [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shake*.

To KLICK, kîk, v. n. [from clack.] To make a small sharp noise.

To KNAB, nab, v. a. [knappen, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Estrange*.

KNACK, nâk, s. [enece, Welsh; cuspunge, skill, Saxon.]—1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakespeare*.—2. A readiness, an habitual fa-

nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—têbe, tsh, hât;—ôl;—pôund;—thin, THs.

eifty; a lucky dexterity. *Ben Jonson*.—3. A nice trick. *Pope*.
 To **KNACK**, nâk, v. n. [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.
KNACKER, nâk'kâr, s. [from knack.]—1. A master of small work. *Mortimer*.—2. [textio, Latin.] A rop-maker. *Ainsworth*.
KNAG, nâg, s. [knag, a wart, Danish.] A hard knot in wood.
KNAGGY, nâg'gê, a. [from knag.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.
KNAP, nâp, s. [knapp, Welsh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon*.
 To **KNAP**, nâp, v. n. [knappen, Dutch.]—1. To bite; to break short. *Common Prayer*.—2. [knapp, Bre.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon*.
 To **KNAP**, nâp, v. n. To make a short sharp noise. *Wiceman*.
 To **KNAPPLE**, nâp'pl, v. n. [from knap.] To break off with sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth*.
KNAPSACK, nâp'sâk, s. [from knappen, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *King Charles*.
KNAWEED, nâp'wêed, s. A plant. *Miller*.
KNARE, nâr, s. [knor, German.] A hard knot.
KNAVE, nâv, s. [knava, Saxon.]—1. A boy; a male child.—2. A servant. Both obsolete. *Stow*.—3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South*.—4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras*.
KNAVEERY, nâ'vêrê, s. [from knave.]—1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy. *Shaks*.—2. Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shaks*.
KNAVISH, nâ'vîsh, a. [from knave.]—1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope*.—2. Waggish; mischievous. *Shakspeare*.
KNAVISHLY, nâ'vîsh-ly, ad. [from knavish.]—1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.—2. Waggishly; mischievously.
 To **KNEAD**, nêd, v. a. [cneadan, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Donne*.
KNEADING TROUGH, nêd'îng-trôf, s. [knead and trough.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus*.
KNEE, nêe, s. [cneop, Saxon.]—1. The joint where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon*.—2. A knee is piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Bacon*.
 To **KNEE**, nêe, v. a. [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakspeare*.
KNEE-CROOKING, nêe'krôok-îng, a. [knee and crook.] Obsequious. *Shaks*.
KNEED, nêed, a. [from knee.]—1. Having knees; as, in-kneed.—2. Having joints; as kneed grass.
KNEEDLEP, nêe'dêep, a. [knee and deep.]—1. Rising to the knees.—2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryd*.
KNEEHOLM, nêe'hôlm, s. An herb.
KNEEPAN, nêe'pân, s. [knee and pan.] A little round bone at the knee, about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side. *Quincy*.
 To **KNEEL**, nêel, v. n. [from knee.] To perform the act of prostration; to bend the knee.
KNEETRIBUTE, nêe'trib-ûte, s. [knee and tribute.] Genusflection; worship or obisance shown by kneeling. *Milton*.
KNELL, nêl, s. [enil, Welsh; en'lan, Saxon.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Cowley*.
KNEW, nô. The pretérito of know.
KNIFE, nîf, s. plural knives, [enif, Saxon.] A instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat cut. *Hats*.
KNIGHT, nîte, s. [enîht, Saxon.]—1. A man vanced to a certain degree of military rank. was anciently the custom to knight every man of fortune. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*; as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When the name was not known, it was usual to say, *sir knight*. *Daniel*.—2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.—3. A champion. *Dryden*.
KNIGHT ERRANT, nîte-êr-rânt. A wandering knight. *Denham*. *Hudibras*.

KNIGHT Errantry, nîte-êr-rânt-ê, [from knight-errant.] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Boiss*.
KNIGHT of the Post, nîte: A living evidence. *South*.
KNIGHT of the Shire, nîte. The representative of a county in parliament; he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.
 To **KNIGHT**, nîte, v. n. [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Watson*.
KNIGHTLY, nîte-ly, a. [from knight.] Be fitting a knight; becoming a knight. *Spidey*.
KNIGHTHOOD, nîte-hôod, s. [from knight.] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben Jonson*.
KNIGHTLESS, nîte-les, a. [from knight.] Unbecoming a knight. *Obsolet*.—*Spenser*.
 To **KNIT**, nît, v. a. [pretér. knit or knitted, [encttan, Saxon.]—1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller*.—2. To tie. *Shaks*.—3. To join; to unite. *Shaks*.—4. To contract. *Addison*.—5. To tie up. *Acts*.
 To **KNIT**, nît, v. n.—1. To weave without a loom. *Dryden*.—2. To join; to close; to unite. *Shaks*.
KNIT, nît, s. [from the verb.] Texture. *Shaks*.
KNITTER, nî'tîr, s. [from knit.] One who weaves or knits. *Shakspeare*.
KNITTINGNEEDLE, nî'tîng-nêed-êl, s. [knit and needle.] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbuthnot*.
KNITTFLE, nî'tfl, [from knit.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth*.
KNOB, nôb, s. [knop, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray*.
KNOBBED, nôb-êd, a. [from knob.] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Crew*.
KNOBBINESS, nôb-bê-îs, s. [from knobby.] The quality of having knobs.
KNOBBY, nôb-bê, a. [from knob.]—1. Full of knobs.—2. Harsh; stubborn. *Hovel*.
 To **KNOCK**, nôk, v. n. [enocan, Saxon.]—1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bentley*.—2. To beat as at a door for admittance.—3. To **KNOCK under**. A common expression denoting that a man yields or submits.
 To **KNOCK**, nôk, v. a. —1. To affect or change in any respect by blows. *Dryden*.—2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *Dryd*. *Rowe*.—3. To **KNOCK down**. To fill by a blow.—4. To **KNOCK on the head**. To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South*.
KNOCK, nôk, s. [from the verb.]—1. A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown*.—2. A loud stroke at a door for admittance.
KNOCKER, nôk'kâr, s. [from knock.]—1. He that knocks.—2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Pope*.
 To **KNOLL**, nôle, v. a. [from knoll.] To ring the bell; generally for a funeral. *Shaks*.
 To **KNOLL**, nôle, v. n. To sound as a bell. *Shaks*.
KNOLL, nôle, s. A little hill. *Ainsworth*.
KNOP, nôp, s. [a corruption of knap.] Any tuft top. *Ainsworth*.
KNOT, nôt, s. [enotta, Saxon.]—1. A complication of a cord or string not easy to be disentangled. *Addison*.—2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Prier*.—3. Any bond of association or union. *Cowley*.—4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. *Wisdom*.—5. A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Ben Jonson*.—6. Difficulty; intricacy. *South*.—7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden*.—8. A cluster; a collection. *Dryden*.
KNOT, nôt, s. [A nautical term from the knots made in a cord, belonging to the machine called a sea-log.] A certain distance sailed over, answering to a mile by land.
 To **KNOT**, nôt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To complicate in knots.—2. To entangle; to perplex.—3. To unite. *Bacon*.
 To **KNOT**, nôt, v. n.—1. To form buds, knots, or

Ede, lar, lall, lat;—mè, mè;—jine; pln;—

- joints in vegetation. *Norwmer.*—2. To knit knots for fringes.
KNOTBERRYBUSH, nô'tbêr-rê-bûsh, s. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
KNOTGRASS, nô'tgrâs, s. [knot and grass.] A plant.
KNOTTED, nô'têd, a. [from knot.] Full of knots.
KNOTTINESS, nô'tê-nês, s. [from knotty.] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peacham.*
KNOTTY, nô'tê, a. [from knot.]—1. Full of knots. *Shaks.*—2. Hard; rugged. *Rose.*—3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrass d. *Bacon.*
TO KNOW, nô, v. a. preter. I knew; I have known, [canspan, Saxon.]—1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or disensive. *Locke.*—2. To be informed of; to be taught. *Milton.*—3. To distinguish. *Locke.*—4. To recognise. *Shaks.*—5. To be no stranger to. *Shaks.*—6. To converse with another sex.—7. To see with approbation. *Hoeca.*
TO KNOW, nô, v. n.—1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts.*—2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*—3. To be informed. *Shaks.*—4. To know for. To have knowledge of.—5. To know of. To take cognizance of.
KNOW-NOT-WHAT, nô'nô't-hwôt, s. [ne sai quoi, Fr.] Something inexplicable. *Sackling.*
KNOWABLE, nô'â-bl, a. [from know.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.
KNOWER, nô'âr, s. [from know.] One who has skill or knowl. dge. *Glanville.*
KNOWING, nô'ing, a. [from know.]—1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*—2. Conscious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*
KNOWINGLY, nô'ing-lê, s. [from know.] Knowledge.
KNOWINGLY, nô'ing-lê, ad. [from knowing.] With skill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*
KNOWLEDGE, nô'lêdje, or nô'lêdje, s. [from know.]—1. Certain perception. *Locke.*—2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shaks.*—3. Skill in any thing. *Shaks.*—4. Acquaintance with any fact or any person. *Sid.*—5. Cognizance; notice. *Ben Jonson.*—6. Information; power of knowing. *Sid.*
TO KNOWLEDGE, nô'lêdje, v. a. [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*
TO KNUBBLE, nô'bbl, v. a. [knüpler, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*
KNUCKLE, nô'k'kl, s. [enucle, Saxon.]—1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. *Garth.*—2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*—3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*
TO KNUCKLE, nô'k'kl, v. n. [from the noun.] To submit.
KNUCKLED, nô'k'kl, a. [from knuckle.] Jointed. *Bacon.*
KNUR, nô'r, s. A lout. An old word. *Hayward.*
KNUR, nô'r, } s.
KNURLE, nô'rle, } s.
 [knor, German.] A knot; a hard substance. *Woodward.*
KONED, kônd, For knew. *Spenser.*
KORAN, kô'rân, s. The alcoran, the Bible of the Mahometans.
TO KYD, kîd, v. n. [cuð, Sax.] To know. *Spem.*
- LA'**BDANUM, lâ'b'dâ-nûm, s. A resin of the softer kind. This juice exsudes from a low spreading shrub, of the castis kind, in Crete. *Hill.*
TO LAFEFY, lâ'b'ê-fî, v. a. [labeledacio, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.
LABEL, lâ'b'êl, s. [labellum, Latin.]—1. A small slip or scrip of writing. *Shaks.*—2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.*—3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*
LABEN I. lâ'b'ênt, a. [labens, Latin.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Diet.*
LABIAL, lâ'b'ê-âl, a. [labialis, Latin.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*
LABIAL IED, lâ'b'ê-âl êd, a. [labiani, Latin.] Formed with lips.
LABIODENTAL, lâ'b'ê-ô-dên'tâl, a. [labium and dentalis, Latin.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*
LABORANT, lâ'b'ô-rânt, s. [laborans, Latin.] A chymist. *Boyle.*
LABORATORY, lâ'b'ô-râ-tûr-ê, s. [laboratoire, French.] A chymist's workroom. *Boyle.*
LABORIOUS, lâ'b'ô-rê-ûs, a. [laborieux, French.] laborious, Latin.]—1. Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.*—2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Dryden.*
LABORIOUSLY, lâ'b'ô-rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from laborious.] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*
LABORIOUSNESS, lâ'b'ô-rê-ûs-nês, s. [from laborious.]—1. Toilsomeness; difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*—2. Diligence; assiduity.
LABOUR, lâ'b'ûr, s. [labour, French; labor, Latin.]—1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil. *Shaks.*—2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*—3. Work done; performance.—4. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.*—5. Childbirth; travail. *South.*
TO LABOUR, lâ'b'ûr, v. n. [laboro, Latin.]—1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shaks.*—2. To do work; to take pains. *Eccles.*—3. To move with difficulty. *Glanville.*—4. To be diseased with. *Ben Jonson.*—5. To be in distress; to be pressed. *Wake.*—6. To be in childbirth; to be in travail. *Dryden.*
TO LABOUR, lâ'b'ûr, v. a.—1. To work at; to move with difficulty. *Clarendon.*—2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*
LABOURER, lâ'b'ûr-âr, s. [laboureur, French.]—1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Swift.*—2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*
LABORIOUS, lâ'b'ûr-sûm, a. [from labour.] Made with great labour and diligence. *Shaks.*
LABRA, lâ'b'râ, s. [Spanish.] A lip. *Shaks.*
LABYRINTH, lâ'b'êr-înth, s. [labyrinthus, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Donne. Denham.*
LAC, lâk, s. Lac is of three sorts. 1. The stick lac. 2. The seed lac. 3. The shell lac. *Hill.*
LACE, lâse, s. [lacet, French.]—1. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*—2. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*—3. A plaited string, with which women fasten their clothes. *Swift.*—4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven. *Bacon.*—5. Texture of thread with gold and silver. *Her.*—6. Sugar. A cant word. *Prior.*
TO LACE, lâse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes. *Congreve.*—2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on. *Shaks.*—3. To embellish with variegations. *Shaks.*—4. To beat. *L'Estrange.*
LACED Mutton, lâse-mû'tin. An old word for a whore. *Shakspeare.*
LACEMAN, lâse-mân, s. [lace and man.] One who deals in lace. *Addison.*
LACERABLE, lâ'sêr-â-bl, a. [from lacerate.] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*
TO LACERATE, lâ'sêr-â-te, v. a. [lacro, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Denham.*
LACERATION, lâ'sêr-â-shûn, s. [from lacerate.]—1. The act of tearing or rending.—2. The breadth made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*

-nd, mōve, nōr, nōt;—(ābe, āb, bāll;—ōll;—pōūd,—līn, Tīff).

LACERATIVE, lās'sēr-ā-tīv, a. [from lacerate.] Wounding; having the power to tear. *Navy.*
LACHRIMÆ, lāk'rē-mē, s. [Latin.] The name of a doleful note in music.
LACHRYMAL, lāk'krē-māl, a. [lachrymal, French.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*
LACHRYMARY, lāk'krē-mā-rē, a. [lachryma, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addison.*
LACHRYMATION, lāk'krē-mā'shūn, s. [from lachryma, Latin.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.
LACHRYMATORY, lāk'krē-mā-tār-ē, s. [lachrymatoir, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.
LACINIATED, lās'lnē-ā-tēd, n. [from lacinia, Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.
TO LACK, lāk, v. n. [laecken, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*
TO LACK, lāk, v. n.—1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*—2. To be wanting. *Genesis.*
LACK, lāk, s. [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*
LACK, lāk, s. [in India.] A hundred thousand. Though this word be chiefly used of rupees and pagodas, it is equally applicable to other things.
LACKBRAIN, lāk'brān, s. [lack and brain.] One that wants wit. *Shakspeare.*
LACKER, lāk'kār, s. A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.
TO LACKER, lāk'kār, v. a. [from the noun.] To do over with lacker.
LACKNEY, lāk'hē, s. [lacquis, French.] An attending servant; a foot boy. *Dryden.*
TO LACKNEY, lāk'hē, v. n. [from the noun.] To attend servilely. *Milton.*
TO LACKNEY, lāk'hē, v. n. To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Sandys.*
LACKLINEN, lāk'līn-ūn, n. [lack and linen.] Wanting shirts. *Shaks.*
LACKLUSTRE, lāk'lās-tūr, a. [lack and lustre.] Wanting brightness. *Shaks.*
BACONICK, lāk-kōn'īk, a. [laconicus, Lat.] Short; brief. *Pope.*
LACONISM, lāk'kō-nīz-m, s. [laconisme, French.] A concise style. *Collier.*
LACONICALLY, lāk-kōn'īk-ā-lē, ad. [from laconic.] Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*
LACTARY, lāk'tār-ē, u. [lactis, Latin.] Milky. *Brown.*
LACTARY, lāk'tār-ē, s. [lactarium, Latin.] A dairy-house.
LACTATION, lāk-tā'shūn, s. [lacto, Latin.] The act or time of giving suck.
LACTEAL, lāk'tē-āl, or lāk'tshē-āl, a. [from lac, Latin.] Conveying chyle. *Locke.*
LACTEAL, lāk'tē-āl, or lāk'tshē-āl, s. The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
LACTEOUS, lāk'tē-ūs, or lāk'tshē-ūs, a. [lacteus, Latin.]—1. Milky. *Brown.*—2. Lactean; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*
LACTESCENCE, lāk-tēs'sēns, s. [lacteseo, Lat.] Tendency to milk. *Boyle.*
LACTESCENT, lāk-tēs'sēnt, a. [lactescens, Latin.] Producing milk. *Arbuthnot.*
LACTIFEROUS, lāk-tī'fēr-ūs, a. [lac and fero, Lat.] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*
LAD, lād, s. [lade, Saxon.]—1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*—2. A boy; a swain; in pastoral language. *Spenser.*
LADDER, lād'dār, s. [ladne, Saxon.]—1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Swift. Prior.*—2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*—3. A gradual rise. *Swift.*
LADE, lādē, s. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon lade, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*
TO LADE, lādē, v. n. preter. and part. pass. laded or laden, [hlaben, Saxon.]—1. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Bacon.*—2. [hlaban, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw; used of liquids taken out or put in by the hand. *Temple.*
LADING, lād'īng, s. [from lade.] Weight; burthen. *Swift.*

LADDE, lād'ē, s. [ladle, Saxon.]—1. A large spoon or vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid. *Prior.*—2. The receptacle of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
LADY, lād'ē, s. [lady, Saxon.]—1. A woman of high rank; the title of lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank. *K. Charles.*—2. An illustrious or eminent woman. *Shaks.*—3. A word of complaisance used of women. *Shakspeare.*
LADY-BEDSTRAW, lād'ē-bēd-strāw, s. [Galium, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
LADY-BIRD, lād'ē-bārd, s.
LADY-COW, lād'ē-ōd, s.
LADY-FLY, lād'ē-flī, s.
 A small red insect vaginopennis. *Gay.*
LADY-DAY, lād'ē-dā', s. [lady and day.] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated; twenty-fifth of March.
LADY-LIKE, lād'ē-līke, a. [lady and like.] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*
LADY-MAN TLE, lād'ē-mān-tlē, s. A plant. *Mil.*
LADYSHIP, lād'ē-shīp, s. [from lady.] The title of a lady. *Ben Jonson.*
LADY'S-SLIPPER, lād'ēz-slīp-pār, s. A flower. *Miller.*
LADY'S-SMOCK, lād'ēz-smōk, s. A flower.
LAG, lāg, a. [lagg, Swedish, the end.]—1. Coming behind, falling short. *Carew.*—2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. *Shaks. Dryden.*—3. Last; long delayed; *Shakspeare.*
LAG, lāg, s.—1. The lowest class; the rump; the sag end. *Shaks.*—2. He that comes last; or hangs behind. *Pope.*
TO LAG, lāg, v. n.—1. To loiter; to move slowly. *Dryden.*—2. To stay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*
LARGER, lāg'gār, s. [from lag.] A loiterer; an idler.
LAIQUE, lā'ē-kāl, a. [laïque, French; laicus, Lat.]—1. Belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
LAI, lāi, Preterite participle of lay. *Swift.*
LAIN [lāne. Preterite participle of lie. *Boyle.*
LAIR, lāre, s. [lai, French.] The couch of a boar or wild beast. *Milton.*
LAIRD, lārd, s. [laira, Sax.] The lord of a manor in the Scotch dialect. *Cleaveland.*
LAITTY, lā'ē-tē, s. [laitty, Saxon.]—1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.*—2. The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*
LAKE, lāke, s. [lac, French; lacus, Latin.]—1. A large diffusion of inland water. *Dryden.*—2. A small pish of water.—3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*
LAMB, lām, s. [lamb, Gothic and Saxon.]—1. The young of a sheep. *Pope.*—2. Ty; ally, the Saviour of the world. *Com. Prayer.*
LAMBKIN, lām'kīn, s. [from lamb.] A little lamb. *Spenser.*
LAMB FIVE, lām'hā'fīv, a. [from lamb, Latin, to flick.] Taken by flicking. *Brown.*
LAMBATIVE, lām'hā'tīv, s. A medicine taken by flicking with the tongue. *Hippocran.*
LAMBS-WOOL, lām'wōd, s. [lamb and wool.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples. *Song of the King and Miller.*
LAMBENT, lām'bēnt, a. [lambens, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*
LAMBOYDAL, lām-bōy'dāl, a. [lamboz and dōdō.] Having the form of the letter lambda or λ.
LAME, lāmē, a. [laam, lama, Saxon.]—1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs. *Daniel. Arbuthnot. Pope.*—2. Hobbling; not smooth; alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.*—3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*
TO LAME, lāmē, v. a. [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakspeare.*
LAMELLATED, lām'mēl-ā-tēl, a. [lamella, Lat.] Covered with fillos or plates. *Derham.*
LAMELY, lāmē'lē, a. [from lame.]—1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Macmillan.*—2. Imperfectly. *Dryden.*

Fâte, îâr, îâl, îâç;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plu;—

L'AMENESS, lâ-mê-nês, s. [from *lame*.]—1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden*.—2. In perfection; weakness. *Dryden*.

To LAMENT, lâ-mênt', v. n. [lamentor, Latin.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *Shaks. Dryden*.

To LAME'N, lâ-mênt', v. n. To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for. *Dryden*.

L'AMEN' F. lâ-mênt', s. [lamentum, Latin.]—1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation. *Dryden*.—2. Expression of sorrow. *Shaks*.

L'AMEN' TABLE, lâ-mênt-tâ-bl, a. [lamentabilis, Lat.]—1. To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shaks*.—2. Mourning; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Stedley*.—3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful. *Sullivan's poet*.

L'AMEN'TABLY, lâ-mênt-tâ-blê, ad. [from lamentable.]—1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney*.—2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shaks*.—3. Pitiably; despitably; meanly.

LAMENTATION, lâ-mênt-tâ-shôn, s. [lamentatio, Latin.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakspeare*.

LAMENTIER, lâ-mênt-îer, s. [from lament.] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator*.

L'AMENTINE, lâ-mênt-îne, s. A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins. *Bailey*.

L'AMINA, lâ-mê-nâ, s. [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

L'AMINATED, lâ-mê-nâ-têd, a. [from lamina.] Plated; used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over on another. *Sharp*.

To LAMM, lâ-m, v. n. To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Dare*.

L'AMMAS, lâ-m-mâs, s. The first of August. *Bacon*.

LAMP, lâmp, s. [Lampe, French; lampus, Latin.]—1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle*.—2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rare*.

L'AMPAS, lâ-m-pâ, s. [lampas, French.] A lump of flesh, about the ligures of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrer's Diet*.

LAMPBLACK, lâmp-blâk, s. [lamp and black.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is furled strike it with a feather into some shell. *Becham*.

L'AMPING, lâmp-îng, a. [λαμπίζων.] Shining; sparkling. *Specter*.

LAMPOON, lâmp-pôon', s. A personal satire; abuse; censure written up to reform but to vex. *Dryden*.

To LAMPOON, lâmp-pôon', v. a. [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, lâmp-pôon-îer, s. [from lampoon.] A scribbler of personal satire. *Tutler*.

L'AMPREY, lâmp-prê, s. [lamproye, French.] A fish much like the eel.

L'AMPRON, lâmp-prôn, s. A kind of sea fish. *Bacon*.

LANCE, lâns, s. [lance, French; lancea, Latin.] A long spear. *Sidney*.

To LANCE, lâns, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To pierce; to cut. *Shaks*.—3. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to cure. *Dryden*.

L'ANCELY, lâns-îl, a. [from lance.] Suitable to a lance. *Sidney*.

LANCE'LSADE, lâns-pê-sâde, s. [lance spezzate, Ital.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleav*.

L'ANCE'V, lâns-îl, s. [lancette, French.] A small pointed chirurgial instrument. *Wiceman*.

To LANCH, lâns, v. n. [lancer, French.] This word is too often written launch. To dart; to cast as a lance. *Pope*.

LANCINATION, lâns-î-nâ-shôn, s. [from lancino, Latin.] Teasing; laceration.

To LANCINATE, lâns-î-nâ-te, v. a. [lancino, Latin.] To tear; to rend.

LAND, lând, s. [land, Gothick.]—1. A country; a region, distinct from other countries. *Spenser*.—2. Earth, distinct from water. *Sidney, Abbot*.—3. Ground; surface of the place. *Locke*.—4. An estate

real and immoveable. *Knolles*.—5. Nation; people. *Dryden*.—6. Urine. *Shaks*.

To LAND, lând, v. a. [from the noun.] To set on shore. *Dryden*.

To LAND, lând, v. n. To come on shore. *Bacon*.

L'ANDAW, lând'âw, s. [from the town of that name in Bavaria.] A coach, whose top may be occasionally open. *Spenser*.

LAND-FORCES, lând-fôr-sêz, s. [land and forces.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Shakspeare*.

L'ANDÊD, lând'êd, a. [from land.] Having a fortune in land. *Shakspeare*.

L'ANDFALL, lând-fâl, s. [land and fall.] A sudden transition of property in land by the death of a rich man.

L'ANDFLOOD, lând-flood, s. [land and flood.] Inundation by rain. *Clarendon*.

L'ANDGRAVE, lând-grâve, s. [land and grave, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

L'ANDHOLDER, lând-hôld-îer, s. [land and holder.] One whose fortune is in land. *Locke*.

L'ANDJOBBER, lând-jôb-bîr, s. [land and job.] One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift*.

L'ANDING, lând-îng, s.

L'ANDING-PLACE, lând-îng-plâse, } s.
[from land.] The top of stairs. *Addison*.

L'ANDLADY, lând-lâ-dê, s. [land and lady.]—1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.—2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift*.

L'ANDLESS, lând-lês, a. [from land.] Without property; without fortune. *Shaks*.

L'ANDLOCKED, lând-lôkt, a. [land and lock.] Shut in, or enclosed with land. *Addison*.

L'ANDLOOPER, lând-lô-pîr, s. [land and looper, Dnt.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

L'ANDLORD, lând-lôrd, s. [land and lord.]—1. One who owns land or houses. *Spenser*.—2. The master of an inn. *Addison*.

L'ANDMARK, lând-mârk, s. [land and mark.] Any thing set up to preserve boundaries. *Dryden*.

L'ANDSCAPE, lând-sîkape, s. [landscape, Dutch.]—1. A region; the prospect of a country. *Milton*. *Addison*.—2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Addison*. *Pope*.

LAND-TAX, lând-tâks, s. [land and tax.] Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke*.

LAND-WAITER, lând-wâ-îr, s. [land and waiter.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift*.

L'ANDWARD, lând-wârd, ad. [from land.] Toward the land. *Santlys*.

LANE, lâne, s. [laen, Dutch.]—1. A narrow way between hedges. *Milton*. *Osway*.—2. A narrow street; an alley. *Spratt*.—3. A passage between men standing on each side. *Bacon*.

L'ANERET, lâ-nêr-êt, s. A little hawk.

L'ANGUAGE, lâng-gwâdjê, s. [langage, French.]—1. Human speech. *Hôlder*.—2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shaks*.—3. Style; manner of expression. *Roscom*.

L'ANGUAGE, lâng-gwâdjê, s. [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope*.

L'ANGUAGE-MAS'ER, lâng-gwâdjê-mâs-tîr, s. [language and master.] One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator*.

L'ANGUET, lâng-gwâ-êt, s. [langquette, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

L'ANGUID, lâng-gwâid, a. [languides, Latin.]—1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley*.—2. Dull; heartless. *Addison*.

L'ANGUIDLY, lâng-gwâid-îl, ad. [from languid.] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle*.

L'ANGUIDNESS, lâng-gwâid-nês, s. [from languid.] Weakness; feebleness.

To L'ANGUISH, lâng-gwâish, v. n. [languir, Fr. languo, Latin.]—1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Dryden*.—2. To be no longer vigorous in motion. *Dryden*.—3. To sink or pine under sorrow. *Shaks*.—4. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden*.

—nò, iòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búb;—òll;—pòhd;—tùin, Tùis.

LA'NGUISH, lán'gwísh, s. [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope*.
LA'NGUISHINGLY, lán'gwísh-íng-lé, ad. [from languishing.]—1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope*.—2. Dully; tediously. *Sidney*.
LA'NGUISHMENT, lán'gwísh-mént, s. [Languishment, French.]—1. State of pining. *Spenser*.—2. Softness of mind. *Dryden*.
LA'NGUOR, lán'gwór, s. [Languor, Latin.] Languor and lassitude signify a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits. *Quincy*. *Dunciad*.
LA'NGUOROUS, lán'gwór-ús, a. [languoreux, French.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser*.
LA'NIATE, lá'ní-á-te, v. a. [lanió, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.
LA'NIFICE, lá'ní-fí-s, s. [lanificium, Latin.] Wool-ler manufacture. *Bacon*.
LAN'GEROUS, lá-ní'd'jér-ús, a. [laniger, Latin.] Bearing wool.
LA'NK, lán'k, a. [lanke, Dutch.]—1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out.—2. Not fat. *Boyle*.—3. Faint; languid. *Milton*.
LA'NKNESS, lán'k-nés, s. [from lank.] Want of plumpness.
LA'NNER, lá'n-ú-r, s. [lanier, French; lannarius, Latin.] A species of hawk.
LA'NSQUENET, lá'n'sk-én-rét, s.—1. A common foot soldier.—2. A game at cards.
LA'NTERN, lá'n-térn, s. [lanterne, French.]—1. A transparent case for a candle. *Locke*.—2. A light-house; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison*.
LA'NTERN JAW, lá'n-térn-jáwz. A thin visage. *Addison*.
LANU'GINOUS, lá-nú'jín-ús, a. [lanuginosus, Lat.] Downy; covered with soft hair.
LAP, láp, s. [lappe, Saxon.]—1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Swift*.—2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees. *Shaks*.
TO LAP, láp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To wrap or twist round any thing. *Newton*.—2. To involve in any thing. *Swift*.
TO LAP, láp, v. n. To be spread or twisted over any thing. *Greiv*.
TO LAP, láp, v. n. [lappian, Saxon.] To feed by quick evaporation of the tongue. *Digby*.
TO LAP, láp, v. a. To lick up. *Chapman*.
LAP'DOG, láp'dóg, s. [lap and dog.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden*.
LAP'FUL, láp'fúl, s. [lap and full.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke*.
LAP'PICIDE, láp'pí-sí-de, s. [lapicida, Lat.] A stone-cutter. *Diet*.
LAP'PIDARY, láp'pí-dá-é, s. [lapidaire, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Woodward*.
TO LAP'PIDATE, láp'pí-dá-te, v. a. [lapido, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning.
LAPIDATION, láp'pí-dá-shún, s. [lapidatio, Latin; lapidation, French.] A stoning.
LAPIDEOUS, lá-pí-dé-ús, a. [lapideus, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of stone. *Ray*.
LAPIDESCENT, láp'pí-dés-sé-ns, s. [lapidesco, Latin.] Stony concretion. *Brown*.
LAPIDESCENT, láp'pí-dés-sé-nt, a. [lapidescens, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.
LAPIDIFICATION, láp'pí-dé-lé-ká-shún, s. [lapidification, French.] The act of forming stones. *Bacon*.
LAPIDIFICK, láp'pí-dí-fí-k, a. [lapidifique, Fr.] Forming stones. *Greiv*.
LAPIDIST, láp'pí-dí-s-t, s. [from lapidis, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray*.
LAP'IS, lá-pí-s, s. [Lapis.] A stone.
LAP'IS LAZULI, lá-pí-s-lá-zú-lí. Azure stone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish; it is worked into toys. The beautiful ultra-marine colour is only a calcination of lapis lazuli.
LAP'PER, láp'pér, s. [from lap.]—1. One who wraps up. *Swift*.—2. One who laps or licks.
LAP'PET, láp'pét, s. [diminutive of lap.] The part of a head-dress that hangs loose. *Swift*.
LAPSE, láp-se, s. [lapsus, Lat.]—1. Flow; fall; glide.

Halé.—2. Petty error; small mistake. *Rogers*.—3. Transition of right from one to another.
TO LAPSE, láp-se, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Shaks*.—2. To slip by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison*.—3. To lose the propriety. *Ayliffe*.—4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor or another; as, the living lapses to the bishop. *Ayliffe*.—5. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. *Stillingfleet*.
LAP'WING, láp'wíng, s. [lap and wing.] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden*.
LAP'WORK, láp'wúrk, s. [lap and work.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Greiv*.
LARBOARD, lár'bórd, s. The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris*. *Milton*.
LARCENY, lár'sé-né, s. [larcin, French; latrocinium, Latin.] Petty theft. *Spect*.
LARCH, lársh, s. [larix, Latin.] A tree.
LARD, lárd, s. [lardum, Latin.]—1. The grease of swine. *Danne*.—2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden*.
TO LARD, lárd, v. a. [larder, French.]—1. To stuff with bacon. *King*.—2. To fatten. *Shaks*.—3. To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shakspeare*.
LAR'DER, lár'dér, s. [lardier, old French.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham*.
LAR'DERER, lár'dér-ér, s. [from larder.] One who has the charge of the larder.
LAR'DON, lár'dún, s. [French.] A bit of bacon.
LARGE, lárjé, a. [large, French.]—1. Big; bulky. *Temple*.—2. Wide; extensive. *Carew*.—3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomson*.—4. Copious; diffuse. *Clarendon*.—5. At LARGE. Without restraint. *Bacon*.—6. At LARGE. Diffusively. *Watts*.
LARGE-HANDED, lárjé'hán-déd, a. [large and hand.] Rapacious. *Shaks*.
LARGE'ELY, lárjé-é-lí, ad. [from large.]—1. Widely; extensively.—2. Copiously; diffusely. *Watts*.—3. Liberally; bounteously. *Swift*.—4. Abundantly. *Milton*.
LARGE'NESS, lárjé-nés, s. [from large.]—1. Bigness; bulk. *Syratt*.—2. Greatness; elevation. *Col*.—3. Extension; amplitude. *Hooker*.—4. Wideness. *Bentley*.
LARGE'SS, lárjés, s. [largesse, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Denham*.
LARGIT'ION, lárjítsh'ún, s. [largitio, Latin.] The act of giving. *Diet*.
LARK, lárk, s. [lappce, Saxon.] A small singing bird. *Shaks*. *Cowley*.
LARKER, lárk'ér, s. [from lark.] A catcher of larks. *Diet*.
LARKS-HEEL, lárks'héél, s. [a name for the flower called] Indian-cress.
LARKSPUR, lárk'spúr, s. A plant. *Miller*.
LARVATED, lár'vá-téd, s. [larvatus, Latin.] Masked.
LAR'UM, lár'rúm, s. [from alarum, or alarm] Alarm; noise denoting danger; an instrument contrived to make a noise at a certain hour. *Howel*.
LARYNGOTOMY, lár-ín-gót'ó-mé, s. [λαρυγγοτομία; laryngotomie, French.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy*.
LARYNX, lár'ínks, s. [λαρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Denham*.
LASCIVIENT, lá-sí-vé-ént, a. [lascivius, Latin.] Frolicsome; wanton.
LASCIVIOUS, lá-sí-vé-ús, a. [lascivus, Latin.]—1. Lewd; lustful. *Shaks*.—2. Wanton; soft; luxurious. *Shakspeare*.
LASCIVIOUSLY, lá-sí-vé-ús-lé, ad. [from lascivius.] Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.
LASCIVIOUSNESS, lá-sí-vé-ús-nés, s. [from lascivius.] Wantonness; looseness. *Dryden*.
LASH, láš, s. [schlagen, Dutch.]—1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden*.—2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shaks*.—3. A lash, or

Fâtc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

thing in which an animal is held. *Zusser*.—4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm. *L'Estrange*.
 To LASH, lâsh, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge. *Garth*.—2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk. *Dryden*.—3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound. *Prior*.—4. To scourge with satire. *Pope*.—5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.
 To LASH, lâsh, v. n. To ply the whip. *Gay*.
 LA'SHER, lâsh'ûr, s. [from lash.] One that whips or lashes.
 LASS, lâs, s. A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Phillips*.
 LA'SSI(U)DE, lâ'ssê-tûde, s. [lassitudo, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue. *More*.
 LA'SSLORN, lâs'lôrn, a. [lass and lorn.] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shakespeare*.
 LATEST, lâst, s. [lâst, Saxon.]—1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time. *Pope*.—2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.—3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley*.—4. Next before the present, as last week.—5. Utmost. *Dryden*.—6. AT LAST. In conclusion; at the end. *Genesis*.—7. The LAST; the end. *Pope*.
 LAST, lâst, ad.—1. The last time; the time next before the present. *Shaks*.—2. In conclusion. *Dryden*.
 To LAST, lâst, v. n. [lâst, Saxon.] To endure; to continue. *Locke*.
 LAST, lâst, s. [lâst, Saxon.]—7. The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison*.—2. [Last, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.
 LA'STÈRY, lâs'têr-ê, s. A red colour. *Spenser*.
 LA'STAGE, lâs'tâje, s. [lestage, French; hlæst, Saxon, a load.]—1. Custom paid for freightage.—2. The ballast of a ship.
 LASTING, lâs'ing, participle a. [from last.]—1. Continuing; durable.—2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle*.
 LA'STINGLY, lâs'ting-lê, ad. [from lasting.] Perpetually.
 LA'STINGNESS, lâs'ting-nêss, s. [from lasting.] Durableness; continuance. *Sidney*. *Newton*.
 LA'STLY, lâst'lê, ad. [from last.]—1. In the last place. *Bacon*.—2. In the conclusion; at last.
 LATCH, lâts, s. [lets, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a string or handle. *Smart*.
 To LATCH, lâts, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten with a latch. *Locke*.—2. To fasten, to close. *Shaks*.
 LATCHES, lâts'hêz, s. Latches or laskets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drabbs, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses. *Harris*.
 LATCHET, lâts'hêt, s. [lacet, French.] The string that fastens the shoe. *Mark*.
 LATE, lâte, a. [læt, Saxon.]—1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton*.—2. Last in any place, office, or character. *Addison*.—3. The deceased; as, the works of the late Mr. *Pope*.—4. Far in the day or night.
 LATE, lâte, ad.—1. After long delays, after a long time. *Phillips*.—2. In a later season. *Bacon*.—3. Lately; not long ago. *Spenser*.—4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden*.
 LA'TED, lâ'têd, a. [from late.] Belated; surprised by the night. *Shaks*.
 LA'TELY, lâ'têlê, ad. [from late.] Not long ago. *Acts*.
 LA'TENESS, lâ'tênêss, s. [from late.] Time far advanced. *Swift*.
 LA'TENT, lâ'tênt, a. [latens, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret. *Woodward*.
 LA'TERAL, lâ'têr-âl, n. [lateral, French.]—1. Growing on the side; belonging to the side. *Arbutnot*.—2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line. *Milton*.
 LA'TERALITY, lâ'têr-âl-ê-tê, s. [from lateral.] The quality of having distinct sides. *Brown*.
 LA'TERALLY, lâ'têr-âl-ê, s. [from lateral.] By the side; sidewise. *Holder*.
 LA'TEWARD, lâ'têr-wârd, ad. [late and wârd, Sax.] somewhat late.
 LATH, lâth, s. [latta, Saxon.] A small long

piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Dryden*.
 To LATH, lâth, v. a. [latter, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer*.
 LATH, lâth, s. [læt, Saxon.] A part of a county. *Bacon*.
 LATHE, lâtêlê, s. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel. *Ray*.
 To LA'THÈR, lâ'th'êr, v. n. [leppan, Saxon.] To turn a foam. *Baynard*.
 To LA'THER, lâ'th'êr, v. a. To cover with foam of water and soap.
 LA'THER, lâ'th'êr, s. [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
 LA'TIN, lâ'tin, a. [Latinus.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Ascham*.
 LA'TIN, lâ'tin, s. [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The Latin language. *Shaks*.
 LA'TINISM, lâ'tin-izm, s. [latinisme, Fr. latinismus, law Latin.] A latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison*.
 LA'TINIST, lâ'tin-ist, s. One skilled in Latin.
 LA'TINITY, lâ'tin-ê-tê, s. The Latin Tongue.
 To LA'TINIZE, lâ'tin-ize, v. n. [latiniser, Fr. nch.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden*.
 To LA'TINIZE, lâ'tin-ize, v. n. To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin. *Watts*.
 LA'TISH, lâ'tish, a. [from late.] Somewhat late.
 LATIRO'STROUS, lâ-têr-ô's-trûs, a. [latus and rostrum, Latin.] Broad beaked. *Brown*.
 LA'TITANCY, lâ'tê-tân-sê, s. [from latitans, Latin.] Delitescence, the state of lying hid. *Brown*.
 LA'TITANT, lâ'tê-tânt, a. [latitans, Latin.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid. *Boyle*.
 LATITATION, lâ'tê-lâ'shûn, s. [from latito, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.
 LA'TITUDE, lâ'tê-têdê, s. [latitude, French.]—1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis. *Wotton*.—2. Room; space; extent. *Locke*.—3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator. *Addison*.—4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addison*.—5. Unrestrained acceptance. *King Charles*.—6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity. *Taylor*.—7. Extent; diffusion. *Brown*.
 LA'TITUDINARIAN, lâ'tê-tê-dê-nâ-rê-ân, a. [latitudinarius, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined. *Collier*.
 LA'TITUDINARIAN, lâ'tê-tê-dê-nâ-rê-ân, s. One who departs from rigid orthodoxy.
 LA'TRANT, lâ'trânt, a. [latrans, Latin.] Barking. *Tickell*.
 LA'TRÂ, lâ'trê-â, s. [λατρεῖα.] The highest kind of worship. *Stillingfleet*.
 LA'TTEN, lâ'tên, s. [leton, French.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone. *Peacham*.
 LA'TTER, lâ'têr, a.—1. Happening after something else.—2. Modern; lately done or past. *Locke*.—3. Mentioned last of two. *Watts*.
 LA'TTERLY, lâ'têr-lê, ad. [from latter.] Of late.
 LA'TTICE, lâ'tis, s. [lattis, French.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances. *Claveland*.
 To LA'TTICE, lâ'tis, v. a. [from the noun.] To de-ussate; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.
 LA'VATION, lâ-vâ'shûn, s. [lavatio, Latin.] The act of washing. *Hakewill*.
 LA'VATORY, lâ-vâ-tô-rê, s. [from lavo, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Harvey*.
 LAUD, lâwd, s. [laus, Latin.]—1. Praise; honour paid; celebration. *Pope*.—2. The part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon*.
 To LAUD, lâwd, v. a. [laudo, Latin.] To praise; to celebrate. *Bentley*.
 LA'UDABLE, lâ-wd-â-bl, a. [laudabilis, Latin.]—1. Praiseworthy; commendable. *Locke*.—2. Healthy; salubrious. *Arbutnot*.

nò, môve, nôr, nôc;—tôbe, táb, bálk;—ôll;—pòund—thín, THÍs.

LAUDABLENESS, láw'dá-bl-nês, s. [from laud-able.] Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, láw'dá-bl-ê, ad. [from laudable.] In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden.*

LAUDANUM, láw'dá-nûm, s. [from laudo, Latin.] A soporific tincture.

LAUDATIVE, láw'dá-tív, s. [from laudativus, Latin.] Panegyrick. *Bacon.*

To **LAVE**, láve, v. a. [lavo, Latin.]—1. To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.*—2. [Lever, French.] To throw up; to lode; to draw out. *Ben Jonson. Dryden.*

To **LAVE**, láve, v. n. To wash himself; to bathe. *Pope.*

To **LAVE'ER**, lá-vê'ér, v. n. To change the direction often in a course. *Dryden.*

LAVENDER, láv'ên-dúr, s. One of the verticillate plants. *Miller.*

LAVÉR, láv'ár, s. [lavoir, French; from lave.] A washing vessel. *Milton.*

To **LAUGH**, láf, v. n. [laban, Saxon; lachen, German.]—1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*—2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shaks.*—3. To **LAUGH at.** To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shaks.*

To **LAUGH**, láf, v. a. To deride; to scorn. *Shaks.*

LAUGH, láf, s. [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*

LAUGHABLE, láf'á-bl, a. [from laugh.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHÉR, láf'ár, s. [from laugh.] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*

LAUGHINGLY, láf'ing-gl-ê, ad. [from laughing.] In a merry way; merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, láf'ing-stòk, s. [laugh and stock.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*

LAUGHTER, láf'túr, s. [from laugh.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Shaks.*

LAVISH, láv'ish, a.—1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal. *Rome.*—2. Scattered in waste; profuse.—3. Wild; unrestrained. *Shaks.*

To **LAVISH**, láv'ish, v. a. [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion. *Addison.*

LAVISHER, láv'ish-ár, s. [from lavish.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, láv'ish-l-ê, ad. [from lavish.] Profusely; prodigally. *Shakspeare.*

LAVISHMENT, láv'ish-mênt, s.

LAVISHNESS, láv'ish-nês, s.

[from lavish.] Prodigality; profusion. *Spenser.*

To **LAUNCH**, láns'h, v. n.—1. To force into the sea. *Locke.*—2. To rove at large; to expatiate. *Davies.*

To **LAUNCH**, láns'h, v. a.—1. To push to sea. *Pope.*—2. To dart from the land. *Dryden.*

LAUND, láwnd, s. [lande, French.] A plane extended between woods. *Shaks.*

LAUNDERER, láu'dúr-ár, s. [from laundry.] A man that follows the business of washing.

LAUNDRESS, láu'drês, s. [lavandier, French.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Camden.*

To **LAUNDRESS**, láu'dr-ês, v. n. [from the noun.] To supply with laundresses. *Webster.*

LAUNDRY, láu'dr-ê, s. [as if lavanderie.]—1. The room in which clothes are washed. *Swift.*—2. The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*

LAUOLTA, lá-òl'tá, s. [lavolte, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shaks.*

LAUREATE, láw'rê-áte, a. [laureatus, Latin.] Decked or invested with a laurel. *Duncind.*

LAUREATION, láw'rê-á'shûn, s. [from laureate.] It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, láw'r-êl, s. [laurus, Latin.] A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LAURELED, láw'r-êl-d, a. [from laurel.] Crowned or decorated with laurel. *Dryden.*

LAURESTYFNUS, láw'r-êt'f-nûs, s. An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter.

LAW, láw, s. [laga, Saxon.]—1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*—2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established. *Davies.*—3. Judicial process. *Shaks.*—4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shaks.*—5. An established and constant mode of process. *Shaks.*

LAWFUL, láw'fûl, a. [law and full.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law. *Shakspeare.*

LAWFULLY, láw'fûl-l-ê, ad. [from lawful.] Legally; agreeably to law. *South.*

LAWFULNESS, láw'fûl-nês, s. [from lawful.] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*

LAWGIVER, láw'gí-ú, s. [law and giver.] Legislator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*

LAWGIVING, láw'gí-ú-úg, a. [law and giving.] Legislative. *Walker.*

LAWLESS, láw'lês, a. [from law.]—1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law. *Raleigh. Roscommon.*—2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*

LAWLESSLY, láw'lês-l-ê, ad. [from lawless.] In a manner contrary to law. *Shaks.*

LAWLESSNESS, láw'lês-nês, s. [from lawless.] Disorder.

LAWMAKER, láw'má-kúr, s. [law and maker.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*

LAWN, láwu, s. [land, Danish.]—1. An open space between woods. *Pope.*—2. [Lion, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*

LAWSUIT, láw'súte, s. [law and suit.] A process or contest in law; a litigation. *Swift.*

LAWNY, láw'n-ê, a. [from lawn.] Consisting of lawn; resembling a lawn.

LAWYER, láw'y-ér, s. [from law.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgift.*

LAX, láks, a. [laxus, Latin.]—1. Loose; not confined; not closely joined. *Woodward.*—2. Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*—3. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. *Quincy.*—4. Slack; not tense. *Holder.*

LAX, láks, s. A looseness; a diarrhoea.

LAXATION, lák-sá'shûn, s. [laxatio, Latin.]—1. The act of loosening or slackening.—2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, lák-sá-tív, a. [laxatif, French.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Arbutnot.*

LAXATIVE, lák-sá-tív, s. A medicine slightly purgative. *Dryden.*

LAXATIVENESS, lák-sá-tív-nês, s. [from laxative.] Power of easing costiveness.

LAXITY, lák-sé-té, s. [laxitus, Latin.]—1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of texture. *Bentley.*—2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.—3. Looseness; not costiveness. *Brown.*—4. Slackness; contrary to tension. *Quincy.*—5. Openness; not closeness. *Digby.*

LAXNESS, lák-s-nês, s.—1. Laxity; not tension.—2. Not precious.—3. Not costiveness. *Holder.*

LAY, lá, Præterite of lie. *Knolles.*

To **LAY**, lá, v. a. [leagan, Saxon.]—1. To place along. *Eccles.*—2. To bend down corn or grass. *Bacon.*—3. To keep from rising; to settle; to still. *Ray.*—4. To fix deep; to lay foundations. *Bacon.*—5. To put; to place. *Shaks.*—6. To bury; to inter. *Acts.*—7. To station or place privily. *Proverbs.*—8. To spread on a surface. *Watts.*—9. To paint; to enamel. *Locke.*—10. To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.*—11. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay. *Ben Jonson.*—12. To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Esrange.*—13. To set on the table. *Hosca.*—14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*—15. To wager. *Dryden.*—16. To reposit any thing. *Psalms.*—17. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*—18. To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*—19. To apply nearly. *L'Esrange.*—20. To add; to conjoin. *Isaiah.*—21. To put in any state. *Donne.*—22. To set me; to contrive. *Chapman.*—23. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*—24. To impute; to charge. *Temple.*—25. To impose; to enjoin. *Wycherly.*—26. To exhibit; to offer. *Aterbury.*—27. To throw by violence. *Dryden.*—28. To place in comparison. *Raleigh.*—29. To **LAY apart.** To reject; to put away. *James.*—30. To **LAY aside.** To put away;

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—piue, pin;—

not to retain. *Hebrews. Granville.*—31. To LAY away. To put from one; not to keep. *Esther.*—32. To LAY before. To expose to view; to shew; to display. *Walter.*—33. To LAY by. To reserve for some future time. 1 *Cor.*—34. To LAY by. To put from one; to dismiss. *Bacon.*—35. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *John.*—36. To LAY down. To quiet; to resign. *Dryden.*—37. To LAY down. To commit to repose. *Dryden.*—38. To LAY down. To advance as a proposition. *Sillingsfleet.*—39. To LAY fur. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knolles.*—40. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estrange.*—41. To LAY forth. To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shaks.*—42. To LAY hold of. To seize; to catch. *Locke.*—43. To LAY in. To store; to treasure. *Hutchins.*—44. To LAY on. To apply with violence. *Locke.*—45. To LAY open. To shew; to expose. *Shaks.*—46. To LAY over. To inure; to cover. *Hub.*—47. To LAY out. To expend. *Milton. Boyle.*—48. To LAY out. To display; to discover. *Atterbury.*—49. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan. *Notes on Othello.*—50. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert. *Smalridge.*—51. To LAY to. To charge upon. *Sidney.*—52. To LAY to. To apply with vigour. *Tusser.*—53. To LAY to. To harness; to attack. *Knolles.*—54. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view. *Addison.*—55. To LAY under. To subject to. *Addison.*—56. To LAY up. To confine. *Temple.*—57. To LAY up. To store; to treasure. *Hooker.*—58. To LAY upon. To importune. *Knolles.*

To LAY, lâ, v. n.—1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*—2. To contrive. *Daniel.*—3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides. *Spenser. South.*—4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike. *Job.*—5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.*—6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat. *Dryden.*—7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence. *Shaks.*—8. To LAY out. To take measures; to plan; to scheme. *Woodward.*

LAY, lâ, s. [from the verb.] 1. A row, a stratum. *Bacon.*—2. A wager. *Graunt.*

LAY, lâ, s. [ley, leaz, Saxon.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unploughed; lea. *Dryden.*

EAY, lâ, [lay, s. Fynch; ley, leob, Sax.] A song. *Spenser. Milton. Waller. Dryden. Dennis.*

LAY, lâ, a. [laicos, Latin; λαϊκός, Gr.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*

LAY'ER, lâ'âr, s. [from lay.]—1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another. *Evelyn.*—2. A sprig of a plant. *Miller.*—3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

LAY'MAN, lâ'mân, s. [lay and man.]—1. One of the people distinct from the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*—2. An image. *Dryden.*

LAY'STALL, lâ'stâl, s. An heap of dung. *Spenser.*

LAZ'AR, lâ'âr, s. [from Lazarus in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases. *Dryden.*

LAZ'AR-LIKE, lâ'âr-lik, a. [lazar and like.] Leprous. *Shaks.*

LAZ'AR-HOUSE, lâ'âr-hôuse, s.

LAZARETTO, lâ'âr-rê'tô, s. [lazaretto, Italian; from lazarus.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital. *Milton.*

LAZARWORT, lâ'âr-wârt, s. A plant.

LAZ'LY, lâ'zê-lê, ad. [from lazy.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily. *Locke.*

LAZ'INESS, lâ'zê-nês, s. [from lazy.] Idleness; sluggishness. *Dryden.*

LAZ'ING, lâ'zêng, s. [from lazy.] Sluggish; idle. *South.*

LAZ'ULI, lâ'zû-lî, s. A blue stone.

LAZ'Y, lâ'zê, a. [lijser, Danish.]—1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. *Roscommon.*—2. Slow tedious. *Clarendon.*

LAZ'Y-PACING, lâ'zê-pâ-sing, a. Pacing slowly. *Shaks.*

ⒸD. is a contraction of lord.

LEA, lê, s. [ley; Saxon, a fallow.] Ground enclosed, not open. *Milton.*

LEAD, léd, s. [læð, Saxon.]—1. Lead is the heaviest metal except gold; the softest of all the metals, and very ductile; it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals, except gold. Lead is found in various countries, but abounds in England, in several kinds of soils and stones. *Boyle.*—2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on, covered with lead. *Shaks. Bacon.* To LEAD, léd, v. a. [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*

To LEAD, léd, v. a. preter. I led. [lædan, Saxon.]—1. To guide by the hand. *Luke.*—2. To conduct to any place. 1 *Samuel.*—3. To conduct as head or commander. *Spenser. South.*—4. To introduce by going first. *Numbers. Fairfax.*—5. To guide; to show the method of attaining. *Watts.*—6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon.*—7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. *Swift.*—8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner. *Atterbury.*

To LEAD, léd, v. n.—1. To go first. *Genesis.*—2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*—3. To shew the way by going first. *Wotton.*

LEAD, léd, s. [from the verb.] Guidance; first place.

LEA'DEN, léd'dn, a. [leaden, Saxon.]—1. Made of lead. *Wilkins.*—2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless. *Shaks.*—3. Heavy; dull. *Shaks.*

LE'A'DER, léd'dr, s. [from lead.]—1. One that leads, or conducts.—2. Captain; commander. *Hayward.*—3. One that goes first. *Shaks.*—4. One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift.*

LE'ADING, léd'ing, part. a. Principal. *Locke.*

LE'ADING-STRINGS, léd'ing-stringz, s. [lead and string.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*

LE'ADMAN, léd'mân, s. [lead and man.] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben Jonson.*

LE'ADWORT, léd'wârt, s. [lead and wort.] A plant. *Miller.*

LEAF, lêf, s. leaves, plural. [ley, Saxon.]—1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Boyle.*—2. A part of a book containing two pages. *Spenser.*—3. One side of a double door. 1 *Kings.*—4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Digby.*

To LEAF, lêf, v. n. [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Broom.*

LE'AFLESS, lêf'lês, a. [from leaf.] Naked of leaves. *Cov. of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY, lê'fê, a. [from leaf.] Full of leaves. *Shaks.*

LEAGUE, lêég, s. [ligue, Fr.] A confederacy; a combination. *Bacon.*

To LEAGUE, lêég, v. n. [from league.] To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE, lêég, s. [ligue, French.] A measure of length, containing three miles. *Addison.*

LE'AGUE-BREAKER, lêég'brâ-kâr, s. One that breaks a league. *Milton.*

LE'AGUED, lêég'd, a. [from league.] Confederated. *Phillips.*

LE'AGUER, lê'gâr, s. [beleggeren, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town. *Shakspeare.*

LEAK, lêke, s. [leek, leke, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

To LEAK, lêke, v. n.—1. To let water in or out. *Shaks.*—2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE, lê'kidge, s. [from leak.] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LE'AKY, lê'kê, n. [from leak.]—1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*—2. Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*

To LEAN, lêne, v. n. preter. leaned, or leant. [hlman, Saxon.]—1. To incline against; to rest against. *Peachment.*—2. To propend; to tend toward. *Spenser.*—3. To be in a bending posture. *Dryden.*

LEAN, lêne, a. [hlane, Saxon.]—1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bareboned. *Milton.*—2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*—3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich. *Shaks.*

LEAN, lêne, s. That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY, lêne'lê, ad. [from lean.] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS, lêne'nês, s. [from lean.]—1. Extenua-

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òl;—jòúnd;—rhin, T.His.

tion of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Want of bulk. *Shaks*.
LEAN-WITTED, léne-wít'éd, a. [lean and wit.] Of shallow understanding. *Shaks*.
To LEAP, lépe, v. n. [hleanp, Saxon].—1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet. *Cowley*.—2. To rush with vehemence. *Sandys*.—3. To bound; to spring. *Luke*.—4. To fly; to start. *Shaks*.
To LEAP, lépe, v. a.—1. To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Dryden*.—2. To compress; as beasts. *Dryden*.
LEAP, lépe, s. [from the verb.]—1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.—2. Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange*.—3. Sudden transition. *L'Estrange*. *Swift*.—4. An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estrange*.—5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden*.—6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden*.
LEAP-FROG, lépe fróg, s. [leap and frog.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakspeare*.
LEAP-YEAR, lépe'yére, s. *Leap Year* or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day that year more than in a common year: so that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:
 Divide by 4: what's left shall be
 For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3. *Harris*.
To LEARN, lérn, v. a. [leornman, Saxon].—1. To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles*.—2. To teach. *Shaks*.
To LEARN, léro, v. n. To take pattern. *Bacon*.
LEARNED, lérn'éd, a. [from learn.]—1. Versed in science and literature. *Swift*.—2. Skilled; skillful; knowing. *Granville*.—3. Skilled in scholastic knowledge. *Locke*.
LEARNEDLY, lérn'édli, ad. [from learned.] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker*.
LEARNING, lérn'ing, s. [from learn.]—1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences. *Prior*.—2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker*.
LEARNER, lérn'ár, s. [from learn.] One who is yet in his rudiments. *Grault*.
LEASE, lése, s. [laisser, French, *Spelman*].—1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Denham*.—2. Any tenure. *Milton*.
To LEASE, lése, v. a. [from the noun.] To let by lease. *Ayliffe*.
To LEASE, lése, v. n. [lessen, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest-men leave. *Dryden*.
LEASER, léz'ár, s. [from lease.] Gleaner. *Swift*.
LEASH, lésh, s. [lése, Fr. *laccio*, Italian.]—1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser holds his greyhound. *Shaks*.—2. A tierce; three; as a *brace* is two. *Hudibras*.—3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Denham*.
To LEASH, lésh, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shaks*.
LEASING, léz'ing, s. [leage, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood. *Hubbert's Tale*. *Prior*.
LEAST, lést, a. The superlative of little. [λεπτό, Saxon.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke*.
EAST, lést, ad. In the lowest degree. *Pope*.
At LEAST, lést, }
 (LEASTWISE, lést'wíze, }
 To say no more; at the lowest degree. *Hooker*.
Dryden. *Watts*.
LEASY, lé'sé, a. Flimsy; of weak texture. *Ascham*.
LEATHER, lét'h'ár, s. [leþer, Saxon].—1. Dressed hides of animals. *Shaks*.—2. Skin, ironically. *Swift*.
LEATHERCOAT, lét'h'ár-kòte, s. [leather and coat.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shaks*.
LEATHERDRESSER, lét'h'ár-drés'ár, s. [leather and dresser.] He who repairs cathers. *Pope*.
LEATHER-MOUTHED, lét'h'ár-mòú'tHd, a. [leather and mouth.] By a *leather-mouthed* fish,

I mean such as have their teeth in their throat. *Walton*.
LEATHERY, lét'h'ár-é, a. [from leather.] Resembling leather. *Philips*.
LEATHERSELLER, lét'h'árs-él'ár, s. [leather and seller.] He who deals in leather.
LEAVE léve, s. [leape, Saxon].—1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope*.—2. Farewell. *adieu*. *Shaks*.
To LEAVE, léve, v. a. pret. I left; I have left.—1. To quit; to forsake. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To desert; to abandon. *Ecclesi*.—3. To have remaining at death. *Ecclesi*.—4. Not to deprive of. *Taylor*.—5. To suffer to remain. *Bacon*.—6. Not to carry away. *Judges*. *Knolles*.—7. To fix as a token of remembrance. *Locke*.—8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden*.—9. To give; to resign. *Lyc*.—10. To permit without interposition. *Locke*.—11. To cease to do; to desist from. 1 *Samuel*.—12. **To LEAVE off**. To desist from; to forgo. *Addison*.—13. **To LEAVE off**. To forsake. *Arbuthnot*.—14. **To LEAVE out**. To omit; to neglect. *Ben Jonson*. *Blackmore*.
To LEAVE, léve, v. n.—1. To cease; to desist. *Shaks*.—2. **To LEAVE off**. To desist. *Knolles*. *Roscommon*.—3. **To LEAVE off**. To stop. *Daniel*.
To LEAVE, léve, v. a. [lever, Fr.] To levy; to raise. *Spenser*.
LEAVED, lév'éd, a. [from leaves, of leaf.]—1. Furnished with foliage.—2. Made with leaves or folds. *Tinsin*.
LEAVEN, lév'ven, s. [levain, Fr.]—1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer*.—2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass. *King Charles*.
To LEAVEN, lév'ven, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To ferment by something mixed. *Shaks*.—2. To taint; to imbue; to infect. *Prior*.
LEAVER, lév'ár, s. [from leave.] One who deserts or forsakes. *Shaks*.
LEAVES, lév'ez, s. The plural of leaf. *Bacon*.
LEAVINGS, lév'ingz, s. [from leave.] Remnant; relics; offal. *Addison*.
LEAVY, lév'é, a. [from leaf.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney*.
To LECH, létsh, v. a. [lecher, French.] To lick over. *Shaks*.
LECHER, létsh'ár, s. A whoremaster. *Pope*.
To LECHER, létsh'ár, v. n. [from the noun.] To whore. *Shaks*.
LECHEROUS, létsh'ár-ús, a. [from lecher.] Lewd; lustful. *Derham*.
LECHEROUSLY, létsh'ár-ús-lé, ad. [from lecherous.] Lewdly; lustfully.
LECHEROUSNESS, létsh'ár-ús-nés, s. [from lecherous.] Lewdness.
LECHERY, létsh'ár-é, s. [from lecher.] Lewdness; lust. *Ascham*.
LECTION, lét'sh'án, s. [lectio, Latin.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts*.
LECTURE, lét'sh'ár, s. [lectore, French.]—1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Sidney*. *Taylor*.—2. The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Brown*.—3. A magisterial reprimand.
To LECTURE, lét'sh'ár, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To instruct formally.—2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.
LECTURER, lét'sh'ár-ár, s. [from lecture.] An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the Parish to assist the rector. *Clarendon*.
LECTURERSHIP, lét'sh'ár-shíp, s. [from lecture.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift*.
LED, lét, part pret. of lead. *Ezekiel*.
LED DEN, lét'dén, s. [leden, Saxon; Lingua latina.]—1. Language. *Fairfax*.—2. True meaning. *Spenser*.
LEDGE, létje, s. [leggen, Dutch.]—1. A row; layer; stratum. *Wolton*.—2. A ridge rising above the rest. *Culliver's Travels*.—3. Any prominence or rising part. *Dryden*.
LEDHORSE, lét'hòrse, s. [led and horse.] A sumpter horse.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fâc;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

LEE, lêê, s. [lic, French.]—1. Dregs; sediment; refuse. *Prior*.—2. [Sea term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. *Dict.*

LEECH, lêêts, s. [leac, Saxon.]—1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser*.—2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals and sucks the blood. *Roxcombon*.

To **LEECH**, lêêts, v. u. [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'EHCRAFT, lêêts'krâft, s. [leech and craft.] The art of healing. *Davies*.

LEEF, lêêf, a. [lieve, leve, Dutch.] Kind; fund. *Spenser*.

LEEK, lêêk, s. [leac, Saxon.] A plant.

LEER, lêêr, s. [hleape, Saxon.]—1. An oblique view. *Milton*.—2. A laboured east of countenance. *Swift*.

To **LEER**, lêêr, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift*.—2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden*.

LEES, lêêz, s. [lic, French.] Dregs; sediment. *Ben Jonson*.

To **LEESE**, lêêse, v. a. [lesen, Dutch.] To lose. An old word. *Tusser*. *Donne*.

LEET, lêêt, s. A law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon *lêts*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them. *Covel*.

LE'EWARD, lêê'wârd, n. [lee and weard, Saxon.] Toward the wind. See *LEE*. *Arbuthnot*.

LEFT, lêft, participle preterite of leave. *Shakspeare*.

LEFT, lêft, a. [lufte, Dutch; laevus, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden*.

LEFT-HANDED, lêft'hând'êd, a. [left and hand.] Using the left-hand rather than right. *Brown*.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lêft'hând'êd-nês, s. [from left-handed.] Habitual use of the left-hand. *Donne*.

LEFT-HAN'DINESS, lêft'hân'd'ê-nês, s. [from left-hand.] Awkward manner. *Chesierfield*.

LEFT-WITTED, lêft-wit'êd, a. [left and wit.] Mistaken. *Ben Jonson*.

LEG, lêg, s. [leg, Danish.]—1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Addison*.—2. An act of obeisance. *Hudibras*.—3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself. *Collier*.—4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground; as, the leg of a table.

LE'GACY, lêg'â-sê, s. [legatum, Latin.] Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Concl*.

LE'GAL, lêgâl, a. [legal, French.]—1. Done or conceived according to law. *Itale*.—2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton*.

LE'GALITY, lêgâl'ê-tê, s. [legalité, Fr.] Lawfulness.

To **LE'GALIZE**, lêgâl'ize, v. a. [legaliser, Ft. from legal.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South*.

LE'GALLY, lêgâl'ê, ad. [from legal.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor*.

LE'GATARY, lêg'gâ-râr-ê, s. [legataire, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe*.

LE'GATINE, lêg'gâ-tîne, s. [from legate.]—1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe*.—2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman s. e. *Shaks*.

LE'GATE, lêg'gâ-tê, s. [legatus, Latin.]—1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden*.—2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury*.

LE'GATE'VE, lêg'gâ-tê-ê, s. [from legatum, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift*.

LE'GATION, lêg'gâ-shûn, s. [legatio, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton*.

LE'GATOR, lêg'gâ-tôr, s. [from lego, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden*.

LE'GEND, lê'jênd, s. [legenda, Latin.]—1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker*.—2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax*.—3. An incredible unauthentic narrative. *Blackmore*.—4. An inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison*.

LE'GENDARY, lê'jênd'âr-ê, a. Pertaining to a legend, fabulous, feigned, romantick.

LE'GER, lêd'jêr, s. [from legger, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a legger ambassador, a resident; a legger-book, a book that lies in the counting-house. *Shaks*.

LE'GER-BOOK, lêd'jêr-bôok, s. A book that lies ready for entering articles of account in. *Davies*.

LE'GERDEMAIN, lêd'jêr-dê-mâne', s. [legeretê de main, French.] Slight of hand; juggler; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South*.

LEGE'RTY, lê-jêr'ê-tê, s. [legeretê, French.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shaks*.

LE'GGED, lêgd, a. [from leg.] Having legs.

LE'GIBLE, lêd'jê-bl, s. [legibilis, Latin.]—1. Such as may be read. *Swift*.—2. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier*.

LE'GIBLY, lêd'jê-blê, ad. [from legible.] In such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION, lê'jôn, s. [legio, Latin.]—1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison*.—2. A military force. *Philips*.—3. Any great number. *Shaks*. *Rogers*.

LE'GIONARY, lê'jôn-âr-ê, a. [from legion.]—1. Relating to a legion.—2. Containing a legion.—3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown*.

To **LE'GISLATE**, lêd'jîs-lâ-tê, v. a. [Lat. lex legis, a law and fero latos, to bring.] To enact laws.

LE'GSLATION, lêd'jîs-lâ-shûn, s. [from legislator, Latin.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton*.

LE'GSLA'TIVE, lêd'jîs-lâ-tîv, a. [from legislator.] Giving laws; law-giving. *Denham*.

LE'GSLA'TOR, lêd'jîs-lâ-târ, s. [legislator, Lat.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Hope*.

LE'GSLATRESS, lêd'jî-lâ-três, s. [from legislator.] A female lawgiver. *Shaftebury*.

LE'GSLA'TURE, lêd'jîs-lâ-shûrê, s. [from legislator, Latin.] The power that makes laws. *Swift*.

LE'GITIMACY, lê-jî-tê-mâ-sê, s. [from legitimate.]—1. Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe*.—2. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward*.

LE'GITIMATE, lê-jî-tê-mâ-tê, a. [from legitimus, Latin.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Taylor*.

To **LE'GITIMATE**, lê-jî-tê-mâ-tê, v. a. [legitimer, French.]—1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe*.—2. To make lawful. *Decay of Party*.

LE'GITIMATELY, lê-jî-tê-mâ-tê-lê, ad. [from legitimate.] Lawfully; genuinely. *Dryden*.

LE'GITIMATION, lê-jî-tê-mâ-shûn, s. [legitimation, French.]—1. Lawful birth. *Locke*.—2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME, lêg'gûme, } s.
LE'GUMEN, lê-gû'mên, }
[legumen, Latin.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans; in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle*.

LE'GUMINOUS, lê-gû-mê-nûs, a. [legumineux, Fr. from legumen.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbuthnot*.

LE'ISURABLY, lê-zhâr-â-blê, ad. [from leisurable.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker*.

LE'ISURABLE, lê-zhâr-â-bl, a. [from leisure.]—1. Done at leisure; not hurried.—2. Enjoying leisure. *Brown*.

LE'ISURE, lê-zhâr, s. [loisir, French.]—1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind. *Temple*.—2. Convenience of time. *Shaks*.

LE'ISURELY, lê-zhâr-lê, ad. [from leisure.] Not hasty; deliberate. *Shaks*. *Addison*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, thin.

LEISURELY, lê'zhûr-lê, ad. [from leisure.] Not in a hurry; slowly. *Addison*.
LEMAN, lê'mân, s. [l'mant, French.] A sweetheart; a gallant. *Hammer*.
LEMMA, lê'mnâ, s. [l'mma.] A proposition previously assumed.
LEMNON, lê'mnôn, s. [limon, Fr.]—1. The fruit of the lemon tree. *Mortimer*.—2. The tree that bears lemons.
LEMONA'DE, lê'm-mûn-âde', s. [from lenon.] Liqueur made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbuthnot*.
LEMON-PEEL, lê'mnôn-pêl, s. The peel of lemon whether plain or candied for sweetmeat. *Prior*.
To LEND, lênd, v. s. [lænan, Saxon.]—1. To exhibit on condition of repayment. *Dryden*.—2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Dryden*.—3. To afford; to grant in general. *Dryden*.
LENDER, lênd'âr, s. [from lend.]—1. One who lends any thing.—2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison*.
LENGTH, lêngth, s. [from leng, Saxon.]—1. The extent of any thing material from end to end. *Bacon*.—2. Horizontal extension. *Dryden*.—3. A certain portion or space of time. *Dryden*.—4. Extent of duration. *Locke*.—5. Long duration or protraction. *Addison*.—6. Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts*.—7. Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addison*.—8. Distance. *Clarendon*.—9. End; latter part of any assignable time. *Hooker*.—10. *At LENGTH*. At last; in conclusion. *Dryden*.
To LENGTHEN, lêng'thin, v. a. [from lengthen.]—1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbuthnot*.—2. To protract; to continue. *Dan*.—3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden*.—4. *To LENGTHEN out*. To protract; to extend. *Dryden*.
To LENGTHEN, lêng'thin, v. n. To grow longer; to increase in length. *Prior*.
LENGTWISE, lênght'wîze, ad. [length and wise.] According to the length.
LENIENT, lê'nê-ênt, a. [leniens, Latin.]—1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Milton*.—2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbuthnot*.
LENIENT, lê'nê-ênt, s. An emollient, or assuasive application. *Wigeman*.
To LENIFY, lê'nî-î-ty, v. n. [lenifier, old French.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden*.
LENITIVE, lê'nê-î-ty, a. [lenio, Fr. lenio, Lat.] Assuasive; emollient. *Arbuthnot*.
LENITIVE, lê'nê-î-ty, s. 1. Any thing applied to ease pain.—2. A palliative. *South*.
LENITY, lê'nê-î-ty, s. [lenitas, Latin.] Mildness; mercy tenderness. *Daniel*.
LENS, lênz, s. A glass, spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope. *Newton*.
LENT, lênt, part. pass. from lend. *Pope*.
LENT, lênt, s. [lenten, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence. *Camden*.
LENTEN, lênt'ên, a. [from lent.] Such as is used in lent; sparing. *Shaks*.
LENTICULAR, lêntîk-kû-lâr, a. [lenticulaire, Fr.] Doubly convex of the form of a lens. *Ray*.
LENTIFORM, lênt'ê-fôr-m, a. [lens and forma, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.
LENTIGINOUS, lênt-î-ghî-n-ûs, a. [from lentigo.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.
LENTIGO, lênt'î-ghî, s. [Latin.] A freckle or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy*.
LENTIL, lênt'îl, s. [lens, Latin; lentille, Fr.] A plant.
LENTISCK, lênt'îsk, s. [lenticus, Latin.] *Lentisk* wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, viscid, of a fragrant smell and acrid taste; it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastic. *Hill*.
LENTITUDE, lênt'ê-tû-de, s. [from lentus, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness.
LENTNER, lênt'nâr, s. A kind of hawk. *Walton*.

LENTOR, lênt'ôr, s. [Latin.]—1. Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon*.—2. Slowness; delay. *Arbuthnot*.—3. [In physick.] That size, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels. *Quincy*.
LENTOUS, lênt'ûs, a. [lentus, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown*.
LEO, lê'ô, s. [Latin, for lion.] The fifth sign of the Zodiac. *Milton*.
LE'OD, lê'ô-ô, s. The people; or, rather a nation, country, &c. *Gibson*.
LE'OF, lê'ô-ô, s. *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love. *Gibson*.
LE'ONINE, lê'ô-nî-ne, a. [leoninus, Latin.]—1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.—2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo*, the inventor; as, *Gloria factorum tenere conceditur hominum*.
LE'OPARD, lê'p-pâr-d, s. [leo and pardus, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey. *Shaks*.
LE'PER, lê'p-pâr, s. [lepra, leprosus, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy. *Hakewill*.
LE'PEROUS, lê'p-pâr-ûs, a. [formed from leprosy.] Causing leprosy. *Shaks*.
LE'PORINE, lê'p-pô-rî-ne, a. [leporinus, Latin.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.
LEPROSITY, lê'p-prôv'sê-ê-ty, s. [from leprosy.] Squamous disease. *Bacon*.
LE'PROSY, lê'p-prôv'sê, s. [lepra, Lat. lepre, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Wiseman*.
LE'PROUS, lê'p-pâr-ûs, a. [lepra, Lat. lepreux, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy. *Donne*.
LE'RE, lê're, s. [lære, Saxon.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. *Spenser*.
LE'RRY, lê'rê-rê, s. [from lere.] A rating; a lecture.
LESS, lê's, a. [leap, Saxon; Dutch.] Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of a thing; as, a witless man.
LESS, lê's, a. [leap, Saxon.] The comparative of little; opposed to greater. *Locke*.
LESS, lê's, s. Not so much; opposed to more. *Edwards*.
LESS, lê's, ad. In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden*.
LE'SSE'E, lê's-sê-ê, s. The person to whom a lease is given.
To LE'SSEN, lê's'n, v. a. [from less.]—1. To diminish in bulk.—2. To diminish in degree of any quality. *Denham*.—3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Atterbury*.
To LE'SSEN, lê's'n, v. n. To grow less; to shrink. *Temple*.
LE'SSER, lê's'sâr, a. A corruption of *less*. *Pope*.
LE'SSER, lê's'sâr, ad. [formed by corruption from less.] *Shaks*.
LE'SSES, lê's'sê's, s. [laisses, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.
LE'SSON, lê's'sôn, s. [leçon, French.]—1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher. *Denham*.—2. Precept; notion inculcated by a teacher. *Spenser*.—3. Portions of scripture read in divine service. *Hooker*.—4. Tune picked for an instrument.—5. A rating lecture. *Stobey*.
To LE'SSON, lê's'n, v. a. [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct. *Shaks*.
LE'SSOR, lê's'sôr, s. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease. *Denham*. *Ayliffe*.
LEST, lêst, or lêst, conj. [from the adjective least.] That not; I hide it lest it may be lost; that is, I hide it that it may not be lost. *Addison*.
To LET, lét, v. a. [lætan, Saxon.]—1. To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Bp. Saunderson*.—2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.—3. If core the first person plural, let implies exhortation; let us die bravely. *Mark*.—4. Before the third person, singular or plural, let implies permission or precept; let him go free. *Dryden*.—5. Before a thing in the passive voice, let implies command; let the doors be opened. *Dryden*.

Fâte, lâr, lâl, lât;—sûê, mêê,—plne, pln;—

—to. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*. *Dryden*.—7. To leave. *L'Estrange*.—8. To more than permit. *Shaks*.—9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Cant*.—10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Joshua*.—11. To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney*.—12. To LET blood, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shaks*.—13. To LET in. To admit. *Knolles*.—14. To LET in. To procure admission. *Locke*.—15. To LET off. To discharge. *Swift*.—16. To LET out To leave out; to give to hire or farm.—17. To LET. [Lettan, Saxon.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *Dryden*.—18. To LET, when it signifies to permit or leave, has let in the pre-terite and part. passive; but when it signifies to hinder, it has letted. *Introduction to Grammar*.

To LET, lét, v. n. To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon*.

LET, lét, s. [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker*.

LET, lét. The termination of diminutive words from lÿte, Saxon, *lirle, small*.

LETHARGICK lê-thâr'jîk, a. [lethargique, Fr.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond*.

LETHARGICKNESS, lê-thâr'jîk-nêss, s. [from lethargick.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Herbert*.

LETHARGY, lê-thâr'jê, s. [ληθαργια.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury*.

LETHARGIED, lê-thâr'jîd, a. [from lethargy.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shaks*.

LETHE lê-thê, s. [ληθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shaks*.

LE'TTER, lê'ttôr, s. [from let].—1. One who lets or permits.—2. One who hinders.—3. One who gives vent to any thing; as, a blood-letter.

LETTER, lê'ttôr, s. [lettre, French].—1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet. *Shaks*.—2. A written message; an epistle. *Abbot*.—3. The literal or expressed meaning. *Taylor*.—4. Letters without the singular: learning. *John*.—5. Any thing to be read. *Addison*.—6. Type with which books are printed. *Moxon*.

To LET'TER, lê'ttôr, v. a. [from the noun.] To stamp with letters. *Addison*.

LETTERED, lê'ttôr'd, a. [from letter.] Literal educated to learning. *Collier*.

LETTER-FOUNDER, lê'ttôr-fôûn-dâr, s. [from letter and found.] One who casts types for printing.

LETTERS-PATENT, lê'ttôr-z-pât'ent, s. [literæ patentés, Latin.] A written instrument, containing a royal grant. *Blackstone*.

LETTUCE, lê'ttis, s. [lactuca, Latin.] A plant.

LEVANT, lê-vânt', a. [levant, French.] Eastern. *Milton*.

LEVANT, lê-vânt', s. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATOR, lê-vâ'tôr, s. [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman*.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lê-kô-phlêg-mâ-sê, s. [from leucophlegmatick.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbutnot*.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lê-kô-phlêg-mât'îk, a. [λευκοσ and φλεγματικ.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy*.

LEVÉE, lê-vê, s. [French].—1. The time of rising.—2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden*.

LEVEL, lê-vîl, s. [æpæl, Saxon].—1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley*.—2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing. *Tillotson*.

To LEVEL, lê-vîl, v. a. [from the adjective].—1. To make even; to free from inequalities.—2. To reduce from the same height with something else. *Dryden*.—3. To lay flat.—4. To bring to equality of condition.—5. To point in taking aim; to aim. *Dryden*.—6. To direct to any end. *Sax*.

To LEV'EL, lê-vîl, v. n.—1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark. *Hooker*.—2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shaks*.—3. To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras*.—4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shaks*.

LEV'EL, lê-vîl, s. [from the adjective].—1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandys*.—2. Rate; standard. *Sidney*.—3. A state of equality. *Atterbury*.—4. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Moxon*.—5. Rule; borrowed from the mechanic level. *Prior*.—6. The line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed. *Waller*.—7. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope*.

LEV'ELLER, lê-vîl-lôr, s. [from level].—1. One who makes any thing ev. n.—2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state. *Collier*.

LEV'ELNESS, lê-vîl-nêss, s. [from level].—1. Evenness; equality of surface.—2. Equality with something else. *Peacham*.

LEV'EN, lê-vên, s. [levain, French].—1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.—2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass. *Wiseman*.

LEV'ER, lê-vâr, s. [levier, French.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris*.

LEV'ERET, lê-vâr-êt, s. [lievret, French.] A young hare. *Waller*.

LEV'ET, lê-vê't', s. [from lever, French.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras*.

LEV'EROOK, lê-vâr-dôk, s. [lafoc, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton*.

LEV'IALE, lê-vê-â-lê, a. [from levy.] That may be levied. *Bacon*.

LEV'ATHAN, lê-vâ'thân, s. [ליתן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally tak'n for the whale. *Thomson*.

To LEVIGATE, lê-vê-gâte, v. a. [lavigo, Lat].—1. To rub or grind.—2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform. *Arbutnot*.

LEVIGATION, lê-vê-gâ'shôn, s. [from levigate.] Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy*.

LEVIN, lê-vîn, s. [Tyrwhitt calls it Sax.] Lightning. *Sp*.

LEVIN-BRON'D, lê-vîn-brôûd', s. [levin and brond.] Thunderbolt. *Sp*.

LEVITE, lê-vîte, s. [levita, Latin].—1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.—2. A priest; used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lê-vî-tê-kâl, a. [from levite.] Belonging to the levites. *Ayliffe*.

LEV'ITY, lê-vê-tê, s. [levitas, Lat].—1. Lightness; not heaviness. *Bentley*.—2. Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker*.—3. Unstudiousness; laxity of mind. *Milton*.—4. Idle pleasure; vanity. *Calamy*.—5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. *Shaks. Clarendon*.

To LEVY, lê-vê, v. a. [lever, French].—1. To raise; to bring together men. *Davies*.—2. To raise money. *Clarendon*.—3. To make war. *Milton*.

LEV'Y, lê-vê, s. [from the verb].—1. The act of raising money or men. *Addison*.—2. War raised. *Shaks*.

LEWD, lûde, a. [læpde, Saxon].—1. Lay; not clerical. *Davies*.—2. Wicked; bad; naughty. *Whitgift*.—3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shaks*.

LEWDLY, lûd-lê, ad. [from lewd].—1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shaks/pearce*.—2. Libidiously; lustfully. *Dryden*.

LEW'DNESS, lûde-nêss, s. [from lewd.] Lustful; licentiousness. *Dryden*.

LEW'DSTER, lûd'stôr, s. [from lewd.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures. *Shaks*.

LEW'IS D'OR, lê-â-dôre', s. [French.] A golden French coin. *Diet*.

LEXICO'GRAPHER, lêks-ê-kô-g'râfôr, s. [λεξικολογος]

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, báll;—òll;—pòund }—thin, THIS.

and γρῆσι.) A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge. *Watts*.
LEXICOGRAPHY, léks-ékòg'gráf-é, s. [λεξικόν and γρῆσι] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.
LEXICON, léks-ékòn, s. [λεξικόν.] A dictionary. *Milton*.
LEY, léé, s. [ley, lee, lay, are all from the Saxon ley.] A field. *Gibson*.
L'ABLE, lí-á-bl, a. [liable, from lier, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton*.
L'ABLENESS, lí-á-bl-nés, s. The being liable. *Butler*.
LIAR, lí-ár, s. [from lie.] One who tells falsehoods; one who wants v. racity. *Shaks*.
L'ARD, lí-árd, a. Mingled roan. *Markham*.
TO L'IB, lí-b, v. a. [In Ray's North Country words.] To l'ld.
EIBA' TION, lí-bá'shún, s. [libatio, Latin.]—1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon*.—2. The wine so poured. *Stillingfleet*.
L'IBBARD, líb'hárd, s. [liebard, German; leopardus, Lat.] A leopard. *Brewerwood*.
L'IBEL, lí-bél, s. [libellus, Lat.]—1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety*.—2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.
TO L'IBEL, lí-bél, v. n. [from the noun.] To spread defamation, generally written or printed. *Donne*.
TO L'IBEL, lí-bél, v. a. To satirise; to lampoon. *Dryden*.
L'IBELLER, lí-bél-lér, s. [from libel.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden*.
L'IBELLOUS, lí-bél-lús, a. [from libel.] Defamatory. *Wotton*.
L'IBERAL, líb'hér-ál, a. [liberalis, Latin.]—1. Not mean; not low in birth.—2. Becoming a gentleman.—3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton*.
LIBERALITY, líb-hér-ál-té, s. [liberalitas, Lat. liberalité, French.] Munificence; bounty; generosity. *Shakspeare*.
TO LIBERALIZE, líb-hér-ál-íze, v. a. To make liberal. *Burke*.
LIBERALLY, líb'hér-ál-é, ad. [from liberal.] Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James*.
TO LIBERATE, líb'hér-áte, v. a. [from liberare, Latin.] To free from confinement.
LIBERATION, líb'hér-át-shún, s. [liberatio, Latin.]—1. The act of delivering.—2. The being delivered.
LIBERTINE, líb'hér-tín, s. [libertin, French.]—1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shaks*.—2. One who lives without restraint or law. *Rowe*.—3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shaks*. *Collier*.—4. [In law.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe*.
LIBERTINE, líb'hér-tín, a. [libertin, French.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift*.
LIBERTINISM, líb'hér-tín-izm, s. [from libertine.] Irregular; licentiousness; of opinions and practice. *Asterbury*.
LIBERTY, líb'hér-té, s. [liberté, French; libertas, Latin.]—1. Freedom as opposed to slavery. *Addis*.—2. Freedom as opposed to necessity. *Locke*.—3. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies*.—4. Relaxation of restraint; laxity.—5. Leave; permission. *Locke*.
LIBYDINOUS, lí-bí-d'è-nús, a. [libidinosus, Latin.] Lewd; lustful.
LIBYDINOUSLY, lí-bí-d'è-nús-lé, ad. [from libidinosus.] Lewdly; lustfully.
L'IRA, lí-brá, s. [Lat. for scales.] The seventh sign in the Zodiac. *Milton*.
L'IBRAL, lí-brál, a. [libralis, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dact*.
LIBRARIAN, lí-brá-ré-án, s. [librarius, Lat.] One who has the care of a library. *Broomer*.
L'IBRARY, lí-brá-ré, s. [librerie, French.]—1. A large collection of books. *Dryden*.—2. A place furnished with books, or adapted to receive them. *Spenser*.

TO L'IBRATE, lí-bráte, v. a. [libro, Lat.] To pour; to balance.
LIBERATION, lí-brát-shún, s. [libratio, Latin.]—1. The state of being balanced. *Thomson*.—2. [In astronomy.] *Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. *Crew*.
L'IBRATORY, lí-brá-tór-é, s. [from libro, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.
LICE, líse, the plural of louse. *Dryden*.
L'ICEBANE, líse-báne, s. [lice and bane.] A plant.
L'ICENSE, lí'séuse, s. [licentia, Lat.]—1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney*.—2. A grant of permission. *Addis*.—3. Liberty; permission. *Acts*.
TO L'ICENSE, lí'séuse, v. a. [licencier, French.]—1. To set at liberty. *Wotton*.—2. To permit by a legal grant. *Popc*.
L'ICENSER, lí'sén-sér, s. [from license.] A grantor of permission.
L'ICENTIMATE, lí-sén'shé-áte, s. [licentiatius, low Lat.]—1. A man who uses license. *Camden*.—2. A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe*.
TO L'ICENTIMATE, lí-sén'shé-áte, v. a. [licentier, French.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Estrange*.
L'ICENTIOUS, lí-sén'shús, a. [licentiosus, Latin.]—1. Unrestrained by law or morality. *Shaks*.—2. Presumptuous; unconfined. *Roscommon*.
L'ICENTIOUSLY, lí-sén'shús-lé, ad. [from licentious.] With too much liberty.
L'ICENTIOUSNESS, lí-sén'shús-nés, s. [from licentious.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Swift*.
L'ICH, lísh, s. [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate* the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave. *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians.
L'ICHOWL, lísh-òál, s. [lich and owl.] A sort of owl.
TO LICK, lík, v. a. [liccan, Saxon.]—1. To pass over with the tongue. *Addis*.—2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shaks*.—3. To LICK up. To devour.
LICK, lík, s. [from the verb.] A blow. *Dryden*.
L'ICKERISH, lík'ér-ish, }
L'ICKEROUS, lík'ér-ús, } a.
 [liccpa, a glutton, Saxon.]—1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish. *L'Estrange*.—2. Eager; greedy. *Sulney*.—3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. *Milten*.
L'ICKERISHNESS, lík'ér-ish-nés, s. [from lickerish.] Niceness of palate.
L'ICORICE, lík'òr-ís, s. [liquoricia, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.
L'ICTOR, lík'tór, s. [Latin.] A beadle.
LID, líd, s. [lid, Saxon.]—1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel. *Addison*.—2. The membrane, that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Crashaw*. *Prior*.
LIE, lí, s. [lie, Fr.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as soap, or salt. *Peacham*.
LIE, lí, s. [lige, Saxon.]—1. A criminal falsehood. *Watts*.—2. A charge of falsehood. *Locke*.—3. A fiction. *Dryden*.
TO LIE, lí, v. n. [leogan, Saxon.] To utter criminal falsehood. *Shaks*.
TO LIE, lí, v. n. pret. I lay; I have lain or lien, [leogan, Saxon; liggeren, Dutch.]—1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.—2. To rest; to lean upon. *Epistaph on Vanbrugh*.—3. To be reposed in the grave. *Genesis*.—4. To be in a state of decumbiture. *Mark*.—5. To pass the time of sleep. *Dryd*.—6. To be hid up or reposed. *Boyle*.—7. To remain fixed. *Temple*.—8. To reside. *Genesis*.—9. To be placed or stationed. *Collier*.—10. To press upon. *Creech*.—11. To be troublesome or tedious. *Addis*.—12. To be judicially fixed. *Shaks*.—13. To be in any particular state. *Watts*.—14. To be in a state of concealment. *Asker*.—15. To be in prison. *Shaks*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâr, —mê, mêt; —plne, pln;—

—16. To be in a bad state. *L'Estrange*.—17. To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Tillotson*.—18. To consist. *Shaks*.—19. To be in power; to belong to. *Stillingfleet*.—20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against one.—21. To cost; as, it lies me in more money.—22. To LIE at. To importune; to tease.—23. To LIE by. To rest; to remain still. *Shaks*.—24. To LIE down. To rest; to go into a state of repose. *Isaiah*.—25. To LIE down. To sink into the grave. *Job*.—26. To LIE in. To be in childbed. *Wiseman*.—27. To LIE under. To be subject to. *Smalridge*.—28. To LIE upon. To become an obligation or duty. *Bentley*.—29. To LIE with. To converse in bed. *Shaks*.

LIEF, lêf, a. [leof; Saxon; lief, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser*.

LIEF, lêf, ad. Willingly. *Shaks*.

LIEGE, lêjê, a. [lige, Fr.]—1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject.—2. Sovereign. *Spenser*.

LIEGE, lêdje, s. Sovereign; superior lord. *Phillips*.

LIEGEMAN, lêdje'mân, s. [from liege and man.] A subject; a vassal. *Spenser*.

LIEGE, lêdjâr, s. [from liege.] A resident ambassador. *Denham*.

LIEGE, lê'ên, the participle of lie. *Genesis*.

LIENTE/RICK, lê-ên-têr'rik, a. [from lientery.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Crew*.

LIENTERY, lê-ên-têr-rê, s. [from *lienter*, leave, smooth, and *enter*, intestinum, Latin.] A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts. *Quincy*.

LIER, lê'âr, s. [from to lie.] One that rests or lies down.

LIEU, lê, s. [French.] Place; room; stead. *Hooker*. *Addison*.

LIEVE, lêève, ad. [See LIEF.] Willingly. *Shaks*.

LIEUTENANCY, lêv-tên'nân-sê, s. [lieutenant, French.]—1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shaks*.—2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton*.

LIEUTENANT, lêv-tên'nânt, s. [lieutenant, French.]—1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; viceregent.—2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination. *Clarendon*.

LIEUTENANTRY, lêv-tên'nânt-rê, s. [from lieutenant.] A word which seems as if used by *Shakspeare* to denote either some subordinate, or some over-cautions military skill.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lêv-tên'nânt-shîp, s. [from lieutenant.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, lêf, s. plural lives, [lîvan, to live, Saxon.]—1. Union and co-operation of soul with body. *Gen*.—2. Present state. *Cowley*.—3. Enjoyment or possession of terrestrial existence. *Prior*.—4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life. *Pope*.—5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice. *Pope*.—6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness or misery. *Dryden*.—7. Continuance of our present state. *Locke*.—8. The living form; resemblance exactly copied. *Brown*.—9. Exact resemblance. *Denham*.—10. General state of man. *Milton*.—11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things. *Ascham*.—12. Living person. *Shaks*.—13. Narrative of a life past. *Pope*.—14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney*.—15. Animated existence; animal being. *Thomson*.

LIFEBLOOD, lêf'blôd, s. [life and blood.] The blood necessary to life. *Spectator*.

LIFEEVERLASTING, lêf'êv-vâr-lâst-îng, An herb. *Ananorth*.

LIFEFUL, lêf'fûl, a. [life and full.] Invigorating. *Spenser*.

LIFEGIVING, lêf'gîv-îng, s. [life and giving.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser*.

LIFEGUARD, lêf-gyâr'd, s. [life and guard.] The guard of a king's person.

LIFEHARMING, lêf'hârm-îng, a. Prejudicial to life. *Shakspeare*.

LIFELESS, lêf'lês, a. [from life.]—1. Dead; deprived of life. *Dryden*. *Prior*.—2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton*.—3. Without power, force, or spirit. *Prior*.

LIFELESSLY, lêf'lês-lê, ad. [from lifeless.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LIFELIKE, lêf'like, s. [life and like.] Like a living person. *Pope*.

LIFESTRING, lêf'strîng, s. [life and string.] Nerve; strings; imagined to convey life. *Daniel*.

LIFETIME, lêf'tîme, s. [life and time.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison*.

LIFEWEARY, lêf-wê-rê, a. [life and weary.] Wretched; tired of living. *Shaks*.

To LIFT, lêft, v. a. [lyfta, Swedish.]—1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate. *Dryden*.—2. To bear; to support. Not in use. *Spenser*.—3. To rob; to plunder. *Dryden*.—4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope*.—5. To raise in fortune. *Eccles*.—6. To raise in estimation. *Hooker*.—7. To exalt in dignity. *Addison*.—8. To elevate; to swell with pride. *Atterbury*.—9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to lift. 2 *Samuel*.

To LIFT, lêft, v. u. To strive to raise by strength. *Locke*.

LIFT, lêft, a. [from the verb.]—1. The act of lifting; the manner of lifting. *Bacon*.—2. [In Scottish.] The sky.—3. Effect; struggle. *Hudibros*.

LIFTER, lêft'âr, s. [from lift.] One that lifts. *Padms*.

To LIG, lêg, v. n. [leggen, Dut.] To lie. *Spenser*.

LIGAMENT, lêg'gâ-nênt, s. [ligamentum, from ligo, Latin.]—1. Ligament is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy*.—2. Any thing that connects the parts of the body. *Denham*.—3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison*.

LIGAMENTAL, lêg-gâ-nênt'âl, s.

LIGAMENOUS, lêg-gâ-nênt'ûs, a.

[from ligament.] Composing a ligament. *Wiseman*.

LIGATION, lêg-gâ-shân, s. [ligatio, Latin.]—1. The act of binding.—2. The state of being bound. *Addison*.

LIGATURE, lêg-gâ-tûre, s. [ligature, French.]—1. Any thing bound on; bandage. *Culliver's Travels*.—2. The act of binding. *Arbutnot*.—3. The state of being bound. *Mortimer*.

LIGHT, lête, s. [lecht, Saxon.]—1. That quality or action of the transparent medium by which we see. *Newton*.—2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Bacon*.—3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall. *Dryden*.—4. Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Bacon*.—5. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls. *Addison*.—6. Explanation. *Locke*.—7. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper. *Glanville*.—8. Public notice; public view.—9. Day, not night.—10. Life; as opposed to the obscurity of nonexistence.—11. Sight; opposed to blindness.

LIGHT, lête, a. [lecht, Saxon.]—1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Addison*.—2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried. *Bacon*.—3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured. *Hooker*.—4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable. *Dryden*.—5. Easy to be acted upon by any power. *Dryden*.—6. Not heavily armed. *Knolles*.—7. Active; nimble. *Spenser*.—8. Unembarrassed; unembarrassed; clear of impediment. *Bacon*.—9. Slight; not great. *Boyle*.—10. Not dense; not gross. *Numbers*.—11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled. *Shaks*.—12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity. *Shaks*.—13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Shaks*.—14. [From light, s.] Bright; clear. *Genesis*.—15. Not dark; tending to whiteness. *Dryden*.

LIGHT, lête, ad. Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker*.

To LIGHT, lête, v. a. [from light, s.]—1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire. *Boyle*.—2. To give light to; to guide by light. *Cromwell*.—3. To illuminate. *Dryden*.—4. To lighten; to ease of a burthen. *Spenser*.

To LIGHT, lête, v. n. [licht, chance, Dutch.]—1. To happen; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney*.—2. [Alightan, Saxon.] To descend from a horse, or carriage. 2 *Kings*.—3. To fall in any particular di-

-ôb, môve, nôr, nôt;—tôbe, tâb, tâll;—ôli;—pôbând;—lian, Tillis.

fection. *Dryden*.—4. To fall; to strike on. *Spenser*.—5. To settle; to rest. *Shaks*.

To LIGHTEEN, lî'tn, v. n. [lic, licet, Saxon].—1. To flash with thunder. *Shaks*.—2. To shine like lightning. *Shaks*.—3. To fall; to light, [from light.] *Common Prayer*.

To LIGHTEN, lî'tn, v. a. [from light].—1. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies*.—2. To exonerate; to unload. *Jonah*.—3. To make less heavy. *Milton*.—4. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden*.

LIGHTER, lîc'êr, s. [from light, to make light.] A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded. *Pope*.

LIGHTERMAN, lîc'êr-mân, s. [lighter and man.] One who manages a lighter. *Child*.

LIGHTFINGERED, lîc'êng'gârd, a. [light and finger.] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, lîc'êfût, a. [light and foot.] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser*.

LIGHTFOOT, lîc'êfût, s. Venison.

LIGHTHEADED, lîc'êh'êd'ê, a. [light and head.]—1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak. *Clarendon*.—2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lîc'êh'êd'êd'nês, s. Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, lîc'êhârt'êd, a. [light and heart.] Gay; merry.

LIGHTHOUSE, lîc'êh'ôuse, s. [light and house.] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea. *Arbutnot*.

LIGHTLEGGED, lîc'êlêgd', a. [light and leg.] Nimble; swift. *Sidney*.

LIGHTLESS, lîc'êlês, a. [from light.] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY, lîc'êlê, ad. [from light].—1. Without weight. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Without deep impression. *Prior*.—3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hooker*.—4. Without reason. *Taylor*.—5. Without affliction; cheerfully. *Shaks*.—6. Not chastely. *Swift*.—7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden*.—8. Gayly; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, lîc'êmînd'êd, a. [light and mind.] Unsettled; unsteady. *Eccles*.

LIGHTNESS, lîc'ênês, s. [from light].—1. Levity; want of weight. *Burnet*.—2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Shaks*.—3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Shaks*.—4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, lîc'êning, s. [from lighten].—1. The flash that attends thunder. *Davies*.—2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addison*.

LIGHTS, lîc'ê, s. The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hayward*.

LIGHTSOME, lîc'êsum, a. [from light].—1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh*.—2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South*.

LIGHTSOMENESS, lîc'êsum'nês, s. [from lightsome].—1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity. *Cheyne*.—2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES, lîg'nâl'ôze, [lignum aloes, Latin.] Aloes wood. *Numbers*.

LIGNEOUS, lîg'nê'ûs, a. [lignus, Latin.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Grew*.

LIGNUMVITAE, lîg'nûm-vî'tê, s. [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood. *Miller*.

LIGURE, lîg'ûre, s. A precious stone. *Exodus*.

LIKE, lîcê, a. [lic, Saxon; liik, Dutch].—1. Resembling; having resemblance. *Baker*.—2. Equal; of the same quantity. *Spratt*.—3. [For likely.] Probable; credible. *Bacon*.—4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. *Clarendon*.

LIKE, lîcê, s.—1. Some person or thing resembling another. *Shaks*.—2. Near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh*.

LIKE, lîcê, ad.—1. In the same manner; in the same manner as. *Spenser*. *Philips*.—2. In such a manner as befits. *Sauwel*.—3. Likely; probably. *Shakspeare*.

To LIKE, lîcê, v. a. [lican, Saxon].—1. To choose with some degree of preference. *Clarendon*.—2. To

approve; to view with approbation.—3. To please; to be agreeable to. *Bacon*.

To LIKE, lîcê, v. n.—1. To be pleased with. *Hook*.—2. To choose; to list; to be pleased. *Locke*.

L'KELIHOOD, lîc'êlê'hôd, s. [from likely].—1. Appearance; shew. *Shaks*.—2. Resemblance; likeness. *Obsokte*. *Raleigh*.—3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker*.

L'KELY, lîc'êlê, a. [from like].—1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. *Shaks*.—2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed.

L'KELY, lîc'êlê, ad. Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Clarendon*.

To L'KEN, lî'kû, v. a. [from like.] To represent as having resemblance. *Milton*.

L'KENESS, lîc'ênês, s. [from like].—1. Resemblance; similitude. *Dryden*.—2. Form; appearance. *L'Estrange*.—3. One who resembles another. *Prior*.

L'KEWISE, lîc'êwîze, ad. [like and wise.] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Arbutnot*.

L'KING, lî'king, a. Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Daniel*.

L'KING, lî'king, s. [from like].—1. Good state of body; plumpness. *Dryden*.—2. State of trial.—3. Inclination. *Spenser*.

L'LACH, lî'lâk, s. [lilac, lîlâs, French.] A tree.

L'LLIED, lî'lîd, a. [from lily.] Embellished with lilies. *Milton*.

L'LY, lî'lî, s. [lilium, Lat.] A flower. *Peacham*.

L'LY-DAFFODIL, lî'lî-dâfîd'îl, s. [lilio-narcissus, Latin.] A flower.

LILY of the Valley, or May lily, lî'lî-ôv-THE-vâ'lîê, s. *Miller*.

LILY-LIVERED, lî'lî-êlîv-vârd, a. [lily and liver.] White livered; cowardly. *Shaks*.

LIMATURE, lîm'âture, s. [limatura, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lîm, s. [lm, Saxon].—1. A member; jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton*.—2. An edge; a border. *Newton*.

To LIMB, lîm, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To supply with limbs. *Milton*.—2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LIMBECK, lîm'bêk, s. [corrupted from alembeck.] A still. *Fairfax*. *Howel*.

LIMBED, lîmd, a. [from limb.] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope*.

LIMBER, lîm'bâr, a. Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lith; pliable. *Ray*. *Harvey*.

LIMBERNESS, lîm'bâr'nês, s. [from limber.] Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBMEAL, lîm'îndê, ad. [limb and meal.] In pieces. *Shaks*.

LIMBO, lîm'bô, s.—1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. *Shaks*.—2. Any place of misery and restraint. *Hudibras*.

LIME, lîmê, s. [lm, Saxon].—1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden*.—2. Matter of which mortar is made; so called because used in cement. *Bacon*.—3. [lîm, Saxon.] The linden tree. *Pope*.—4. [limê, French.] A species of lemon.

To LIME, lîmê, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To entangle; to ensnare. *Shaks*.—2. To smear with lime. *L'Estrange*.—3. To cement. *Shaks*.—4. To manure ground with lime. *Child*.

L'IMEKILN, lîm'êkîl, s. [lime and kiln.] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Woodward*.

L'IMESTONE, lîm'êstône, s. [lime and stone.] The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer*.

LIME WATER, lîm'êwâ'têr, s. A medicine made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Hill*.

L'IMIT, lîm'îmê, s. [limite, French.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exodus*.

To L'IMIT, lîm'îmê, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe. *Swift*.—2. To restrain from a lax or general signification; as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.

Fâc, fâc, fâll, fâc;—mê, mêt;—plu, pln;—

- LIMITARY**, lîm'itâr-ê, a. [from limit.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent. *Milton*.
- LIMITATION**, lîm-ê-tâ'shûn, s. [limitation, Fr.]—1. Restriction; circumspection. *Hooker*.—2. Confirmation from a law or undetermined import. *Hooker*.—3. Limited time. *Shaks*.
- LIMITLESS**, lîm'it-lês, a. [limit and less.] Boundless. *Davies*.
- LIMMER**, lîm'mâr, s. A mongrel.
- To LIMN**, lîn, v. n. [lunamine, Fr.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peucham*.
- LIMNER**, lî'nûr, s. [carriquet from enlumineur, Fr.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville*.
- LIMOUS**, lî'mûs, a. [limosus, Latin.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown*.
- LIMP**, lîmp, a. [limpio, Italian.] Vapid; weak.
- To LIMP**, lîmp, v. n. [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior*.
- LIMPET**, lîm'pît, s. A kind of shell-fish.
- LIMPID**, lîm'pid, a. [limpidus, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward*.
- LIMPIDNESS**, lîm'pid-nês, s. [from limpid.] Clearness; purity.
- LIMPINGLY**, lîm'pîng-lê, ad. [from limp.] In a lame halting manner.
- LIMY**, lî'mê, a. [from lime.]—1. Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser*.—2. Containing lime. *Grew*.
- To LIN**, lîn, v. n. [ablinian, Saxon.] To stop; to give over. *Spenser*.
- LINCHPIN**, lînsh'pîn, s. [linch and pin.] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.
- LINCUS**, lîngk'tûs, s. [from lingo, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.
- LINDEN**, lîn'dên, s. [lind, Saxon.] The limetree. *Dryden*.
- LINE**, lîne, s. [linea, Latin.]—1. Longitudinal extension. *Bentley*.—2. A slender string. *Maxon*.—3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden*.—4. The string that sustains the angler's hook. *Walker*.—5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Cleveland*.—6. Delineation; sketch. *Temple*.—7. Contour; outline. *Pope*.—8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Garth*.—9. Rank. —10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden*.—11. Method; disposition. *Shaks*.—12. Extension; limit. *Milton*.—13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech*.—14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Shaks*.—15. A line is one tenth of an inch. *Locke*.—16. [In the plu-al.] A letter; as, I read your lines.—17. Lint or flax.
- To LINE**, lîne, v. a.—1. To cover on the inside. *Boyle*.—2. To put any thing in the inside.—3. To guard within. *Clarendon*.—4. To strengthen by inner works. *Shaks*.—5. To cover. *Shaks*.—6. To double; to strengthen. *Shaks*.—7. To impregnate; applied to animals generating. *Creech*.
- LINEAGE**, lîn'ê-âje, s. [linage, Fr.] Race; progeny; family. *Luke*.
- LINEAL**, lîn'ê-âl, a. [linealis, Latin.]—1. Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton*.—2. Ascending or descending in a direct genealogy. *Locke*.—3. Claimed by descent. *Shaks*.—4. Allied by direct descent. *Dryden*.
- LINEALLY**, lîn'ê-âl-lê, ad. [from lineal.] In a direct line. *Clarendon*.
- LINEAMENT**, lîn'ê-â-mênt, s. [lineament, French.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form. *Shakspeare*.
- LINEN**, lîn'ê-âr, a. [linearis, Lat.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward*.
- LINEATION**, lîn-ê-â'shûn, s. [lineatio, from linea, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward*.
- LINEN**, lîn'în, s. [linum, Lat.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden*.
- LINEN**, lîn'în, a. [lineus, Lat.]—1. Made of linen. *Shaks*.—2. Resembling linen. *Shaks*.
- LINENDRAPER**, lîn'în-drâ-pâr, s. [linen and draper.] He who deals in linen.
- LING**, lîng, s. [ling Islandick.]—1. Hentz. *Bacon*.—2. [Linghe, Dutch.] A kind of sea-fish.
- LING**, lîng, a. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kî'ling; sometimes a quality; as, hîst'ling.
- To LINGER**, lîng'gâr, v. a. [from leng, Sax.]—1. To remain long in languor and pain.—2. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton*.—3. To remain long. *Dryden*.—4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shaks*.—5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden*.—6. To be long in producing effect. *Shaks*.
- To LINGER**, lîng'gâr, v. a. To protract; to draw out to length. Out of se. *Shaks*.
- LINGERER**, lîng'gâr-êr, s. [from linger.] One who lingers; an idler.
- LINGERING**, lîng'gâr-lîng, s. [from linger.] Tardiness. *Milton*.
- LINGERINGLY**, lîng'gâr-lîng-lê, a. [from lingering.] With delay; tediously. *Hale*.
- LINGEY**, lîng'gêt, s. [lingot, Fr.] A small mass of metal. *Camden*.
- LINGO**, lîng'gô, s. [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. *Congreve*.
- LINGUACIOUS**, lîng-wâ'shûs, a. [linguax, Latin.] Full of tongue; talkative.
- LINGUA DENTAL**, lîng-gwâ-dên'tâl, a. [lingua and dens, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder*.
- LINGUIST**, lîng'gwîst, s. [from lingua, Latin.] A man skilful in language. *Milton*.
- LINGWORT**, lîng'wûrt, s. An herb.
- LINIMENT**, lîn'ê-nênt, s. [liniment, French; linimentum, Latin.] Ointment; balsam. *Ray*.
- LINING**, lîn'îng, s. [from line.]—1. The inner covering of any thing.—2. That which is within. *Shakspeare*.
- LINK**, lîngk, s. [gelencke, German.]—1. A single ring of a chain. *Prior*.—2. Any thing doubled and elosed together.—3. A chain; any thing conn. cting. *Shaks*.—4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Hale*.—5. A torch made of pitch and hards. *Hovel*.
- To LINK**, lîngk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.—2. To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shaks*.—3. To join.—4. To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker*.—5. To connect. *Tillotson*.—6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences. *Hooker*.
- LINKBOY**, lîngk'bôê, s. [link and boy.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light. *More*.
- LINNET**, lîn'nît, s. [linot, French.] A small singing bird. *Pope*.
- LINSEED**, lîn-sêed, s. [semen lini, Lat.] The seed of flax. *Mortimer*.
- LINSEYWOOLSEY**, lîn'sê-wûl'sê, a. [linen and wool.] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean. *Pope*.
- LINSTOCK**, lîn'stôk, s. [lente, Teutonic.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden*.
- LINT**, lînt, s. [linteum, Lat.]—1. The soft substance commonly called flax.—2. Linen scrap-d into soft woolly substance to lay on sores. *Wiseman*.
- LINTEL**, lîn'têl, s. [linéal, French.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the doorposts over head. *Pope*.
- LION**, lî'ân, s. [lion, French.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.
- LIONESSE**, lî'ân-nês, s. [femine of lion.] A she lion.
- LIONLEAF**, lî'ân-lêfe, s. [leontopetalon, Latin.] A plant.
- LION-METTLED**, lî'ân-mêt-tîd, a. [lion and mettled.] Fierce as a lion. *Shaks*.
- LION'S-MOUTH**, lî'ân-mûth, s. }
LION'S-PAW, lî'ân-pâw, s. }
LION'S-TAIL, lî'ân-tâle, s. }
LION'S-TOOTH, lî'ân-tôth, s. }
 [from lion.] The name of an herb.
- LIP**, lîp, s. [lippe, Saxon.]—1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys*.—2. The edge of any thing. *Burnet*.—3. To make a lip; to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt. *Shaks*.
- To LIP**, lîp, v. a. [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolète. *Shakspeare*.
- LIPLABOUR**, lîp'lâ-bûr, s. [lip and labour.] Ae-

—nó, nóve, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, búll;—óll;—póóll;—lúin, T'f'ia.

tion of the lips without concurrence of the mind.
Taylor.
LIPOTHYMOUS, lí-póth'è-mús, a. [λίπω and θυμός.] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*
LIPOTHYMY, lí-póth'è-mé, s. [λίπω and θυμός.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*
LIPPED, líp't, a. [from lip.] Having lips.
LIPPITUDE, líp'pé-túde, s. [lippitudo, Fr. lippitudo, Lat.] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon.*
LIPWISDOM, líp'wíz-dóm, s. [lip and wisdom.] Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*
LIQUABLE, lík'kwá-bl, a. [from liquo, Lat.] Such as may be melted.
LIQUAFION, lí-kwá'shún, s. [from liquo, Latin.]—1. The art of melting;—2. Capacity to be melted. To LIQUATE, lík'kwáte, v. n. [liquo, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*
LIQUEFACTION, lík'kwé-fák'shún, s. [liquefactio, Latin.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.
LIQUEFIABLE, lík'kwé-fí-á-bl, a. [from liquefy.] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*
To LIQUEFY, lík'kwé-fí, v. a. [liquefier, Fr.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*
To LIQUEFY, lík'kwé-fí, v. n. To grow liquid. *Addison.*
LIQUESCENCY, lík'kwé'sé-ns-é, s. [liquecentia, Lat.] Aptness to melt.
LIQUESCENT, lík'kwé'sé-nt, s. [liqueescens, Lat.] Melting.
LIQUID, lík'kwí-d, a. [liquide, French.]—1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Dan.*—2. Soft; clear. *Crashaw.*—3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.*—4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law. *Auliffe.*
LIQUID, lík'kwí-d, s. Liquid substance; liquor. To LIQUIDATE, lík'kwé-dáte, v. a. [from liquid.] To clear away; to lessen debts.
LIQUIDITY, lík'kwí-d'é-té, s. [from liquid.] Subtlety; thinness. Not used. *Glanville.*
LIQUIDNESS, lík'kwí-d-nés, s. [from liquid.] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*
LIQUOR, lík'kúr, s. [liquor, Latin.]—1. Any thing liquid. *South.*—2. Strong drink. In familiar language.
To LIQUOR, lík'kúr, v. n. [from the noun.] To french or moisten. *Bacon.*
LIRICONFANCY, lí-ré-kón-fán'sé, s. A flower.
LISSE, líss, s. A cavity; a hollow. *Hole.*
To LISP, lísp, v. n. [lisp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulsus of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleveland.*
LISP, lísp, s. [from the verb.] The act of lisping. *Pater.*
LISPER, lísp'ár, s. [from lisp.] One who lisps.
LIST, líst, s. [liste, French.]—1. A roll; a catalogue. *Priest.*—2. [lice, French.] Enclosed grounds on which tilts are run, and combats fought.—3. Desire; willingness; choice. *Dryden.*—4. A strip of cloth. *Boyle.*—5. A border. *Hunter.*
To LIST, líst, v. n. [lýst, Saxon.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed. *W. G. J. G.*
To LIST, líst, v. a. [from list, a roll.]—1. To enlist; to enroll or register. *South.*—2. To retain and enroll soldiers. *Temple.*—3. To enclose for combats. *Dryden.*—4. To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particularised shew. *Watson.*—5. To hearken to; to listen to; to attend.
LISTED, líst'éd, a. Striped; particoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*
To LISTEN, lí'stén, v. a. To hear; to attend.
To LISTEN, lí'stén, v. n. To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*
LISTENER, lí'stén-ár, s. [from listen.] One that hearkens; a hearer. *Swift.*
LISTLESS, líst'léss, a. [from list.]—1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Mill-ton.*—2. Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*
LISTLESSLY, líst'léss-lé, ad. [from listless.] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*
LISTLESSNESS, líst'léss-nés, s. [from listless.] Inattention; want of desire. *Taylor.*
LIT, lít, the preterite of light. *Addison.*

LITANY, lí'tán-é, s. [λαῖναι.] A form of supplicatory pray'r. *Hunter. Taylor.*
LITERAL, lí'tér-ál, a. [literal, French.]—1. According to the primitive meaning; not figurative. *Hannond.*—2. Following the letter, or exact words.—3. Consisting of letters.
LITERAL, lí'tér-ál, s. Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*
LITERALLY, lí'tér-ál-lé, ad. [from literal.]—1. According to the primitive import of words. *Swift.*—2. With close adherence to words. *Dryden.*
LITERALITY, lí'tér-rá-l'é-té, s. [from literal.] Original meaning. *Brown.*
LITERARY, lí'tér-á-ré, a. [literarius, Latin.] Respecting letters; regarding learning.
LITERATE, lí'tér-áte, a. [literatus, Lat.] Learned. *Shakespeare.*
LITERATI, lí'tér-rá'tí, s. [Italian.] The learned Spectator.
LITERATURE, lí'tér-á-túre, s. [literatura, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon. Addison.*
LITHARGE, lí'thárj, s. [lithargyrum, Latin.] Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, *litharge of gold*, and *litharge of silver*. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*
LITHE, lí'thé, a. [lithe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible. *Milton.*
LITHENESS, lí'thénés, s. [from lithe.] Limbness; flexibility.
LITHER, lí'thár, a. [from lithe.] Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare.*
LITHOGRAPHY, lí'thóg'ráf-é, s. The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
LITHOMANCY, lí'thó-mán-sé, s. [λίθος and μαντεία.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*
LITHOTRIPPER, lí'thó-tríp'ér, a. [λίθος and τριπέρα.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
LITHOTOMIST, lí'thó'tó-míst, s. [λίθος and τομή.] A chirurgion who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
LITHOTOMY, lí'thó'tó-mé, s. [λίθος and τομή.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
LITIGANT, lí'té-gánt, s. [litigans, Lat.] One engaged in a suit at law. *L'Estrange.*
LITIGANT, lí'té-gánt, a. Engaged in a judicial contest. *Ayliffe.*
To LITIGATE, lí'té-gáte, v. n. [litigo Lat.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.
To LITIGATE, lí'té-gáte, v. n. To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*
LITIGATION, lí'té-gá'shún, s. [litigatio, Latin.] Judicial contest, suit at law. *Clarendon.*
LITIGIOUS, lí'té-gí-ús, a. [liticivus, French.]—1. Inclined to lawsuits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Donne.*—2. Disputable; controvertible. *Dryden.*
LITIGIOUSLY, lí'té-gí-ús-lé, ad. [from litigious.] Wranglingly.
LITIGIOUSNESS, lí'té-gí-ús-nés, s. [from litigious.] A wrangling disposition.
LITIGER, lí'té-gér, s. [litigere, French.]—1. A kind of vehicular suit bed. *Dryden.*—2. The straw laid under animals. *Evelyn.*—3. A brood of young.—4. Any number of things thrown stuttishly about. *Swift.*—5. A hith of animals. *Dryden.*
To LITIGER, lí'té-gér, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To bring forth; used of beasts.—2. To cover with things negligently.—3. To cover with straw. *Dryden.*
LITTLE, lí'tl, a. compless, superlat. least; [lýtel, Saxon.]—1. Small in quantity. *Joshua.*—2. Not great; diminutive; of small bulk. *Lorke.*—3. Of small dignity, power, or importance. *Samuel.*—4. Not much; not many.—5. Some; not none. *Lorke.*
LITTLE, lí'tl, s.—1. A small space. *Dryden.*—2.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mlt;—pine, pln;—

A small part; a small proportion.—3. A slight unfair. *Prior*.—4. Not much. *Chevre*.

LITTLE, lî'tl, ad.—1. In a small degree. *Watts*.—2. In a small quantity.—3. In some degree, but not great. *Arbutnot*.—4. Not much. *Swift*.

LITTLENESS, lî'tl-nês, s. [from little.]—1. Smallness of bulk. *Burnet*.—2. Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addison*.—3. Want of dignity. *Collier*.

LITTORAL, lî'tô-râl, a. [littoris, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, lî'târ-jê, s. [liturgie, French.] Form of prayers; formula of public devotion. *Hooker*. *Taylor*.

To **LIVE**, lîv, v. n. [lývan, lývan, Saxon.]—1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead. *Dryden*.—2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery. *Hammond*.—3. To continue in life. *Shaks*.—4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness. *Dryden*.—5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. *Thessalonians*.—6. To remain undestroyed. *Burnet*.—7. To continue; not to be lost. *Pope*.—8. To converse; to inhabit. *Shaks*.—9. To feed. *Arbutnot*.—10. To maintain one's self. *Temple*.—11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation. *Dryden*.—12. To be unextinguished. *Dryden*.

LIVE, lîve, a. [from alive.]—1. Quick; not dead. *Ex*.—2. Active; not extinguished. *Boyle*.

LIVELESS, lîv-lês, a. [from live.] Wanting life; rather *lifeless*. *Shaks*.

LIVELIHOOD, lîve'lê-hôd, s. Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Clarendon*.

LIVELINESS, lîve'lê-nês, s. [from lively.]—1. Appearance of life. *Dryden*.—2. Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke*.

LIVELODE, lîve'lôde, s. Maintenance; support; livelihood. *Spenser*.

LIVELONG, lîv'lông, a. [live and long.]—1. Tedious; long in passing. *Shaks*.—2. Lasting; durable. *Milton*.

LIVELY, lîve'lê, a. [live and like.]—1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton*.—2. Gay; airy. *Pope*.—3. Representing life. *Dryden*.—4. Strong; energetic. *Newton*.

LIVELYLY, lîve'lê-lê, } ad.
LIVELY, lîve'lê, }

—1. Briskly; vigorously. *Hayward*.—2. With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden*.

LIVELY, lîv'vâr, s. [from live.]—1. One who lives. *Prior*.—2. One who lives in any particular manner. *Atterbury*.—3. One of the entrails. *Shaks*.

LIVERCOLOUR, lîv'vâr-kûl-lâr, a. [liver and colour.] Dark red. *Woodward*.

LIVERGROWN, lîv'vâr-grône, a. [liver and grown.] Having a great liver. *Grant*.

LIVERWORT, lîv'vâr-wôr't, s. [liver and wort.] A plant.

LIVERY, lîv'vâr-ê, s. [from liver, French.]—1. The act of giving or taking possession.—2. Release from wardship. *King Charles*.—3. The writ by which possession is obtained.—4. The state of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenser*.—5. The clothes given to servants. *Pope*.—6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney*.

LIVERYMAN, lîv'vâr-ê-mân, s. [livery and man.]—1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind. *Arbutnot*.—2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES, lîv, s. [the plural of life.] *Donne*.

LIVID, lîv'îd, a. [lividus, Latin.] Discoloured, as with a blow. *Bacon*.

LIVIDITY, lîv'îd-ê-tê, s. [lividité, French.] Discoloration, as by a blow. *Arbutnot*.

LIVING, lîv'vîng, s. [from live.]—1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney*.—2. Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange*.—3. Livelihood. *Hubberd's Tale*.—4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser*.

LIVINGLY, lîv'vîng-lê, ad. [from living.] In the living state. *Bacon*.

LIVRE, lî'vâr, s. [French.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten pence.

LIXIVIAL, lîk-sîv'ê-âl, a. [from lixivium, Latin.]—1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.—2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle*.

LIXIVIATE, lîk-sîv'ê-âte, a. [from lixivium, Lat.] Making a lixivium. *Bacon*.

LIXIVIUM, lîk-sîv'ê-ûm, s. [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt of whatever kind.

LIZARD, lîz'zârd, s. [lizard, Fr.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDITAL, lîz'zârd-ê-tâl, s. A plant.

LIZARDSTONE, lîz'zârd-stône, s. [lizard and stone.] A kind of stone.

LL.D., êl-êl-dê, s. [legum ductor.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO, lô, interject. [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. *Dryden*.

LOACH, lôsh, s. [loche, French.] A fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift rivis upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams; he grows not to be above a finger long; he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton*.

LOAD, lôde, s. [hláde, Saxon.]—1. A burthen; a freight; lading. *Dryden*.—2. Any thing that depresses. *Ray*.—3. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Estrange*.

To **LOAD**, lôde, v. a. [hládan, Saxon.]—1. To burden; to freight. *Shaks*.—2. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke*.—3. To charge a gun. *Wienan*.—4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison*.

LOAD, lôde, s. The leading vein in a mine. *Carew*.

LOADER, lôde-âr, s. [from load.] He who leads.

LOADSMAN, lôdz'mân, s. [lode and man.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lôd'stâr, s. [from ladan, to lead.] The polestar; the cygnour; the leading or guiding star. *Spenser*.

LOADSTONE, lôde'stône, s. The leading stone; the magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill*.

LOAF, lôfe, s. [from hla], Saxon.]—1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Hayward*.—2. Any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lôme, s. [lîm, laam, Saxon.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl. *Shaks*.

To **LOAM**, lôme, v. a. [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY lô'mê, a. [from loam.] Marly. *Bacon*.

LOAN, lône, s. [lînen, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon*.

LOATH, lô'th, a. [lâ'th, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready. *Sidney*. *Southern*.

To **LOATHE**, lô'the, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sidney*.—2. To consider with the disgust of satiety. *Cowley*.—3. To see food with dislike. *Quincy*.

To **LOATHE**, lô'the, v. n. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. *Spenser*.

LOATHY, lô'th'âr, s. [from loathe.] One that loathes.

LOATHFUL, lô'th'ûl, a. [loath and full.]—1. Abhorring; hating. *Hubberd's Tale*.—2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser*.

LOATHINGLY, lô'th'îng-lê, ad. [from loathe.] In a fastidious manner.

LOATHY, lô'th'ê, a. [from loathe.] Hatful; abhorred. *Shaks*.

LOATHLY, lô'th'ê, ad. [from loath.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne*.

LOATHNESS, lô'th'nês, s. [from loath.] Unwillingness. *Bacon*.

LOATHSOME, lô'th'sûm, a. [from loath.]—1. Abhorred; detestable. *South*.—2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shaks*.

LOATHSOMENESS, lô'th'sûm-nês, s. [from loathsome.] Quality of raising hate. *Addison*.

LOAVES, lôvz, plural of loaf. *Bacon*.

LOB, lôb, s.—1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shaks*.—2. Lob's pound; a prison. *Hudibras*.—3. A big worm. *Walton*.

-nó, móve, nór, uó; -tábe, táh, báll; -óll; -póúnd; -éin, Tílis.

To LOB, lób, v. a. To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shaks.*

LOBBY, lób'hé, s. [laube, Ger.] An opening before a room. *Watson.*

LOBE, lób, s. [lobe, French; λοβος.] A division; a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

LOBSTER, lób'stúr, s. [lobster, Saxon.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

LOCAL, ló'kál, a. [locus, Latin.]—1. Having the properties of place. *Prior.*—2. Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.*—3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCALITY, ló-kál'é-té, s. [from local.] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance. *Glanville.*

LOCALLY, ló'kál-é, ad. [from local.] With respect to place. *Glanville.*

LOCATION, ló-kál'shún, s. [locatio, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing.

LOCH, ló'shi, s. A lake. Scottish. *Cheyne.*

LOCK, lók, s. [loc, Saxon.]—1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests. *Spenser.*—2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck. *Greiv.*—3. A hug; a grapple. *Milton.*—4. Any enclosure. *Dryden.*—5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Spenser.*—6. A tuft. *Addison.*—7. A sluice, or flood-gate on a river, or canal. *Blackstone.*

To LOCK, lók, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shut or fasten with locks. *Dryden.*—2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.—3. To close fast. *Gay.*

To LOCK, lók, v. n.—1. To become fast by a lock. *Spenser.*—2. To unite by mutual insertion. *Boyle.*

LOCKER, lók'kúr, s. [from lock.] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer. *Crusoe.*

LOCKET, lók'kít, s. [loquet, French.] A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*

LOCKRAM, lók'krám, s. A sort of coarse linen. *Shakspeare.*

LOCKRON, lók'rón, s. A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMOTION, ló-kó-mó'shún, s. [locus and motus, Lat.] Power of changing place. *Brown.*

LOCOMOTIVE, ló-kó-mó'tív, s. [locus and mover, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*

LOCOMOTIVITY, ló-kó-mó'tív-é-té, s. [from locomotive.] Power of changing place. *Bryant.*

LO'CUST, lók'kúst, s. [locusta, Latin.] A devouring insect. *Arbutnot.*

LO'CUST-TREE, lók'kúst-tré, s. A tree. *Miller.*

LODESTAR, ló'dé'stár. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE, ló'dé'stón. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE, lódje, v. n. [logian, Saxon.]—1. To place in a temporary habitation.—2. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.*—3. To place; to plant. *Osway.*—4. To fix; to settle. *Shaks.*—5. To place in the memory. *Bacon.*—6. To harbour or cover. *Addison.*—7. To afford place to. *Cheyne.*—8. To lay flat. *Shaks.*

To LODGE, lódje, v. n.—1. To reside; to keep residence. *Milton.*—2. To take a temporary habitation.—3. To take up residence at night. *Taylor.*—4. To lie flat. *Mortimer.*

LODGE, lódje, s. [logis, French.]—1. A small house in a park or forest. *Milton.*—2. Any small house; as, the porter's lodge.

LOD'GEMENT, lódjé'mént, s. [from lodge; lodgement, French.]—1. Accommodation, or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.*—2. Possession of the enemy's work. *Addison.*

LOD'GER, lódjé'úr, s. [from lodge.]—1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Answorth.*—2. One that resides in any place. *Pope.*

LOD'GING, lódjé'ing, s. [from lodge.]—1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. *Bacon.*—2. Place of residence. *Spenser.*—3. Harbour; covert. *Sidney.*—4. Convenience to sleep. *Ray.*

LOFT, lóft, s. [loft, Welsh.]—1. A floor. *Bacon.*—2. The highest floor. *Spenser.*—3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LOFTILY, lóft'é-lé, ad. [from lofty.]—1. On high; in an elevated place.—2. Proudly; haughtily. *Psalms.* 3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. *Spenser.*

LOFTINESS, lóft'é-nés, s. [from lofty.]—1. Height; local elevation.—2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryden.*—3. Pride; haughtiness. *Collier.*

LOFTY, lóft'é, a. [from loft, or lit.]—1. High; hovering; elevated in place.—2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment. *Milton.*—3. Proud; haughty. *Dryden.*

LOG, lóg, s.—1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood. *Bacon.*—2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. *Cabinet.*—3. A machine by which a ship's progress is computed. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

LOGARITHMS, lóg'á-rít'hímz, s. [λογος and αριθμος.] The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*

LOGGATS, lóg'gáts, s. A play or game. *Shaks.*

LOGGERHEAD, lóg'gár'héd, s. [logge, Dutch, stupid, and head.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thick-skull. *L'Estrange.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS, } lóg'gár'hédz.
To go to LOGGERHEADS, }

To sulk; to fight without weapons. *L'Estr.*

LOGGERHEADED, lóg'gár'héd-éd, a. [from loggerhead.] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shaks.*

LOG'ICK, lóg'jék, s. [logica, Latin.] Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

LOGICAL, lód'jék-ál, a. [from logick.]—1. Pertaining to logick. *Hooker.*—2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick. *Addison.*

LOGICALLY, lód'jék-ál, ad. [from logical.] According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*

LOGICIAN, ló-jék'shán, s. [logicien, French.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick. *Pope.* *Swift.*

LOGMAN, lóg'mán, s. [log and man.] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shaks.*

LOGOMACHY, lóg'óm'ák-é, s. [λογμαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Havel.*

LOGWOOD, lóg'wúd, s. *Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in large logs. It is heavy, hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill.*

LO'HOCK, ló'hók, s. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*

LOIN, lóin, s. [llywn, Welsh.]—1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.—2. *Loin;* the reins. *Milton.*

To LOITER, ló'té'úr, v. n. [loteren, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly. *Locke.*

LOITERER, ló'té'úr-úr, s. [from loiter.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Osway.*

To LOLLI, lól, v. n.—1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden.*—2. To hang out. Used of the tongue.

To LOLLI, lól, v. a. To put out. *Dryden.*

LOLLARD, lól'lárd, s. [from Lollhard a German.] A name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England. *Hume.*

LOLLARDY, lól'lárd-é, s. The doctrine of Lollards. *Blackstone.*

LOMP, lómp, s. A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, lón, a. [contracte from alone.]—1. Solitary. *Savage.*—2. Single; without company. *Pope.*

LONELINESS, lón'é-lé-nés, s. [from lonely.] Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*

LONE'LY, lón'é-lé, a. [from lone.] Solitary; addicted to solitude. *Shaks.*

LONENESS, lón'nés, s. [from lone.] Solitude; dislike of company. *Donne.*

LONESOME, lón'esóm, a. [from lone.] Solitary; dismal. *Blackmore.*

LONG, lóng, s. [longus, Latin.]—1. Not short. *Luke.*—2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

Of any certain measure in length; as, an *inch long*, a *mile long*.—4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.—5. Dilatory. *Ecclesi.*—6. Longing, desirous. *Sidney*.—7. Relating to a great distance. *Deuter.*—8. Protracted; as, a *long note*.
LONG, lông, ad.—1. To a great length. *Prior.*—2. Not for a short time. *Fairfax.*—3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time. *Locke.*—4. Not soon. *Acts.*—5. At a point of duration far distant; as, long *incc.* *Tillotson.*—6. [Far along; au long, Fr.] All along; throughout. *Shaks.*
LONG, lông, ad. B. By the fault. *Shaks.*
 To **LONG**, lông, v. n. To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness contended. *Fairfax.*
LONGANIMITY, lông-gâ-nî-mî-tê, s. [longanimitas, Latin.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Harvel.*
LONGBOAT, lông-bôit, s. The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Watton.*
LONGEVITY, lông-jê-vî-tê, s. [longævus, Latin.] Length of life. *Arbutnot.*
LONGIMANOUS, lông-im'mâ-nûs, s. [longimanus, Lat.] Long-hand. *Brown.*
LONGIMÉTRY, lông-jî-mê-trê, s. [longus and *metrô*; longemetric, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne.*
LONGING, lông-ing, s. [from long.] Earnest desire.
LONGINGLY, lông-ing-lê, ad. [from longing.] With incessant wishes. *Dryden.*
LONGITUDE, lông-jê-tûdê, s. [longitudo, French; longitude, Lat.]—1. Length; the greatest dimension. *Watton.*—2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. *Abbot.*—3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Arbutnot.*—4. The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown.*
LONGITUDINAL, lông-jê-tû-dê-nâ-l, ad. [longitudinal, French.] Measured by the length; running in the same direction. *Cheyne.*
LONGLY, lông-lê, ad. [from long.] Longingly; with gr at liking. *Shaks.*
LONG-PATED, lông-pâ-tê-d, a. Having a long head; more than commonly discerning. *Johnson.*
LONGSOME, lông-sôm, ad. [from long.] Tedious; wearisome; by its length. *Bacon.*
LONGSUFFERING, lông-sû-fê-ring, a. [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily provoked.
LONGSUFFERING, lông-sû-fê-ring, s. Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*
LONGTAIL, lông-tâil, s. long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a cutting term. *Sinks.*
LONG-TONGUED, lông-tûng-ê-d, a. [long and tongue.] Loquacious. *Titus Anthonicus.*
LONGWAYS, lông-wâzê, ad. In the longitudinal direction. *Addison.*
LONGWINDED, lông-wînd-ê-d, a. [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*
LONGWISE, lông-wîzê, ad. [long and wise.] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*
LOO, lô, s. A game at cards. *Pope.*
LOOBLY, lôô-lê-lê, n. [looby and like.] Awkward; clumsy. *L'Estrange.*
LOOBY, lôô-lê, s. A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*
LOOF, lôô, s. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle. *Sea Dictionary.*
 To **LOOF**, lôô, v. a. To bring the ship close to a winl.
LOOFKD, lôô-d, a. [from loof.] Gone to a distance. *Shaks.*
 To **LOOK**, lôô, v. n. [looc, Saxon.]—1. To direct the eye to or from any object.—2. To have power of seeing. *Dryden.*—3. To direct the intellectual eye. *Stillingfleet.*—4. To expect. *Clarendon.*—5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.*—6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.*—7. To have any particular appearance; as, it looks fair. *Spratt.*—8. To seem. *Burnet.*—9. To have an air, mien, or manner. *Shaks.*—10. To form the air in any particular manner. *Milton.*—11. To **LOOK about one**. To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*—12. To

LOOK after. To attend; to take care of. *Locke.*—13. To **LOOK for**. To expect. *Sidney.*—14. To **LOOK into**. To examine; to sit; to inspect closely. *Atterbury.*—15. To **LOOK on**. To respect; to regard; to este m. *Dryden.*—16. To **LOOK on**. To consider. *South.*—17. To **LOOK on**. To be a mere idle spectator. *Bacon.*—18. To **LOOK over**. To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*—19. To **LOOK out**. To search; to seek.—20. To **LOOK out**. To be on the watch.—21. To **LOOK to**. To watch; to take care of. *Shaks.*—22. To **LOOK to**. To behold.
 To **LOOK**, lôô, v. a.—1. To seek; to search for. *Spenser.*—2. To turn the eye upon. *Kings.*—3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*—4. To **LOOK out**. To discover by searching.
LOOK, lôô, interj. See! lo! behold! observe. *Bacon.*
LOOK, lôô, s.—1. Air of the face; mien; east of the countenance. *Dryden, jun.*—2. The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.*
LOOKER, lôô-kr, s. [from] look.]—1. One that looks.—2. **LOOKER on**. Spectator, not agent.
LOOKING-GLASS, lôô-îng-g-lâs, s. [look and glass.] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected. *South.*
LOOM, lôôm, s. [looc, a tool or instrument. *Ju-nius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison.*
 To **LOOM**, lôôm, v. n. [loocan, Saxon.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*
LOON, lôôn, s. A bird. A loon is as big as a goose; dark, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Greco.*
LOON, lôôn, s. A sorry fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*
LOOP, lôôp, s. [from loopen, Dutch.] A double thread which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.*
LOOPEL, lôôpt, s. [from loop.] Full of holes.
LOOPHOLE, lôôp-hôlê, s. [loop and hole.]—1. An aperture; hole given to a passage. *Milton.*—2. A secret evasion. *Dryden.*
LOOPHOLE, lôôp-hôlê, a. [from loop-hole.] Full of) chess full of openings. *Hudibras.*
LOORD, lôôrd, s. [loerd, Dutch.] A drone.
 To **LOOSE**, lôôse, v. a. [lofan, Saxon.]—1. To unbind; to unie any thing fastened.—2. To relax. *Daniel.*—3. To unbind any one bound. *Abbot.*—4. To free from imprisonment. *Isaiah.*—5. To free from any obligation. *1 Cor.*—6. To free from any thing that shackl s the mind. *Dryden.*—7. To free from any thing painful.—8. To disengage. *Dryden.*
 To **LOOSE**, lôôse, v. n. To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor. *Acts.*
LOOSE, lôôse, a. [from the verb.]—1. Unbound; untied. *Shaks.*—2. Not fast; not fixed. *Bretley.*—3. Not tight; as, a loose *roic.*—4. Not crowded; not close. *Milt n.*—5. Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser.*—6. Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton.*—7. Vague; indeterminate. *Arbutnot.*—8. Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker.*—9. Unconnected; rambling. *Watts.*—10. Lax of body; not costive. *Locke.*—11. Free; not enslaved. *Atterbury.*—12. Disengaged from obligation. *Addison.*—13. Free from confinement. *Prior.*—14. Remiss; not attentive.—15. To break **LOOSE**. To gain liberty.—16. To let **LOOSE**. To set at liberty; to set at large. *Taylor.*
LOOSE, lôôse, s. [from the verb.]—1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.—2. Dismission from any restraining force.
LOOSELY, lôôse-lê, ad. [from loose.]—1. Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.*—2. Without bandage. *Spenser.*—3. Without union or connexion. *Norris.*—4. Irregularly. *Camden.*—5. Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.*—6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.—7. Indeterminately.—8. Unchastly. *Pope.*
 To **LOOSEN**, lôô-sen, v. a. [from loose.] To part.
 To **LOOSEN**, lôô-sen, v. n. [from loose.]—1. To relax any thing tied.—2. To make less coherent. *Bacon.*—3. To separate a company. *Dryden.*—4. To free from restraint. *Dryden.*—5. To make not costive. *Bacon.*

-nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tōbe, tōb. tōll;—dōll;—pōdand,—thin, Tittis.

LO'OSENESS, lō'ose'nēs, s. [from loose.]—1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon*.—2. Latitude; equanimity. *Arterbury*.—3. Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward*.—4. Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser*.—5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly. *Arbutnot*.

LO'OSESTRIFE, lō'ose'strife, s. [Hysimachia, Lat.] An herb. *Miller*.

To LO'OP, lōp, v. a.—1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shaks*.—2. To cut anything. *Hewel*.

LO'OP, lōp, s. [from the verb.]—That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer*.—2. [Loppa, Swedish.] A flea.

LO'OP, lōpe, pret. of leap. Obsolete. *Spenser*.

LO'PPER, lō'p'p'r, s. [from lop.] One that cuts trees.

LOQUA'CIOUS, lō-kwā'shūs, a. [loquax, Latin].—1. Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton*.—2. Speaking. *Phillips*.—3. Blabbing; not secret.

LOQUA'CITY, lō-kwā'shē-lē, s. [loquacitas, Lat.] Too much talk. *Ray*.

LORD, lōrd, s. [hlaford, Saxon].—1. Monarch; ruler; governor. *Milton*.—2. Master, supreme person. *Shaks*.—3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Hayward*.—4. A husband. *Pope*.—5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser*.—6. A nobleman. *Shaks*.—7. A general name for a peer of England. *King Charles*.—8. A baron.—9. An honorary title applied to officers; as, lord chief justice, lord mayor.

To LORD, lōrd, v. n. To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser*. *Phillips*.

LORD'ING, lōrd'ing, s. [from lord.] Lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shaks*.

LORD'LING, lōrd'ling, s. A diminutive lord. *Swift*.

LORD'LINESS, lōrd'lē-nēs, s. [from lordly.]—1. Dignity; high station. *Shaks*.—2. Pride, haughtiness.

LORD'LY, lōrd'lē, a. [from lord.]—1. Befitting a lord. *South*.—2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

LORD'LY, lōrd'lē, ad. Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden*.

LORD'SHIP, lōrd'shīp, s. [from lord.]—1. Dominion; power. *Sidney*. *Watson*.—2. Signiory; domain. *Dryden*.—3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben Jonson*.—4. Titular compilation of judges, and some other persons in authority.

LORE, lōre, s. [from læran, Saxon, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Milton*. *Pope*.

LORE, lōre, [lozan, Saxon.] Lost; destroyed.

LOR'EL, lō'rēl, s. [roni lozan, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel. *Spenser*.

To LOR'ICATE, lō'rē-l'āte, v. a. To plate over.

LOR'ICATION, lō'rē-kā'shūn, s. [lorication, Lat.] A surface like mail. *Evelyn*.

LOR'INER, lō'rē-mār, }
LOR'INER, lō'rē-nār, }
[loriner, French.] Bridle-cutler.

LOR'RIOT, lō'rē-ōt, s. A kind of bird.

LOR'RING, lō'r'ing, s. [from lore.] Instructive discourse. *Sj*.

LORN, lōrn, pret. pass. [of lornan, Saxon.] Forsaken; lost. *Spenser*.

To LOSE, lōze, v. a. [lozan, Saxon].—1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win. *Dryden*.—2. To be deprived of. *Knolles*.—3. To suffer diminution of. *Matthew*.—4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.—5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or had again. *Swift*.—6. To bewilder. *King Charles*.—7. To deprive of. *Temple*.—8. To kill; to destroy.—9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually. *Pope*.—10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover. *Clarendon*.—11. To ruin.

To LOSE, lōze, v. n.—1. Not to win. *Shaks*.—2. To decline; to fail. *Milton*.

LO'SEABLE, lōz'ā-bl, a. [from lose.] Subject to privation. *Boyle*.

LO'SEL, lō'sh, s. [from lozan, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. *Spenser*.

LO'SER, lōz'ār, s. [from lose.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that loses any thing; the contrary to winner or gainer. *Taylor*.

LOSS, lōs, s. [from lose.]—1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain. *Hooker*.—2. Miss. *Shaks*.—3. Deprivation.—4. Destruction. *Dryden*.—5. Fault; puzzle. *South*.—6. Useless application. *Addison*.

LOST, lōst, participial a. [from los.] No longer perceptible. *Pope*.

LOT, lōt, s. [lōt, Saxon].—1. Fortune; state assigned.—2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Dryden*.—3. A lucky or wished chance. *Shaks*.—4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.—5. Proportion of taxes; as, to pay scot and lot.

LOVE tree, or nutle tree, lōve'trēē, s. A tree.

LO'TION, lō'shūn, s. [lotio, Latin; lotion, French.] A lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash. *Quincy*.

LO'TTERY, lō'tūr-ē, s. [loterie, Fr. from lot.] A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *South*.

LO'VAGE, lōv'idge, s. [levisticum, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD, lōūd, a.—1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.—2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs*.

LO'UDLY, lōūd'lē, ad. [from loud.]—1. Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham*.—2. Clamorously. *Swift*.

LO'UDNESS, lōūd'nēs, s.—1. Noise; force of sound.—2. Turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour. *South*.

To LOVE, lōv, v. a. [lufan, Saxon].—1. To regard with passionate affection. *Cowley*.—2. To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley*.—3. To regard with parental tenderness. *John*.—4. To be pleased with. *Bacon*.—5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. *Deuteronomy*.

LOVE, lōv, s. [from the verb.]—1. The passion between the sexes. *Pope*.—2. Kindness; good will; friendship. *Cowley*.—3. Courtship. *Bacon*.—4. Tenderness; parental care. *Tillotson*.—5. Liking; inclination to. *Froton*.—6. Object beloved. *Shaks*.—7. Lewdness. *Shaks*.—8. Unreasonable liking. *Taylor*.—9. Fondness; conceit. *Shaks*.—10. Principle of union. *South*.—11. Picturesque representation of love. *Dryden*.—12. A word of endeavour. *Dryden*.—13. Due reverence to God. *Hammoude*.—14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Boyle*.

LOVEAPPLE, lōv'ā-pl, s. A plant.

LOVE-BRO'KER, lōv-brō'kār, s. A go-between in matters of love. *Shaks*.

LOVE-DART'ING, lōv-dār'ing, s. Darting love. *Milton*.

LOVEJUICE, lōv'jūse, s. Juice to create love. *Shaks*.

LOVEKNOT, lōv'nōt, s. [love and knot.] A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELABOURED, lōv'lā-būrd, u. Labour'd through love. *Milton*.

LOVELETTER, lōv'lēt-tār, s. [love and letter.] Letter of courtship. *Addison*.

LOVELILY, lōv'lē'lē, ad. [from lovely.] Amiablely.

LO'VELINESS, lōv'lē-nēs, s. [from lovely.] Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Addison*.

LO'VELORN, lōv'lōrn, a. [love and lorn.] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton*.

LOVELY, lōv'lē, a. [from love.] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotson*.

LO'VEMONGER, lōv'nōng-gār, s. [love and monger.] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shaks*.

LO'VEPINED, lōv'plūd, a. Wasted by love. *Spenser*.

LO'VEYER, lōv'ār, s. [from love.]—1. One who is in love. *Dryden*.—2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shakspeare*.—3. One who likes any thing. *Burner*.

LO'VEVER, lōv'ār, s. [from l'ouvert, Fr.] An opening for the smoke.

LO'VESECRET, lōv'sē-kret, s. [love and settret.] Secret between lovers. *Dryden*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plin;—

LO'VESHAF, lôv'shâf, s. Cupid's arrow. *Shaks*
 LO'VESICK, lôv'sîk, a. [love and sick.] Disordered
 with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Gran-
 ville*.
 LO'VESOME, lôv'sôm, a. [from love.] Lovely. A
 word not used. *Dryden*.
 LO'VE-SONG, lôv'ông, s. [love and song.] Song
 expressing love. *Shaks*.
 LO'VE-SUIT, lôv'sûte, s. [love and suit.] Court-
 ship.
 LO'VE-TALE, lôv'tâl, s. [love and tale.] Narrative
 of love. *Milton*.
 LO'VETHOUGHT, lôv'thâwt, s. [love and thought.]
 Amorous fancy. *Shaks*.
 LO'VET-TOY, lôv'tôe, s. [love and toy.] Small pre-
 sents given by lovers. *Pope*.
 LO'VETRICK, lôv'trîk, s. [love and trick.] Art of
 expressing love. *Donne*.
 LOUGH, lô, s. [loch, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large
 inland standing water. *Fairfax*.
 LO'VING, lôv'ing, participial a. [from love.]—1.
 Kind; affectionate. *Hayward*.—2. Expressing
 kindness. *Eather*.
 LO'VINGKINDNESS, lôv'ing-kind-nês, s. Tender-
 ness; favour; mercy. *Rogers*.
 LO'VINGLY, lôv'ing-lê, ad. [from loving.] Affec-
 tionately; with kindness. *Taylor*.
 LO'VINGNESS, lôv'ing-nês, s. [from loving.] Kind-
 ness; affection.
 LOUIS D'OR, lô-ê-dôre, s. [French.] A golden
 coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings.
Spevator.
 To LOUNGE, lôunje, v. n. [lunderen, Dutch.] To
 idle; to live lazily.
 LO'UNGER, lôun'jâr, s. [from lounge.] An idler.
 LOURGE, lôôrje, s. [longurio, Latin.] A tall gan-
 grel. *Ainsworth*.
 LOUSE, lôûse, s. plural lice. [Jur, Saxon.] A small
 animal, of which different species live on the
 bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living
 creatures. *Bentley*.
 To LOUSE, lôûse, v. a. [from the noun.] To clean
 from lice. *Spenser*.
 LO'USEWORT, lôûse-wûrt, s. The name of a
 plant.
 LO'USILY, lôûz'ê-lê, ad. [from louse.] In a paltry,
 mean, and servy way.
 LO'USINESS, lôûz'ê-nês, s. [from lousy.] The state
 of abounding with lice.
 LO'USY, lôûz'ê, a. [from louse.]—1. Swarming with
 lice; over-run with lice. *Mortimer*.—2. Mean; low
 born; bred on a dunghill.
 LO'UT, lôût, s. [lout, old Dutch.] A mean awkward
 fellow; a "mopkin" clown. *Sidney*.
 To LO'UT, lôût, v. n. [louten, to bend, Saxon.] To
 pay obedience; to bow. *Ben Jonson*.
 LO'UTISH, lôût'ish, a. [from lout.] Clownish;
 bumpkinly. *Sidney*.
 LO'UTISHLY, lôût'ish-lê, a. [from lout.] With
 the air of a clown; with the gate of a bump-
 kin.
 LOW, lô, a.—1. Not high.—2. Not rising far upward.
Ezekiel.—3. Not elevated in situation. *Burnet*.—
 4. Descending far downward; deep.—5. Not swell-
 ing high; shallow; used of water. *L'Estrange*.—6.
 Not of high price; as, *corn is low*.—7. Not loud; not
 noisy. *Waller*.—8. In latitudes near to the line. *Ab-
 bot*.—9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other
 accumulation of particulars. *Burnet*.—10. Late in
 time; as, *the lower empire*.—11. Dejected; d. pressed.
Prior.—12. Impudent; subdued. *Craunt*.—13.
 Not elevated in rank or station; abject; as low
 born.—14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of
 mind.—15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or
 diction. *Felton*.—16. Reduced; in a poor state; as,
I am low in the world.
 LOW, lô, ad.—1. Not aloft; not high. *Creech*.—2. Not
 at a high price.—3. In times near our own. *Locke*.
 —4. With a depression of the voice. *Addison*.—5.
 In a state of subjection. *Spenser*.—6. In a state of
 meanness; abjectly.
 To LOW, lô, v. a. [from the adjective.] To sink; to
 make low. *Swift*.

To LOW, lôû, or lô, v. n. [hlopan, Saxon.] To bel-
 low as a cow. *Roscommon*.
 LO'WBELL, lô'bêl, s. A kind of fowling in the
 night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell
 and lured by a flame.
 LOWE, lô, s. [from the Saxon, hleap.] A hill, heap,
 or harrow. *Gibson*.
 To LOWER, lô'âr, v. a. [from low.]—1. To bring
 low; to humble; to depress.—2. To suffer to sink
 down. *Woodward*.—3. To lessen; to make less in
 price or value. *Child*.—4. To fall; to bring
 down.
 To LOWER, lô'âr, v. n.—1. To grow less.—2. To
 sink; to fail.
 To LOWER, lô'âr, v. n.—1. To appear dark,
 stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison*.—2.
 To frown; to pout; to look sullen.
 LO'WER, lô'âr, s. [from the verb.]—1. Cloudi-
 ness; gloominess.—2. Cloudiness of look. *Sid-
 ney*.
 LO'WERINGLY, lô'âr-ing-lê, ad. [from lower.]
 With cloudiness; gloomily.
 LO'WERMOST, lô'âr-môst, a. [from low, lower, and
 most.] Lowest. *Bacon*.
 LO'WLAND, lô'lând, s. [low and land.] The coun-
 try that is low in respect of neighbouring hills;
 the marsh. *Dryden*.
 LO'WLILY, lô'lê-lê, ad. [from lowly.]—1. Hum-
 bly; without pride.—2. Meanly; without digni-
 ty.
 LO'WLINESS, lô'lê-nês, s. [from lowly.]—1. Hu-
 mility; freedom from pride. *Asterbury*.—2. Mean-
 ness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dry-
 den*.
 LO'WLY, lô'lê, a. [from low.]—1. Humble; meek;
 mild. *Matthew*.—2. Mean; wanting dignity; not
 great.—3. Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden*.
 LO'WLY, lô'lê, ad. [from low.]—1. Not highly;
 meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.
Shakspeare.—2. Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Mil-
 ton*.
 LO'WN, lôôn, s. [liun, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal.
Shaks.
 LO'WNESS, lô'nês, s. [from low.]—1. Absence of
 height; small distance from the ground. *Addison*.—
 2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or ex-
 ternal. *Shaks*.—3. Want of rank; Want of dignity.
South.—4. Want of sublimity; contrary to lofty-
 ness. *Donne*.—5. Submissiveness. *Bacon*.—6. De-
 pression; dejection. *Swift*.
 To LOWT, lôût, v. a. To overpower. *Shaks*.
 LO'WTHOUGHTED, lô-thâwt'êd, a. Having the
 thoughts withheld from sublime, or heavenly, medi-
 tations. *Pope*.
 LO'WSPIRITED, lô-spi'rî-têd, a. [low and spirit.]
 Dejected; depressed; not lively. *Locke*.
 LO'XODROMICK, lôk-ô-drôm'îk, s. [loxos and
 δρομος.] *Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing
 by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle
 with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither
 directly under the equator, nor under one and the
 same meridian, but across them.
 LOY'AL, lô'âl, a. [loyal, French.]—1. Obedient;
 true to the prince. *Knolles*.—2. Faithful in love;
 true; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton*.
 LOYALIST, lô'âl-îst, s. [from loyal.] One who
 professes uncommon adherence to his king. *How-
 ell*.
 LOYALLY, lô'âl-lê, ad. [from loyal.] With fideli-
 ty; with true adherence to a king. *Pope*.
 LOYALTY, lô'âl-tê, s. [loiauté, French.]—1. Firm
 and faithful adherence to a prince.—2. Fidelity
 to a lady, or lover.
 LOZ'ENGE, lôz'ênje, s. [losenge, French.]—1. A
 rhomb. *Watson*.—2. *Lozenge* is the form of a medi-
 cine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed
 in the mouth till melted or wasted.—3. A cake
 of preserved fruit.
 Lp. A contraction for *Lordship*.
 LÜ, lô, s. A game at cards. *Pope*.
 LU'BBARD, lô'bârd, s. [from lubber.] A lazy
 sturdy fellow. *Swift*.
 LUBBER, lô'bârd, s. [lubbed, Danish, fat.] A stur-

—lò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, báll;—dù;—pòund;—thin, THis.

dy drone; an idle, fat, bulky osel; a booby. *Car.*
LUBBERLY, lù'bùr-lé, a. [from lubber.] Lazy and bulky. *Shaks.*
LUBBERLY, lù'bùr-lé, ad. Awkwardly; clumsily.
To LUBRICATE, lù'bré-káte, v. a. [from lubricus, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Sharp.*
LUBRICITY, lù-bris'sé-té, s. [lubricus, Latin.]—1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.—2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*—3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.—4. Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*
LUBRICK, lù'brík, a. [lubricus, Lat.]—1. Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crashaw.*—2. Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.*—3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*
LUBRICOUS, lù'bré-kùs, a. [lubricus, Lat.]—1. Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.*—2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*
LUBRIFICATION, lù-bré-fé-ká'shùn, s. [lubricus and fio, Latin.] The act of smoothing. *Ray.*
LUBRIFAC'ION, lù-bré-fák'shùn, s. [lubricus and facio, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*
LUCÉ, lùse, s. [perhaps from lupus, Latin.] A pike full grown. *Shaks.*
LUCENT, lù'sént, a. [lucens, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid. *Ben Jonson.*
LUCERN, lù'sérn, s. [medica.] An herb remarkable for quick growth.
LUCID, lù'sid, a. [lucidus, Lat.]—1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*—2. Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.*—3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bentley.*
LUCIDITY, lù-sid'ité, s. [from lucid.] Splendour; brightness. *Dict.*
LUCIFEROUS, lù-sif'ér-ùs, a. [Lucifer, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.
LUCIFICK, lù-sif'ík, a. [lux and facio, Lat.] Making light; producing light. *Crew.*
LUCK, lùk, s. [geluck, Dutch.]—1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event. *Boyle.*—2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*
LUCKILY, lùk'élé, ad. [from lucky.] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addison.*
LUCKINESS, lùk'és-nés, s. [from lucky.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke.*
LUCKLESS, lùk'lés, a. [from luck.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*
LUCKY, lùk'ké, a. [from luck; gelukkig, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addison.*
LUCRATIVE, lùk'rátiv, a. [lucratif, French.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*
LUCRE, lùk'rè, s. [lucrum, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*
LUCRIFEROUS, lù-krif'ér-ùs, a. [lucrum, and fero, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*
LUCRIFICK, lù-krif'ík, a. [lucrum, and facio Lat.] Producing gain.
LUCRATION, lùk-rát'shùn, s. [luctor, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.
To LUCUBRATE, lùk'ù-bráte, v. n. [lucubror, Lat.] To watch; to study by night.
LUCUBRATION, lùk'ù-brát'shùn, s. [lucubratio, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Tatler.*
LUCUBRATORY, lùk'ù-brát-òr-é, a. [lucubratorius, Latin.] Composed by candle-light. *Pope.*
LUCULENT, lùk'ù-lént, a. [luculentus, Latin.]—1. Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.*—2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*
LUDICROUS, lù'dé-krùs, a. [ludicr, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*
LUDICROUSLY, lù'dé-krùs-lé, ad. [from ludicr.] Sportively; in burlesque.
LUDICROUSNESS, lù'dé-krùs-nés, s. [from ludicr.] Burlesque; sportiveness.
LUDIFICATION, lù'dé-fé-ká'shùn, s. [ludicr, Lat.] The act of mocking.
To LUFF, lù', v. n. [or loof.] To keep close to the wind. *Sea term. Dryden.*

To LUG, lùg, v. a. [alucean, Saxon, to pull.]—1. To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*—2. **To LUG out.** To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Lryden.*
To LUG, lùg, v. n. To drag; to come heavily.
LUG, lùg, s.—1. A kind of small fish. *Carew.*—2. [In Scotland.] An ear.—3. A land measure; a pole or perch.
LUGGAGE, lùg'gádjé, s. [from lug.] Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy. *Glanville.*
LUGUBRIOUS, lù-gù'bré-ùs, a. [lugubre, French; lugubris, Lat.] Mourning; sorrowful.
LUKEWARM, lùké-wárm, a.—1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*—2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Dryden. Addison.*
LUKEWARMLY, lùké-wárm-lé, ad. [from the adjective.]—1. With moderate warmth.—2. With indifference.
LUKEWARMNESS, lùké-wárm-nés, s. [from lukewarm.]—1. Moderate or pleasing heat.—2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Sprat.*
To LULL, lùl, v. a. [lulu, Danish; lallo, Latin.]—1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Spenser.*—2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton.*
LULLABY, lùl'áb-lí, s. [from lull.] A song to still babes. *Fairfax. Locke.*
LUMBA'GO, lùm-bá'gò, s. *Lumbago*, are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back. *Quincy.*
LUMBER, lùm'bùr, s. [geloma, Saxon, household-stuff.] Any thing useless or cumbersome.
To LUMBER, lùm'bùr, v. a. [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer.*
To LUMBER, lùm'bùr, v. n. To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*
LUMINARY, lù'm-è-n-à-è, s. [luminare, Latin.]—1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*—2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*—3. Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley.*
LUMINATION, lù-m-è-n-à'shùn, s. [from lumen, Lat.] Emission of light. *Dict.*
LUMINOUS, lù'm-è-n-ùs, a. [lumineux, French.]—1. Shining; emitting light. *Milton.*—2. Enlightened. *Milton.*—3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*
LUMINOUSNESS, lù'm-è-n-ùs-nés, s. [from luminous.] Lustre. *Spenser.*
LUMP, lùmp, s. [lompe, Dut.]—1. A small mass of matter. *Boyle.*—2. A shapeless mass. *Keil.*—3. Mass undiscovered. *Woodward.*—4. The whole together; the gross. *Addison.*
To LUMP, lùmp, v. a. To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Addison.*
LUMPFISH, lùmp'fìsh, s. [lump and fish, lumpus, Lat.] A sort of fish.
LUMPING, lùmp'ìng, a. [from lump.] Large; heavy; great. *Arbutnot.*
LUMPISH, lùmp'ìsh, a. [from lump.] Heavy; gross; dull; inactive. *Rowley. Suckling.*
LUMPISHLY, lùmp'ìsh-lé, ad. [from lumpish.] With heaviness; with stupidity.
LUMPISHNESS, lùmp'ìsh-nés, s. [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.
LUMPHY, lùmp'è, a. [from lump.] Full of lumps; full of conjoint masses. *Mortimer.*
LUNACY, lù'n-à-sé, s. [from luna, Latin, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon. *Shaks. Suckling.*
LUNARIAN, lù'n-à-ré-àn, s. [from lunar.] An inhabitant of the moon. *Adams.*
LUNAR, lù'n-àr, } a.
LUNARY, lù'n-à-è, } a.
 [lunaris, Lat.] Relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Brown.*
LUNARY, lù'n-à-è, s. [lunaria, Latin; lunaire, Fr.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*
LUNATED, lù'n-à-téd, a. [from luna, Latin.] Formed like a half-moon.
LUNATICK, lù'n-à-tík, a. Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shaks.*
LUNATICK, lù'n-à-tík, s. A madman. *Graunt.*
LUNATION, lù'n-à'shùn, s. [luna, Latin.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*

Fâc, fâr, fâl, fât;—ad, mêt;—plur, plu;—

LUNCH, lûnsh, }
LUNCHION, lûn'shûn, }^s
 [from cluten or clunch.] As much food as one's
 lean can hold. *Gay*

LUNE, lûne, s. [Luna, Latin.]—1. Anything in the
 shape of a half moon.—2. Fits of frenzy; mad
 freaks. *Shaks.*

LUNETTE, lû-nê-tê, s. [French.] A small half-moon.
Tr. vna.

LUNGS, lûngz, s. [lung, n. Saxon.] The lights; the
 part by which breath is inspired and expired. *Dryden.*

LUNGED, lûngd, a. [from lungs.] Having lungs;
 having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN, lûng-grown, a. [lung and grown.]
 The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that
 lines the breast; such are lung grown. *Harvey.*

LUNGWORT, lûng-wôrt, s. [pneumonia, Latin.]
 A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO LAR, lû-nê-sô-lâr, a. [lunisolaire, Fr. luna
 and solaris, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution
 of the sun and moon.

LUNJ, lûnt, s. [lout, Dutch.] The matchcord
 with which guns are fired.

LUPINE, lû-pin, s. [lupin Fr.] A kind of pulse.
Dryden.

LUPERCAL, lû-pêr-kâl, s. [Lat.] A feast kept at
 the place, where Romulus and Remus were sup-
 posed to have been fostered by [Lupa] a she wolf.
Shaks.

LURCH, lûrtsh, s. To leave in the LURCH. To
 leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Arbuth.*
 To LURCH, lûrtsh, v. n. [loeren, Dutch.]—1. To
 shift; to play tricks. *Shaks.*—2. To lie in wait; we
 now use lurk. *L'Estrange.*

To LURCH, lûrtsh, v. a. [lurcor, Latin.]—1. To de-
 vour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.*—2. To debeat
 to disappoint. *South.*—3. To steal privily; to filch;
 to pilfer.

LURCHER, lûrtsh-êr, s. [from lurch.]—1. One that
 watches to steal, or to betray, or entrap. *Tatler.*—
 2. [Lurco, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURÉ, lûre, s. [lurre, French.]—1. Something
 held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*—2. Any entice-
 ment; any thing that promises advantage. *Den-
 ham.*

To LURE, lûre, v. n. [from the noun.] To call
 hawks. *Baron.*

To LURE, lûre, v. a. To attract; to entice; to draw.
Gay.

LURID, lû-rîd, a. [luridus, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal.
Thomson.

To LURK, lûrk, v. n. To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to
 lie close. *Spenser.*

LURKER, lûrk-êr, s. [from lurk.] A thief that lies
 in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, lûrk-îng-plâse, s. [lurk and
 place.] Hiding place; secret place. 1 *Sam.*

LUSCIOUS, lûsh-ûs, a. [from luxurious.]—1. Sweet,
 so as to nauseate.—2. Sweet in a great degree.
Dryden.—3. Pleasing; delightful. *South.*

LUSCIOUSLY, lûsh-ûs-lê, ad. [from luscious.] Sweet
 in a great degree.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lûsh-ûs-nês, s. [from luscious.]
 Immoderate sweetness. *Darcy of Petty.*

LUSERN, lû-êrn, s. [lupus cervarius, Latin.] A
 lynx.

LUSH, lûsh, a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppo-
 site to pale and faint. *Shaks.*

LUSE, lûss, a. [lusche, French.] Idle; lazy; worth-
 less.

LUSKISH, lûsk'ish, a. [from lusk.] Somewhat in-
 eligible to laziness or indolence.

LUSKISHLY, lûsk'ish-lê, ad. [from luskish.] Lazy-
 ly; indolently.

LUSKISHNESS, lûsk'ish-nês, s. [from luskish.] A
 disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LUSORIOUS, lû-sô-rê-ûs, a. [lusorius, Latin.] Used
 in play; sportive. *Scudeleron.*

LUSORY, lû-sô-rê, a. [lusorius, Latin.] Used in
 play.

LUST, lûst, s. [lûst, Saxon.]—1. Carnal desire. *Tay-
 lor.*—2. Any violent or irregular desire. *Pencham.*

To LUST, lûst, v. n.—1. To desire carnally. *Ro-
 man.*—2. To desire vehemently. *Knolles.*—3.
 To lust; to like. *Psalms.*—4. To have irregular dis-
 positions. *James.*

LUSTFUL, lûst'fûl, a. [lust and full.]—1. Libidi-
 nous; having irregular desires.—2. Provoking to
 sensibility; inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY, lûst'fûl-lê, ad. [from lustful.] With
 sensual concupisence.

LUSTFULNESS, lûst'fûl-nês, s. [from lustful.] Li-
 bidinuousness.

LUSTIHED, lû-tê-hêd, }
LUSTIHOOD, lû-tê-hûd, }^s
 [from lusty.] Vigour; sprightliness; corporal abili-
 ty. *Shaks.*

LUSTILY, lûst'ê-lê, ad. [from lusty.] Stoutly; with
 vigour; with mettle. *Knolles, Southern.*

LUSTINESS, lû-tê-nês, s. [from lusty.] Stoutness;
 sturdiness; strength; vigour of body. *Dryden.*

LUSTLESS, lûs'lês, a. [from lusty.] Not vigorous;
 weak. *Spenser.*

LUSTRAL, lûstrâl, a. [lustrare, French; lustralis,
 Latin.] Used in purification. *Carth.*

LUSTRATION, lûs-trâ'shûn, s. [lustratio, Latin.]
 Purification by water. *Scandya. Prior.*

LUSTRE, lû-strê, s. [lustre, French.]—1. Bright-
 ness; splendour; glitter. *Davies.*—2. A scone with
 lights. *Pope.*—3. Eminence; renown. *Swift.*—4.
 The space of five years.

LUSTRING, lûs'trîng, s. [from lustre.] A shining
 silk.

LUSTROUS, lû-strûs, a. [from lustre.] Bright;
 shining; lustrous. *Shaks.*

LUSTWORT, lûst-wôrt, s. [lust and wort.] An
 herb.

LUSTY, lû-tê, a. [lustig, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous;
 healthy; able of body. *Ottway.*

LUTANIST, lû-tân-ist, s. [from lute.] One who
 plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, lû-lâ-rê-ûs, a. [lutarius, Latin.]
 Living in mud; of the colour of mud. *Cæsar.*

LUTHEAN, lû-thê-rân, s. One who professes the
 Christian religion as re-formed by Luther.

LUTHERAN, lû-thê-rân, s. According to the doc-
 trine of Luther. *Guthrie.*

LUTHERANISM, lû-thê-rân-îz-m, s. The religion
 of Lutherans.

LUTE, lûrê, s. [luth, lut, French.]—1. A stringed
 instrument of music. *Arbuthot.*—2. A com-
 position like clay, with which chemists close up their
 vessels. *Carth.*

To LUTE, lûte, v. a. To close with lute, or chy-
 mists clay. *Wilkins.*

LUTULENT, lû-tsh-û-lênt, a. [lutulentus, Latin.]
 Muddy; turbid.

To LUX, lûks, }
 To LUXATE, lûks-âte, }^{v. a.}
 [luxer, French.] To put out of joint; to disjoint.
Hissem.

LUXATION, lûks-â'shûn, s. [from luxo, Latin.]—
 1. The act of disjoining.—2. Any thing disjointed.
Floyer.

LUXE, lûks, s. [French; luxus, Latin.] Luxury; vo-
 luptuousness. *Prior.*

LUXUR, lûks-ûr, s. [from luxure, French.] A letich-
 er.

LUXURIANCE, lûg-zû-rê-ânse, }
LUXURIANCY, lûg-zû-rê-ân-sê, }^s
 [from luxurians, Lat.] Exuberance; abundant or
 wanton plenty or growth. *Spectator.*

LUXURIANT, lûg-zû-rê-ânt, a. [luxurians, Lat.]
 Exuberant; superfluously plentiful. *Milton.*

To LUXURIATE, lûg-zû-rê-âte, v. n. [luxurior,
 Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with super-
 fluous abundance.

LUXURIOUS, lûg-zû-rê-ûs, a. [luxuriens, French;
 luxuriosus, Latin.]—1. Delighting in the pleasures
 of the table.—2. Administering to luxury. *Anonym.*
 3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shaks.*—4. Voluptuous; en-
 slaved to pleasure. *Milton.*—5. Softening by plea-
 sure. *Dryden.*—6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*

LUXURIOUSLY, lûg-zû-rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from luxu-
 rious.] Deliciously; voluptuously. *Shaks.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôûs;—thin, THis.

LUXURY, lûk'shû-rê, s. [luxuria, Latin.]—1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure. *Milton*.—2. Lust; lewdness. *Shaks*.—3. Luxuriousness; exuberance. *Bacon*.—4. Delicious fare. *Addison*.
LY, ll, v. n. When *ly* terminates the name of place, it is derived from *leag*, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*.
LY'AM, ll'âm, s. [possibly from *lixan*, Saxon, *duccere*.] A thong for holding a greyhound in hand. *Drayton*.
LYCANTHROPY, ll.kân'thrô-pê, s. [λυκος; and ανθρωπος.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Taylor*.
LYKE, llke, a. For *like*. *Spenser*.
LYM, llm, s. [limier, Fr.] A bloodhound. *Shaks*.
LYMPH, llml, s. [lymphæ, Latin.] Water; transparent colourless liquor. *Arbutnot*.
LYMPHA'TICK, llm-fât'lk, a. [lymphaticus, Lat.] Enthusiastical. *Shaftesbury*.
LYMPHA'TICK, llm-fât'lk, s. [the adjective, by ellipsis.] A mad enthusiast; a lunatick. *Shaftesbury* & *Shenstone*.

LYMPHATED, llm'fâ-têd, a. [lymphatus, Latin.] Mad.
LYMPHATICK, llm-fât'lk, s. [from lymphæ, Lat.] The *lymphatics* are slender pellucid tubes whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.
LYMPHEDUCT, llm'fê-dûkt, s. [lymphæ ductus, Latin.] A vessel which conveys the lymph. *Blackmore*.
LYNX, llngks, s. [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. *Locke*.
LYRE, llre, s. [lyre, French; lyra, Latin.] A harp; a musical instrument. *Prior*.
LYRICAL, llr'ê-kâl, } a.
LYRICK, llr'rk, }
 [lyricus, Latin.] Pertaining to an harp, or to odes or poetry sung to an harp; singing to an harp.
LYRICISM, ll'ê-izm, s. A lyrick composition.
LYRICK, llr'rk, s. A poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison*.
LYRIST, ll'rst, s. [lyristes, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope*.

Journal of the Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland

<p>1. The Minutes of the last General Assembly were read and approved.</p> <p>2. The Report of the Moderator was read and approved.</p> <p>3. The Report of the General Assembly of 1841 was read and approved.</p> <p>4. The Report of the General Assembly of 1842 was read and approved.</p>	<p>5. The Report of the General Assembly of 1843 was read and approved.</p> <p>6. The Report of the General Assembly of 1844 was read and approved.</p> <p>7. The Report of the General Assembly of 1845 was read and approved.</p> <p>8. The Report of the General Assembly of 1846 was read and approved.</p>
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The following is a list of the names of the members of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who were present at the meeting held on the 1st day of October 1842.

1. Mr. James Stewart, Moderator.

2. Mr. John Wilson, Secretary.

3. Mr. James Buchanan, Treasurer.

4. Mr. James Smith, Clerk.

5. Mr. James Brown, Minister of the Gospel.

6. Mr. James Black, Minister of the Gospel.

7. Mr. James White, Minister of the Gospel.

8. Mr. James Green, Minister of the Gospel.

9. Mr. James Grey, Minister of the Gospel.

10. Mr. James Gold, Minister of the Gospel.

11. Mr. James Silver, Minister of the Gospel.

12. Mr. James Lead, Minister of the Gospel.

13. Mr. James Iron, Minister of the Gospel.

14. Mr. James Steel, Minister of the Gospel.

15. Mr. James Tin, Minister of the Gospel.

16. Mr. James Copper, Minister of the Gospel.

17. Mr. James Brass, Minister of the Gospel.

18. Mr. James Zinc, Minister of the Gospel.

19. Mr. James Nickel, Minister of the Gospel.

20. Mr. James Cobalt, Minister of the Gospel.

21. Mr. James Nickel, Minister of the Gospel.

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100. Mr. James Zinc, Minister of the Gospel.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

M.

M òm. Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mac*.

MACARONI, mák-ká-rò-né, s. [Ital.] An egregious sop. This word has not been anglicised much above thirty years. Bishop Shipley uses it as an adjective. *Speech on Literary Property.*

MACARONE, mák-ká-rò-né, s. [macarone, Ital.]—1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry.—2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW-TREE, má-káw'trèé, s. A species of the palm-tree. *Miller.*

MACAW, má-káw', s. A bird in the West Indies.

MACE, máse, s. [magga, Sax. masa, Spnish.]—1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. *Spenser*.—2. [Massue, French; massa, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles*.—3. [Maceis, Latin.] A kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering, the second is mace. *Hill.*

MACEALE, máse-ále', s. [mace and ale.] Ale spiced with mace. *Wiscman.*

MACEBEARER, máse-bàre-úr, s. [mace and bearer.] One who carries the mace. *Spectator.*

MACE-PROOF, máse-pròóf', a. [mace and proof.] Secure against arrest. *Sherley's Bird in a cage.*

TO MACERATE, má-sér-à-te, v. a. [macer, Latin.]—1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey*.—2. To mortify; to harness with corporal hardships. *Burton*.—3. To steep almost to solution, either with or without heat. *Arbutnot.*

MACERATION, má-sér-à-shún, s. [from macerate.]—1. The act of wasting or making lean.—2. Mortification; corporal severity.—3. Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved. *Quincy.*

MACHINAL, mák-ké-nál, a. [from machina, Latin.] Relating to machines.

TO MACHINATE, mák-ké-ná-te, v. a. [machinor, Lat.] To plot; to contrive.

MACHINATION, mák-ké-ná-shún, s. [machinatio, Latin.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Sandys. Spratt.*

MACHINE, má-shén', s. [machina, Latin; machine, French.]—1. Any complicated piece of workmanship.—2. An engine. *Dryden*.—3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*

MACHINERY, má-shén'ér-é, s. [from machine.]—1. Engineery; complicated workmanship.—2. The machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MACHINIST, má-s-hén'íst, s. [machiniste, Fr.] A constructor of engines or machines.

MACHILENCY, má-sé-lén-sé, s. [from macilent.] Lean.

MACHILENT, má-sé-lént, a. [macilentus, Lat.] Lean.

MACKEREL, má-kér-él, s. [mackerel, Dutch.] A sea-fish. *Gay.*

MACKEREL-GALE, mák-kér-él-gá-le, s. A strong breeze. *Dryden.*

MACROCOSM, má-kró-kózm, s. [μακροσ and κόσμος.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACRATIO, má-ká-shún, s. [macratus, Lat.] The act of giving for sacrifice.

MACULA, mák-kó-lá, s. [Latin.]—1. A spot. *Burton*.—2. [in physics.] Any spot upon the skin, whether in fevers or scorbutick habits.

TO MACULATE, mák-ká-lá-te, v. a. [maculo, Latin.] To stain; to spot.

MACULATE, mák-ká-lá-te, a. [maculatus, Lat.] Stained. *Shaks.*

MACULATION, mák-kó-lá-shún, s. [from maculo.] Stain; spot; taint. *Shaks.*

MACULE, mák'ú-le, s. [macula, Lat.] A spot; a stain.

MAD, mád, a. [gemad, Saxon.]—1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted. *Taylor*.—2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire. *Rymer*.—3. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*

TO MAD, mád, v. a. To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

TO MAD, mád, v. n. To be mad; to be furious. *Milton.*

MAD, mád, s. [masu, Saxon.] An earth worm.

MADAM, mád'ám, s. [ma dame, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. *Spenser, Philips.*

MAD'BRAIN, mád'brá-ne, s. a.

MAD'BRAINED, mád'bránd, s. a. [mad and brain.] Disordered in the mind; hot-headed. *Shaks.*

MADCAP, mád'káp, s. A madman; a wild hot-brained fellow. *Shaks.*

TO MADDEN, mád'dn, v. n. [from mad.] To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

TO MADDEN, mád'dn, v. a. To make mad. *Thomson.*

MADDER, mád'dár, s. A plant.

MADE, máde, participle preterite of make.

MADEFACTION, mád-dé-fák'shún, s. [madefacio, Lat.] The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

TO MADELY, mád'dé-lí, v. a. [madefo, Lat.] To moisten; to make wet.

MADGEHOWLET, mádj'hóó-lét, s. An owl. *Ainsworth.*

MADIRA, mád-é-rá, s. A rich wine made at the island of Madeira. *Congreve.*

MADHOUSE, mád'hóuse, s. [mad and house.] A house where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange.*

MADLY, mád'lé, ad. [from mad.] Without understanding. *Dryden.*

MADMAN, mád'mán, s. [mad and man.] A man deprived of his understanding. *South.*

MADNESS, mád'nés, s. [from mad.]—1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Locke*.—2. Fury; wildness; rage. *King Charles.*

MADONNA, mád-dón'ná, s. [Ital.]—1. A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary. *Catalogue of Pictures in Devonshire-house*.—2. [Used by Shakspeare for] Madam. *Twelfth Night.*

MADRIFER, mád-rév', s. A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate. *Bailey.*

MADRIGAL, mád'drè-gál, s. [madrigal, Spanish and French.] A pastoral song. *Dryden.*

MADWORT, mád'wórt, s. [mad and wort.] An herb.

MÆRE, mære, ad. [It is derived from the Sax. mep.] Famous; great. *Gibson.*

TO MÆFFLE, máfl, v. n. To stammer. *Ainsworth.*

MÆFLER, máfl'úr, s. [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZINE, mág-gá-zén', s. [magazine, Fr.]—1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. *Pope*.—2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Carver*.

MAGE, mádjé, s. [magus, Latin.] A magician.

MAGGOT, mág-gót, s. [masu, Saxon.]—1. A grub which turns into a fly. *Roy*.—2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbutnot.*

MAGGOTTINESS, mág-gót-té-nés, s. [from maggoty.] The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, mág-gót-té, a. [from maggot.]—1. Full of maggots.—2. Capricious; whimsical. *Norris.*

MAGICAL, mádjé-kál, a. [from magick.] Acting, or performed by invisible powers. *Dryden.*

MAGICALLY, mádjé-kál-é, ad. [from magical.] According to the rites of magick. *Camden.*

Fâte, lâ, f'âl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

MAG'ICK, mäd'j'ik, s. [magia, Latin.]—1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits. *Rogers*.—2. The secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon*.

MAG'ICKIAN, mäd'j'ik, n. Enchantment; necromantick.

MAG'ICIAN, mä-'ish'än, s. [magiceus, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Locke*.

MAGISTERIAL, mäd'j'is-tè-rè-äl, a. [from magister, Lat.]—1. Such as suits a master. *King Charles*.—2. Lolly; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *South*.—3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistry. *Greiv*.

MAGISTERIALLY, mäd'j'is-tè-rè-äl-tè, ad. [from magisterial.] Arrogantly. *South*.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mäd'j'is-tè-rè-äl-nès, s. [from magisterial.] Haughtiness; airs of a master. *Government of the Tongue*.

MAGISTERIUM, mä-'j'is-tè-rè-üm, s. [Lat.] Magistry. *B. Jonson's Alchemist*.

MAG'ISTERY, mä-'j'is-tè-rè, s. [magisterium, Lat.] Magistry is a term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, and sometimes resinous substances; but the genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy, Boyle*.

MAG'ISTRACY, mäd'j'is-trä-è, s. [magistratus, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Ben Jonson*.

MAG'ISTRALTY, mäd'j'is-träl'tè, s. [from magistratus, Lat.] Despotick authority in opinions. *Bacon on Learning*.

MAG'ISTRALLY, mäd'j'is-träl-tè, ad. [magistratus, low Lat.] Despotically; authoritatively; magistrally. *Branhall*.

MAG'ISTRATE, mäd'j'is-träte, s. [magistratus, Latin.] A man publickly invested with authority; a governour. *Decay of Piety*.

MAG'NALITY, mä-g'näl-tè, s. [magnalia, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. *Brown*.

MAG'NANIMITY, mä-g'nä-nim'è-tè, s. [magnanimus, Lat.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul. *Spenser, Swift*.

MAG'NANIMOUS, mä-g'näu'è-müs, a. [magnanimus, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave. *Greiv*.

MAG'NANIMOUSLY, mä-g'näu'è-müs-lè, ad. [from magnanimous.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

MAG'NET, mä-g'nèt, s. [magnes, Lat.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden*.

MAGNETICAL, mä-g'nèt'tè-käl, }
s. a.

MAGNETICK, mä-g'nèt'tik, }
s. a.

[from magnet.]—1. Relating to the magnet. *Newton*.—2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet. *Newton*.—3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant. *Donne*.—4. *Magnetic* is once used by *Mil* for magnet.

MAGNETISM, mä-g'nèt-izm, s. [from magnet.] Power of the loadstone; power of attraction. *Glanville*.

MAGNIFIABLE, mä-g'nè-ä-bl, a. [from magnify.] To be extolled or praised. Unusual. *Brown*.

MAGNIFICENT, mä-g'nif'è-käl, }
s. a.

MAGNIFICK, mä-g'nif'ik, }
s. a.

[magnificus, Lat.] Illustrious; grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, mä-g'nif'è-sèns, s. [magnificentia, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour. *Milton*.

MAGNIFICENT, mä-g'nif'è-sènt, a. [magnificus, Lat.]—1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. *Ascham*.—2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show. *Sidney*.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mä-g'nif'è-sènt-tè, ad. [from magnificent.] Pompously; splendidly. *Greiv*.

MAGNIFICO, mä-g'nif'è-kò, s. [Ital.] A grandee of Venice. *Shaks*.

MAGNIFIER, mä-g'nif'è-r, s. [from magnify.]—1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Brown*.—2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object. *To MAGNIFY*, mä-g'nè-l, v. v. [magnifico, Latin.]—1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. *Bacon*.—2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation. *Milton*.—3. To raise in pride or preten-

sion. *Daniel*.—4. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke*.

MAGNIFYING-GLASS, mä-g'nè-ä-ä-ä-gläs, s. A glass that magnifies objects. *Marquis of Halifax*.

MAG'NITUDE, mä-g'nè-tüde, s. [magnitudo, Latin.]—1. Greatness; grandeur. *Milton*.—2. Comparative bulk. *Raleigh, Newton*.

MAG'OT-PIE, mä-g'öt-pi, s. [perhaps a compound of the French word magot and pie.] A magpie. *Shaks, Macbeth*.

MAG'PIE, mä-g'pi, s. [from pie and mag, contracted from Margaret.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham*.

MAGYDARE, mä-g'è-däre, s. [magydaris, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

MAHOG'ANY, mä-hög'ä-nè, s. A wood brought from some of the West India Islands. *Branst*.

MAHOM'ETAN, mä-höm'è-tän, a. Of the religion instituted by Mahomet. *Shafesbury*.

MAHOM'ETAN, mä-höm'è-tän, s. One who adheres to the religion of Mahomet. *Gulstrie*.

MAHOM'ETANISM, mä-höm'è-tän-izm, s. The religion of Mahometans. *Rycant*.

MAHOM'ETISM, mä-höm'è-tizm, s. [from Mahomet.] Mahometanism. *Shafesbury*.

MAID, mäde, }
s. a.

MA'IDEN, mä'dn, }
s. a.

[maeden, mæden, Sax.]—1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden*.—2. A woman servant.—3. Female.

MAID, mäde, s. A species of skate fish.

MA'IDEN, mä'dn, a.—1. Consisting of virgins. *Addison*.—2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. *Shaks*.

MA'IDENHAIR, mä'dn-häre, s. [maiden and hair.] A plant. *Peacham*.

MA'IDENHEAD, mä'dn-hèd, }
s. a.

MA'IDENHOOD, mä'dn-höde, }
s. a.

MA'IDENHOOD, mä'dn-häd, }
s. a.

[from maiden.]—1. Virginitiy; virgin purity; freedom from contamination. *Fairfax, Shaks, Milton*.—2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Wotton*.

MA'IDENLIP, mä'dn-lip, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

MA'IDENLY, mä'dn-lè, a. [maiden and like.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent. *Shaks*.

MA'IDHOOD, mäde'l'äd, s. [from maid.] Virginitiy.

MA'IDMARIAN, mäde-märe'yän, s. [puer ludius, Lat.] A kind of dance. *Temple*.

MA'IDPALE, mäde-päle, a. [maid and pale.] Pale like a sick virgin. *Shaks*.

MAIDSERVANT, mäde-sèr'vânt, s. A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mä-jè's'tè-käl, }
s. a.

MAJESTICK, mä-jè's'tik, }
s. a.

[from majesty.]—1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial. *Denham*.—2. Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hooker*.—3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden*.

MAJESTICALLY, mä-jè's'tè-käl-tè, ad. [from majestic.] With dignity; with grandeur. *Graville*.

MAJESTY, mä-d'jè's-tè, s. [majestas, Lat.]—1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Milton*.—2. Power; sovereignty. *Daniel*.—3. Dignity; elevation. *Dryden*.—4. The title of kings and queens. *Shaks*.

MAIL, mäle, s. [maille, French.]—1. A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Chiffaux*.—2. Any armour. *Guy*.—3. A postman's bundle; a bag. *To MAIL, mäle, v. a. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shaks*.*

To MAIM, mäme, v. a. [machaigner, to maim, old French.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shaks*.

MAIM, mäme, s. [from the verb.]—1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, by a wound or amputation. *Hooker*.—2. Injury; mischief. *Shaks*.—3. Essential defect. *Pe, Lord*.

MAIN, mäme, a. [maign, old French.]—1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker*.—2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast.—3. Gross; containing the chief part. *Shaks*.—4. Important; forcible. *Uarvis*.

MAIN, mäme, s.—1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.—2. The sum; the whole; the general. *King Charles*.—3. The ocean. *Prior*.—4. Violence; force. *Hudibras*.—5. A hand at dice. *Shaks, Dors*.—6. The continent. *Bacon*.—7. A hamper. *Ainsworth*.

—nô, mûve, nôr, nôt;—(t)be, tâb, hâll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—tân, THIS.

MA'INLAND, mâne-lând, s. [main and land.] Continent. *Spenser*.
 MA'INLY, mâne'lê, ad. [from main.]—1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward*.—2. Greatly; powerfully; *Bacon*.
 MA'INMAST, mâne'mâst, s. [main and mast.] The chief or middle mast. *Dryden*.
 MA'INOURL, mân-nûr, s. [from Fr.] A thing stolen and found on the thief. *Blackstone*.
 MA'INPERNABLE, mâne'pêr-nâ-bl, a. Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.
 MA'INPËRNOR, mâne'pêr-nûr, s. Surety; bail. *Davies*.
 MA'INPRISE, mâne'prîze, s. [main and pris, French.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance. *Davies*.
 To MA'INPRISE, mâne'prîze, v. a. To bail.
 MA'INSAIL, mâne'sâle, s. [main and sail.] The sail of the mainmast. *Acts*.
 MA'INSHËET, mâne'shêet, s. [main and sheet.] The sheet or sail of the mainmast. *Dryden*.
 MA'INYARD, mâne'yârd, s. [main and yard.] The yard of the mainmast. *Arbutnot*.
 To MAINTA'IN, mên-tâne', v. a. [maintenir, French.]
 1. To preserve unaltered. *Harvey*.—2. To defend; to hold out; to make good.—3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakspeare*.—4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden*.—5. To keep up; to support the expense of.—6. To support with the conveniences of life.—7. To preserve from failure. *Blackmore*.
 To MAINTA'IN, mên-tâne', v. n. To support by argument; to assert as a tenet. *Dryden*.
 MAINTA'INABLE, mên-tâne'-â-bl, a. [from maintain.] Defensible; justifiable. *Hayward*.
 MAINTA'INER, mên-tâne'-êr, s. [from maintain.] Supporter; cherisher. *Spenser*.
 MA'INTENANCE, mên-tên-âns, s. [maintenir, French.]—1. Supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker*.—2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenser*.—3. Continuance; security from failure.
 MA'INTOP, mâne-tôp, s. [main and top.] The top of the mainmast. *Addison*.
 MA'JOR, mâ'jôr, a. [major, Latin.]—1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.—2. Greater in dignity. *Shakspeare*.
 MA'JOR, mâ'jôr, s.—1. The officer above the captain.—2. A mayor or head officer of a town.—3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Boyle*.—4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of the second rank. *Talor*.—5. MAJOR-damo. One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
 MAJORA'TION, mâ'jôr-â'shôn, s. [from major.] Increase; enlargement. *Bacon*.
 MAJO'RITY, mâ'jôr-ê-tê, s. [from major.]—1. The state of being greater. *Crew*.—2. The greater number. *Addison*.—3. Ancestry. *Brown*.—4. Full age; end of minority. *Davies*.—5. First rank. *Shakspeare*.—6. The office of a major.
 MAIZE, or Indian Wheat, mâ'ze, s. *Miller*.
 To MAKE, mâke, v. a. [macere, Saxon; machen, German; maken, Dutch.]—1. To create. *Genova*.—2. To form of materials. *Holder*.—3. To compose; as, materials or ingredients. *Waller*.—4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spenser*.—5. To produce as the agent. *Hooker*.—6. To produce as a cause. *Prov*.—7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use.—8. To cause to have any quality. *Clarendon*.—9. To bring into any state or condition.—10. To form; to settle. *Rowe*.—11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden*.—12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Shakspeare*.—13. To suffer; to incur. *Dryden*.—14. To commit. *Shakspeare*.—15. To compel; to force; to constrain.—16. To intend; to purpose; to do. *Dryden*.—17. To raise; as profit from any thing. *Shakspeare*.—18. To reach; to tend; to arrive at.—19. To gain. *Milton*.—20. To force; to gain by force. *Temple*.—21. To exhibit. *Locke*.—22. To pay; to give. *Leviticus*.—23. To put; to place. *Bacon*.—24. To turn to some use. *Dryden*.—25. To incline; to dispose. *Brown*.—26. To prove as an argument. *Hooker*.—27. To represent; to show. *Baker*.—28. To constitute. *Locke*.—29. To amount to. *Gal*.—30. To

mould; to form. *Bacon*.—31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy. *Sidney*.—32. To MAKE away. To transfer. *Waller*.—33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe. *Bacon*.—34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.—35. To MAKE five with. To treat without ceremony. *Duncead*.—36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolle*.—37. To MAKE good. To fulfill; to accomplish. *Shakspeare*.—38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence. *Matther*.—39. To MAKE love. To court; to play the gallant. *Addison*.—40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakspeare*.—41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to foster. *Temple*.—42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand. *Addison*.—43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to effect. *Addison*.—44. To MAKE of. To consider; to account; to steno. *Dryden*.—45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster.—46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras*.—47. To MAKE over. To transfer. *Hammond*.—48. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Arbutnot*.—49. To MAKE out. To prove; to evince.—50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as certain. *Dryden*.—51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's possession. *Dryden*.—52. To MAKE up. To get together.—53. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to atone. *Hooker*.—54. To MAKE up. To repair. *Ezek*.—55. To MAKE up. To compose as of ingredi-nts. *South*.—56. To MAKE up. To shape. *Arbutnot*.—57. To MAKE up. To supply. *Hooker*.—58. To MAKE up. To clear. *Rogers*.—59. To MAKE up. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Locke*.
 To MAKE, mâke, v. n.—1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to rush. *Shakspeare*.—2. To contribute. *Swift*.—3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.—4. To concur. *Hooker*.—5. To show; to appear; to carry appearance. *Arbutnot*.—6. To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill. *Addison*.—7. To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour. *Bacon*.—8. To MAKE up. To compensate; to be instead. *Swift*.
 MAKE, mâke, s. [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature. *Clawville*.
 MAKE, mâke, s. [maea, Saxon.] Companion. *Ben Jonson*.
 MA'KEBATE, mâke'bâte, s. [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney*.
 MA'KER, mâ'kâr, s. [from make.]—1. The Creator. *Milton*.—2. One who makes any thing. *Pope*.—3. One who sets any thing in its proper state. *Aschan*.
 MA'KEPEACE, mâke-pêse, s. [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakspeare*.
 MA'KEWEIGHT, mâke-wêite, s. [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Philips*.
 MALACH'I'ŦE, mâ-lâ-kî-ê, s. This stone is green, so as in colour to resemble the mallow, *Malachite*; sometimes it is vined or spotted. *Hist. nat.*
 MA'LADY, mâ-lâ-dê, s. [maladie, French.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.
 MALA'NDERS, mâ-lân-dêr, s. [from mal andare, Italian.] A dry scab on the paster of horse's s.
 MA'LAPËRT, mâ-lâ-pêrt, a. [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden*.
 MA'LAPËRTNESS, mâ-lâ-pêrt-nêss, s. [from malapert.] A viciousness of reply without decency; quick impudenc; sauciness.
 MA'LAPËRTLY, mâ-lâ-pêrt-lê, ad. [from malapert.] Impudently; saucily.
 To MALA'XATE, mâ-lâks-âte, v. a. [μαλακναι, Gr.] To soften or knead to softness.
 MALA'XATION, mâ-lâks-â'shôn, s. [from malaxare.] The act of softening.
 MALË, mâle, a. [male, French.] Of the sex that begets young; not female. *Swift*.
 MALE, mâle, s. The he of any species. *Grant*.
 MALE, mâle. In composition, signifies ill.
 MALEADMINISTRATION, mâle-âd-min-îs-trâ'shôn, s. Bad management of affairs. *Ayliff*.
 MALECONTENT, mâle-kôn-tên, s.
 MALECONTENTED, mâle-kôn-tên-têd, s.

Fâie, fâc; fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pin;—

[male and content.] Discontented; dissatisfied. *Shaks.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY, mâ-le-kôn-tên-têd-lê, ad. [from male-content.] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS, mâ-le-kôn-tên-têd-nêss, s. [from male-content.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*

MALEDICT'ED, mâ-lê-dîk'têd, a. [maledictus, Lat.] Accursed. *Dict.*

MALEDICTION, mâ-lê-dîk'shûn, s. [malediction, French.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil. *Wotton.*

MALEFACT'ION, mâ-lê-fâk'shûn, s. [male and factio, Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shaks.*

MALEFACT'OR, mâ-lê-fâk'târ, s. [male and factio, Latin.] An offender against law; a criminal. *Roscommon.*

MALEFICK, } mâ-lê-fîk, a. [maleficus, Lat.]
MALEFIQUE, }
Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, mâ-le-prâk'tîs, s. [male and practice.] Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, mâ-lê-vô-lênse, s. [malevolentia, Lat.] Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shaks.*

MALEVOLENT, mâ-lê-vô-lênt, a. [male-volus, Latin.] Ill-disposed toward others. *Dryden.*

MALEVOLENTLY, mâ-lê-vô-lênt-lê ad. [from malevolence.] Malignly; malignantly. *Hovel.*

MALICE, mâ-lîs, s. [malice, French.]—1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.—2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. *Shaks.*

To MALICE, mâ-lîs, v. a. [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. *Spenser.*

MALICIOUS, mâ-lîsh'ûs, a. [malicieux, Fr. malicious, Latin.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill. *Shaks. Milton.*

MALICIOUSLY, mâ-lîsh'ûs-lê, ad. [from malicious.] With malignity; with intention of mischief. *Swift.*

MALICIOUSNESS, mâ-lîsh'ûs-nêss, s. [from malicious.] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

MALIG'N, mâ-lîne', a. [maligne, French.]—1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious. *South.*—2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. *Bacon.*

To MALIGN, mâ-lîne', v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To regard with envy or malice. *South.*—2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MALIG'NANCY, mâ-lîg'nân-sê, s. [from malignant.]—1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness. *Shaks.*—2. Destructive tendency. *Wiseman.*

MALIG'NANT, mâ-lîg'nânt, a. [malignant, Fr.]—1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious. *Watts.*—2. Hostile to life; as, *malignant fevers.*

MALIG'NANT, mâ-lîg'nânt, s.—1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed. *Hooker.*—2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIG'NANTLY, mâ-lîg'nânt-lê, ad. [from malignant.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

MALIG'NER, mâ-lîne'ûr, s. [from malign.]—1. One who regards another with ill-will.—2. Sarcastical eussurer.

MALIG'NITY, mâ-lîg'nê-tê, s. [malignité, Fr.]—1. Malice; maliciousness. *Tickell.*—2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.—3. Evilness of nature. *South.*

MALIG'NLY, mâ-lîne'lê, ad. [from malign.] Enviously; with ill-will. *Pope.*

MA'LIKIN, mâ-w'kin, s. A dirty wench. *Shaks.*

MALL, mâl, s. [malleus, Lat. a hammer.]—1. A stroke; a blow. *Hudibras.*—2. [Mail, Fr.] A kind of beater or hammer. *Addison.*—3. A walk where they formerly played with mallets and balls. *Pope.*

To MALL, mâl, v. a. [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mallet.

MALLARD, mâ'lârd, s. [mâlard, French.] The drake of the wild duck. *Wotton.*

MALLEABILITY, mâ-lê-â-nî-ô-tê, s. [from malleable.] Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*

MALLEABLE, mâ-lê-â-blê, a. [malleable, Fr. from malleus, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating; this is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold. *Quincy.*

MA'LLEABleness, mâ-lê-â-blê-nêss, s. [from malleable.] Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE, mâ-lê-â-tê, v. a. [from malleus, Latin.] To hammer. *Derham.*

MA'LLÉ, mâ'lê, s. [malles, Latin.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MA'LLOWS, mâ-lôze, s. [malva, Latin; mælepe, Saxon.] A plant.

MA'LMSEY, mâ-n'zê, s.—1. A sort of grape.—2. A kind of wine. *Shaks.*

MALT, mâlt, s. [mælt, Saxon.] Grain steeped in water and ferment'd, then dried on a kiln.

To MALT, mâlt, v. n.—1. To make malt.—2. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LT'DUST, mâl'tdûst, s. It is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MA'LT'FLOOR, mâl'tflôre, s. [malt and floor.] A floor to dry malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LT'HORSE, mâl'thôrse, s. A dull doct. *Shaks.*

MA'LTMAN, mâl'tmân, }
MA'LT'STER, mâl'tstûr, } s.
[from malt.] One who in kes malt. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS, mâl-vâ'shûs, a. [malva, Lat. relating to mallows.]

MALVERSATION, mâl-êr-vâ'shûn, s. [Fr.] Bad shifts; mean artifices.

MAM, mâm, }
MAMMA, mâ-mâ-mâ' } s.
[mamma, Latin.] The good word for mother. *Prior.*

To MAM'MER, mâ-m'mâr, v. n. To hesitate. *Shaks. Othello.*

MA'MMET, mâ-m'mît, s. [from mam or mamma.] A puppet; a figure dressed up. *Shaks.*

MA'MMIFORM, mâ-m'mê-fôrm, a. [mamma and forma, Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY, mâ-m'mîl-lâ-rê, a. [mamillar, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK, mâ-m'mûk, s. A large shapless piece. *To MAMMOCK, mâ-m'mûk, v. a. [from the noun.]*

To tear; to pull to pieces. *Shaks.*

MA'MMON, mâ-m'mûn, s. [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN, mân, s. [man, mon, Saxon.]—1. Human being. *Crech.*—2. Not a woman. *Shaks.*—3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*—4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant. *Raleigh. Cowley.*—5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt. *Shaks.*—6. It is used in a loose signification like the French on, one, any one; as, *though a man be wise he may err; when men see danger they shun it. Tillotson.*—7. One of uncommon qualifications.—8. A human being qualified in any particular manner. *Samuel.*—9. Individual. *Watts.*—10. Not a beast. *Crech.*—11. Wealthy or independent person.—12. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.—13. MAN of war. A ship of war.

To MAN, mân, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with men. *Daniel.*—2. To guard with men. *Shaks.*—3. To fortify; to strengthen. *Milton.*—4. To tame a hawk. *Shaks.*—5. To attend; to serve; to wait on. *Ben Jonson.*—6. To direct in hostility; to point. *Shaks.*

To MANACLE, mâ-n'mâ-kl, v. a. [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shaks.*

MA'NACLES, mâ-n'mâ-klz, s. [manica from manus, Latin.] Chain for the hands. *Electus.*

To MA'NAGE, mâ-n'dje, v. a. [menager, Fr.]—1. To conduct; to carry on. *Stillfleet.*—2. To train a horse to graceful action. *Knolles.*—3. To govern; to make tractable. *Arbuthnot.*—4. To wild; to move or use easy. *Newton.*—5. To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*—6. To treat with caution or decency. *Addison.*

To MA'NAGE, mâ-n'dje, v. n. To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE, mâ-n'dje, s. [menage, French.]—1. Conduet; administration. *Bacon.*—2. Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*—3. Government of a horse. *Pecham.*

MA'NAGEABLE, mâ-n'dje-â-blê, a. [from manage.]—1. Easy in the use. *Newton.*—2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, mâ-n'dje-â-blê-nêss, s. [from manageable.]—1. A commodation to easy use. *Boyle.*—2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT, mâ-n'dje-mênt, s. [management, Fr.]—1. Conduet; administration. *Swift.*—2. Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MAN'AGER, mân'ádjé-ár, s. [from manage.]—1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South*.—2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

MAN'AGERY, mân'ádjé-ry, s. [manag'ry, Fr.]—1. Conduct; direction; administration.—2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety*.—3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety*.

MAN'Á'TION, mân-ná'shún, s. [manatio, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MAN'ACHE, mânsh, s. [French.] A sleeve.

MAN'CHET, mántsh't, s. [maichet, French, *Skimmer*.] A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINE'EL tree, mántsh'-l'-é-ly, s. [mancini la, Lat.] Is a native of the West Indies, equal to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long. In cutting down these trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is so corrosive that it will raise blisters; and if it flies into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin: many Europeans have lost their lives by eating it. *Miller*.

To MANCIPATE, mân'sé-pá-te, v. a. [mancipio, Lat.] To enslave; to bind to the. *Hale*.

MANCIP'ATION, mân'sé-pá'shún, s. [from mancipate.] Slavery; voluntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, mân'sé-pl, [man-ner-pis, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor of a college. *Betterton*.

MANDA'MUS, mánd-dá'mús, s. [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDAR'IN, mánd-dá-rén'n, s. A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDA'TARY, mánd-dá-rá-n-é, s. [mandataire, French.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe*.

MANDA'TE, mánd'dá-te, s. [mandatum, Lat.].—1. Command. *Hovel*.—2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Dryden*.

MANDA'TOR, mánd-dá'tar, s. [Latin.] Director. *Ayliffe*.

MANDA'TORY, mánd-dá-tár-é, a. [mandare, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

MANDIBLE, mánd'dé-bl, s. [mandibula, Latin.] The jaw; instrument of mastication. *Greco*.

MANDIBULAR, mánd-dí'b'ul-ár, a. [from mandibula, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDIL'ION, mánd-dé-lé-ón, s. [mandiglione, Italian.] A soldier's coat.

MANDREL, mánd'rél, s. [mandrin, French.] *Mandrels* are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned. *Maxon*.

MANDRAKE, má'drá-ke, s. [mandragorus, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to have a resemblance to the human form. *Miller*. *Donne*.

To MAN'DUCATE, mánd'dú-ká-te, v. a. [manduco, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

MAN'DUCA'TION, mánd-dú-ká'shún, s. [manducatio, Lat.] Eating. *Taylor*.

MANÉ, má-ne, s. [maene, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MAN'EATER, má'n'é-té-ár, s. [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthropophage; an usurer.

MAN'ED, mánd, a. [from mane.] Having a mane.

MAN'ES, má'néz, s. [Latin.] Ghost; shade; *Dryden*.

MAN'FUL, mánfúl, a. [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras*.

MAN'FULLY, mánfúl-lé, ad. [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly. *Ray*.

MAN'FULNESS, mánfúl-néz, s. [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.

MANGCO'RN, máng-kórn, s. [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

MAN'GANESE, máng-gá-néz, s. *Manganese* is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort is of a dark iron grey, very heavy, but brittle. *Hill*.

MANGE, mánje, s. [mangeaison, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben Jonson*.

MAN'GER, máne'jér, s. [mangeoire, Fr.] The place

or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Es-trange*.

MAN'GINESS, máng-jé-néz, s. [from mangy.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

MAN'GLE, máng-g'l, s. [possibly from manivelle, Fr.] A machine to smooth linen with.

To MANGLE, máng-g'l, v. a. [from the noun.] To smooth with a mangle.

To MAN'GLE, máng-g'l, v. a. [mangelen, Dot.] To lacerate; to cut or tear to piece-meal; to butcher. *Milton*.

MAN'GLER, máng-g'l-ár, s. [from mangle.] A hacker; he that destroys bunglingly. *Tuckell*.

MAN'GO, máng-gó, s. [mangostan, French.] A fruit of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King*.

MAN'NGONISM, máng-gó-níz-m, s. [from mangonizo, Lat.] Setting any thing off by artifices. *Evelyn*.

To MAN'NGONIZE, máng-gó-níze, v. n. [mangonizo, Lat.] To set off any thing for sale. *Ben Jonson's Poetaster*.

MAN'NGY, máne'jé, a. [from mange.] Infected with the mange; scabby. *Shaks*.

MANH'A'TER, mánt-há-tár, s. [man and hater.] Misanthrop; one that hates mankind.

MAN'HOOD, má'hdú, s. [from man.]—1. Human nature. *Milton*.—2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryd*. 3. Virility; not childhood.—4. Courage; bravery; resolution. *Sidney*.

MAN'AC, má'né-ák, s.

MAN'ACAL, má'né-ák-l, s.

[maniacus, Lat.] Raging with madness. *Greco*.

MA'NIAC, má'né-ák, s. [from the adjective.] A mad person. *Shenstone*.

MA'NIFEST, má'né-né-fést, a. [manifestus, Lat.].—1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Romans*.—2. Detected. *Dryden*.

MA'NIFEST'Í, mánt-né-fést, s. [manifesto, Ital.] Declaration; public protestation. *Dryden*.

To MA'NIFEST, mánt-né-fést, v. a. [manifestor, Fr. manifesto, Latin.] To make appear; to make public; to shew plainly; to discover. *Hammond*.

MA'NIFESTA'TION, mánt-né-fést-tá'shún, s. [from manifest.] Discovery; publication. *Tillotson*.

MA'NIFESTIBLE, mánt-né-fést-tá-bl, a. Easy to be made evident. *Brown*.

MA'NIFESTIVELY, mánt-né-fést-lé, ad. [from manifest.] Clearly; evidently. *Swift*.

MA'NIFESTNESS, mánt-né-fést-néz, s. [from manifest.] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MA'NIFESTO, mánt-né-fést-tó, s. [Italian.] Publick protestation. *Addison*.

MA'NIFOLD, mánt-né-fóld, a. [many and fold.] Of different kinds; many in number; often multiplied. *Shaks*.

MA'NIFOLDED, mánt-né-fóld-éd, a. [many and fold.] Having many complications. *Spenser*.

MA'NIFOLDLY, mánt-né-fóld-lé, ad. [from manifold.] In a manifold manner. *Sidney*.

MA'NIG'LIONS, mánt-níg-lé-ónz, s. [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

MA'NIKIN, mánt-né-kín, s. [manniken, Dutch.] A little man. *Shaks*.

MA'NIPLE, mánt-né-pl, s. [manipulus, Latin.]—1. A handful.—2. A small band of soldiers.

MA'NIPULAR, mánt-níp-pl-ár, a. [from manipulus, Lat.] Relating to a manipule.

MANKYLLER, mánt-kíl-lár, s. [man and killer.] Murderer. *Dryden*.

MANKIND, mánt-kynd, s. [man and kind.] The race or species of human beings. *Raleigh*.

MANK'N'D, mánt-kynd, a. Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature. *Shaks*.

MA'NLÍKE, mánt-lí-ke, a. [man and like.] Having the appearance of a man. *Sidney*.

MAN'LING, mánt-líng, s. A diminutive of man. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries*.

MA'NLESS, mánt-léz, a. [man and less.] Without men; not named. *Bacon*.

MA'NLINESS, mánt-lé-néz, s. [from manly.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke*.

MA'NLY, mánt-lé, a. [from man.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Dryden*.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- MA'NNA**, mân'nâ, s. *Manna* is properly a gum, a honey-like juice concreted, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers: its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish, and it has in taste the sweetness of sugar, and with it a sharpness that renders it very agreeable; it is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: the finest *manna* oozes naturally out of leaves in August. *Hill*.
- MA'NNER**, mân'nâr, s. [*manière*, French.]—1. Form; method. *Dryden*.—2. Custom; habit; fashion.—3. Certain degree. *Bacon*.—4. Sort; kind. *Aterbury*.—5. Mî-u; east of the look. *Clarissa*.—6. Peculiar way. *Clarend*.—7. Way; sort. *Aterbury*.—8. Character of the mind. *Addison*.—9. *Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits. *L'Estrange*.—10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden*.—11. *Good manners*. Elegance or decency of behaviour.
- MA'NNERIST**, mân'nâr-îst, s. Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner. *Churchill's Gotham*.
- MA'NNERLINESS**, mân'nâr-lê-nês, s. [from *mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale*.
- MA'NNERLY**, mân'nâr-lê, a. [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers*.
- MA'NNERLY**, mân'nâr-lê, ad. Civily; without rudeness. *Shaks*.
- MA'NNIKIN**, mân'nê-kîn, s. [man and klein, German.] A little man; a dwarf.
- MA'NNISH**, mân'nîsh, a. [from man.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney*.
- MA'NGÈVURE**, mân'û-vûr, s. [Fr.] An attempt out of the common course of action to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary, and generally used in maritime affairs.
- To **MA'NGÈVURE**, mân'û-ûr, v. a. To manage or dir et well or ill.
- MA'NOR**, mân'nâr, s. [*manoir*, old French.] *Manor* signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cocvel*.
- MANGUELLER**, mân-kuê'l'ûr, s. [man and epellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer *r. Caveau*.
- MANSE**, mânse, s. [*mansio*, Latin.] A parsonage-house.
- MA'NSION**, mân'shûn, s. [*mansio*, Latin.]—1. Place of residence; a abode; house. *Dryden*.—2. Residence; abode. *Denham*.
- MA'NSION-HOUSE**, mân'shûn-hôuse, s. [In law.] An inhabited house. *Blackstone*.
- MANSLAUGHTER**, mân'slâw-tûr, s. [man and slaughter.]—1. Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ascham*.—2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
- MANSLA'YER**, mân-slâ'ûi, s. [man and slay.] Murderer; one that has kill'd another. *Numbers*.
- MANSUËTE**, mân-swê'tê, a. [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray*.
- MANSUËTUDE**, mân-swê'tûde, s. [*mansuetudo*, Latin.] Tameness; gentleness. *Herbert*.
- MA'NTEL**, mân'tl, s. [*mantel*, old French.] Work rais'd before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton*.
- MANTELET**, mân-tê-lê't, s. [*mantel-let*, French.]—1. A small cloak worn by women. —2. [In fortification.] A moveable pent-house, made of planks, about three inches thick nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, and driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them. *Harris*.
- MANTIPGER**, mân-tî'gâr, s. [man and tiger.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbustnot*.
- MANTLE**, mân'tl, s. [mant H Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment. *Hayward*.
- To **MANTLE**, mân'tl, v. a. [from the noun.] To cloak; to cover. *Shaks*.
- To **MANTLE**, mân'tl, v. n.—1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton*.—2. To joy; to revel. *Spenser*.—3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.
- 4. To gather any thing on the surface; to troth. *Pope*.—5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith*.—6. To flush with resentment.
- MA'NTOLOGY**, mân'tô-lô-jê, s. [from *μαντοος* and *λογία*, Gr.] Gift of prophecy. *Guthrie*.
- MA'NTUA**, mân'tshû-â, s. A lady's gown. *Pope*.
- MA'NTUAMAKER**, mân'tû-mâ-kâr, s. [mantua and maker.] One who makes gowns for women. *Addison*.
- MA'NUAL**, mân'û-âl, a. [*manuális*, Lat.]—1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden*.—2. Used by the hand. *Clarendon*.
- MA'NUAL**, mân'û-âl, s. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stillingfleet*.
- MANU'BIAL**, mân'nû-bê-âl, a. [*manubialis*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; tak'n in war.
- MANU'BRIUM**, mân'nû-brê-ûm, s. [Latin.] A handle.
- MANUDU'CTION**, mân-nû-dûk'shûn, s. [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown South*.
- MANUFA'CTORY**, mân-û-fâk-tûr-ê, s. A place where a manufactory is carried on. *Guthrie*.
- MANUFA'CTURE**, mân-nû-fâk'tshûr, s. [*manus and factio*, Lat.]—1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.—2. Any thing made by art. *Addison*.
- To **MANUFA'CTURE**, mân-nû-fâk'tshûr, v. a. [*manu* and *factio*, French.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
- MANUFA'CTURER**, mân-nû-fâk'tshû-rûr, s. [*manu* and *factio*, Fr.] A workman; an artificer. *Huata*.
- To **MANUMISE**, mân'nû-nîze, v. a. [*manu* and *mitto*, Latin.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.
- MANUMISSION**, mân-nû-mîsh'ûn, s. [*manu* and *missio*, Fr. *manu* and *missio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown*.
- To **MANUMI'T**, mân-nû-mî't, v. a. [*manu* and *mitto*, Lat.] To release from slavery. *Dryden*.
- MANU'RABLE**, mân'nû-râ-bl, a. [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation. *Hale*.
- MANU'RAGE**, mân'nû-râj, s. [from *manure*.] Cultivation. *Warner's Albin's England*.
- MANU'RANCE**, mân-nû-râns, s. [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenser*.
- To **MANU'RE**, mân'nû-rê, v. a. [*manouvrer*, French.]—1. To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton*.—2. To dung; to fatten with composts.
- MANURE**, mân'nû-rê, s. [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands. *Dryden*.
- MANUREMENT**, mân'nû-rê-mênt, s. [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton*.
- MANU'RER**, mân'nû-rêr, s. [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.
- MA'NUSCRIPT**, mân'û-skript, s. [*manuscriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton*.
- MA'NWOOD**, mân-wôdd', a. [man and wood, old a.] Mad after men. *Sidney*.
- MANY**, mân'nê, a. comp. more, superl. most. [maeus, Saxon.]—1. Consisting of a great number; numerous. *Digby*.—2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus*.
- MANY**, mân'nê, s.—1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser*.—2. *Many* is used much in composition.
- MANYCO'LOURED**, mân'nê-kôl'ûrd, a. [many and colour.] Having many colours. *Donne*.
- MANYCORNERED**, mân'nê-kôrn'ûrd, n. [many and corner.] Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden*.
- MANYHEADED**, mân'nê-hêd-hêd, a. [many and head.] Having many heads. *Sidney*.
- MANYLANGUAGED**, mân'nê-lâng'gwâldj, a. [many and language.] Having many languages. *Pope*.
- MANYPEOPLED**, mân'nê-pêê'pld, a. [many and people.] Numerously populous. *Sandys*.
- MANYTIMES**, mân'nê-tî-mîz, [an adverbial phrase.] Often; frequently. *Addison*.
- MAP**, mâp, s. [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney*.
- To **MAP**, mâp, v. a. [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down. *Shaks*.
- MAPLE tree**, mâ'pl, s. A tree. *Martimer*.

MAR

—nô, môve, nôr, nôc;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—tân, THis.

MARPPERY, mâr'pûr-ê, s. [from map.] The art of planning and designing. *Shaks.*
To MAR, mâr, v. a. [amýppuon, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief to damage. *Dryden.*
MARINATHA, mâr-â-nâth'â, s. [Syriack.] It was a form of denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*
MARASMIUS, mâr-râz'mûs, s. [μαρσμιος.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*
MARAUDER, mâr-râw-dûr, [maraudeur, Fr.] A soldier that roves in search of plunder. *Ash.*
MARBLE, mâr'bl, s. [marbre, Fr. marmor, Latin.] —1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Locke.*—2. Little balls of marble or clay with which children play. *Arbutnot.*—3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.
MARBLE, mâr'bl, a.—1. Made of marble. *Waller.*—2. Variegated like marble. *Sidney.*
To MARBLE, mâr'bl, v. a. [marbrer, Fr. from the noun.] To variegat, or vein like marble.
MARBLE-BREASTED, mâr'bl-brêst-êd, a. Proof against courtship. *Shaks.*
MARBLE-CONSTANT, mâr'bl-kôn-stânt, a. As imp- ntable as marble. *Shaks.*
MARBLEHEARTED, mâr'bl-hârt-êd, a. [marble and heart.] Cruel; sensible; hard-hearted.
MARCASITE, mâr'kâ-sî-te, s. The *marcasite* is a hard fossil, of a bright glittering appearance. There are only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and the third of a dead white; the silver one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica.* *Marcasite* is frequent in Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundick.* *Hill.*
MARCH, mâr'tsh, s. [from Mars.] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*
To MARCH, mâr'tsh, v. n. [marcher, Fr.]—1. To move in military form. *Shaks.*—2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Sidney, Davies.*
To MARCH, mâr'tsh, v. a.—1. To put in military movement. *Boyle.*—2. To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*
MARCH, mâr'tsh, s. [marche, Fr.]—1. Movement; journey of soldiers. *Blackmore.*—2. Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.*—3. Deliberate or labori- ous walk. *Addis.*—4. Signals to move. *Knolles.*—5. *Marches*, without singular. Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*
MARCHER, mâr'tsh'ûr, s. [from marcheur, Fr.] President of the marches or border. *Davies.*
MARCHIONESS, mâr'tshûn-êss, s. The wife of a marquis. *Shaks.*
MARCPANE, mâr'tsh'pân-ê, s. [massepain, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread. *Sidney.*
MARCID, mâr'sîd, a. [marecidus, Lat.] Lean; pining; withered. *Dryden.*
MARCOUL, mâr'kûr, s. [marcor, Lat.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Bacon.*
MARE, mâre, s. [mare, Saxon.]—1. The female of a horse. *Dryden.*—2. A kind of torpor or stagnation which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*
MARSHAL, mâr'shâl, s. [mareschal, Fr.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*
MARGARITE, mâr'gâr-rite, s. [margarita, Latin.] A pearl. *Peacham.*
MARGARITES, mâr'gâr-rites, s. An herb.
MARGE, mârje.
MARGENT, mâr'jênt, } s.
MARGIN, mâr'jîn, }
 [margo, Latin.]—1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenser.*—2. The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*—3. The edge of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*
MARGINAL, mâr'jê-nâl, a. [marginal, Fr.] Placed, or written on the margin. *Watts.*
MARGINATED, mâr'jê-nâ-têd, a. [marginatus, Lat.] Having a margin.
MARGRAVE, mâr'grâve, s. [marek and graf, Germ.] A title of sovereignty.
MARGRAVINE, mâr'grâ-vêen, s. A female title acquired by marrying a *Margrave.*
MARIGOLD, mâr'rê-gôld, s. [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower. *Cleveland.*

MAR

MARIGOLD, mâr'rê-gôld, s. [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower. *Cleveland.*
To MARINATE, mâr'rê-nâ-te, v. a. [mariner, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*
MARINE, mâr-rêen, a. [marinus, Latin.] Belonging to the sea. *Woodward.*
MARINE, mâr-rêen, s. [la marine, French.]—1. Sea affairs. *Arbutnot.*—2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
MARINER, mâr'rîn-ûr, s. [from mare, Lat.] A seaman; a sailor. *Swift.*
MARJORAM, mâr'jôr-ûm, s. [marjoram, Latin.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Pearham.*
MARISH, mâr'ish, s. [marais, French.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground. *Saunders.*
MARISH, mâr'ish, a. Morish; fenmy; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*
MARITAL, mâr'rê-tâl, s. [maritus, Lat.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*
MARITATED, mâr'rê-tâ-têd, a. [from maritus, Lat.] Having a husband.
MARITIMAL, mâr-rît'ê-mâl, } a.
MARITIME, mâr'rê-ilm, }
 [maritimus, Latin.]—1. Performed on the sea; marine. *Raleigh.*—2. Relating to the sea; naval. *Watton.*—3. Bordering on the sea. *Chapman, Milton.*
MARK, mâr'k, s. [mare, Welsh.]—1. A token by which any thing is known.—2. A stamp; an impression. *Addison.*—3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbutnot.*—4. Notice taken.—5. Convenience of notice. *Carver.*—6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. *Davies.*—7. The evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.*—8. [Marque, French.] License of reprisals.—9. A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence. *Camden.*—10. A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*
To MARK, mâr'k, v. n. [merken, Dut. meapcan, Saxon.]—1. To impress with a token or evidence.—2. To note; to take notice of.
To MARK, mâr'k, v. n. To note; to take notice. *D yden.*
MARKEE, mâr'k'ûr, s. [from mark.]—1. One that puts a mark on any thing.—2. One that notes, or takes notice.
MARKET, mâr'kît, s. [anciently written mercat, of mercatus, Lat.]—1. A publick time of buying and selling. *Spenser.*—2. Purchase and sale. *Temple.*—3. Rate; price. *Dryden.*
To MARKET, mâr'kît, v. n. To deal at a market; to buy or sell.
MARKET-BELL, mâr'kît-bêl, s. [market and bell.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shaks.*
MARKET-CROSS, mâr'kît-krôs, s. [market and cross.] A cross set up where the market is held.
MARKET-DAY, mâr'kît-dâ, s. [market and day.] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold. *Addison.*
MARKET-FOLKS, mâr'kît-fôlks, s. [market and folks.] People that come to the market. *Shaks.*
MARKET-MAN, mâr'kît-mân, s. One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Swift.*
MARKET-PLACE, mâr'kît-plâse, s. [market and place.] Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*
MARKET-PRICE, mâr'kît-prîse, }
MARKET-RATE, mâr'kît-râte, }
 [market and price or rate.] The price at which any thing is currently sold. *Locke.*
MARKET-TOWN, mâr'kît-tôun, s. A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Guy.*
MARKETABLE, mâr'kît-â-bl, a. [from market.]—1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shaks.*—2. Current in the market. *Devey of Piety.*
MARKSMAN, mâr'k'smân, }
MARKSMAN, mâr'k'smân, }
 [mark and man.] A man skilful to hit a mark. *Herbert.*
MARL, mâr'l, s. [marl, Welsh; mergel, Dutch.] A kind of clay, which is fit, and of a more enriching quality. *Quincy.*

MAR

MAS

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—inê, mêt;—pinc, pîn;—

To **MARL**, mâr'l, v. a. [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Child.*
 To **MARL**, mâr'l, v. a. [from marline.] To fasten the sails with marline.
MARLINE, mâr'lin, s. [meapn, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*
MARLINE SPIKE, mâr'lin-spike, s. A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.
MARLPIT, mâr'l'pî, s. [marl and pit.] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*
MARRLY, mâr'le, a. [from marl.] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*
MARMALADE, mâr'mâ-lâ-de, } s.
MARMALET, mâr'mâ-lét, }
 [marmelade, French.] The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.
MARMORATION, mâr-mô-râ-shûn, s. [marmor, Latin.] Incrustation with marble.
MARMOREAN, mâr-mô-rê-ân, a. [marmoreus, Latin.] Made of marble.
MARMOSET, mâr-mô-zét', s. [marmouset, Fr.] A small monkey. *Shaks.*
MARMO'T, }
MARMOTTO, } mâr-môdt', s. [Italian.]
 The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, is as big or bigger than a rabbit, which, absconding all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*
MAROO'NING, mâr-rôon-ing, s. The barbarous act of setting a person on shore where there are no inhabitants. *Ash's Diet.*
MARQUETRY, mâr'két-rê, s. [marqueterie, Fr.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.
MARQUIS, mâr'kwîs, s. [marquis, French.]—1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.—2. *Marquis* is used by *Shaks.* for marchioness.
MARQUISATE, mâr'kwîz-ât, s. [marquisat, Fr.] The seignory of a marquis.
MARRER, mâr-rûr, s. [from mar.] One who spoils or hurts. *Ascham.*
MARRIAGE, mâr'rijje, s. [marrriage, French.]—1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Laylor.*—2. State of perpetually united.
MARRIAGEABLE, mâr'rijje-â-bl, a. [from marriage.]—1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.—2. Capable of mien. *Milton.*
MARRIED, mâr'ri-d, a. [from marry.] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*
MARROW, mâr'rô, s. [mærx, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called *marrow*. *Quincy.*
MARROWBONE, mâr'rô-bone, s. [bone and marrow.]—1. Bone boil'd for the marrow.—2. In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Estrange.*
MARROWFAT, mâr'rô-fât, s. A kind of pea.
MARROWLESS, mâr'rô-lês, a. [from marrow.] Void of marrow. *Shaks.*
 To **MARRY**, mâr'rê, v. a. [marier, French.]—1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*—2. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.*—3. To take for husband or wife. *Shaks.*
 To **MARRY** mâr'rê, v. n. To enter into the conjugal state. *Shaks.*
MARRY, mâr'rê, int. or ad. [Its meaning, when any, seems to be.] Virily. *Shak. Much ado.*
MARS, mâr's, s. One of the planets. Its orbit lies between that of the earth and Jupiter, but very distant from both. *Adams.*
MARSH, mârsh, } Are derived from the Sax.
MARS, mâr's, }
MAS, mäs, }
MARSH, mârsh, s. [mærsj, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a swamp. *Drayton.*
MARSH-MALLOW, mârsh-mâl'ô, s. [althæa, Lat.] A plant.
MARSH-MARIGOLD, mârsh-mâr'tê-gôld, s. [populago, Lat.] A flower. *Dryden.*
MARSHAL, mâr'shâl, s. [mareschal, Fr.]—1. The chief officer of arms. *Shaks.*—2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden.*—3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast. *Spenser.*—4. An harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney.*

To **MARSHAL**, mâr'shâl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*—2. To lead as an harbinge-r. *Shaks.*
MARSHALLER, mâr'shâl-lûr, s. [from marshal.] One that arrange; s; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*
MARSHALSEA, mâr'sh-âl-sê, s. [from marshal.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
MARSHALSHIP, mâr'shâl-shîp, s. [from marshal.] The office of a marshal.
MARSHLEDER, mârsh-ê't'dûr, s. A gelderrose.
MARSHROCKET, mârsh-rôk'it, s. A species of water-cresses.
MARSHY, mârsh'ô, a. [from marsh.]—1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.*—2. Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*
MART, mâr't, s. [contracted from market.]—1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*—2. Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shaks.*—3. Letters of mart.
 To **MART**, mâr't, v. a. [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shaks.*
 To **MARTEL**, mâr'têl, v. a. [marteler, French.] To hammer. *Sp. F. O. B. III. C. VII. st. 42.*
MARTEEN, mâr'tên, }
MARTEEN, mâr'tên, } s.
 [marte, Fr.]—1. A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued.—2. [Marcelet, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Peaciam.*
MARTIAL, mâr'shâl, a. [martial, Fr. martialis, Latin.]—1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenser. Chapman.*—2. Having a warlike show; suited war.—3. Belonging to war not civil. *Bacon.*
 —4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.*—5. Having parts or properties of iron which is called *Mars* by the Chymists.
MARTIALIST, mâr'shâl-îst, s. [from martial.] A warrior; a fighter. *Howel.*
MARTINGALE, mâr'tin-gâl, s. [martingale, Fr.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and running between the two legs, to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle.
MARTINMAS, mâr'tîn-mâs, s. [Martin and mass.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly *martinmas* or *martlemass*. *Tusser.*
MARTINET, mâr'tîn-êt, } s.
MARTRLET, mâr'tlêt, }
 [martinet, Fr.] A kind of swallow. *Shaks.*
MARTINETTS, mâr'tîn-êts, s. Small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard arm close up to the yard. *Bailey.*
MARTYR, mâr'tûr, s. [μαρτυρ] One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *King Charles.*
 To **MARTYR**, mâr'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put to death for virtue.—2. To murder; to destroy. *Suckling.*
MARTYRDOM, mâr'tûr-dûm, s. [from martyr.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr. *Hooker.*
 To **MARTYRISE**, mâr'tûr-rîze, v. a. [martyriser, French.] To offer as a sacrifice. *Spens. Colin Clout.*
MARTYROLOGY, mâr'tûr-rôl'ô-jje, s. [martyrologium, Lat.] A register of m. tyrs. *Stillingfleet.*
MARTYROLOGIST, mâr'tûr-rôl'ô-jj-îst, s. [martyrologiste, French.] A writer of martyrology.
MARVEL, mâr'vêl, s. [merveille, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Shaks.*
 To **MARVEL**, mâr'vêl, v. n. [marveiller, Fr.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Shaks.*
MARVEL of Peru, mâr'vêl, s. A flower.
MARVELLEOUS, mâr'vêl-lês, a. [marveilleux, French.]—1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Shaks.*—2. Surpassing credit. *Pope.*—3. The *marvellous* is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the *probable*.
MARVELLOUSLY, mâr'vêl-lês-lê, ad. [from marvellous.] Wonderfully. *Clarendon.*
MARVELOUSNESS, mâr'vêl-lês-nês, s. [from marvellous.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.
MASCULINE, mäs'kû-lîn, a. [masculin, Fr.]—1. Male; not female. *Milton.*—2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate. *Addison.*—3. The gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, hûll —ôli; pôund;—rîn, THIS.

MASCULINELY, mâ'skû-lîn-lê, ad. [from masculine.] Like a man. *Ben Jonson*.

MASCULINENESS, mâ'skû-lîn-nês, s. [from masculine.] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mâsh, s. [masche, Dutch.]—1. The space between the threads of a net. Commonly written mesh. *Mortimer*.—2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body.—3. A mixt re for a horse. *Mortimer*.

To MASH, mâsh, v. a. [masher, French.]—1. To beat into a confused mass. *Morr*.—2. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer*.

MASK, mâsk, s. [masque, French.]—1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.—2. Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior*.—3. A festive entertainment in which the company is masked. *Shaks*.—4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton*.—5. A dramatic performance, written in a tragick style without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, mâsk, v. a. [masquer, French.]—1. To disguise with a mask or visor. *Hooker*.—2. To cover; to hide. *Crashaw*.

To MASK, mâsk, v. n.—1. To revel; to play the nummer. *Prior*.—2. To be disguised any way.

MASKER, mâsk'ûr, s. [from mask.] One who revels in a mask; a nummer. *Donne*.

MASON, mâ'sn, s. [mason, French.] A builder with stone. *Wotton*.

MASONRY, mâ'sn-rê, s. [magonerie, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE, mâs-kûr-râdê', s. [from masque, French.]—1. A diversion in which the company is masked. *Pope*.—2. Disguise. *Felton*.

To MASQUERA'DE, mâs-kûr-râdê', v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To go in disguise. *L'Étranger*.—2. To assemble in masks. *Swift*.

MASQUERA'DER, mâs-kûr-râdê'r, s. [from masquerade.] A person in a mask. *L'Étranger*.

MASS, mâs, s. [masse, French.]—1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton*.—2. A large quantity. *Davies*.—3. Bulk; vast body. *Abbott*.—4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryd*.—5. Gross body; the general. *Dryden*.—6. [Mass, Lat.] The service of the Romish church. *Atterbury*.

To MASS, mâs, v. n. [from the noun.] To celebrate mass. *Hooker*.

MASSACRE, mâs'sâ-kûr, s. [massacre, Fr.]—1. Butchery; indiscriminate destruction.—2. Murder. *Shaks*.

To MASSACRE, mâs'sâ-kûr, v. a. [massacer, Fr.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Deray of Piety*. *Atterbury*.

MASSICOT, mâs'sê-kôt, s. [French.] Ceruss calcined by a mod. rate degree of fire; of this there are three colours, the white, the yellow, and that of the golden colour, their difference arising from the different degrees of fire.

MASSINESS, mâs'sê-nês, } s.

MASSIVENESS, mâs'siv-nês, } s.

[from massy.] Weight; bulk; ponderousness. *Hakewill*.

MASSIVE, mâs'siv, } a.

MASSY, mâs'sê, } a.

[massif, Fr.] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Dryden*.

MAST, mâst, s. [mast, mât, Fr. mâ't, Saxon.]—1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. *Dryden*.—2. The fruit of the oak and beech. *Bacon*.

MASTED, mâst'êd, a. [from mast.] Furnished with masts.

MASTEE, mâ'stêr, s. [master, Dutch; maître, French.]—1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servant. *Shaks*.—2. A director; a governor. *Ecclesi*.—3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden*.—4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian*.—5. Chief; head. *Shaks*.—6. Possessor. *Addison*.—7. Commander of a trading ship. *Ascham*.—8. One unacquainted. *Shaks*.—9. An appellation of respect. *Shaks*.—10. A young gentleman. *Dryden*.—11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South*.—12. A man eminently skilful in any practice or science. *Davies*.—13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, *master of arts*.

To MASTER, mâ'stêr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.—2. To conquer;

to overpower. *Calamy*.—3. To execute with skill. *Bacon*.

MA'STERDOM, mâ'stêr-dôm, s. [from master.] Dominion; rule. *Shaks*.

MA'STER-HAND, mâ'stêr-hând, s. The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope*.

MA'STER-JEST, mâ'stêr-jêst, s. Principal jest. *Hudibras*.

MA'STER-KEY, mâ'stêr-kê, s. The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden*.

MA'STER-LEAVER, mâ'stêr-lê-âvêr, s. One that leaves or deserts his master. *Shaks*.

MA'STER-SINEW, mâ'stêr-sîn-nû, s. A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated. *Dict*.

MA'STER-STRING, mâ'stêr-string, s. Principal string.

MA'STER-STROKE, mâ'stêr-strôke, s. Capital performance. *Blackmore*.

MA'STERLESS, mâ'stêr-lê-s, a. [from master.]—1. Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser*.—2. Ungoverned; unsoldied.

MA'STERLINESS, mâ'stêr-lê-nês, s. [from masterly.] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY, mâ'stêr-lê, ad. With the skill of a master. *Shaks*.

MA'STERLY, mâ'stêr-lê, a. [from master.]—1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.—2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERPIECE, mâ'stêr-piêce, s. [mast r and piec.]—1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies*.—2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon*.

MA'STERSHIP, mâ'stêr-shîp, s. [from master.]—1. Dominion; rule; power.—2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden*.—3. Chief work. *Dryden*.—4. Skill; knowledge. *Shaks*.—5. A title of ironical respect. *Shaks*.

MA'STER-TEETH, mâ'stêr-têth, s. [master and teeth.] The principal teeth. *Bacon*.

MA'STERWORK, mâ'stêr-wôrk, s. A plant.

MA'STERY, mâ'stêr-ê, s. [from master.]—1. Dominion; rule. *Ruleick*.—2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *L'Étranger*.—3. Skill. *Tillotson*.—4. Attainment of skill or power. *Lu ke*.

MA'STIFUL, mâst-fûl, a. [from mast.] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MA'STICATION, mâstê-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [masticatio, Lat.] The act of chewing. *P. y.*

MA'STICATORY, mâstê-tê-kâ-tûr-ê, s. [masticatoire, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallow'd. *Bacon*.

MA'STICH, mâ'stîk, s. [mastie, Fr.]—1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Wise-man*.—2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison*.

MA'STICOT, mâstê-tê-kôt, s. See MASSICOT.

MA'STIFF, mâstîf, s. mastives, plural. [mastin, French.] A dog of the largest size, landog. *Spenser*.

MA'STILESS, mâstî-lês, a. [from mast.] Bearing no mast. *Dryden*.

MA'STLIN, mâ'stî-n, s. Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye. *Tusser*.

MAT, mât, s. [mât, Fr.] A texture of sedge, flag, or rushes. *Carver*.

To MAT, mât, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with mats. *Evelyn*.—2. To twist together; to join like a mat; to weave grossly. *Dryden*.

MATADORE, mâ'tâ-dôre, s. [matadore, Spanish.] A hand of cards. *Pope*.

MATACHIN, mâ'tâ-shîn, s. [French.] An old dance.

MATCH, mâtsh, s. [maeche, French.]—1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon*.—2. A contest; a game. *Shaks*.—3. One equal to another; one able to contest with another. *Rogers*.—4. One who suits or tallies with another. — 5. A marriage. *Shaks*.—6. One to be married. *Clarendon*.

To MATCH, mâtsh, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To be equal to. *Shaks*.—2. To show an equal. *South*.—3. To equal; to oppose. *Milton*.—4. To suit; to proportion. *Rogers*.—5. To marry; to be in marriage. *Donne*.

Êâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt; plnc, pln;—

To MATCH, mâtsh, v. n.—1. To be married. *Sidney*.
 —2. To suit; to proportionate; to tally.
 MATCHABLE, mâtsh'â-bl, a. [from match.]—1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser*.—2. Correspondent. *Woodward*.
 MATCHLESS, mâtsh'lês, a. [from match.] Without an equal. *Waller*.
 MATCHLESSLY, mâtsh'lês-lê, ad. In a manner not to be equalled.
 MATCHLESSNESS, mâtsh'lês-nês, s. [from matchless.] State of being without an equal.
 MATCHMAKER, mâtsh'mâ-kûr, s. [match and maker.]—1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras*.—2. One who makes matches to burn.
 MATE, mâte, s. [mœn, Saxon.]—1. A husband or wife. *Spen*.—2. A companion, male or female. *Milton*.—3. The male or female of animals. *Milton*.—4. One that sails in the same ship. *Roscommon*.—5. One that eats at the same table.—6. The second in subordination; as, the master's mate.
 To MATE, mâte, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To match; to marry. *Spenser*.—2. To be equal to. *Dryden*.—3. To oppose; to equal. *Shaks*.—4. [Mater, Fr.] To subjoin; to confound; to crush. *Shaks*.
 MATERIAL, mâ-têr'âl, a. [materiel, Fr.]—1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Deviés*.—2. Important; momentous; essential. *Whitefe*.
 To MATERIALIZE, mâ-têr'âl-ize, v. a. [from material.] To regard as matter. *Reid's Inquiry*.
 MATERIALS, mâ-têr'âl-s, s. The substance of which any thing is made. *Brown*.
 MATERIALIST, mâ-têr'âl-ist, s. [from material.] One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden*.
 MATERIALITY, mâ-têr'âl-ité, s. [materialité, Fr.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby*.
 MATERIALLY, mâ-têr'âl-ê, ad. [from material.]—1. In the state of matter. *Boyle*.—2. Not formally. *South*.—3. Importantly; essentially. *Spenser*.
 MATERIALNESS, mâ-têr'âl-nês, s. [from material.] State of being material; importance.
 MATERIALS, mâ-têr'âl-s, } a.
 MATERIALS, mâ-têr'âl-s, } a.
 [materiatus, Lat.] Consisting of matter.
 MATRIATION, mâ-têr'âl-shûn, s. [from materia, Latin.] The act of forming matter.
 MATERNAL, mâ-têr'nâl, a. [materne, Fr. mater, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden*.
 MATERNITY, mâ-têr'nê-tê, s. [from materne, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.
 MAT-FELON, mât'fêl-ôn, s. A species of lupweed.
 MATHEMATICAL, mâth-ê-mât'ê-kâl, } a.
 MATHEMATICK, mâth-ê-mât'îk, } a.
 [mathematicus, Latin.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Dehnam*.
 MATHEMATICALLY, mâth-ê-mât'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from mathematick.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley*.
 MATHEMATICIAN, mâth-ê-mât'îsh'ûn, s. [mathematicus, Lat.] A man versed in the mathematics. *Addison*.
 MATHEMATICKS, mâth-ê-mât'îks, s. [$\mu\alpha\theta\eta\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris*.
 MATHEWS, mâth'êz, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.
 MATHEMATICS, mâ-thê'mâ'tîks, s. [$\mu\alpha\theta\eta\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$] The doctrine of mathematicks.
 MATIN, mât'în, a. [matine, Fr.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton*.
 MATIN, mât'în, s. Morning. *Shaks*.
 MATIN'S, mât'înz, s. [matines, Fr.] Morning worship. *Cleveland*. *Stillingfleet*.
 MATRASS, mâ'trâs, s. [matras, Fr.] A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy*.
 MATRICE, mâ'trîs, matris, Lat.]—1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed. *Bacon*.

con.—2. A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed. *Woodward*.
 MATRICIDE, mâ'trê-side, s. [matricidium, Lat.]—1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown*.—2. A mother-killer.
 To MATRICULATE, mâ-trîk'û-lâte, v. a. [from matriculo, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England. *Walton*.
 MATRICULATE, mâ-trîk'û-lâte, s. [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbutnot*.
 MATRICULATION, mâ-trîk'û-lâ-shûn, s. [from matriculate.] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe*.
 MATRIMONIAL, mâ-têr'mô'nê-âl, a. [matrimonial, Fr.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; bridal. *Dryden*.
 MATRIMONIALLY, mâ-têr'mô'nê-âl-ê, ad. [from matrimonial.] According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe*.
 MATRIMONY, mâ'trêmôn-ê, s. [matrimonium, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state. *Con. Prayer*.
 MATRIX, mâ'trîks, s. [Lat. matrice, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed. *Brown*.
 MATRON, mâ'trôn, s. [matrone, Fr.]—1. An elderly lady. *Tatler*.—2. An old woman. *Pope*.
 MATRONAL, mâ'trôn-âl, or mâ-trô'nâl, a. [matronalis, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bacon*.
 MATRONLY, mâ'trôn-lê, a. [matron and like.] Elderly; ancient. *L'Esrange*.
 MATROSS, mâ'trôs, s. *Matrosses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing and loading them. *Bayley*.
 MATTER, mâ'tûr, s. [materia, Lat.]—1. Body; substance extended. *Newton*.—2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon*.—3. Subject; thing treated. *Tillotson*.—4. The whole; the very thing supposed.—5. Affair; business; in a familiar sense.—6. Cause of disturbance. *Shaks*.—7. Subject of suit or complaint. *Acts*.—8. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shaks*.—9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Bacon*.—10. Question considered. *South*.—11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Esrange*.—12. Purulent running. *Wiseman*.—13. Upon the MATTER. With respect to the main; mainly. *Sanderson*.
 To MATTER, mâ'tûr, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To be of importance; to import. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney*.
 MATTERLESS, mâ'tûr-less, a. Void of matter; trifling. *B. Jonson's Horace*.
 To MATTER, mâ'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect.
 MATTERY, mâ'tûr-ê, a. [from matter.] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey*.
 MATTOCK, mâ'tûk, s. [matric, Saxon.]—1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds. *Shaks*.—2. A pickaxe. *Knolles*.
 MATTRESS, mâ'trîs, s. [matras, Fr.] a kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden*.
 MATURATION, mâth-ê-râ-shûn, s. [from maturo, Lat.]—1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. *Bentley*.—2. The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy*.
 MATURATIVE, mâth'ê-râ-tiv, a. [from maturo, Lat.]—1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.—2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.
 MATURE, mâ'tûr-ê, a. [maturo, Lat.]—1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prim*.—2. Brought near to a completion. *Shaks*.—3. Well disposed; fit for execution; well digested.
 To MATURE, mâ'tûr-ê, v. a. [maturo, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon*.
 MATURELY, mâ'tûr-ê, ad. [from mature.]—1. Ripely; completely.—2. With cool self-will digested. *Swift*.—3. Early; soon. *Bentley*.
 MATURITY, mâ'tûr-ê-tê, s. [maturitas, Latin.] Ripeness; completion. *Rogers*.
 MAUDLIN, mâw'dlîn, a. Drunk; fuddled. *Southern*.
 MAUDLIN, mâw'dlîn, s. [ageratum, Lat.] A plant.

—mò, mòve, mòc, mòr; —h'è, táb, b'íl; —óll; —pò ind; —ólin, TIIIS.

MA'UGRE, máw'gúr, a. [malgré, French.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Burnet*.

MA'VIS, má'vís, s. [mauvís, French.] A thrush.

To MAUL, máw, v. a. [from malleus, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *Dryden*.

MAUL, máw, s. [malleus, Latin.] A heavy hammer. *Proverbs*.

MAUND, mánd, s. [mand, Saxon; maude, French.] A hand basket.

To MA'UNDER, máw'dúr, v. n. [maudire, Fr.] To grumble; to murmur. *W'seman*.

MA'UNDERER, máw'dúr-úr, s. [from maunde-r.] A murmurer.

MA'UNDAY-THURSDAY, máw'dé, or máw'dé-thúr'sdá, s. The Thursday before Good-Friday; *dies mandati*.

MA'UNDER, máw'dúr, s. [from maund.] A beggar. *Brown's Social Creed*.

MAUS)LE'UM, máw-sò-lé'úm, s. [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, máw, s. [maga, Saxon.]—1. The stomach of animals. *Sidney*.—2. The craw of birds. *Arbutnot*.

MA'WKISH, máw'kísh, a. Apt to give satiety. *Pope*.

MA'WKISHNESS, máw'kísh-nés, s. [from mawkish.] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WMET, mów'mét, s. A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH, máw'mísh, a. Foolish; idl.; nauseous.

MAW-WORM, máw'wórn, s. Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach; whence they are called stomach or *mau-worms*. *Harvey*.

MA'XILLAR, máx-ál'lár, } a. [maxillaris.

MA'XILLARY, máks-íl'lár-é, } Lat.] Belonging to the jaw-bone.

MA'XIM, máks'ím, s. [maximum, Latin.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers*.

MAXIM-MONGER, máks-ím-móng-gúr, s. One that deals in maxims. *Chesterfield*.

MAY, má, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon.]—1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, *you may do for me all you can*. *Locke*.—2. To be possible; *the ditch may be filled by labour*. *Bacon*.—3. To be by chance; *a blind man may catch a hare*. *Shaks*.—4. To have power; *the king may pardon treason*. *Shaks*.—5. A word expressing desire; *may my friend live long*. *Dryden*.

MAY be, má'be, Perhaps. *Spenser*, *Creech*.

MAY, má, s. [Maius, Latin.]—1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer.—2. The early or gay part of life.

To MAY, má, v. n. [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning. *Sidney*.

MAY-BUG, má'búg, s. [May and bug.] A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, má'dá, s. [May and day.] The first of *May*. *Shaks*.

MAY-FLOWER, má'flóúr, s. [May and flower.] A plant. *Bacon*.

MAY-FLY, má'flí, s. [May and fly.] An insect.

MAY-GAME, má'gáme, s. [May and game.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first day of *May*. *Bacon*.

MAY-LILY, má'hí-lí, s. The same with *lilly of the valley*.

MAY-MORN, má'mórn, s. [may and morn.] Freshness. *Shaks*. *Henry V*.

MAY-POLE, má'póle, s. [May and pole.] Pole to be danced round in *May*. *Pope*.

MAY-WEED, má'wéed, s. [May and weed.] A species of *anemone*. *Miller*.

MAYOR, má'úr, s. [major, Latin.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*. *Knolles*.

MAYORALTY, má'úr-ál-té, s. [from mayor.] The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, má'úr-és, s. [from mayor.] The wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD, máz'zár, s. [maschoire, French.] A jaw.

To MA'ZARD, máz'zár, v. a. [from the noun.] To knock on the head. *B. Jonson's Masque*.

MAZE, máze, s.—1. A labyrinth; a place for per-

plexity and winding passages. *Thomson*.—2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity; embarrassment. *Sidney*.

To MAZE, máze, v. a. [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse. *Spenser*.

MA'ZY, má'zè, a. [from maze.] Perplexed; Confused. *Dryden*.

MA'ZER, má'zúr, s. [maeser, Dut.] A maple cup. M. D. ém dé. *Medicine Doctor, doctor of physick*.

ME, mé, The oblique case of *I. Pope*.

ME'ACOCK, mé'kók, s. [mes coq, Fr. *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK, mé'kók, a. *Tame*; timorous; cowardly. *Shaks*.

MEAD, méde, s. [mædo, Saxon.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden*.

MEAD, méde, }
ME'ADOW, méd'dó, } s.
[mæde, Saxon.] Ground somewhat watery, not ploughed. *Waller*.

ME'ADOW-SAFFRON, méd'dó-sáf'frón, s. [colchicum, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

ME'ADOW-SWEET, méd'dó-swéet, s. [ulmaria, Lat.] A plant.

ME'AGER, mé'gúr, a. [maigre, French.]—1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Dryden*.—2. Poor; hungry. *Dryden*.

To ME'AGER, mé'gúr, v. a. [from the noun.] To make lean. *Knolles*.

ME'AGERNESS, mé'gúr-nés, s. [from meager.]—1. Leanness; want of flesh.—2. Scantiness; bareness. *Bacon*.

MEAK, méke, s. A hook with a long handle.

MEAL, méle, s. [male, Saxon.]—1. The act of eating at a certain time.—2. A repast. *Shaks*.—3. A part; a fragment. *Bacon*.—4. The flower or edible part of corn. *Wotton*.

To MEAL, méle, v. a. [meler, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shaks*.

ME'ALMAN, méle'mán, s. [meal and man.] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY, mé'le, a. [from meal.]—1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal. *Arbutnot*.—2. Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown*.

ME'ALY-MOUTHED, mé'le-móú'tíhd, a. Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely. *L'Estrange*.

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS, mé'le-móú'tíhd-nés, s. Bashfulness; restraint of speech.

MEAN, méne, a. [mæne, Saxon.]—1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.—2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Sidney*.—3. Contemptible; despicable. *Pope*.—4. Low in the degree of any valuable property; low in worth. *Dryden*.—5. [Mean, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney*.—6. Intervening; intermediate. *Kings*.

MEAN, méne, s. [moyen, French.]—1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Shaks*.—2. Measure; regulation. *Spenser*.—3. Interval; interia; mean time. *Spenser*.—4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end.—5. *By all MEANS*. Without doubt; without hesitation.—6. *By no MEANS*. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison*.—7. Revenue; fortune. *Shaks*.—8. MEANTIME, MEANWHILE. In the intervening time. *Swift*.

To MEAN, méne, v. n. [mænen, Dutch.] To have in mind; to intend; to purpose. *Milton*.

To MEAN, méne, v. a.—1. To purpose; to intend; to design. *Milton*.—2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Dryden*.

MEANDEH, méánd'úr, s. *Maze*; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding. *Hallé*.

To MEANDEH, méánd'úr, v. n. [from the noun.] To run winding; to be intricate. *Swanston*.

MEANDROUS, méánd'rús, a. [from meander.] Winding; flexuous.

MEANING, mé'níng, s. [from mean.]—1. Purpose; intention. *Shaks*.—2. Habitual intention. *Roscommon*.—3. The sense; the thing understood. *Pope*.

ME'ANLY, mé'án'lé, ad. [from a mean.]—1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryden*.—2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton*.—3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior*.—4. Without esteem. *Watts*.

ME'ANNESSE, mé'néns, s. [from mean.]—1. Want

Fâte, fân, fâh. Fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

of excellence. *Hooker*.—2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.—3. Lowness of mind. *South*.—4. Sordidness; niggardliness.

MEANT, mēnt, perf. and part. pass. of *mean*.

MEASE, mēse, s. A *mease* of herrings is five hundred. *Ainsworth*.

MEASLES, mē'zls, s.—1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known. *Quincy*.—2. A disease of swine. *Ben Jonson*.—3. A disease of trees. *Moz*.

MEASLED, mē'zld, a. [from *measles*.] Infected with the *measles*. *Hudibras*.

MEASLY, mē'zld, a. [from *measles*.] Scabbed with the *measles*. *Swift*.

MEASUREABLE, mēzh'ūr-ā-bl, a.—1. Such as may be measured. *Bentley*.—2. Moderate; in small quantity.

MEASUREABLENESS, mēzh'ūr-ā-bl-nēs, s. [from *measurable*.] Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, mēzh'ūr-ā-bl-ē, ad. [from *measurable*.] Moderately. *Eccles*.

MEASURE, mēzh'ūr, s. [*mesure*, French.]—1. That by which any thing is measured. *Arbuthnot*.—2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *Morc*.—3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Hooker.—4. A stated quantity; as, a *measure* of wine. *Shaks*.—5. Sufficient quantity. *Shaks*.—6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Tillotson*.—7. Degree.

Abbot.—8. Proportionate time; musical time.—9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryden*.—10. A stately dance. *Shaks*.—11. Moderation; not excess.

Shaks.—12. Limit; boundary. *Psalms*.—13. Any thing adjusted. *Taylor*. *Smalridge*.—14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.—15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser*.—16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Clarendon*.—17. To have hard *measure*; to be hardly dealt by.

To MEASURE, mēzh'ūr, v. a. [*mesurer*, Fr.]—1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon*.—2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden*.—3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness. *Milton*.—4. To adjust; to proportion. *Taylor*.—5. To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison*.—6. To allot or distribute by settled proportions. *Matt*.

MEASURELESS, mēzh'ūr-lēs, a. [from *measure*.] Immense; immeasurable. *Shaks*.

MEASUREMENT, mēzh'ūr-mēnt, s. [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring.

MEASURER, mēzh'ūr-ūr, s. [from *measure*.] One that measures.

MEAT, mēte, s. [*met*, French.]—1. Flesh to be eaten. *Bacon*.—2. Food in general. *Shaks*.

MEATED, mē'tēd, a. [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.

MEATH, mē'the, s. [*medd*, Welsh.] Drink. *Milt*.

MECHANICAL, mē-kā'n-ē-kāl, }
MECHANICK, mē-kā'n-ē-kāl, } a.

[*mechanicus*, Latin; from *μηχανή*]—1. Skilled in mechanics.—2. Constructed by the laws of mechanics.—3. Mean; service; of mean occupation.

MECHANICK, mē-kā'n-ē-kāl, s. A manufacturer; a low workman. *South*.

MECHANICKS, mē-kā'n-ē-kāl-s, s. [*mechanica*, Lat.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANICALLY, mē-kā'n-ē-kāl-ē, ad. [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechanism. *Ray*.

MECHANICALNESS, mē-kā'n-ē-kāl-nēs, s. [from *mechanick*.]—1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.—2. Meanness.

MECHANICIAN, mē-kā'n-ē-sh'ān, s. One professing or studying the construction of machines. *Boyle*.

MECHANISMS, mē-kā'n-ē-zm, s. [*mechanismus*, Fr.]—1. Action according to mechanical laws. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

MECHANIST, mē-kā'n-ē-ist, s. [from *mechanick*.] One skilled in mechanics, a mechanician.

MEDIAN, mēd'lin, s. [the element given to face.] Made at *Medlin*. *Town Follies*.

MEDIOCRAN, mē-d'ō-kān, s. A large root, brought from the province of *Moroccan* in South America; a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill*.

MECONIUM, mē-kō-nē-um, s. [*μεκονιον*].—1. Expressed juice of poppy.—2. The first excrement of children. *Arbuthnot*.

MEDAIL, mēd'āil, s. [*medaille*, Fr-nch.]—1. An ancient coin. *Addison*.—2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDAILLICK, mēd'āil-ik, a. [from *medail*.] Pertaining to medals. *Addison*.

MEDAILLION, mēd'āil-yūn, s. [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison*.

MEDAILLIST, mēd'āil-ist, s. [*medailliste*, French.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison*.

To MEDDLE, mēd'dl, v. n. [*midde-len*, Dutch.]—1. To have to do. *Bacon*.—2. To interpose; to act in any thing. *Dryden*.—3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously. *Proverbs*.

To MEDDLE, mēd'dl, v. a. [from *mester*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser*.

MEDDLER, mēd'dl-ūr, s. [from *meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon*.

MEDDLESOME, mēd'dl-sūm, a. Intermeddling; intrusive. *Ainsworth*.

MEDIASTINE, mē-dē-ā's-tin, s. The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot*.

To MEDIATE, mēd'ē-āte, v. n. [from *medius*, Lat.] 1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties. *Rogers*.—2. To be between two. *Nighty*.

To MEDIATE, mēd'ē-āte, v. a.—1. To form by mediation. *Clarendon*.—2. To limit by something in the middle. *Holder*.

MEDIATE, mēd'ē-āte, a. [*mediat*, French.]—1. Interposed; intervening. *Prior*.—2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior*.—3. Acting as a means. *Watton*.

MEDIATELY, mēd'ē-āte-lē, ad. [from *mediate*.] By a secondary cause. *Raleigh*.

MEDIATION, mē-dē-ā'shūn, s. [*mediation*, Fr.]—1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Bacon*.—2. Agency; an intervenient power. *South*.—3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mē-dē-ā-tūr, s. [*mediateur*, Fr.]—1. One that intervenes between two parties.—2. An intercessor; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet*.—3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Milton*.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-dē-ā-tō-rē-āl, }
MEDIATORY, mē-dē-ā-tūr-ē, } a.

[from *mediator*.] Belonging to a mediator. *Fiddes*.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dē-ā-tūr-shīp, s. [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mē-dē-ā-tū-iks, s. [*medius*, Lat.] A female mediator. *Ainsworth*.

MEDIC, mēd'ik, s. [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

MEDICAL, mēd'ē-kāl, a. [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown*.

MEDICALLY, mēd'ē-kāl-ē, ad. [from *medical*.] Physically; medically. *Brown*.

MEDICAMENT, mēd'ē-kā-mēnt, s. [*medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications. *Hammond*.

MEDICAMENTAL, mēd'ē-kā-mēnt'āl, s. [from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mēd'ē-kā-mēnt'āl-ē, ad. [from *medicamental*.] After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, mēd'ē-kāte, v. a. [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Rambler*.

MEDICATION, mēd'ē-kā'shūn, s. [from *medicate*.]—1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon*.—2. The use of physick. *Brown*.

MEDICINABLE, mē-dīs-ūn-ā-bl, a. Having the power of physick. *Bacon*.

MEDICINAL, mēd'is-ē-nāl, or mēd'ēs-ūnāl, a.—1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Milton*.—2. Belonging to physick. *Butler*.

MEDICINALLY, mēd'is-ē-nāl-ē, ad. [from *medicinal*.] Physically. *Dryden*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùl, búll;—òil;—pòund;—hìn, THi.

MÉDICINE, mé'di-sîn, s. [medicine, Fr. médecine, Lat.] Any remedy administered by a physician. *Dryden*.

To **MÉDICINE**, mé'di-sîn, v. a. [from the noun.] To affect as phy ick. *Shaks*.

MÉDIÉTY, mé'di-é-té, s. [medi-té, French.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

MÉDIÓCRITY, mé'di-ók-ré-té, or mé'di-é-ók-ré-té, s. [mediocritas, Lat.]—1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state. *Wotton*.—2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker*.

To **MÉDITATE**, mé'di-tá-té, v. a. [meditor, Latin.]—1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *Dryden*.—2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

To **MÉDITATE**, mé'di-tá-té, v. n. To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Taylor*.

MÉDITÁTION, mé'di-tá-tshún, s. [meditatio, Lat.]—1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bentley*.—2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.—3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MÉDITÁTIVE, mé'di-tá-tív, a. [from meditare.]—1. Addicted to meditation.—2. Expressing intention or design.

MÉDITERRÁNE, mé'di-é-tér-rá-ne, }
MÉDITERRÁNEAN, mé'di-é-tér-rá-né-án, } a.

MÉDITERRÁNEOUS, mé'di-é-tér-rá-né-ús, }
[medius and terra, Latin.]—1. Encircled with land. *Brewerood*.—2. Inland; remote far on the sea. *Brown*.

MÉDIUM, mé'dé-úm, or mé'djé-úm, s. [medium, Lat.]—1. Anything intervening. *Bacon*.—2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion. *Baker*.—3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes. *L'Estrange*.

MÉDLAR, mé'dlár, s. [mespilus, Latin.]—1. A tree. *Miller*.—2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleaveland*.

To **MÉDLÉ**, mé'dl, } v. a.
To **MÉDLY**, mé'dlé, }
To mingle. *Spenser*.

MÉDLY, mé'dlé, s. A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. *Walsh*.

MÉDLÉY, mé'dlé, a. Mingled; confused. *Dryden*.

MÉDÚLLAR, mé'dúllár, }
MÉDÚLLARY, mé'dúllár-é, } a.

[medullaire, French.] Pertaining to the marrow. *Cheyne*.

MÉED, mééd, s. [med, Saxon.]—1. Reward; recompense. *Milton*.—2. Present; gift. *Shaks*.

MÉEK, méék, s. [mín r, Islandic.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; soft; gentle.

To **MÉEKEN**, méék-én, v. a. [from meek.] To make meek; to soften. *Thomson*.

MÉEK-EYED, méék-é-de, a. Looking meekly. *Milton's Poems*.

MÉEKLY, méék-lé, ad. [from meek.] Mildly; gently. *Stepney*.

MÉEKNESS, méék-nés, s. [from meek.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Alterbury*.

MÉER, mére, a. [See MERE.] Simple; unmixed.

MÉER, mére, s. [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

To **MÉER**, méer, v. a. [from the noun.] To limit; to bound. *Spencer's Ruins of Rome*.

MÉERED, méér-d, a. Relating to a boundary.

MÉET, méet, a.—1. Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used. *Whitgift*.—2. **MÉET** with. Even with. *Shaks*.

To **MÉET**, méet, v. a. pret. *I met; I have met*; particip. *met*.—1. To come face to face, to encounter.—2. To join another in the same place. *Shaks*.—3. To find; to light on. *Pope*.

To **MÉET**, méet, v. a.—1. To encounter; to close face to face.—2. To encounter in hostility.—3. To assemble; to come together. *Tillotson*.—4. To close; to join. *Adelmon*.—5. To **MÉET** with. To light on; to find.—6. To **MÉET** with. To join. *Shaks*.—7. To **MÉET** with. To encounter; to engage. *Shaks*.—8. A latinism. To obviate. *Bacon*.—9. To advance half way. *South*.

MÉETER, méét-ér, s. [from meet.] One that occurs another. *Shaks*.

MÉÉPING, méét-íng, s. [from meet.]—1. An assembly, a convention. *Spratt*.—2. A congress. *Shaks*.—3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.—4. A conflux; as, the meeting of two rivers.

MÉETING-HOUSE, méét-íng-hóuse, s. [meeting and house.] Place where dissenters assemble to worship. *Addison*.

MÉÉTLY, méét-lé, ad. [from the adjective.] Filly; properly.

MÉÉTNÉSS, méét-nés, s. [from meet.] Fitness; propriety.

MÉÉRIM, méér-ím, s. [from hemierany.] Disorder of the h. a. *Bacon*.

To **MÉINÉ**, méén, v. a. To mingle. *Ainsworth*.

MÉINY, mé-ín, s. [memnig, Saxon.] A r. time; domestic svaxts. *Shaks*.

MELANAGOGUES, mé-lán-ná-gógz, s. [from μέλας and αγωγέ] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHÓLICK, mé-lán-kólíck, a. [from melancholy.] Disordered with melancholy; fauciful; hypocondriacal. *Clarendon*.

MELANCHOLY, mé-lán-kól-é, s. [from μέλας and χολή]—1. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy*.—2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shaks*.—3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper. *Taylor*.

MELANCHÓLY, mé-lán-kól-é, a. [melancholique, Fr.]—1. Gloomy; dismal. *Dehlan*.—2. Disordered with melancholy, fauciful; habitually dejected. *Locke*.

MÉLICERIS, mé-lé-sér-ís, s. [μελιερικ.] *Meliceris* is a tumour enclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey; it gathers without pain, and gives way to pressure, but returns again. *Sharp*.

MÉLILOT, mé-lí-lót, s. [melilot, Fr. melilotus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

To **MÉLIORATE**, mé-lé-ó-rá-té, v. a. [meliorer, Fr. from melior, Lat.] To better; to improve; to mend; to exalt. *South*.

MÉLIORÁTION, mé-lé-ó-rá-tshún, s. [melioration, French.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon*.

MÉLIÓRITY, mé-lé-ó-r-é-té, s. [from melior, Lat.] State of being better. *Bacon*.

To **MÉLL**, méll, v. n. [meller, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. *Spenser*.

MÉLLIFÉROUS, méll-í-fér-ús, a. Productive of honey.

MÉLLIFICÁTION, méll-é-fé-llá-tshún, s. [mellifico, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbutnot*.

MÉLLIFLUENCE, méll-í-flú-é-nse, s. [mel and fluo, Latin.] A homid flow; a flow of sweetness.

MÉLLIFLUENT, méll-í-flú-é-nt, }
MÉLLIFLUOUS, méll-í-flú-ús, } a.

[mel and fluo, Lat.] Flowing with honey.

MÉLLOW, mélló, a.—1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe. *Diogen*.—2. Soft in sound. *Dryden*.—3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon*.—4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roxborough*.

To **MÉLLOW**, mélló, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness. *Addison*.—2. To soften. *Mortimer*.—3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden*.

To **MÉLLOW**, mélló, v. n. To be matured; to ripen. *Donne*.

MÉLLOWNESS, mélló-nés, s. [from mellow.]—1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Diogen*.—2. Maturity; full age.

MÉLOCO'TON, mé-ló-kót-ón, s. [melocotone, Spanish.] A quince.

MÉLODIOUS, mé-ló-dé-ús, or mé-ló-jé-ús, a. [from melody.] Musical; harmonious. *Milton*.

MÉLODIOUSLY, mé-ló-dé-ús-lé, ad. [from melodious.] Musically; harmoniously.

MÉLODIOUSNESS, mé-ló-dé-ús-nés, s. [from melodious.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.

MÉLODY, mélló-dé, s. [μελωδία.] Musick; harmony of sound. *Hooker*.

MÉLON, méllón, s. [melos, Latin.]—1. A plant. *Stiller*.—2. The fruit. *Nanher*.

MÉLON-THISTLE, méllón-thíls-é, a. A plant. To **MÉLT**, mélt, v. a. [mýltan, Saxon.]—1. To dist solve; to make liquid; commonly by heat. *Locke*.—2. To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet*.—3. To

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

soften to love or tenderness. *Addison*.—4. To waste away. *Shaks*.

To MELT, mêt, v. n.—1. To become liquid; to dissolve. *Dryden*.—2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion. *Shaks*.—3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shaks*.—4. To be sublimed by affliction. *Psalms*.

ME'LTER, mêt'ûr, s. [from melt.] One that melts metals. *Sidny*.

ME'LTINGLY, mêt'ing-ly, ad. [from melting.] Like something melting. *Sidney*.

ME'LWEL, mêt'wêl, s. A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mêm'bâr, s. [membre, Fr. neh.]—1. A limb, a part appendant to the body.—2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause. *Watts*.—3. Any part of an integral. *Addison*.—4. One of a community. *Addison*.

MEMBRANE, mêm'brâne, s. [membrana, Lat.] A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up some parts; the fibres give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and grasp the parts they contain. *Quincy*. *Boyle*.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mêm-brân-â'shûs, } a.

MEMBRANEOUS, mêm-brân-ê's, } a.

MEMBRANEUS, mêm-brân-ê's, } a.

[membraeux, French.] Consisting of membranes. *Boyle*.

MEMENTO, mêm-mên'tô, s. [Latin.] A memorial; notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon*.

MEMOIR, mêm-wâr, or mêm'wâr, s. [memoire, French.]—1. An account of transactions familiarly written. *Prior*.—2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, mêm'mûr-â-bl, a. [memorabilis, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mêm'mûr-â-bl, ad. [from memorable.] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mêm-mô-rân-dûm, s. [Lat.] A note to help the memory. *Swift*.

MEMORIAL, mêm-mô-rê-âl, a. [memorialis, Lat.]—1. Preservative of memory. *Broome*.—2. Contained in memory. *Watts*.

MEMORIAL, mêm-mô-rê-âl, s. A monument; something to preserve memory. *South*.

MEMORIALIST, mêm-mô-rê-âl-ist, s. [from memorial.] One who writes memorials. *Spectator*.

To MEMORIZE, mêm-ô-rize, v. a. [from memory.] To record; to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mêm'mûr-ê, s. [memoria, Latin.]—1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke*.—2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shaks*.—3. Time of knowledge. *Milton*.—4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addison*.—5. Reflection; attention. Not in use. *Shaks*.

MEN, mên. The plural of man.

MEN-PLEASER, mên'plê-zâr, s. [man and pleaser.] One too careful to please others. *Ephesians*.

To MENACE, mên'nâse, v. a. [menacer, Fr.] To threaten; to treat. *Shaks*.

MENACE, mên'nâse, s. [menace, Fr. from the verb.] Threat. *Brnon*.

MENACER, mên'nâs-ûr, s. [menacer, Fr.] A threatenor; one that threatens. *Philips*.

MENAGE, mên-nâzh-ê, s. [French.] A collection of animals. *Addison*.

MENAGERIE, mên-nâzh-ê-r-ê, s. [Fr.] A place for keeping foreign birds, or other curious animals. *Burke*.

MENAGOGUE, mên'nâ-gôg, s. [μενε; and αγω.] A mockage that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, mên'd, v. a. [mendo, Latin.]—1. To repair from breach or decay. *Chronicles*.—2. To correct; to alter for the better.—3. To help; to advance. *Locke*.—4. To improve; to increase. *Dryden*.

To MEND, mên'd, v. n. To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope*.

MENDABLE, mên'dâ-bl, a. [from mend.] Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mên-dâs-ê-tê, s. [from mendax, Latin.] Falschood. *Brown*.

ME'NDER, mên'dûr, s. [from mend.] One that makes any change for the better. *Shaks*.

ME'NDICANCY, mên'dê-kân-sê, s. [from mendicant.] Beggary. *Burke*.

ME'NDICANT, mên'dê-kânt, a. [mendicans, Lat.] Beggary; poor to a state of beggary. *Fiddes*.

ME'NDICANT, mên'dê-kânt, s. [mendicant, French.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity.

To ME'NDICATE, mên'dê-kâte, v. a. [mendico, Latin; mendier, French.] To beg; to ask alms.

MENDICACY, mên-dîs-ê-tê, s. [mendicitas, Latin.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mên'ds, for amends. *Shaks*.

ME'NIAL, mên'ni-âl, a. [from meniy.] Belonging to the routine or train of servants. *Dryden*.

ME'NIAL, mên'ni-âl, s. One of the train of servants.

ME'NINGES, mên-nîn-jês, s. [μενιν] & σ. The meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MEN'LOGY, mên-nô'loj-ê, s. [μενολογιον.] A register of months. *Stillingfleet*.

MEN'NOW, mên'nô, s. commonly minnow. A fish.

ME'NSAL, mên'sâl, a. [mensalis, Latin.] Belonging to the table. *Clarissa*.

MENSTRUAL, mên'strû-âl, a. [menstruus, Latin.]—1. Monthly; happening once a month, lasting a month. *Bentley*.—2. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon*.

MENSTRUOUS, mên'strû-ûs, a. [menstruus, Latin.] Having the nature of a menstruum.

MENSTRUUM, mên'strû-ûm, s. All liquors are called menstruus which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion; decoction. *Quincy*. *Newton*.

MENSURABILITY, mên'shû-râ-bîl-ê-tê, s. [mensurabilitê, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE, mên'shû-râ-bl, a. [mensura, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder*.

ME'NSURAL, mên'shû-râl, a. [from mensura, Latin.] Relating to measure.

To ME'NSURATE, mên'shû-râte, v. a. [from mensura, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION, mên'sh-î-râ'shûn, s. [from mensura, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbutnot*.

MENTAL, mên'tâl, a. [mētis, Latin.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton*.

MENTALLY, mên'tâl-ly, ad. [from mental.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley*.

MENTION, mên'shûn, s. [mentio, Latin.] Oral or written recital of any thing. *Rogers*.

To MENTION, mên'shûn, v. a. [mentioner, Fr.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isaiah*.

MEPHITICAL, mê'fî-tê-kâl, a. [mephitis, Latin.] Ill-flavoured; stinking. *Quincy*.

MERACIOUS, mê-râ'shûs, a. [meracus, Latin.] Strong; racy.

MER'CABLE, mêr'kâ-bl, a. [mercor, Lat.] To be sold or bought. *Diect*.

MER'CANANT, mêr'kân-tânt, s. [mercantante, Italian.] A foreigner; or foreign trader. *Shaks*.

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MER'CAT, mêr'kât, s. [mercatu, Latin.] Market; trade; time or place of trade. *Spratt*.

MER'CATURE, mêr'kâ-shûr, s. [mercatu, Latin.] The practice of buying and selling.

MER'CNARINESS, mêr'ê-nâ-rê-nês, s. [from mercenary.] Venality; respect to hire or reward. *Boyle*.

MER'CNARY, mêr'ê-nâ-rê, a. [mercenarius, Latin.] Venal; hired; sold for money. *Hayward*.

MER'CNARY, mêr'ê-nâ-rê, s. [mercenaire, French.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

MER'CKER, mêr'sûr, s. [mercier, Fr.] One who sells silks. *Howel*.

MER'CERY, mêr'sûr-ê, s. [mercerie, French; from

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, T.His.

mercier.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks. *Gravatt*.

To ME/RCHAND, mēr'tshând, v. n. [merchander, French.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon*.

ME/RCHANDISE, mēr'tshând-îze, s. [merchandise, French.]—1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor*.—2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

To ME/RCHANDISE, mēr'tshând-îze, v. n. To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce. *Errewood*.

ME/RCHANT, mēr'tshânt, s. [marchand, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addison*.

ME/RCHANTLIKE, mēr'tshânt-lîke, } a.

ME/RCHANTLY, mēr'tshânt-lê, } a.

ME/RCHANT-MAN, mēr'tshânt-mân, s. A ship of trade.

ME/RCHANTABLE, mēr'tshânt-â-bl, a. [from merchant.] Fit to be bought or sold. *Brown*.

ME/RCIABLE, mēr'sê-â-bl, a. The word in *Spenser* signifies merciful.

ME/RCIFUL, mēr'sê-fûl, a. [mercy and full.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deuteronomy*.

ME/RCIFULLY, mēr'sê-fûl-lê, ad. [from merciful.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity. *Atterbury*.

ME/RCIFULNESS, mēr'sê-fûl-nês, s. [from merciful.] Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Hammond*.

ME/RICLESS, mēr'sê-lês, a. [from mercy.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted. *Denham*.

ME/RICLESSLY, mēr'sê-lês-lê, ad. [from merciless.] In a manner void of pity.

ME/RICLESSNESS, mēr'sê-lês-nês, s. [from merciless.] Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mēr-kû-rê-âl, a. [mercurialis, Latin.]—1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Bacon*.—2. Consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFIC'ATION, mēr-kû-rê-sê-kâ'shûn, s. [from mercury.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle*.

MERCURY, mēr-kû-rê, s. [Mercurius, Lat.]—1. The chymist's name for quicksilver is mercury. *Hill*.—2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope*.—3. A newspaper.—4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.

ME/RCURY, mēr'kô-rê, s. [mercurialis, Lat.] A plant. *Hill*.

MERCURY, mēr'kû-rê, s. One of the planets. It is the least, at the same time nearest the sun. *Adams*.

ME/RCY, mēr'sê, s. [merci, French.]—1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Psalms*.—2. Pardon. *Dryden*.—3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

ME/RCYSEAT, mēr'sê-sête, s. [mercy and seat.] The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim, of the same metal, which, with their wings extended forward, seemed to form a throne. *Eadus*.

MERE, mêre, a. [merus, Latin.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Atterbury*.

MERE or mer, mêre, s. [mêre, Sax.] A pool or lake. *Gibson*.

MERE, mêre, s. [mêre, Sax.]—1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake.—2. A boundary. *Bacon*.

MERELY, mêrê-lê, ad. [from mere.] Simply; only.

MERETRIFICIOUS, mêr-rê-trîsh'ûs, a. [meretricius, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

MERETRIFICIOUSLY, mêr-rê-trîsh'ûs-lê, ad. [from meretricious.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRIFICIOUSNESS, mêr-rê-trîsh'ûs-nês, s. [from meretricious.] False allurements like those of strumpets.

To MERGE, mêr'je, v. a. [A law word from mergo, Lat.] To sink. *Blackstone*.

MERIDIAN, mê-rîd'ê-ân, or mê-rîd'jê-ân, s. [meridien, French.]—1. Noon; mid-day. *Dryden*.—2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. *Watts*.—3. The particular place or

state of any thing. *Hale*.—4. The highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mê-rîd'ê-ân, a.—1. At the point of noon. *Milton*.—2. Extended from north to south. *Boyle*.—3. Raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, mê-rîd'ê-ô-nâ-l, a. [meridional, Fr.]—1. Southern. *Brown*.—2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, mê-rîd'ê-ô-nâ-l'ê-tê, s. [from meridional.] Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

MERIDIONALLY, mê-rîd'ê-ô-nâ-l-lê, ad. [from meridional.] With a southern aspect. *Brown*.

ME/RIT, mêr'it, s. [meritum, Lat.]—1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward. *Dryden*.—2. Reward deserved. *Prior*.—3. Claim; right. *Dryden*.

To ME/RIT, mêr'it, v. a. [meriter, French.]—1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved. *South*.—2. To deserve; to earn. *Shaks*.

MERITORIOUS, mêr-rê-tô-rê-ûs, a. [meritoire, Fr. from merit.] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Bishop Sanderson*.

MERITORIOUSLY, mêr-rê-tô-rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from meritorious.] In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton*.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mêr-rê-tô-rê-ûs-nês, s. [from meritorious.] The act or state of deserving well.

ME/RITOT, mêr'rê-tôt, s. [oseillum, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ainsworth*.

ME/RRLIN, mêr'lin, s. A kind of hawk. *Sidney*.

ME/RMAID, mêr'mâde, s. [mer, the sea, and maid.] A sea woman. *Davies*.

ME/RMAID'S-TRUMPET, mêr-mâdz-trûm-pît, s. A kind of fish.

ME/RRLY, mêr'rê-lê, ad. [from merry.] Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Crawville*.

ME/RRIMAKE, mêr'rê-mâke, s. [merry and make.] A festival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenser*.

To ME/RRIMAKE, mêr'rê-mâke, v. n. To feast; to be jovial. *Gay*.

ME/RRIMENT, mêr'rê-mênt, s. [from merry.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter. *Hooker*.

ME/RRINÊSS, mêr'rê-nês, s. [from merry.] Mirth; merry disposition. *Shaks*.

ME/RRY, mêr'rê, a.—1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.—2. Causing laughter. *Shaks*.—3. Prosperous. *Dryden*.—3. To make MERRY. To feast; to be jovial. *L'Estrange*.

MERRY-ANDREW, mêr-rê-ân'drêd, s. A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange*.

MERRY-THOUGHT, mêr-rê-thôwt, s. [merry and thought.] A larked bone on the body of fowls. *Eachard*.

ME/RSION, mêr'shûn, s. [mersio, Lat.] The act of sinking.

MESERA'ICK, mê-sê-râ'ik, a. [μεσάριον.] Belonging to the mesentery. *Brown*.

MESE'EMS, mê-sê-ênz', impersonal verb. I think; it appears to me. *Sidney*.

ME/SENTERY, mêr'sên-têr-ê, s. [μεσεντεριον.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot*.

MESENTE/RICK, mêz-zên-têr'rik, a. [mesente rique, French.] Relating to the mesentery. *Cheyne*.

MESH, mêsh, a. [mesche, Dut.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Blackmore*.

To MESH, mêsh, v. a. [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. *Drayton*.

ME/SHY, mêsh'ê, a. [from mesh.] Reticulated; of net work. *Carver*.

ME/SLIN, mêsh'lin, s. [for mesecellane.] Mixed corn; us, wheat and rye. *Hooker*.

MESOLEUCYUS, mê-sô-lû's'ûs, s. [μεσολευκος.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

MESOLOGARITHMS, mê-sô-lôg-â-rî-thms, s. [μεσολογ, λογ, and αριθμο.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler*. *Harris*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

MESO'MELAS, mē-sōm' mē-lās, s. [μεσομελας.] A precious stone.
MES'PISE, mēs'pize, s. [probably misprinted for mesprise; mespris, French.] Contempt, scorn. *Saxseer.*
MESSE, mēs, s. [mes, old French.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table to either.
TO MESS, mēs, v. n. To eat, to feed.
MES'SAGE, mēs'sidjē, s. [messager, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *South. Dryden.*
MES'SENG'ER, mēs'sēn'jēr, s. [messager, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or token of a y thing. *Clarendon.*
MESSIAH, mēs'siā, s. [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ. *Harris.*
MESSEURS, mēs'hōōrz, or mēs'h-shōōrz, s. [French, plural of monsieur.] Sirs; gentl. noun.
MESMATE, mēs'mâte, s. [mes and mate.] One who eats at the same table.
MESSUAGE, mēs'swādje, s. [messungum, low Latin.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.
MESYMNICUM, mēs'im'nē-kām, s. A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.
MET, mēt. The pret. rite and part. of to meet.
META'BASIS, mē-tā' bā-sis, s. [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*
META'BOLA, mē-tā' bō-lā, s. [μεταβολή.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.
METACARPUS, mē-tā-kā' rūs, s. [μετακarpion.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are join'd to the fingers.
METACARPAL, mē-tā-kā' pāl, a. [from meta-carpus.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*
META'CHRONISM, mē-tā' kō-nizm, s. [Gr. μετα between, and χρόνος, time.] An error in the computation of time, an anachronism.
METAGRAMMATISM, mē-tā-grām'mā-tizm, s. [μετα and γραμματι.] Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by arithmetical transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Candem.*
MET'AL, mēt'al, s. [metal, French.]—1. *Metal* is a firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, insible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and 6. lead.—2. Courage; spirit. *Clarendon.*
METALEPSIS, mē-tā-lēp'sis, s. [μεταληψis.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.
META'LLICAL, mē-tā' lē-kāl, } a.
META'LLICK, mē-tā' līk, } a.
 [from metallum, Lat.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.
METALLIFEROUS, mē-tā-lī' fēr-ūs, a. [metallum and fero, Lat.] Producing metals.
METALLINE, mēt'alīne, a. [from metal.]—1. Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.*—2. Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*
MET'ALIST, mēt'alīst, s. [metalliste, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skill'd in metals. *Maxon.*
METALLO'GRAPHY, mē-tā-lōg'grā-fē, s. [metallum and γραφω.] An account or description of metals.
METALLURGIST, mēt'al-lārjīst, s. [metallum and εργω.] A worker in metals.
METALLURGY, mēt'al-lūrjē, s. [metallum and εργω.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.
TO METAMORPHOSE, mēt'ā-mōr'fōsē, v. a. [μεταμορφωω.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Wotton.*
METAMORPHOSIS, mē-tā-mōr'fō-sis, s. [μετ-

μορφωσις.] Transformation; change of shape. *Dryden.*
METAPHOR, mēt'ā-fōr, s. [μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a simile comprised in a word. *Dryden.*
METAPHORICAL, mēt'ā-fō' ē-kāl, } a.
METAPHORICK, mēt'ā-fō' ēk, } a.
 [metaphorique, French.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*
METAPHORICALLY, mēt'ā-fō' ē-kāl-ē, ad. [from metaphoricall.] Figuratively. *Reid.*
METAPHRASE, mēt'ā-fāzē, s. [μεταφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another. *Dryden.*
METAPHRAST, mēt'ā-fāst, s. [μεταφρασις.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.
METAPHYSICAL, mēt'ā-fīz' ē-kāl, } a.
METAPHYSICK, mēt'ā-fīz' ēk, } a.
 —1. Versed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.—2. In *Shakspeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.
METAPHYSICALLY, mēt'ā-fīz' ē-kāl-ē, ad. In a metaphysical way. *Burke.*
METAPHYSICIAN, mēt'ā-fīz' ish' ian, s. One versed in metaphysics. *Warton.*
METAPHYSICK, mēt'ā-fīz' ēk, } s.
METAPHYSICKS, mēt'ā-fīz' ēks, } s.
 [metaphisique, Fr. μεταφυσικη.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.
METAPHYSIS, mēt'ā-fē'sis, s. [μεταφυσis.] Transformation; metanorphosis.
METAPLASM, mēt'ā-plāzm, s. [μεταπλασμα.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*
META'STASIS, mē-tās'tā-sis, s. [μεταστασις.] Translation, or removal. *Harvey.*
METATARSAL, mēt'ā-tā'r'sāl, a. [from metatarsus.] Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*
METATARSUS, mēt'ā-tā'r'sūs, s. [μετα and tarsos.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wiseman.*
METATHESIS, mē-tā'thē'sis, s. [μεταθεσις.] A Transposition.
TO MEI' E, mēte, v. a. [meior, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Creech.*
ME'TEWAND, mē'tē' wānd, } s.
ME'TEYARD, mē'tē' yārd, } s.
 [mete and yard, or wand.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.
TO METEMPSYCHOS'E, mē-tēmp-sē-kōs'ē, v. a. [from mētempsichosis.] To translate from body to body. *Peacham.*
METEMPSYCHOSIS, mē-tēmp-sē-kōs'is, s. [μετεμψυχοσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*
ME'TEOR, mē'tē-ōr, or mē'tshē-ōr, s. [μετεωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Donne.*
TO MEI'EORIZE, mē-tē-ō' rize, v. n. [from meteor.] To ascend in evaporation. *Evelyn.*
METEOROLOGICAL, mē-tē-ō-rō-lōg' ē-kāl, a. [from meteorology.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.
METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ō-rō-lōg' ē-jīst, s. [from meteorology.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Hewel.*
METEOROL'OGY, mē-tē-ō-rō-lōg' ē-jē, s. [μετεωρα and λογω.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*
METEOROSCOPE, mē-tē-ō-rō-skōpē, s. [Gr.] An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies. *Albumazar.*

no, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tôbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll,—pôund—thin, Tillis.

METE'OROUS, mē-tē'ô-rûs, a. [from meteor.] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

METER, mē'tēr, s. [from meteo.] A measurer.

METH'GLIN, mē'hêg'lîn, s. [mceddy glyn, Welsh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water, and fermented. *Dryden.*

METHINKS, mē-thînk's, verb impersonal. I think; it seems to me. *Spenser.*

METHOD, mēth'ôd, s. [method, Fr. *meθôd*.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order. *Watts.*

METHO'DIC, mē-thôd'îk, a. [from method.] Methodical. *Harris's Phil. Ing.*

METHO'DICAL, mē-thôd'îk-â, a. [methodique, Fr. from method.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*

METHO'DICALLY, mē-thôd'îk-â, ad. [from methodical.] According to method and order. *Suckling.*

To METHODISE, mēth'ô-dîze, v. a. [from method.] To regulate; to dispose in order. *Addison.*

METHO'DIST, mēth'ô-dîst, s. [from method.]—1. A physician who practises by theory.—2. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, mē'hâwt'. The pret of methinks.

METONY'MICAL, mē-tô-nîm'îk-â, a. [from metonymy.] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONY'MICALLY, mē-tô-nîm'îk-â, ad. [from metonymical.] By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METONYMY, mē-tôn'î-mē, or mē-tô-nî-m-ê, s. [metonymie, Fr. *μετωνυμια*.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword.

METOPOLY SCOPY, mē-tô-pôl'ô-skô-p-ê, s. [*μεταπολυσκειν*.] The study of physiognomy.

METRE, mē'tēr, s. [*μετρον*.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables. *Ascham.*

MET'RICAL, mē'tr-îk-â, a. [metricus, Latin.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mē-trôp'ô-lîs, s. [*μητις* and *πολις*.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Addison.*

METROPOLITAN, mē-trô-pô-lî-tân, s. [metropolitanus, Lat.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

METROPOLITAN, mē-trô-pô-lî-tân, a. Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLITICAL, mē-trô-pô-lî-t-îk-â, a. [from metropolis.] Chief or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

MET'TLE, mē'tl, s. Spirit; sprightliness; courage.

MET'TLED, mē'tld, a. Sprightly; courageous. *Ben Jonson.*

MET'TLESOME, mē't-d-sâm, a. [from mettle.] Sprightly; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Tetter.*

MET'TLESOMELY, mē't-d-sâm-lê, ad. [from mettle-some.] With sprightfulness.

MEW, mû, s. [muc, French.]—1. A cage; an enclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax*.—2. *Meep*, Sax.] A sea-fowl. *Cæcæ.*

To MEW, mû, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to enclose. *Spenser*.—2. To shed the feathers. *Walton*.—3. To cry as a cat. *Greene.*

To MEWL, mûie, v. n. [mianler, Fr.] To squall as a child. *Shaks.*

MEZEREON, mē-zê-rê-ôn, s. A species of sponge lark. *Hill.*

MEZZOTINTO, mēz-ô-tînt'ô, s. [Italian.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling print, the word importing half-printed; it is done by beating the plate into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone.

MEXIN, mēnt, ad. Mingle d. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MIASM, mî'âzm, s. [from *μιασμα* iniquo, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to

arise from dis tempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE, mîse. The plural of mouse.

MICHAELMAS, mîk'hêl-mâs, a. [Michael and mass.] The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MIEP, mîsh, v. n. To be secret or covered; to skulk; to lurk. *Hammer.*

MICHER, mîsh'ûr, s. [from miehe.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MICKLE, mîk'kl, a. [miceel, Saxon.] Much; great. *Camden.*

MICROCOSM, mîkrô-kôzm, s. [*μικροσμος*.] The little world. Man is so called. *Drumham.*

MICROGRAPHY, mîkrôg'râ-fê, s. [*μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *Grew.*

MICROSCOPE, mîkrô-skôpe, s. [*μικροσκοπος*.] An optick instrument, contriv'd to give to the eye a large appearance of objects, which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley.*

MICROMETER, mîkrô-m-ê-tôr, s. [*μικρομετρον*.] An instrument contriv'd to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPICAL, mîkrô-skôp'îk-â, a. [*μικροσκοπικη*.]—1. Made by a microscope. *Arbutnot*.—2. Assisted by a microscope. *Thomson*.—3. Resembling a microscope. *Pope.*

MID, mîd, a.—1. Middle; equally between two extremes.—2. It is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE, mîd'kôurse, s. [mid and course.] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MID-DAY, mîd'dâ, s. [mid and day.] Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

MIDDEST, mîd'dêst, superl. of mid. *Spenser.*

MIDDLE, mîd'dl, a. [middle, Saxon.]—1. Equally distant from the two extremes.—2. Intermediate; intervening. *Davies*.—3. Middle finger; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MIDDLE, mîd'dl, s.—1. Part equally distant from two extremities. *Junges*.—2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MIDDLE-AGED, mîd'dl-âjîd, a. [middle and age.] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*

MIDDLEMOST, mîd'dl-môst, a. [from middle.] Being in the middle. *Newton.*

MIDDLING, mîd'dlîng, a. [from middle.]—1. Of middle rank. *L'Esrange*.—2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Greene.*

MIDLAND, mîd'lând, s. [mid and land.]—1. That which is remote from the coast.—2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dryden.*

MIDGE, mîdji, s. [muge, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN, mîd'hêv'n, s. [mid and heaven.] The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MIDLEG, mîd'lêg, s. [mid and leg.] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MIDMOST, mî'môst, a. [from mid.] The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mîd'nîte, s. The depth of night; twelve at night. *Atterburn.*

MIDRIF, mîd'rlf, s. [midol-pufe, Saxon.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*

MID-SEA, mîd'sê, s. [mid and sea.] The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

MIDSHIPMAN, mîd'shîp-mân, s. *Midshipman* are officers aboard a ship, next in rank to lieutenants.

MIDST, mîdst, s. Middle. *Taylor.*

MIDST, mîdst, a. [from mid-deust.] Midmost; being in the middle. *Drayden.*

MIDSTREAM, mîd'strîme, s. [mid and stream.] Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MIDSUMMER, mîd'sâm-îm-êr, s. [mid and summer.] The summer solstice. *Swift.*

MIDWAY, mîd'wâ, s. [mid and way.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shaks.*

Fâte, fâc, fâll, fâc; -mê, n.ê; -pme, plin; -

MIDWAY, mid'wâ, a. Middle between two places.
MIDWAY, mid'wâ, ad. In the middle of the passage. *Dryden*.

MIDWIFE, mid'wîf, s. A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne*.

MIDWIFERY, mid'wîf'êrê, s. [from midwife.]—1. Assistance given at childbirth.—2. Act of production help to production.—3. Trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER, mid'win'têr, s. [mid and winter.] The winter solstice. *Dryden*.

MIEEN, mêne, s. [mine, Fr.] Air; look; manner; presence; appearance. *Waller*.

MIGHT, mîte, s. [maght, Saxon.] Power; strength; force. *Ayliffe*.

MIGHTILY, mî'tê-lê, ad. [from mighty.]—1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly. *Hooker*.—2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently. *Shaks*.—3. In a great degree; very much. *Speccator*.

MIGHTINESS, mî'tê-nês, s. [from mighty.] Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shaks*.

MIGHTY, mî'tê, a. [from might.]—1. Powerful; strong. *Genesi*.—2. Excellent; or powerful in any act. *Dryden*.

MIGHTY, mî'tê, ad. In a great degree. *Psalm*.
To MIGRATE, mî-grâte, v. n. [migrare, Lat.] To change residence from one country to another. *T. Waller*.

MIGRATION, mî-grâ'shûn, s. [migratio, Lat.] Act of changing place. *Woodward*.

MILK, mîlsh, a. [from milk.] Giving milk.

MILD, mîld, a. [mîlts, Saxon.]—1. Kind; tender; cool; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; not cruel. *Pope*.—2. Soft; gentle; not violent. *Pope*.—3. Not acid; not corrosive; not acrimonious.—4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies*.

MILDEW, mîl'dû, s. [muldeape, Saxon.] Mildew is a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant; or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which preys upon this exudation. A tree greatly affected by this *mildew*, seldom recovers it in two or three years. *Hill*.
To MILDEW, mîl'dû, v. a. To taint with mildew. *Gay*.

MILDLY, mîld'lê, ad. [from mild.]—1. Tenderly; not severely. *Dryden*.—2. Gently; not violently. *Bacon*.

MILDNESS, mîld'nês, s. [from mild.]—1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency. *Addison*.—2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mîle, s. [mille passus, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon*.

MILES STONE, mîle'stône, s. [mile and stone.] Stone set to mark the mile s.

MILFOIL, mîlfôil, s. [millefolium, Lat.] A plant, the same with *yan. ov.* *Dryden*.

MILINARY, mîl'yâ-rê, a. [miliarium, Lat. millet.] Small; resembling a millet seed. *Chayne*.

MILINARY fever, mîl'yâ-rê-vûr. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILICE, mî'lêse, s. [French.] Standing force.

MILITANT, mîl'tê-gân, a. [militans, Lat.]—1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *Spenser*.—2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant. *Fogers*.

MILITARY, mîl'yâ-rê, } a.

MILITARY, mîl'yâ-rê, } a.
[militaris, Lat.]—1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly. *Locke*.—2. Soling; a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike. *Prior*.—3. Elected by soldiers. *Bacon*.

MILITIA, mîl'ish'yâ, s. [Latin.] The trainband; the standing force of a nation. *Clarendon*.

MILK, mîlk, s. [mîlce, Saxon.]—1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Pope*.—2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds; as, milk of almonds. *Bacon*.

MILK, mîlk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Pope*.—2. To milk. *Shaks*.

MILKEN, mîlk'ân, a. [from milk.] Consisting of milk. *Temple*.

MILKER, mîlk'âr, s. [from milk.] One that milks animals. *Dryden*.

MILKINESS, mîlk'ê-nês, s. [from milky.] Softness like that of milk; approaching to the nature of milk. *Floyer*.

MILKLIYERED, mîlk'lî-vûrd, a. [milk and liver.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted. *Shaks*.

MILKMAID, mîlk'mâid, s. [milk and maid.] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addison*.

MILKMAN, mîlk'mân, s. [milk and man.] A man who sells milk.

MILK PAIL, mîlk'pâle, s. [milk and pail.] Vessel into which cows are milked. *Watts*.

MILK PAN, mîlk'pân, s. [milk and pan.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon*.

MILK POT-TAGE, mîlk-pô'têje, s. [milk and pot-tage.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke*.

MILK SCORE, mîlk'skôre, s. [milk and score.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Add*.

MILKSOP, mîlk'sôp, s. [milk and sop.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenser*.

MILK TOOTH, mîlk'tôôth, s. [milk and tooth.] *Milkteeth* are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old. *Farrier's Diet*.

MILK THISTLE, mîlk'thîs'l, s. [milk and thistle; plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MILK TREFOIL, mîlk'trê-fôil, s. An herb.

MILK VETCH, mîlk'vetsh, s. A plant.

MILKWEED, mîlk'wêed, s. [milk and weed.] A plant.

MILKWHITE, mîlk'hwite, a. [milk and white.] White as milk. *Dryden*.

MILK WORT, mîlk'wôrt, s. [milk and wort.] *Milkwort* is a bell-shaped flower. *Miller*.

MILK WOMAN, mîlk'wômân, s. [milk and woman.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbutnot*.

MILKY, mîlk'y, a. [from milk.]—1. Made of milk.—2. Resembling milk. *Arbutnot*.—3. Yielding milk. *Roscommon*.—4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shaks*.

MILKY-WAY, mîlk'y-wâ, s. [milky and way.] The galaxy. The *milky way* is a broad white track, encompassing the whole heavens, in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. It consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars have appeared; which have then become invisible again. *Creech*.

MILL, mîl, s. [mûlln.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sharp*.

To MILL, mîl, v. a. [from the noun; mûlln.]—1. To grind; to comminute.—2. To beat up chocolate.—3. To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison*.

MILL-COG, mîl'kôg, s. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer*.

MILL-DAM, mîl'dâm, s. [mill and dam.] The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it from the mill. *Mortimer*.

MILL-HORSE, mîl'hôrse, s. Horse that turns a mill.

MILL MOUNTAINS, mîl'môun'tînz, s. An herb.

MILL-TEETH, mîl'têth, s. [mill and teeth.] The grinders. *Arbutnot*.

MILLENNARIAN, mîl'ê-nâ-rê-ân, s. [from millenarius, Latin.] One who expects the millennium.

MILLENNARY, mîl'ê-nâ-rê, a. [millenaire, Fr.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot*.

MILLENNIST, mîl'ê-nîst, s. One that holds the millennium.

MILLENNIUM, mîl'ê-nê-î-um, s. [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken from the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection. *Barnet*.

nó, móve, nór, nór;—táb, táb, bít;—tít;—póáú;—títin, Títis.

MILLENNIAL, míl'én'né-ál, a. [from milénium, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.
 MILLEPEDES, míl'lé-pé-déz, or míl'lép'é-déz, s. [mille and pes, Latin.] Wood-lice so called from their numerous feet. *Mortimer.*
 MILLER, mí'l'ár, s. [from mill.] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*
 MILLER, mí'l'ár, s. A fly.
 MILLER'S-THUMB, mí'l'árz-thú n, s. A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead.
 MILLESIMAL, míl'lés'sé-nál, a. [millesimus, Lat.] Thousandth. *Watts.*
 MILLET, mí'l'ít, s. [milion, Latin.]—1. A plant. *Arbutnot.*—2. A kind of fish. *Carew.*
 MILLINER, mí'l'in-ár, s. One who sells ribands and dresses for women. *Tatler.*
 MILLION, mí'l'yán, s. [millione, Italian.]—1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. *Shaks.*—2. A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*
 MILLIONTH, mí'l'yánth, a. [from million.] The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*
 MILLSSTONE, mí'l'stóné, s. [mill and stone.] The stone by which the corn is comminuted. *L'Es-trange.*
 MILT, mílt, s. [milt, Dutch.]—1. The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.*—2. [Milt, Saxon.] The spleen.
 To MILT, mílt, v. a. [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
 MILTER, mí'l'ár, s. [from milt.] The he of any fish, she being called spawner. *Walton.*
 MILTWORT, mí'l'wórt, s. Au herb.
 MIME, míme, s. [μῦμος.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Ben Jonson.*
 To MIME, míme, v. n. To play the mime. *Ben Jonson.*
 MIMETICK, mé-mét'ík, a. [Gr. μιμητικός.] Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation. *Harris's Three Treatises, eli. 4th.*
 MIMIC, mí'már, s. [from mime.] A mimic; a buffoon. *Milton.*
 MIMICAL, mí'm'áb-kál, a. [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimic; acting the mimic. *Dryden.*
 MIMICALLY, mí'm'áb-kál-lé, ad. [from mimical.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.
 MIMICK, mí'm'ík, s. [mimicus, Latin.]—1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*—2. A mean or servile imitator.
 MIMICK, mí'm'ík, a. [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative.
 To MIMICK, mí'm'ík, v. a. [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Granville.*
 MIMICKRY, mí'm'ík-ré, s. [from mimick.] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*
 MIMOGRAPHER, mé-mó'grá-fúr, s. [mimus, and γραφω.] A writer of farces.
 MINACIOUS, mé-ná'shús, a. [minax, Latin.] Full of threats.
 MINACITY, mé-ná's'é-té, s. [from minax, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.
 MINARET, mí-ná-ét, s. A small spire-like ornament in Saracen archit'ure. *Gray's Letters.*
 MINATORY, mí'ná-tór-é, a. [minor, Latin.] Threatening. *Bacon.*
 To MINCE, mínce, v. a. [from minish.]—1. To cut into very small parts. *Serzh.*—2. To mention any thing scrupulously; by a title at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*
 To MINCE, mínce, v. n.—1. To walk nicely by short steps. *Pope.*—2. To speak small and imperfeetly. *Dryden.*
 MINCINGLY, mí'n'sing-lé, ad. [from mince.] In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*
 MIND, mínd, s. [gemünd, Saxon.]—1. Intelligent power. *Shaks.*—2. Likings; choice; inclination; propensity; affection. *Hooker.*—3. Thoughts; senti-

ments. *Dryden.*—4. Opinion. *Granville.*—5. Memory; remembrance. *Aberbury.*
 To MIND, mínd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To mark; to attend. *Roscommon.*—2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*
 To MIND, mínd, v. n. To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser.*
 MINDÉD, mínd'éd, a. [from mind.] Disposed; inclined; affected. *Tillotson.*
 MINDFUL, mínd'fúl, a. [mind and full.] Attentive; having an ob'ery. *Hammond.*
 MINDFULLY, mínd'fúl-lé, ad. [from mindfol.] A tentively.
 MINDFULNESS, mínd'fúl-nés, s. [from mindfol.] Attention; regard.
 MINDLESS, mínd'lés, a. [from mind.]—1. Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.*—2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*
 MIND-STRIKEN, mínd'strí-ék-n, a. [mind and striken.] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*
 MINE, míne, pronoun possessive, [myn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*
 MINE, míne, s. [myn and mwn, Welsh.]—1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Dugle.*—2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Milton.*
 To MINE, míne, v. n. [from the noun.] To dig into s. or burrows. *Woodward.*
 To MINE, míne, v. a. To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Shaks.*
 MINER, míne'ár, s. [mineur, French.]—1. One who digs for metals. *Dryden.*—2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*
 MINERAL, mí'nér-ál, s. [mineral, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*
 MINERAL, mí'nér-ál, a. Consisting of fossile bodies.
 MINERALIST, mí'nér-ál-íst, s. [from mineral.] One skilled or employed in minerals. *Dugle.*
 MINERALOGIST, mí'nér-ál'ól'óg-íst, s. [from mineral and λογος.] One who discourses on minerals.
 MINERALOGY, mí'nér-ál'ól'óg-é, s. [from mineral and λογος.] The doctrine of minerals.
 MINEVEER, mí-ne'v-ér, s. A skin with specks of white.
 To MINGLE, míng'gl, v. n. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Rogers.*
 To MINGLE, míng'gl, v. n. To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*
 MINGLE, míng'gl, s. [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confus'd mass. *Dryden.*
 MINGLER, míng'gl-úr, s. [from mingle.] He who mingles.
 MINIATURE, mí-nú-é-túr, s. [miniature, Fr.] Painting by powders mixed with gum and water; as these paintings are commonly small, the word is improperly used for representation less than the reality. *Phillips.*
 MINIKIN, mí-nú-é-kín, a. Small; diminutive. *Shaks.*
 MINIKIN, mí-nú-é-kín, s. A small sort of pins.
 MINIM, mí'nín, s. [from minimus, Latin.] A small being; a flea. *Melto.*
 MINIMUS, mí'nín-ús, s. [Latin.] A being of the least size. *Shaks.*
 MINION, mí'ný-án, s. [mignon, French.] A favourite; a darling; a too dependant. *Swift.*
 MINIOUS, mí'ný-án, a. [from minion, Latin.] Of the colour of red or vermilion. *Brown.*
 To MINISH, mí'n'ish, v. a. [from diminish.] To lessen; to lop; to sup'ir. *Psalms.*
 MINISTER, mí'n'is-túr, s. [minister, Latin.]—1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney.*—2. One who is employed in the administration of government. *Bacon.*—3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. *Johnson.*—4. A delegate; an official. *Shaks.*—5. An agent from a foreign power.

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât,—mê, mêt,—plac, pin—

To **MINISTER**, mîn'nîs-târ, v. a. [ministro, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Otway*.
 To **MINISTER**, mîn'nîs-târ, v. n.—1. To attend; to serve in any office, 2 *Cor.*—2. To give medicines. *Shaks.*—3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance. *South. Smalridge.*—4. To attend on the service of God. *Romans*.
MINISTERIAL, mîn'nîs-tê-rê-âl, a. [from minister.]—1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*—2. Acting under a superior authority. *Rogers.*—3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office. *Hooker.*—4. Pertaining to ministers of state.
MINISTRY, mîn'nîs-târ-ê, s. [ministerium, Lat.] Office; service. *Digby*.
MINISTRAL, mîn'nîs-trâl, a. [from minister.] Pertaining to a minister.
MINISTRANT, mîn'nîs-trânt, a. [from minister.] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope*.
MINISTRATION, mîn'nîs-trâ-shûn, s. [from minister, Lat.]—1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned. *Taylor.*—2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.
MINISTRY, mîn'nîs-trê, s. [ministerium, Lat.]—1. Office; service. *Spratt.*—2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function. *Locke.*—3. Agency; interposition. *Beutley.*—4. Business. *Dryden.*—5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state. *Swift*.
MINIUM, mîn'yûm, s. [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel; loughed, and stir it till it be calcined into a grey powder called the ealk of lead; continue the fire, stirring it, and it becomes yellow; put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become of a fine red, which is the common *minium*, or red lead.
MINNOW, mîn'nô, s. A very small fish; a pink. The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish sky colour, his belly being milk white, and his back almost black. *Walton*.
MINOR, mî'nûr, a. [Latin.]—1. Less; smaller. *Clarendon.*—2. Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown*.
MINOR mî'nûr, s.—1. One under age. *Davies.*—2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Arbutnot*.
 To **MINORATE**, mî'nô-râte, v. a. [from minor, Lat.] To lessen. *Glanville*.
MINORATION, mî'nô-râ-shûn, s. [from minorate.] The act of lessening; diminution. *Brown*.
MINORITY, mê-nôr-ê-tê, s. [from minor, Lat.]—1. The state of being under age. *Shaks.*—2. The state of being less. *Brown.*—3. The smaller number.
MINOTAUR, mîn'nô-tâwr, s. [minos and taurus, Lat.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half a bull. *Shaks*.
MINSTER, mîn'stôr, s. [minster, Saxon.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Litchfield.
MINSTREL, mîn'strêl, s. [menestrel, Spanish.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments. *Sandys*.
MINSTRELSY, mîn'strêl-ê, s. [from minstrel.]—1. Music; instrumental harmony. *Davies.*—2. A number of musicians. *Milton*.
MINT, mînt, s. [minte, Saxon.] A plant.
MINT, mînt, s. [munte, Dutch.]—1. The place where money is coined. *Addison.*—2. Any place of invention. *Shaks*.
 To **MINT**, mînt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon.*—2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon*.
MINTAGE, mînt'êj, s. [from mint.]—1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*—2. The duty paid for coining.
MINTER, mînt'êr, s. [from mint.] Coiner. *Candem*.
MINTMAN, mînt'mân, s. [mint and man.] One skilled in coinage. *Bacon*.
MINTMASTER, mînt'mâ-stôr, s. [mint and mas-

ter.]—1. One who presides in coinage. *Boyle.*—2. One who mints the *Loche*.
MINUET, mîn'nû-ît, s. [minuet, Fr.] A stately regular dance. *Stepney*.
MINUM, mîn'nûm, s.—1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.—2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time. *Bailey*.
MINUTE, mê-nûte', a. [minutus, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk. *South*.
MINUTE, mîn'nû-ît, s. [minutum, Latin.]—1. The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shaks.*—2. Any small space of time. *South.*—3. The first draught of any agreement in writing.
MINUTE, mîn'nû-ît, a. Shewing minutes; repeated every minute; as *minute* guns.
 To **MINUTE**, mîn'nû-ît, v. a. [minuter, French.] To set down in short hints. *Spectator*.
MINUTE-BOOK, mîn'nû-ît-bôôk, s. [minute and book.] Book of short hints.
MINUTE-GLASS, mîn'nû-ît-glâs, s. [minute and glass.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.
MINUTELY, mê-nûte'lê, ad. [from minute.] To a small point; exactly. *Locke*.
MINUTELY, mîn'nû-ît-lê, ad. [from minute, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond*.
MINUTENESS, mê-nûte'nês, s. [from minute.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley*.
MINUTE-WATCH, mîn'nû-ît-wôtsh, s. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle*.
MINX, mîngks, s. A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shaks*.
MIRACLE, mî'râ-kl, s. [miraculum, Latin.]—1. A wonder; something above human power. *Shaks.*—2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley*.
 To **MIRACULIZE**, mî-râ-kl-î-lîze, v. a. [from miraculos.] To construe into a miracle. *Shafesbury*.
MIRACULOUS, mî-râ-kl-ê-kû-î-û, a. [miraculus, Fr. from miracle.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert*.
MIRACULOUSLY, mê-râ-kl-ê-lâs-lê, ad. [from miraculos.] By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden*.
MIRACULOUSNESS, mî-râ-kl-ê-lâs-nês, s. [from miraculos.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.
MIRADORE, mî'râ-dôre, s. [Spanish, from mirar, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden*.
MIRE, mîre, s. [moer, Dutch.] Mud; dirt. *Roscommon*.
 To **MIRE**, mîre, v. a. [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud. *Shaks*.
MIRE, mîre, s. [mîrpa, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.
MIRINESS, mî-rê-nês, s. [from miry.] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.
MIRKEST, mîr-kêst, s. [The superlative of an old word *mirk*, answering to the more modern *murkey*.] Darkest. *Fahffix*. B. XVI. st. 68.
MIRKSOME, mîrk'sôm, a. Dark; obscure. *Spenser*.
MIRROR, mî'rûr, s. [miroir, French.]—1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Davies.*—2. It is used for pattern. *Hooker*.
MIRRORSTONE, mî'rûr-stône, s. [scalenites, Latin.] A kind of transparent stone.
MIRTH, mêrth, s. [mîrþhe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter. *Pope*.
MIRTH-MOVING, mêrth-môv-îng, a. Exciting mirth. *Shaks. Love's Lab. Lost*.
MIRTHFUL, mêrth'fûl, a. [mirth and full.] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben Jonson*.
MIRTHLESS, mêrth'lês, a. [from mirth.] Joyless; cheerless.
MIRY, mîrê, a. [from mire.]—1. Deep in mud; mudd. *Temple.*—2. Consisting of mire. *Shaks*.
MIS, mîs, An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the

-nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; -tùbe, tûh, hùll; -òll; -pòùnd; -tùm, THÛ.

meaning: as *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *to like*, to be pleased; *to mistake*, to be off-und.d.

MISACCEPTION, mîs-âk-sêp-tâ'shûn, s. [mis and acceptance.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mîs-âd-vên'tshûre, s. [misadventure, French.]—1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon*.—2. [In law.] Manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mîs-âd-vên'tshûrd, a. [from misadventure.] Unfortunate. *Shaks*.

MISADVISED, mîs-âd-vîz'ed, a. [mis and advised.] Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mîs-âmd'ed, a. [mis and aim.] Not aimed rightly. *Scenser*.

MISALLIED, mîs-â-lîd'ed, a. [from mis and ally.] Ill associated. *Burke*.

MISANTHROPE, mîs-ân'thròp'e, s. }
 MISANTHROPOS, mè-sân'thrò-pòs, } s.
 [μισανθρωπος.] A hater of mankind. *Shaks*.

MISANTHROPY, mîs-ân'thrò-p'ê, s. [from misanthrope.] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mîs-âp-plê-kâ'shûn, s. [mis and application.] Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown*.

To MISAPPLY, mîs-âp-plî, v. a. [mis and apply.] To apply to wrong purposes. *Howell*.

To MISAPPREHEND, mîs-âp-prê-hênd', v. a. [mis and apprehend.] Not to understand rightly. *Locke*.

MISAPPREHENSION, mîs-âp-prê-hên'shûn, s. [mis and apprehension.] Mistake; not right apprehension.

To MISASCRIBE, mîs-âs-krîb'e, v. a. [mis and ascribe.] To ascribe falsely. *Boyle*.

To MISASSIGN, mîs-âs-sîgn', v. a. [mis and assign.] To assign erroneously. *Boyle*.

To MISBECOME, mîs-hê-kòm', v. a. [mis and become.] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney*.

MISBEGOT Γ, mîs-bê-gót', }
 MISBEGOTTEN, mîs-bê-gót'ten, } a. [begot or begotten, with mis.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden*.

To MISBEHAVE, mîs-bê-hâv'e, v. n. [mis and behave.] To act ill or improperly. *Young*.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mîs-bê-hâv'ê-ûr, s. [mis and behaviour.] Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison*.

MISBELIEF, mîs-bê-lîêf', s. [mis and belief.] False religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mîs-bê-lîêv'êr, s. [mis and believer.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden*.

MISBELIEVING, mîs-bê-lîêv'îng, in. [from mis and believe.] Irreligious. *Titus Andronicus*.

MISBORN, mîs'bòrn, a. Born to ill. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. st. 42*.

To MISCALCULATE, mîs-kâ'kû-lâ-tê, v. a. [mis and calculate.] To reckon wrong. *Arbutnot*.

To MISCALL, mîs-kâwl', v. n. [mis and call.] To name improperly. *Clayville*.

MISCALCULATION, mîs-kâ'kû-lâ'shûn, s. Wrong calculation.

MISCARRIAGE, mîs-kâr'îdje, s. [mis and carriage.]—1. Unhappy event of an undertaking.—2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Grant*.

To MISARRY, mîs-kâr'îrê, v. n. [mis and carry.]—1. To fail; not to have the intended. *Yem*.—2. To have an abortion. *Pope*.

MISCELLANARIAN, mîs-sêl-lâ-nê'r-â-ân, a. Of miscellanies. *Shafesbury*.

MISCELLANARIAN, mîs-sêl-lâ-nê'r-â-ân, s. [the a. by ellipsis for.] A miscellanarian writer. *Shafesbury*.

MISCELLANE, mîs-sêl-lâ-nê', s. [miscellaneous, Latin.] Mixed corn. *Bacon*.

MISCELLANEOUS, mîs-sêl-lâ-nê-ûs, a. [miscellaneous, Lat.] Mingled; composed of various kinds. *Brown*.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mîs-sêl-lâ-nê-ûs-nê's, s. [from miscellaneous.] Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mîs-sêl-lân-ê, a. [miscellaneous, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon*.

MISCELLANY, mîs-sêl-lân-ê, s. A mass formed out of various kinds. *Pope*.

To MISCAST, mî-kâst', v. a. [mis and cast.] To take a wrong account of. *Brown*.

MISCHANCE, mîs-tshâns'e, s. [mis and chance.] Ill luck; ill fortune. *South*.

To MISCHARGE, mîs-tshârg'e, v. a. To charge a miss in an account. *Hale*.

MISCHIEF, mîs'tshîf, s. [mischief, old French.]—1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done. *Rome*.—2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

To MISCHIEF, mîs'tshî, v. a. [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Spratt*.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mîs'tshîf-mâ-kâr, s. [from mischief and mak r.] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mîs'tshê-vâs, a. [from mischief.]—1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious. *South*.—2. Spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mîs'tshê-vâs-lê, ad. Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden*.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mîs'tshê-vâs-nê's, s. [from mischievous.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South*.

MISCIABLE, mîs-sê-bl, a. [from misceo, Lat.] Possible to be mingled. *Arbutnot*.

MISCITATION, mîs-sî-tâ'shûn, s. [mis and citation.] Unfair or false quotation. *Collier*.

To MISSITE, mîs-sîte', v. a. [mis and cite.] To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM mîs-klâme', s. [mis and claim.] Mistaken claim. *Bacon*.

MISCONCETT, mîs-kôn-sête', }
 MISCONCEPTION, mîs-kôn-sêp'shûn, } s.
 [mis and conceit and conception.] False opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker*.

MISCONDUCT, mîs-kôn-dûkt, s. [mis and conduct.] Ill-behaviour; mismanagement. *R gers*.

To MISCONDUCT, mîs-kôn-dûkt', v. a. [mis and conduct.] To manage amiss.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mîs-kôn-strûk'shûn, s. [mis and construction.] Wrong interpretation of words or things. *Shaks*.

To MISCONSTRUE, mîs-kôn'strû, v. a. [mis and construe.] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh*.

MISCONTINUANCE, mîs-kôn-tîn'û-ânse, s. [mis and continuance.] Cessation; intermission.

MISCREANCE, mîs-kre-ânse, }
 MISCREANCY, mîs-kre-ân-sê, } s.
 [from mescreance, or mescreoiance, Fr.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. *Sieff*.

MISCREANT, mîs-kre-ânt, s. [miscreant, Fr.]—1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods. *Hooker*.—2. A vile wretch. *Addison*.

MISCREATE, mîs-kre-â-tê', a.
 MISCREATED, mîs-kre-â-têd', a.
 [mis and created.] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature. *Shaks*.

MISDEED, mîs-dêd', s. [mis and deed.] Evil action.

To MISDEEM, mîs-dêem', v. a. [mis and deem.] To judge ill of; to mistake. *Darvies*.

To MISDEMEAN, mîs-dê-mê-nê', v. a. [mis and demean.] To behave ill. *Shaks*.

MISDEMEANOR, mîs-dê-mê-nê'r, s. [mis and demean.] Offence; ill behaviour. *South*.

MISDIRECTED, mîs-dî-rêk'têd, a. Wrong directed. *Shenstone*.

To MISDO, mîs-dòd', v. a. [mis and do.] To do wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton*.

To MISDO, mîs-dòd', v. n. To commit faults. *Dryden*.

MISDOER, mîs-dòd'êr, s. [from misdo.] An offender; a criminal. *Scenser*.

To MISDOUBT, mîs-dòub't', v. a. [mis and doubt.] To suspect of deceit or danger. *Shaks*.

MISDOUBT, mîs-dòub't', s. [mis and doubt.]—1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shaks*.—2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shaks*.

MISDOUBTFUL, mîs-dòub't'fûl, a. [from misdoubt.] Misgiving. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 3*.

MIZE, mîze, s. [French.] Issue. Law term.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—nê, nêt;—plue, plô;—

To MISEMPLY, mis-êm-plôé, v. a. [mis and employ.] To use to wrong purposes. *Atter.*
 MISEMPLYMENT, mis-êm-plôé-mênt, s. [mis and employment.] Improper application. *Hale.*
 MIS-EN'TRY, mis-ên'trê, s. A wrong entry. *Hale.*
 MISER, mî'zûr, s. [miser, Latin.]—1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity. *Sidney.*—2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shaks.*—3. A wretch covetous to extremity. *Otway.*
 MISERABLE, mî'zûr-â-bl, a. [miserable, Fr.]—1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.—2. Wretched; worthless. *Job.*—3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy.
 MISERABLENESS, mî'zûr-â-bl-nês, s. [from miserable.] State of misery.
 MISERABLY, mî'zûr-â-blê, ad. [from miserable.] 1. Unhappily; calamitously. *South.*—2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*
 MISERY, mî'zûr-ê, s. [misericordia, Latin.]—1. Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke.*—2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery. *Shaks.*—3. [From miser.] Covetousness; avarice. *Wotton.*
 To MISFA'LL, mî'fâl, v. n. To betall unluckily. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. st. 10.*
 MISFA'RE, mî'fârê, s. [from meffapan, Sax. errare.] Misfortune. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 48.*
 MISFEI'GN, mî'fânê, v. n. To feign with an ill design. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 40.*
 To MISFA'SHION, mî'fâsh'ûn, v. a. [mis and fashion.] To form wrong. *Hakewill.*
 MISFOR'TUNE, mî'fôr'tshûnê, s. [mis and fortune.] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.
 To MISGIVE, mî'gîv, v. a. [mis and give.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence.
 MISGOVERNMENT, mî's-gôv'ân-mênt, s. [mis and government.]—1. Ill administration of publick affairs.—2. Ill management. *Taylor.*—3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Shaks.*
 MISGOTTEN, mî's-gôt'tûn, part. a. Gotten unjustly. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. J. st. 18.*
 MISGUIDANCE, mî's-gîd'âns, s. [mis and guidance.] False direction. *South.*
 To MISGUIDE, mî's-gîdê, v. a. [mis and guide.] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*
 MISHA'P, mî'shâp, s. [mis and hap.] Ill chance; ill luck. *Spenser.*
 To MISHA'PPEN, mî'shâp'pûn, v. n. To happen ill. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. st. 20.*
 MISHMASH, mî'shâsh, s. *Ains.* A low word. A triangle.
 To MISINFER, mî's-lâ-fêr, v. a. [mis and infer.] To infer wrong. *Hooker.*
 To MISINFORM, mî's-lâ-fôr'm, v. a. [mis and inform.] To deceive by false accounts. *2 Mac.*
 MISINFORMATION, mî's-lâ-fôr-mâsh'ûn, s. [from misinform.] False intelligence; false accounts. *South.*
 To MISINTE'RPRET, mî's-lâ-têr'prêt, v. a. [mis and interpret.] To explain to a wrong sense. *Ben Jonson.*
 To MISJO'IN, mî's-jô'în, v. a. [mis and join.] To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*
 To MISJU'DGE, mî's-jûd'jê, v. a. [mis and judge.] To form false opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*
 To MISLA'Y, mî's-lâ, v. a. [mis and lay.] To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*
 MISLA'YER, mî's-lâ'âr, s. [from mislay.] One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*
 To MISLEAD, mî's-lêdê, v. a. [mis and lead.] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake. *Bacon.*
 MISLEADER, mî's-lêdâr, s. [from mislead.] One that leads to ill. *Shaks.*
 To MISLIKE, mî's-lîkê, v. a. [mis and like.] To disapprove; to be not pleased with. *Herbert.*
 MISLI'KE, mî's-lîkê, s. [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike. *Faust.*
 MISLI'KER, mî's-lîkâr, s. [from mi-like.] One that disapproves. *Ascham.*
 MISLEEN, mî'liên, s. [corrupted from miscellane.] Mixed corn. *Mortimer.*
 To MISLIVE, mî's-lîv, v. n. [mis and live.] To live ill. *Spenser.*
 To MISMAN'AGE, mî's-mân'âdjê, v. a. [mis and manage.] To manage ill. *Locke.*

MISMAN'AGEMENT, mî's-mân'âdjê-mênt, s. [mis and management.] Ill management; ill conduct.
 To MISMA'TCH, mî's-mâtsh, v. a. [mis and match.] To match unsuitably. *Southern.*
 To MISNA'ME, mî's-nâ'mê, v. a. [mis and name.] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*
 MISNO'MER, mî's-nô'mûr, s. [French.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
 To MISOBSERVE, mî's-ôb-zêrv, v. a. [mis and observe.] Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*
 MISOGAMIST, mî's-ôg'gâ-mîst, s. [μισος and γαμος.] A marriage hater.
 MISOGYNY, mî's-ôd'jê-nê, s. [μισος and γυνη.] Hatred of women.
 To MISORDER, mî's-ôr'dâr, v. a. [mis and order.] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shaks.*
 MISORDER, mî's-ôr'dâr, s. [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*
 MISORDERLY, mî's-ôr'dâr-lê, a. [from misorder.] Irregular. *Ascham.*
 To MISPEND, mî's-pênd', v. a. preterite and part. passive mispent. [mis and spend.]—1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.
 MISPENDER, mî's-pênd'âr, s. [from mispend.] One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*
 MISPERSUASION, mî's-pêr-swâ'sh'ûn, s. [mis and persuasion.] Wrong notion; false opinion. *Decay of Piety.*
 To MISPLA'CE, mî's-plâsê, v. a. [mis and place.] To put in a wrong place. *South.*
 To MISPRINT, mî's-prînt', v. a. To print wrong. *Hale. H. P. C. P. 2 ch. 8.*
 To MISPRIZE, mî's-prîzê, v. a.—1. To mistake. *Shaks.*—2. To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shaks.*
 MISPRISION, mî's-prîzh'ûn, s. [from misprise.]—1. Scorn; contempt. *Shaks.*—2. Mistake; misconception. *Glanville.*—3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision of treason* is the concealment of known treason; for the which the offenders suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure lose their goods and the profit of their lands. *Misprision of felony*, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, to go before he be indicted. *Covel.*
 To MISPROPORTION, mî's-prô-pôr'sh'ûn, v. a. [mis and proportion.] To join without due proportion.
 MISPROUD, mî's-prôud', a. [mis and proud.] Viciously proud. *Shaks.*
 To MISQUOTE, mî's-kwô'tê, v. a. [mis and quote.] To quote falsely. *Shaks.*
 MISRECTAL, mî's-rê-sl'tâl, a. [from misrecte.] A false recital. *Hale.*
 To MISRECI'TE, mî's-rê-stê, v. n. [mis and recite.] To recite not according to the truth.
 To MISRE'CKON, mî's-rêk'kn, v. a. [mis and reckon.] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.
 To MISRELA'TE, mî's-rê-lâ'tê, v. a. [mis and relate.] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*
 MISRELA'TION, mî's-rê-lâ'sh'ûn, s. [from misrelate.] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bishop Bramhall.*
 To MISREMEMBER, mî's-rê-mêm'bâr, v. a. [mis and remember.] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
 To MISREPORT, mî's-rê-pôr't, v. a. [mis and report.] To give a false account of. *Hooker.*
 MISREPORT, mî's-rê-pôr't, s. [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation.
 To MISREPRESENT, mî's-rêp-prê-zênt', v. a. [mis and represent.] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*
 MISREPRESENTA'TION, mî's-rêp-prê-sên-tâ'sh'ûn, s. [from misrepresent.]—1. The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*—2. Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*
 MISRU'LE, mî's-râlê, s. Tumult; confusion; revel.
 MISS, mîs, s. [contracted from mistress.]—1. The term of honour to a young girl.—2. A strumpet; a concubine; a prostitute.

-nô, môve, nôr, nôt; -tûbe, tûr, tûll; -ôll; -pôând; -âin, This.

To MISS, mis, v. a. [missen, Dutch.] *missed*, *preter. mist*, part.—1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.—2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope*.—3. To fail of obtaining. *Sidney*.—4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *Sam*.—5. To be without. *Shaks*.—6. To omit. *Prior*.—7. To perceive want of. *South*.

To MISS, mis, v. n.—1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Walker*.—2. Not to succeed. *Eccon*.—3. To fail; to mistake.—4. To be lost; to be wanting. *Milton*.—5. To miscarry; to fail. *Milton*.—6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury*.

MISS, mis, s. [from the verb.]—1. Loss; want.—2. Mistake; error. *Ascham*.

M'ISSAL, mis'sal, s. [missale, Lat. missel, Fr.] The mass book. *Stillingfleet*.

To MISSA'Y, mis-sâ, v. n. [mis and say.] To say ill or wrong. *Hakewill*.

To MISSE'EM, mis-sêm, v. n. [mis and seem.]—1. To make false appearance. *Spenser*.—2. To misbecome. *Spenser*.

MISSEM'BLANCE, mis-sêm/blânse, s. False resemblance. *Spelman*.

To MISSE'RVE, mis-sêrv, v. a. [mis and serve.] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbutnot*.

To MISSH'APE, mis-shâpe, v. a. part. mishaped and mishapen. [mis and shape.] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley*.

M'ISSILE, mis'sil, a. [missilis, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at a distance. *Pope*.

MIS'SINGLY, mis'sing-lê, ad. [from missing.] After intervals. *Shaks*. *Winter's Tale*.

M'ISSION, mis'hân, s. [missio, Latin.]—1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton*. *Atterbury*.—2. Persons sent on any account. *Bacon*.—3. Dismission; discharge. *Bacon*.—4. Faction; party. Not in use. *Shaks*.

M'ISSIONARY, mis'hân-nâr-ê, }
M'ISSIONER, mis'hân-nâr, }
[missionaire, Fr.] One sent to propagate religion. *Dryden*.

M'ISSIVE, mis'siv, a. [missive, French.]—1. Such as may be sent. *Ayliffe*.—2. Used at a distance. *Dryden*.

M'ISSIVE, mis'siv, s. [French.]—1. A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in that sense. *Baron*.—2. A messenger. *Shaks*.

To MISSPE'AK, mis-spêk, v. a. [mis and speak.] To speak wrong. *Donne*.

MIST, mist, s. [mijt, Saxon.]—1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in drops. *Roscombe*.—2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden*.

To MIST, mist, v. a. [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shaks*.

MISTA'KABLE, mis-tâ-kâ-bl, a. [from mistake.] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown*.

To MISTA'KE, mis-tâk, v. a. [mis and take.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Stillingfleet*.

To MISTA'KE, mis-tâk, v. n. To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh*.

MISTA'KE, mis-tâk, s. [from the verb.] Misconception; error. *Tillotson*.

MISTA'EN, mis-tân, preter. and part. pass. *mistake*, for *mistaken*. *Shaks*.

To BE MISTA'KEN, mis-tâkn, To err. *Waller*.

MISTA'KENLY, mis-tâkn-lê, ad. In a mistaken manner. *Bryant*.

MISTA'KINGLY, mis-tâking-lê, ad. [from mistaking.] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle*.

To MISSTA'TE, mis-stât, v. a. [mis and state.] To state wrong. *Bishop Sanderson*.

To MISTE'ACH, mis-têch, v. a. [mis and teach.] To teach wrong. *Bishop Sanderson*.

To MISTE'MPÊR, mis-têm-pêr, v. a. [mis and temper.] To temper ill. *Shaks*.

MISTE'R, mis'târ, a. [from mestic, trade, French.] What mestic, what kind of. *S. censer*.

To MISTE'R'M, mis-têrm, v. a. [mis and term.] To term erroneously. *Shaks*.

To MISTH'INK, mis-thînk, v. n. [mis and think.] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton*.

MISTH'OUGH'T, mis-thâwt, s. [mis and thought.] False conception. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 55.*

To MIST'IME, mis-tîme, v. a. [mis and time.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MIST'INESS, mis'tê-nês, s. [from misty.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon*.

MIST'ION, mis'tshân, s. [from mistus, Latin.] The state of being misty.

MISTLE'TO'E, mis'tl-ô, s. [mýrtele, Sax. mistel, Danish, birdlime, and tan, a twig.] A plant always produced from seed, not to be cultivated in the earth, but which will always grow upon trees. The *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth convey the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the bird's beak, which he strikes at the branches of the neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: this plant doth most readily take upon the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak hath these plants upon it, it is preserved by the curious in their natural curiosities. *Miller*.

MIST'LIKE, mis'tlike, a. [mist and like.] Resembling a mist. *Shaks*.

MISTO'LD, mis-tôld, particip. pass. of *mistell*.

MISTO'OK, mis-tôok, particip. pass. of *mistake*.

MISTR'A'IN, mis-trân, v. a. [mis and to train.] To educate amiss. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 54.*

MISTRESS, mis'tris, s. [maitresse, French.]—1. A woman who governs; correlative to subject or to servant. *Arbutnot*.—2. A woman skilled in any thing. *Addison*.—3. A woman teacher. *Sveift*.—4. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon*.—5. A term of contemptuous address. *Shaks*.—6. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST, mis-trûst, s. [mis and trust.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton*.

To MISTRU'ST, mis-trûst, v. a. [mis and trust.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley*.

MISTRU'STFUL, mis-trûst'fûl, s. [mistrust and full.] Diffident; doubting. *Waller*.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, mis-trûst'fûl-nês, s. [from mistrustful.] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney*.

MISTRU'STFULLY, mis-trûst'fûl-lê, ad. [from mistrustful.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU'STLESS, mis-trûst'lês, a. [from mistrust.] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew*.

MISTY, mis'tê, a. [from mist.]—1. Clouded; overspread with mists. *Wotton*.—2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ân-dûr-stând, v. a. [mis and understand.] To misconceive; to mistake.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ân-dûr-stând'ing, s. [from misunderstand.]—1. Diffidence; disagreement. *Sveift*.—2. Error; misconception. *Bacon*.

MISU'SAGE, mis-ûzidje, s. [from misuse.]—1. Abuse; ill use.—2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE, mis-ûze, v. a. [mis and use.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *South*.

MISU'SE, mis-ûse, s. [from the verb.] Bad use; bad treatment. *Atterbury*.

To MISWE'EN, mis-wêên, v. n. [mis and ween.] To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser*.

MISWE'ENED, mis-wêên'd, part. pass. of *misween*. [But signifying] Mistaken. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 46.*

MISWE'ENING, mis-wêên'ing, s. [from misween.] Wrong notion. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 1.*

To MISWE'ND, mis-wêënd, v. n. [mis and weendan, Saxon.] To go wrong. *Fairfax*.

MISY, mis'ê, s. A kind of mineral. *Hill*.

MITE, mite, s. [mite, French; mijt, Dutch.]—1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Philips*.—2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbutnot*.—3. Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden*.—4. A small part etc. *Rap*.

MITE'LLA, mis-tê'lla, s. A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mis'hîd-âte, s. *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy*.

MITHRIDATE mustard, mîl' rê-dâ-te, s. A plant.

MITT'GANT, mî'tê-gânt, a. [mittigaus, Latin.] Lenient & lenitive.

To **MITTIGATE**, mî'tê-gâ-te, v. a. [mitigo, Lat. mitigare, French.]—1. To soften; to make less rigorous. *Hooker*.—2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.—3. To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton*.—4. To cool; to moderate. *Addison*.

MITIGAT'ION, mî'tê-gâ'shûn, s. [mitigatio, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

MIT' E, mî'târ, s. [mitre, Fr. mitra, Latin.]—1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden*.—2. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts*.

MITRE, } mî'târ, s.
MITER, }

[Among workmen.] A mode of joining two boards together.

MIT'RED, mî'tûrd, a. [mitre, Fr. from mitre.] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior*.

MITTENT, mî'tênt, a. [mittens, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman*.

MITTENS, mî'tênz, s. [mittains, Fr.]—1. Course gloves for the winter. *Pencham*.—2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, mî'tê-mûs, s. [Lat.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

To **MIX**, mîks, v. a. [miscere, Latin.]—1. To unite different bodies into one mass; to put various ingredients together. *Esdras*.—2. To form out of different considerations.—3. To join; to mingle. *Shaks*.

MIXEN, mîks'sn, s. [mixen, Saxon.] A dunghill; a laystall.

MIXTILINE'AR, mîks-tî-lîn'ê-âr, a. [from mixtus and linearis, Lat.] Consisting of a line or lines, part straight and part curved. *Dixcan's Logic*.

MIXTION, mîks'tshûn, s. [mixtio, Fr.] Mixture; confusion of one body with another.

MIXTLY, mîkst'ly, ad. [from mix.] With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, mîks'tshûre, s. [mixtura, Latin.]—1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Arbutnot*.—2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.—3. That which is added and mixed. *Atterbury*.

MIXMAZE, mîz'mâze, s. A maze; a labyrinth.

MIZZEN, mîz'zn, s. [mezaen, Dutch.] The mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship: the length of a mizzen mast is half that of the main mast. *Bailey*.

MIZZY, mîz'zê, s. A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth*.

MNEMONICKS, nè-môn'îks, s. [μνημονικαί.] The art of memory.

MO, mô, a. [ma, Saxon.] Making greater number; more. *Spenser*.

MO, mô, ad. Further; longer. *Shaks*.

To **MOAN**, mône, v. a. [from manau, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to d'plor.

To **MOAN**, mône, v. n. To grieve; to make lamentation. *Thomson*.

MOAN, mône, s. Lamentation; audible sorrow.

MOAT, môte, s. [motte, French.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

To **MOAT**, môte, v. a. [motter, French; from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden*.

MOB, môb, s. [contracted from mobile, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden*.

MOB, môb, s. A kind of female head dress.

To **MOB**, môb, v. a. [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, môb'blsh, a. [from mob.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

To **MOBLE**, mô'bl, v. a. To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shaks*.

MO'BBV, môb'bhê, s. An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mô-bêl, s. [mobile, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Estrange*.

MOBILITY, mô-bîl'ê-tê, s. [mobilitas, Fr. mobilitas, Latin.]—1. Nimbleness; activity. *Blackmore*.—2. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dryden*.—3. Fickleness; inconstancy.

MO'CHOSTONE, mô'kô-stôn, s. Mochostones are

nearly related to the agate kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward*.

To **MOCK**, môk, v. a. [moequer, French.]—1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.—2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt. *Shaks*.—3. To defeat; to elude. *Shaks*.—4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton*.

To **MOCK**, môk, v. n. To make contemptuous sport. *Job*.

MOCK, môk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer. *Tillotson*.—2. Imitation; mimicry. *Crashaw*.

MOCK, môk, a. False; counterfeit; not real; as a mock monarch. *Dryden*.

MOCKABLE, môk'kâ-bl, a. [from mock.] Exposed to derision. *Shaks*.

MOCK-PRIV'ET, môk-prîv'vî-t, }
MOCK-WIL'LOW, môk-wîl'lo, } s.

Plants. *Ainsworth*.

MOCKEL, môk'kêl, a. [the same with mickle.] Much; many. *Spenser*.

MOCK'ER, môk'kâr, s. [from mock.]—1. One who mocks; a scerner; a scoffer.—2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MOCK'ERY, môk'kâr-ê, s. [moequerie, Fr.]—1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Watts*.—2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.—3. Sport; subject of laughter. *Shaks*.—4. Vanity of attempt. *Shaks*.—5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shaks*.

MOCK'ING, môk'kîng, s. [from to mock.] Derision. *Shaks*.

MOCKING-BIRD, môk'kîng-bîrd, s. [mocking and bird.] An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, môk'kîng-ly, ad. [from mockery.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK, môk'kîng-stôk, s. [mocking and stock.] A butt for merriment.

MOCK-PATRIOT, môk'pâ-trê-ât, s. A pretender to patriotism. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 1.

MÓ'DAL, mô'dâl, a. [modale, Fr. modalis, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not to essence. *Glanville*.

MODALITY, mô-dâl'ê-tê, s. [from modal.] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder*.

MODE, môde, s. [mode, French; modus Lat.]—1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts*.—2. Gradation; degree. *Pope*.—3. Manner; method; form; fashion. *Taylor*.—4. State; appearance. *Shaks*.—5. [Mode, French.] Fashion; custom.

MO'DEL, mô'dêl, s. [modulus, Latin.]—1. A representation in little of something made or done. *Addison*.—2. A copy to be imitated. *Hooker*.—3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it enclos'es.—4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South*.

To **MO'DEL**, mô'dêl, v. a. [mod-ler, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addison*.

MO'DELLER, mô'dêl'ê-lâr, s. [from model.] Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spectator*.

MO'DERATE, mô'dêr-â-te, a. [moderatus, Latin.]—1. Temperate; not excessive. *Ecclesi*.—2. Not hot of temper. *Swift*.—3. Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shaks*.—4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalbridge*.—5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker*.—6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden*.

To **MO'DERATE**, mô'dêr-â-te, v. a. [moderor, Latin; moderor, French.]—1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser*.—2. To make temperate. *Blackmore*.

MO'DERATELY, mô'dêr-â-tê-ly, ad. [from moderate.]—1. Temperately; mildly.—2. In a middle degree. *Waller*.

MO'DERATENESS, mô'dêr-â-tê-nêss, s. [from moderate.] State of being moderate; temperateness.

MODERAT'ION, mô-dêr-â'shûn, s. [moderatio, Latin.] 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary

—mó, móve, n'ir, nó;—ábe, áb, bál, —á;—p'únd;—áin, tíin.

temper to party violence. *Atterbury*.—2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Milton*.—3. Frugality in expense.

MODERATOR, mó-dè-rá-túr, s. [moderator, Latin.]—1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.—*Watson*.—2. One who presides in a disputation to restrain the parties from impetuosity, and confine them to the question. *Bacon*.

MODERN, mó-dár-n, a. [modern, French.]—1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.—2. In *Shaks*, vulgar; mean; common.

MODERNS, mó-dár-nés, s. Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. *Boyle*.

MODERNISM, mó-dár-níz-m, s. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. *Sayl*.

To **MODERNISE**, mó-dár-níz-e, v. a. To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS, mó-dár-nés, s. [from modern.] Novelty.

MODEST, mó-dést, a. [[modeste, French.]—1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous.—2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden*.—3. Not loose; not unaste. *Addison*.

MODESTLY, mó-dést-lé, ad. [from modest.]—1. Not arrogant; not presumptuously.—2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with modesty. *Shaks*.—3. Not loosely; not lawdly.—4. Not excessively; with moderation.

MODESTY, mó-dést-té, s. [modestie, French; modestas, Latin.]—1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.—2. Not impudence; not forwardness.—3. Moderation; decency. *Shaks*.—4. Chastity; purity of manners. *Dryden*.

MODESTY-PIECE, mó-dést-té-péés, s. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before. *Addison*.

MODICUM, mó-dé-kúm, s. [Latin.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden*.

MODIFIABLE, mó-dé-fá-á-bl, a. [from modify.] That may be diversified by accidental differences or discriminations. *Locke*.

MODIFIABLE, mó-dé-fá-á-bl, a. [from modify.] Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mó-dé-fé-ká-shún, s. [modification, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences. *Newton*.

To **MODIFY**, mó-dé-fá, v. a. [modifier, Fr.]—1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton*.—2. To soften; to moderate. *Dryden*.

MODILLON, mó-dí-lý-án, s. [French.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets set under the cornices and composite orders, and serving to support the projecture of the cornice or drip. *Harris*.

MODISH, mó-dísh, a. [from mode.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison*.

MODISHLY, mó-dísh-lé, ad. [from modish.] Fashionable.

MODISHNESS, mó-dísh-nés, s. [from modish.] Affliction of the fashion.

To **MODULATE**, mó-dé-lá-te, or mó-dí-lá-te, v. a. [modular, Latin.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mó-dé-lá-shún, or mó-dí-lá-shún, s. [from modulate; modulation, Fr.]—1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward*.—2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mó-dé-lá-túr, or mó-dí-lá-túr, s. [from modulate.] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Derham*.

MODULUS, mó-dí-lé, or mó-dí-lé, s. [modulus, Latin.] An empty representation; a model. *Shaks*.

MOBUS, mó-dí, s. [Latin.] Something paid as a compen- sation for titles on the supposition of being a competency or privilege.

MODERATE, mó-dé-rá-té, v. a. To moderate.

MODERATION, mó-dé-rá-té, s. [from moderate.] The act of moderating; the state of being moderate.

MOGUL, mó-gúl, s. The title of the Emperor of Indostan. *Cuthbert*.

MOHAIR, mó-háre, s. [moheré, Fr.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope*.

MOHOCK, mó-hók, s. The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians imagined to infest the streets of London. *Deppis*.

MOHAMMEDAN, mó-hám-méd-ján, a. [from Mohammed, the true name of the impostor commonly called Mahomet or Mohammed. *Bryan*.]

MOHAMMEDAN, mó-hám-méd-ján, s. A follower of Mohammed. *Bryan*.

MOIDERED, mó-dé-réd, a. Crazed; muddled.

MOIDORE, mó-dé-dóre, s. [moede, French.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings sterling.

MOIETY, mó-é-té, s. [moitié, French, from moien, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clarendon*.

To **MOIL**, mó-íl, v. a. [moiller, French.]—1. To dawb with dirt. *Knolles*.—2. To weary. *Chapman*.

To **MOIL**, mó-íl, v. a. [moiller, Fr.] 1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon*.—2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Es-trange*.

MOIST, mó-íst, a. [moiste, French.]—1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Pope*.—2. Juicy; succulent.

To **MOIST**, mó-íst, v. a. [from moist.] To make damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp. *Shaks*.

MOISTENER, mó-íst-núr, s. [from moisten.] The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, mó-íst-nés, s. [from moist.] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison*.

MOISTURE, mó-íst-shúre, s. [moiteur, French; from moist.] Small quantity of water or liquid. *Sidney*.

MOKES of a net, mó-kz. The meshes.

MOKY, mó-ké, a. Dark.

MOLE, mó-le, s. [mól, Saxon.]—1. A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus. *Quincy*.—2. A natural spot or discoloration of the body. *Pope*.—3. A mound; a dyke. *Sandys*.—4. A little beast that works under ground.

MOLEBAT, mó-lé-bát, s. A fish.

MOLECAST, mó-lé-kást, s. [mole and cast.] Hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer*.

MOLECATCHER, mó-lé-kásth-úr, s. [mole and catcher.] One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mó-lé-híl, s. [mole and hill.] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Foyle*.

To **MOLEST**, mó-lést, v. a. [molester, Fr.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke*.

MOLESTATION, mó-lés-tá-shún, s. [molestia Lat.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mó-lést-úr, s. [from molest.] One who disturbs.

MOLETRACK, mó-lé-trák, s. [mole and track.] Course of the mole under ground. *Martinez*.

MOLEWARP, mó-lé-wárp, s. [mould and warppan, Saxon.] A mole; properly *molebearp*. *Dayton*.

MOLLIFENT, mó-lý-ént, a. [mollifens, Lat.] Softening; assuaging.

MOLLIFIABLE, mó-lé-fá-á-bl, a. [from mollify.] That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, mó-lé-fé-ká-shún, s. [from mollify.]—1. The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon*.—2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shaks*.

MOLLIFIER, mó-lé-fí-úr, s. [from mollify.]—1. That which softens; that which pacifies. *Bacon*.—2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To **MOLLIFY**, mó-lé-fí, v. a. [mollio, Latin.]—1. To soften; to mollify.—2. To pacify. *Isaac*.—3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Locke*.—4. To mollify; to soften; to mitigate. *Locke*.

Fâie, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

MO'LTEN, môl'tin, part. pass. from *melt*. *Bacon*.
 MO'LY, mô'lê, s. [*moly*, Lat.] *Moly* or wild garlic, is of several sorts; as, the *great moly* of *Homer*, the *Indian moly*, the *moly* of *Hungary*, *serpents moly*, the *yellow moly*. *Mortimer*.
 MOLO'SSES, mô-lôs'siz, }
 MO'LASSES, mô-lâs'siz, } s.
 [Inellazzo, Italian.] Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.
 MOME, môme, s. A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a post. *Shaks*.
 MO'MENT, mô'mênt, s. [moment, Fr. momentum, Latin].—1. Consequence; importance; weight; value. *Bentley*.—2. Force; impulsive weight. *Ben Jonson*.—3. An indivisible particle of time. *Prior*.
 MO'MENTALLY, mô'mên-tâl-lê, ad. [from *moment*, Lat.] For a moment. *Brown*.
 MOMENTA'NEOUS, mô-mên-tâ-nê-ûs, } a.
 MO'MENTANY, mô'mên-tâ-nê, }
 [momentancus, Latin.] Lasting but a moment. *Bacon*.
 MO'MENTARY, mô'mên-târ-ê, a. [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden*.
 MOME'NTOUS, mô-mên-tâs, a. [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of consequence. *Adison*.
 MOMMERY, môm'mûr-ê, s. [*momerie*, French.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolics. *Baker*.
 MONACHAL, môn'nâ-kâl, a. [*μοναχικός*.] Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.
 MONACHISM, môn'nâ-kizm, s. [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks; the monastick life.
 MONAD, } môn'nâd, or mô'nâd, s.
 MONADE, }
 [*μονας*.] An indivisible thing. *Morc*.
 MONARCH, môn'nâr-k, s. [*μοναρχος*.]—1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king. *Temple*.—2. One superior to the rest of the same kind. *Dryden*.—3. President. *Shaks*.
 MONARCHAL, mô-nâr-kâl, a. Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Milton*.
 MONARCHICAL, mô-nâr-kê-kâl, a. [*μοναρχικός*.] Vested in a single ruler. *Brown*.
 To MONARCHISE, môn'nâr-kîze, v. n. [from *monarch*.] To play the king. *Shaks*.
 MONARCHY, môn'nâr-kê, s. [monarchie, Fr. *μοναρχία*.]—1. The government of a single person. *Atherbury*.—2. Kingdom; empire. *Shaks*.
 MONASTERY, môn'nâ-strê, or mô'nâs-têr-ê, s. [*monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent.
 MONASTICK, mô-nâs-tîk, }
 MONASTICAL, mô-nâs-tê-kâl, } a.
 [monasticus, Lat.] Religiously reclude; monkish; conventual. *Brome*.
 MONASTICALLY, mô-nâs-tê-kâl-lê, ad. [from *monastick*.] Reclusely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift*.
 MONDAY, môndê, s. [from *moon* and *day*.] The second day of the week.
 MONNEY, môn'nê, s. [*moneta*, Latin.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce. *Swift*.
 MONNEYBAG, môn'nê-bâg, s. [*money* and *bag*.] A large purse. *Shaks*.
 MONNEYCHANGER, môn'nê-tshân-jâr, s. [*money* and *change*.] A broker in money. *Arbutnot*.
 MONNEYED, môn'nêd, a. [from *money*.] Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of la. ds. *Locke*.
 MONNEYER, môn'nê-âr, s. [from *money*.]—1. One that deals in money; a banker.—2. A winner of money.
 MONNEYLESS, môn'nê-lêss, a. [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless. *Swift*.
 MONNEYMATTER, mô'nê-mâ-têr, s. [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbutnot*.
 MONNEYSCRIVENER, môn'nê-skriv-nâr, s. [mo-

ney and scrivener.] One who raises money for others.
 MONNEYWORT, môn'nê-wûrt, s. A plant.
 MONNEYSWORTH, môn'nê-wûr'th, s. [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable. *L'Estrange*.
 MONGORN, mông'kôr-n, s. [*manz*, Saxon, and corn.] Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.
 MON'NGER, mông'gâr, s. [*mangepe*, Saxon, a trader.] A dealer; a seller; as, a *fishmonger*. *Hudibras*.
 MON'NGREL, mông'grêl, a. [from *manz*, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.
 MON'NIMENT, môn'nê-ni-ênt, s. [from *moner*, Lat.] It seems to signify inscription in *Spenser*.
 To MON'NISH, môn'nish', v. a. [*moner*, Lat.] To admonish. *Ascham*.
 MON'NISHER, môn'nish-âr, s. [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.
 MON'NITION, mô-nish'ûn, s. [*monitio*, Latin].—1. Information; hint. *Holder*.—2. Instruction; document. *L'Estrange*.
 MON'NITOR, môn'nê-târ, s. [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys. *Locke*.
 MON'NITORY, môn'nê-târ-ê, a. [monitorius, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.
 MON'NITORY, môn'nê-târ-ê, s. Admonition; warning.
 MONK, mônk, s. [*μοναχος*.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances. *Knolles*.
 MON'KEY, mônk'kê, s. [*maukin*, a little man.]—1. An ape; a baboon; *ja jekkanapes*. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.—2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
 MON'KERY, mônk'kêr-ê, s. [from *monk*.] The monastick life. *Hall*.
 MON'KHOOD, mônk'hûd, s. [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk. *Atherbury*.
 MON'KISH, mônk'ish, a. from *monk*.] Monastick; pertaining to monks. *Smith*.
 MONK'S HOOD, mônkz'hûd, s. A plant.
 MONK'S RHUBARB, mônkz-rôd'bâr, s. A species of dock.
 MON'NOCHORD, môn'nô-kôr-d, s. [*μονο* and *χορδή*.] An instrument of one string.
 MONO'CLAR, mô-nôk'kû-lâr, }
 MONO'COULOUS, mô-nôk'kû-lûs, } a.
 [*μονος* and *oculus*.] One-eyed. *Glanville*.
 MONODY, môn'nô-dê, s. [*μονοδία*.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.
 MONO'GAMIST, mô-nôg'gâm-ist, s. [*μονος* and *γος*.] One who disallows second marriages.
 MONO'GAMY, mô-nôg'gâm-ê, s. [*μονος* and *γυμεια*.] Marriage of one wife.
 MONOGRAM, môn'nô-gâm, s. [*μονος* and *γραμμα*.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.
 MONOLOGUE, môn'nô-lôg, s. [*μονος* and *λογος*.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden*.
 MONOMACHY, mô-nôm'â-kê, s. [*μονο* and *αχια*.] A duel; a single combat.
 MONOMIE, môn'nôm-ê, s. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris*.
 MONOPETALOUS, mô-nô-pêt'â-lûs, a. [*μονος* and *ἀνταπαλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.
 MONOPOLIST, mô-nômp'pô-list, s. [*μονοπολεν*, Fr.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
 To MONO'POLIZE, mô-nômp'pô-lîze, v. a. [*μονος* and *πολισην*.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbutnot*.

μό. μόσε, νόρ, νότ;—τάθε, τάθ, βάλλ;—όί;—πόδύδ;—θλίη, ΤΗΙς.

MONOPOLY, mó-nóp'pó-lé, s. [μονοπωλίη.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Shaks.*

MONOPTOTE, mó-nóp'pó-té, or mó-nóp'pó-té, s. [μονος and πώσις.] Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.

MONOSTICH, mó-nós'tík, s. [μονοστιχόν.] A composition of one verse.

MONOSTROPHICK, mó-n-ó-stróph'ík, a. [μονος and ερσση, Greek.] Written in universal metre. *Mason's Life of Gray.*

MONOSYLLABICAL, mó-n-ó-síl-lá-b'é-kál, a. [from monosyllabic.] Consisting of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mó-n-ó-síl-lá-bl, s. [μονός and συλλαβή.] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*

MONOSYLLABLED, mó-n-ó-síl-lá-bl-d, a. [from monosyllabic.] Consisting of one syllable. *Chevalant.*

MONOTONICAL, mó-n-ó-tón'é-kál, a. Spoken with monotony. *Chesterfield.*

MONOTONY, mó-nót'ó-né, s. [μονοτονία.] Uniformity of sound; want of various cadence. *Pope.*

MONSIEUR, mó-n-séér, s. [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shaks.*

MONSOON, mó-n-sóon, s. [monsoon, French.] *Monsoons* are trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

MONSTER, mó-n'stúr, s. [monstrum, Latin.]—1. Something out of the common order of nature. *Locke.*—2. Something horrible for deformity; wickedness, or mischief. *Pope.*

To MONSTER, mó-n'stúr, v. a. [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things.

MONSTROSITY, mó-n-stró's'sé-té, }
MONSTRUOSITY, mó-n-stró-d-ó's'sé-té, }^s

The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon.*

MONSTROUS, mó-n'strús, a. [monstruos, Lat.]—1. Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Locke.*—2. Strange; wonderful. *Shaks.*—3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*—4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*

MONSTROUSLY, mó-n'strús-ly, ad. Exceedingly; very much. *Bacon.*

MONSTROUSLY, mó-n'strús-ly, ad. [from monstrous.]—1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly. *South.*—2. To a great or enormous degree. *Dryden.*

MONSTROUSNESS, mó-n'strús-nés, s. [from monstrous.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

MONUMENT, mó-n'úment, s. [French.] A term in fencing. *Shaks.*

MONTERO, mó-n'té-ro, s. [Spanish.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

MONTETH, mó-n'téth, s. [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *King.*

MONTH, mánth, s. [monað, Saxon.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

MONTH'S mind, mánth's'mínd, s. Longing desire. *Shaks.*

MONTHLY, mánth'ly, a. [from month.]—1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*—2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*

MONTHLY, mánth'ly, ad. Once in a month. *Hooker.*

MONTHIR, mó-n-tóir, s. [French.] In horsemanship a stone as high as the stirrups, which riding-masters mount their horses from. *Diet.*

MOONTURE, mó-n'túre, s. [Fr.] A riding-horse. *Fairfax, B. VII. sto. 95, 96.*

MONUMENT, mó-n'úment, s. [monument, Fr.]—1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial. *King Charles.*—2. A tomb; a cenotaph. *Sandys, Pope.*

MONUMENTAL, mó-n-úment'ál, a. [from monument.]—1. Memorial; preserving memory. *Pope.*—2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Cyralaw.*

MOOD, móód, s. [modus, Latin.]—1. The form of an argument. *Baker.*—2. Style of music. *Milton.*—3. The changes the verb undergoes to signify various intentions of the mind is called mood. *Clarke.*—4. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition. *Addison.*—5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker.*

MOODY, móód'y, a. [from mood.]—1. Angry; out of humour. *Shaks.*—2. Mental; intellectual. *Shaks.*

MOODY-MAD, móód'y-mád, a. Mad with anger. *Shaks. Hen. VI. P. I.*

MOON, móón, s. [μῶν.]—1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shaks.*—2. A mo th.

MOON-BEAM, móón'béme, s. [moon and beam.] Ray of lunar light. *Bacon.*

MOON-CALF, móón'káf, s. [moon and calf.]—1. A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shaks.*—2. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED, móón'íde, a. [moon and eye.]—1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.—2. Dim-sighted; purblind.

MOONFERN, móón'férn, s. A plant.

MOON-FISH, móón'físh, s. *Moon-fish* is so called, because the tail-fin is shaped like a half moon. *Grew.*

MOONISH, móón'ísh, a. [from moon.] Flighty. *Shaks. As You like it.*

MOONLESS, móón'lés, a. [from moon.] Not enlightened by the moon. *Dryden.*

MOONLIGHT, móón'líte, s. [moon and light.] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*

MOONLIGHT, móón'líte, a. Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*

MOONLING, móón'líng, s. [from moon.] A simpleton. *B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

MOONLOVED, móón'lávd, a. Loved when the moon shines. *Milton's Hymn on the Nativity.*

MOONSHINE, móón'shíne, s. [moon and shine.]—1. The lustre of the moon. *Shaks.*—2. [In burlesque.] A month. *Shaks.*

MOONSHINE, móón'shíne, }
MOONSHINY, móón'shí-ne, }^a

[moon and shine.] Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSTONE, móón'stóné, s. A kind of stone.

MOONSTRUCK, móón'strúkd, a. [moon and struck.] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milt.*

MOON-FREFOIL, móón'fré-fóil, s. [medicago, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOONVORER, móón'wó-rér, s. [moon and vorer.] Stationflower; honesty. *Miller.*

MOONY, móón'y, a. [from moon.] Lunated; having a crescent resembling the moon. *Phil.*

MOOR, móór, s. [moer, Dutch; modder, Teutonic.] clay.]—1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenser.*—2. A negro; a black-amoor. *Shaks.*

To MOOR, móór, v. a. [morer, Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden.*

To MOOR, móór, v. n. To be fixed; to be stationed. *Arbutnot.*

To blow a MOOR, móór. To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

MOORCOCK, móór'kók, s. [moor and cock.] The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, móór'hén, s. [moor and hen.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *La-on.*

MOORISH, móór'ísh, a. [from moor.] Fenny; marshy; watery. *Hale.*

MOORLAND, móór'lánd, s. [moor and land.] Marsh; fen; watery ground. *Swift.*

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plu;—

MORSTONE, môd'stôn, s. A species of granite.—*Woodward.*
MORY, môd'rê, a. [from moor.] Marshy; fenny.—*Fairfax.*
MOOSE, môd'se, s. A large American deer.
To MOOT, môd't, v. a. To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was done in the Inns of court.
MOOT case or point, môd't kâse. A point or case unsettled and disputable.—*Locke.*
MOOTED, môd'têd, a. Plucked up by the root.—*Ainsworth.*
MOOTER, môd'târ, s. [from moot.] A disputer of moot points.
MOP, môp, s. [moppa, Welsh.]—1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.—*Swift.*—2. A wry mouth made in contempt.—*Shaks.*
To MOP, môp, v. a. [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.
To MOP, môp, v. n. [from mock.] To make wry mouths in contempt.—*Sinks.*
To MOPE, môp, v. n. To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day dream.—*Rowe.*
To MOPE, môp, v. a. To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers.—*Locke.*
MOPEEYED, môp'êde, a. Blind of one eye.
MO'PPEY, môp'pê, } s.
MO'PSEY, môp'sê, } s.
 A puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.—*Dryden.*
MO'PUS, môp'pûs, s. A drone; a dreamer.—*Swift.*
MORAL, môr'âl, a. [moral, Fr. moralis, Lat.]—1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad.—*Hooker.*—2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.—*Shaks.*—3. Popular; such as is known in the general business of life.—*Tillotson.*
MORAL, môr'âl, s.—1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life.—*Prior.*—2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.—*Swift.*
To MORAL, môr'âl, v. n. [from the adjective.] To moralize; to make moral reflections.
MORALLER, môr'âl-lâr, s. [from moral.] One that puts strict regard to morality.—*Shaks. Othello.*
MORALIST, môr'âl-ist, s. [moraliste, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life.—*Addison.*
MORALITY, môr'âl-ê-tê, s. [moralité, Fr. from moral.]—1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.—*Bak.*—2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.—*South.*
MORALISA'TION, môr'âl-î-zâ-shûn, s. [from to moralize.] Moral reflections.—*T. Warton.*
To MORALIZE, môr'âl-î-zê, v. a. [moralizer, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.—*L'Estrange.*
To MORALIZE, môr'âl-î-zê, v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects.
MORALIZER, môr'âl-î-zâr, s. [from moralize.] He who moralizes.
MORALLY, môr'âl-ê, ad. [from moral.]—1. In the ethical sense.—*Rogier.*—2. According to the rules of virtue.—*Dryden.*—3. Popularly.—*L'Estrange.*
MORALS, môr'âlz, s. The practice of duties; behaviour with respect to others.—*South.*
MORASS, mô-râs, s. [morais, Fr.] Fen; bog; moor.—*Watts.*
MORBI, môr'bîd, a. [morbidus, Latin] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.—*Arbuth.*
MORBIDNESS, môr'bîd-nês, s. [from morbid.] State of being diseased.
MORBITICAL, môr'bîd-ê-kâl, } s.
MORBITICK, môr'bî-tîk, } s.
 [morbus and facio, Latin.] Causing diseases.
MORBOSE, môr'bôse, a. [morbosus, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.
MORBOSITY, môr'bô-sê-tê, s. [from morbosus, Lat.] Diseased state.—*Brown.*
MORDACIOUS, môr-dâ-shûs, a. [murdax, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.
MORDACITY, môr-dâ-sê-tê, s. [mordacitas, Lat.] Biting quality.—*Bacon.*

MOR'DICANT, môr'dê-kânt, a. [mordicant, Fr., * biting; acrid.—*Boyle.*
MORDICA'TION, môr-dê-kâ-shûn, s. [from mordicant.] The act of corroding or biting.—*Bacon.*
MORE, môre, a. [mape, Saxon.]—1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree.—*Shaks.*—2. Greater.—*Acts.*
MORE, môre, ad.—1. To a greater degree.—*Bacon.*—2. The particle that forms the comparative degree; as, more lappy.—*Bacon.*—3. Again; a second time.—*Tatler.*—4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle; he lives no more.—*Shaks.*
MORE, môre, s.—1. A greater quantity; a greater degree.—2. Greater thing; other thing; he did more than his fellows.—*Locke.*—3. Second time; longer time; he will come no more.
MORE'L, mô-rêl, s. [solanum, Latin.]—1. A plant.—2. A kind of cherry.—*Mortimer.*
MORELAND, môr'lând, s. [morland, Saxon.] A mountainous or hilly country; a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morelands.*
MOREO'VER, môre-d'vâr, ad. [more and over.] Beyond what has been mentioned.—*Shaks.*
MOREGLA'Y, môre-glâ, s. A deadly weapon.—*Ainsworth.*
MORIGERA'TION, môr-ê-jêr-â-shûn, s. [morigeratio, Lat.] Obsequiousness.—*Bacon on Learning.*
MORIGEROUS, mô-rê-jêr-ûs, a. [morigerus, Lat.] Obdient; obsequious.
MOR'ION, môr'ân, s. [French.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.—*Raleigh.*
MOR'ISCO, mô-ris'kô, s. [morisco, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or morris dance.—*Shaks.*
MOR'KIN, môr'kîn, s. A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance.—*Bailey.*
MOR'LING, môr'lîng, } s.
MOR'TLING, môrt'lîng, } s.
 Wool plucked from a dead sheep.—*Ainsworth.*
MOR'MO, môr'mô, s. [μορμος.] Bugbear; false terror.
MORN, môrn, s. [morne, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning.—*Lee.*
MOR'NING, môr'nîng, s. The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.—*Taylor.*
MOR'NING-GOWN, môr'nîng-gôun, s. A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.—*Addison.*
MOR'NING-STAR, môr'nîng-stâr, s. The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.—*Spenser.*
MORO'SE, mô-rose, a. [morosus, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.—*Watts.*
MORO'SELY, mô-rose-lê, ad. [from morose.] Sourly; peevishly.—*Government of the Tongue.*
MORO'SENESS, mô-rose-nês, s. [from morose.] Sourness; peevishness.—*Watts.*
MORO'SITY, mô-rôs-sê-tê, s. [morositas, Lat.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.—*Claren.*
MOR'PHEW, môr'fû, s. [morphée, Fr.] A scurf on the face.
MOR'RIS, môr'rîs, } s.
MOR'RIS-DANCE, môr'rîs-dânse, } s.
 [that is, morris dance.]—1. A dance in which bells are jingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors.—2. *Nine men's MORRIS.* A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.—*Shaks.*
MOR'RIS-DANCER, môr'rîs-dân-sâr, s. [morris and dancer.] One who dances a *in morisco*, the morris dance.—*Temple.*
MOR'ROW, môr'ô, s. [morggen, Saxon.]—1. The day after the present day.—*Cowley.*—2. **To MORROW.** On the day after this current day.—*Prior.*
MORSEL, môr'sel, s. A sea-brook.—*Brown.*
MOR'SELL, môr'sâl, s. [morsellus, low Latin.]—1. A piece fit for the mouth; mouthful.—*South.*—2. A piece; a meal.—*L'Estrange.*—3. A small quantity.—*Boyle.*
MOR'SURE, môr'shûre, s. [morsure, Fr. morsura, Lat.] The act of biting.
MORT, môrt, s. [morte, Fr.]—1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.—*Shaks.*—2. A great quantity.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòr;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, Tllis.

MORTAL, mòr'tál, a. [mortalis, Latin.]—1. Subject to death; doomed some time to die. *1 Cor.*—2. Deadly; destructive. *Bacon.*—3. Bringing death. *Pope.*—4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*—5. Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*
MORTAL, mòr'tál, s. Man; human being. *Tickel.*
MORTALITY, mòr-tá'líté, s. [from mortal.]—1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Watts.*—2. Death. *Shaks.*—3. Power of destruction. *Shaks.*—4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*—5. Human nature. *Pope.*
MORTALLY, mòr'tál-é, ad. [from mortal.]—1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*—2. Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*
MORTAR, mòr'tár, s. [mortarium, Latin.]—1. A vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Ray.*—2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*
MORTAR, mòr'tár, s. [morter, Dutch; mortier, French.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*
MORTGAGE, mòr-gádjé, s. [mort and gage, Fr.]—1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbuthnot.*—2. The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*
To MORTGAGE, mòr-gádjé, v. a. To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbuthnot.*
MORTGAGEE, mòr-gá-jéé, s. [from mortgage.] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*
MORTGAGER, mòr-gá-jár, s. [from mortgage.] He that gives a mortgage.
MORTIFEROUS, mòr-rí'fèr-ús, a. [mortifer, Latin.] Fatal, deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*
MORTIFICATION, mòr-tè'fè-ká'shún, s. [mortification, Fr.]—1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Milton.*—2. Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*—3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations. *Arbuthnot.*—4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions. —5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Estrange.*
To MORTIFY, mòr-tè'fí, v. a. [mortifier, Fr.]—1. To destroy vital qualities.—2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.*—3. To subdue inordinate passions. *Shaks.*—4. To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*—5. To humble; to depress; to vex. *Add.*
To MORTIFY, mòr-tè'fí, v. n.—1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*—2. To be subdued; to die away.
MORTISE, mòr'tís, s. [mortaise, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it. *Shaks. Ray.*
To MORTISE, mòr'tís, v. a. To cut to a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Drayton.*
MORTMAIN, mòr'tmáin, s. [morte and main, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable. *Spenser.*
MORTPAY, mòr'pá, s. [mort and pay.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*
MORTRESS, mòr'trés, s. A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*
MORTUARY, mòr'tshú-ár-ré, s. [mortuaire, Fr. mortuary, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid.
MOSAICK, mò-zá'ík, a. [mosaïque, Fr.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours. *Milton.*
MOSCHATEL, mòs'há-tèl, s. A plant.
MOSCHETTO, mòs-kè'tò, s. A kind of gun, exceedingly troublesome in some parts of the West Indies.
MOSQUE, mòské, s. [moschéit, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.
MOSS, mòs, s. [mœs, Saxon.] A plant. *Moss*, firmly supposed to be only an ever green produced from the earth and trees, yet is not less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds; yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. *Miller.*
To MOSS, mòs, v. n. [from the noun.] To cover with moss. *Shaks.*
MOSSINESS, mòs'sè-nés, s. [from mossy.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSS-CLAD, mòs'klád, part. a. Clad (as it were) with moss. *Lytleton.*
MOSS-GROWN, mòs'gròne, part. a. Grown over with moss. *Gray.*
MOSS-TROOPER, mòs'tròp-èr, s. The appellation given to those robbers, that infested the northern borders of England before its union with Scotland. *Statutes 13 and 14 C. II. ch. 22.*
MOSSY, mòs'sé, a. [from moss.] Overgrown with moss. *Pope.*
MOST, mòst, a. the superlative of *more*. [mœst, Saxon.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.
MOST, mòst, ad.—1. The particle noting the superlative degree; as, *the most wise.*—2. In the greatest degree. *Locke.*
MOST, mòst, s.—1. The greatest number. *Addison.*—2. The greatest value. *L'Estrange.*—3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity. *Bacon.*
MOSTICK, mòs'tík, s. A painter's staff. *Arns.*
MOSTLY, mòs'tlé, ad. [from most.] For the greatest part. *Bacon.*
MOSTWHAT, mòst'hwòt, ad. [most and what.] For the most part. *Hammond.*
MOTATION, mò-tá'shún, s. Act of moving.
MOTE, mote, s. [mot, Saxon.] A small particle of matter; thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*
MOTE, mote, For *might*. *Spenser.*
MOTH, mòth, s. [moos, Saxon.] A small winged insect that eats clothes and hangings. *Dryden.*
MOTHER, má'th-ár, s. [moeder, Saxon; moeder, Dutch.]—1. A woman that has borne a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shaks.*—2. That which has produced any thing. *Arbuthnot.*—3. That which has preceded in time; as, a mother church to chapels. —4. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*—5. Hysterical passion. *Graunt.*—6. A familiar term of address to an old woman.—7. **MOTHER in law.** A husband's or wife's mother. *Ainsworth.*—3. [Moeder, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concreted. *Dryden.*
MOTHER, má'th-ár, a. Had at the birth; native; as, *mother wit.* *Shaks.*
To MOTHER, má'th-ár, v. n. To gather concretion. *Dryden.*
MOTHER OF pearl, má'th-ár-òy-pèrl, s. A kind of coarse pearl; pearl-colour'd shell. *Hakew.*
MOTHERHOOD, mò'th-ár-húð, s. [from mother.] The office or character of a mother. *Dryden.*
MOTHERLESS, mò'th-ár-lès, a. [from mother.] Destitute of a mother. *Waller.*
MOTHERLY, má'th-ár-lé, a. Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*
MOTHERLY, má'th-ár-lé, ad. [from mother.] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*
MOTHERWORT, má'th-ár-wúrt, s. [cardiaca, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
MOTHERY, má'th-ár-é. n. [from mother.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent; used of liquor s.
MOTHMULLEN, mòth-múl'lín, s. [blattaria, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
MOTHWORT, mòth-wúrt, s. [moth and wort.] A herb.
MOTHY, mòth-é, a. [from moth.] Full of moths.
MOTION, mò'shún, s. [motio, Latin.]—1. The act of changing place.—2. Manner of moving the body; post; gait. *Waller.*—3. Change of posture; action. *Dryden.*—4. Tendancy of the mind; thought.—5. Preposal made. *Shaks.*—6. Impulse communicated. *Dryden.*
To MOTION, mò'shún, v. a. [from the noun.] To propose.
MOTIONLESS, mò'shún-lès, a. [from motion.] Wanting in motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*
MOTIVE, mò'í-ív, a. [motivus, Latin.]—1. Causing motion; having momentum; impellent. *Hecker.*—2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Waller.*
MOTIVE, mò'í-ív, s. [motif, French.]—1. That which determines the choice; that which excites the action. *Shaks.*—2. Mover. *Shaks.*
MOTLEY, mòl'é, a. Mingled of various colours.
MOTOR, mò'tòr, s. A mover. *Brown.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâr;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

MO'TORY, mô'tô-rê, a. [motarius, Latin.] Giving motion. *Ray*.

MO'TTO, mô'tô, s. [motto, Italian.] A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addison*.

To **MOVE**, môdv, v. a. [moveo, Latin.]—1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job*.—2. To give an impulse to. *Decay of Piety*.—3. To propose; to recommend. *Davies*.—4. To persuade; to prevail on the mind.—5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion. *Shaks*.—6. To make angry. *Shaks*.—7. To put into commotion. *Ruth*.—8. To conduct regularly in change of place. *Milton*.

To **MOVE**, môdv, v. n.—1. To go from one place to another. *Shaks*.—2. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden*.—3. To go forward. *Dryden*.—4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Ezther*.

MOVEABLE, môdv'â-bl, a. [from move.]—1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison*.—2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder*.

MOVEABLES, môdv'â-blz, s. [meubles, French.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immovable possessions. *Shaks*.

MOVEABLENESS, môdv'â-bl-nês, s. [from moveable.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY, môdv'â-blê, ad. [from moveable.] So as it may be moved. *Greiv*.

MOVELESS, môdv'lês, a. Unmoved; not 'u be put out of the place. *Boyle*.

MOVEMENT, môdv'mênt, s. [movement, Fr.]—1. Manner of moving. *Pope*.—2. Motion.

MOVING, môdv'ing, a. [mouevs, Latin] Moving.

MOVING, môdv'ing, s. [mouevs, Lat.] That which moves another. *Glanville*.

MOVER, môdv'âr, s. [from move.]—1. The person or thing that gives motion to something else. *Wilkins*.—2. Something that moves, or stands not still. *Dryden*.—3. A proposer. *Bacon*.

MOVING, môdv'ing, part. a. Pathetic; touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore*.

MOVINGLY, môdv'ing-lê, ad. [from moving.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Addison*.

MOUGHT, for *might*, môût.

MOULD, môld, s. [moegel, Swedish.]—1. A concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp. *Bacon*.—2. Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. *Sandys*.—3. Matter of which any thing is made.—4. The matrix of which any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form. *Blackmore*.—5. Cast; form. *Prior*.—6. The sutures, or contexture of the skull.

To **MOULD**, môld, v. n. [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bacon*.

To **MOULD**, môld, v. a. To cover with mould. *Knol*.

To **MOULD**, môld, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To form; to shape; to model. *Wotton*.—2. To knead: as, to mould bread.

MOULDABLE, môld'â-bl, a. [from mould.] What may be moulded. *Bacon*.

MOULDER, môld'âr, s. [from mould.] He who moulds.

To **MOULDER**, môld'âr, v. n. [from mould.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust. *Clarendon*.

To **MOULDER**, môld'âr, v. a. [from mould.] To turn to dust. *Pope*.

MOULDINESS, môld'ê-nês, s. [from mouldy.] The state of being mouldy. *Bacon*.

MOULDING, môld'ing, s. [from mould.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon*.

MOULDWARP, môld'wârp, s. [mold and peopjan, Saxon.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Walton*.

MOULDY, môld'ê, a. [from mould.] Overgrown with conceptions. *Addison*.

To **MOULT**, môlt, v. n. [muyten, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Suckling*.

To **MOUNCH**, }
To **MOUNCH**, } môunsh, v. a.
To eat. *Shaks*.

MOUND, môund, s. [munbian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Milton*.

To **MOUND**, môund, v. a. [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, môunt, s. [mons, Latin.]—1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden*.—2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place. *Knolles*.—3. A publick treasure; a bank. *Bacon*.

To **MOUNT**, môunt, v. n. [monter, Fr.]—1. To raise on high. *Shaks*.—2. To tower; to be built up to a great elevation. *Job*.—3. To get on horseback. *Shaks*.—4. [For amount.] To raise in vaite. *Pope*.

To **MOUNT**, môunt, v. a.—1. To raise: as, to lift on high. *Shaks*.—2. To ascend; to climb. *Dryden*.—3. To place on horseback. *Dryden*.—4. To embellish with ornaments.—5. To **MOUNT** guard. To do duty and watch at any parti ul r post.—6. To **MOUNT** a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN, môun'tân, s. [montaigne, Fr.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

MO'UNTAIN, môun'tân, a. [montanus, Lat.] Found on the mountains. *Shaks*.

MO'UNTAIN'E'R, môun'tân-nêr', s. [from mountain.]—1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley*.—2. A savage; a free-booter; a rustic. *Milton*.

MO'UNTAINET, môun'tân-nêt, s. [from mountain.] A hillock. *Sidney*.

MO'UNTAINOUS, môun'tân-nâs, a. [from mountain.]—1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet*.—2. Large as mountains; huge. *Prior*.—3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon*.

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS, môun'tân-nâs-nês, s. [from mountainous.] State of being full of mountains.

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY, môun'tân-pârs-lê, s. [ereoselinum, Latin.] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE, môun'tân-rôze, s. [chamaerhodendron, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTANT, môun'tânt, a. [montans, Lat.] Rising on high. *Shaks*.

MO'UNTEBANK, môun'tê-bânk, s. [montare in banco, Italian.]—1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras*.—2. Any boastful and false pretender. *Shaks*.

To **MO'UNTEBANK**, môun'tê-bânk, v. a. [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shaks*.

MO'UNTENANCE, môun'tê-nânce, s. Amount of a thing.

MO'UNTER, môunt'âr, s. [from mount.] One that mounts. *Drayton*.

MO'UNTY, môun'tê, s. [montée, Fr.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney*.

To **MOURN**, môrne, v. n. [murnan, Saxon.]—1. To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Bacon*.—2. To wear the habit of sorrow. *Pope*.—3. To preserve appearance of grief. *Samuel*.

To **MOURN**, môrne, v. a.—1. To grieve for; to lament. *Addison*.—2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton*.

MOURNE, môrne, s. [morne, Fr.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney*.

MOURNER, môrn'âr, s. [from mourn.]—1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shaks*.—2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryden*.—3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden*.

MO'URNFUL, môrn'fûl, a. [mourn and full.]—1. Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden*.—2. Causing sorrow. *Shaks*.—3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior*.—4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

MO'URNFULLY, môrn'fûl-lê, ad. [from mournful.] Sorrowful; with sorrow. *Shaks*.

MO'URNFULNESS, môrn'fûl-nês, s. [from mournful.]—1. Sorrow; grief.—2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING, môrn'ing, s. [from mourn.]—1. Lamentation; sorrow. *Esdras*.—2. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden*.

MO'URNINGLY, môrn'ing-lê, ad. [from mourning.] With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shaks*.

MOUSE, môuse, plural mice, s. [muy, Saxon] The

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—tûin, THis.

smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields. *Derham*.

TO MOUSE, môûze, v. n. [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shaks*.

MOUSEHUNT, môûse'hânt, s. [mouse and hunt.] Mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shaks*.

MOUSE-HOLE, môûse'hôle, s. [mouse and hole.] Small hole. *Stillingfleet*.

MOUSER, môûz'âr, s. [from mouse.] One that catches mice. *Swift*.

MOUSETAIL, môûse'tâle, s. An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, môûse'trâp, s. [mouse and trap.] A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale*.

MOUTH, môûth, s. [muð, Sax.]-1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke*-2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbutnot*-3. The instrument of speaking. *L'Estrange*-4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. *Addison*-5. Cry; voice. *Dryden*-6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face. *Addison*-7. Down in the MOUTH. Dejected; clouded. *L'Estrange*.

TO MOUTH, môûth, v. n. [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addison*.

TO MOUTH, môûth, v. a.-1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shaks*-2. To chew; to eat. *Shaks*-3. To seize in the mouth. *Dryden*-4. To form by the mouth. *Brown*.

MOUTHED, môûth'ed, a. [from mouth.] Furnished with a mouth. *Pope*.

MOUTH-FRIEND, môûth'frënd, s. [mouth and friend.] One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shaks*.

MOUTHFUL, môûth'fûl, s. [mouth and full.]-1. What the mouth contains at once.-2. Any verbally small quantity. *L'Estrange*.

MOUTH-HONOUR, môûth'hôn-âr, s. [mouth and honour.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shaks*.

MOUTHLESS, môûth'lës, a. [from mouth.] Without a mouth.

MOW, mô, s. [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up. *Tusser*.

TO MOW, mô, v. a. [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

TO MOW, mô, v. a. preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mapan, Saxon.]-1. To cut with a scythe. *Spencer*-2. To cut down with speed and violence.

TO MOW, mô, v. n. To gather the harvest.

MOW, mô, s. [mouë, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Common Prayer*. *Shaks*.

TO MOW, mô, v. n. [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face. *Ascham*.

TO MOWBURN, môû'bûrn, v. n. [mow and burn.] To foment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer*.

MO'WER, mô'âr, s. [from mow.] One who cuts with a scythe. *Shaks*.

MO'WN, môûn, part. pass. of to mow. Cut down with a scythe. *Shaks*.

MO'XA, môk'sâ, s. An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple*.

MO'YLE, môil, s. A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass. *May*.

MUCH, môtsi, a. [much, Spanish.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number.

MUCH, môtsi, ad.-1. In a great degree; by far. *Heb*-2. To a certain degree. *Mark*-3. To a great degree. *Baker*-4. Often, or long. *Glanville*-5. Nearly. *Temple*.

MUCH, môtsi, s.-1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden*-2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden. *Milton*-3. Any assignable quantity or degree.-4. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Tillotson*-5. To make MUCH of. To treat with regard; to fondle. *Sidney*.

MUCH as one, môtsi'â-wân'. Of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden*.

MUCHWHAT, môtsi'hwôt, ad. [much and what.] Nearly. *Atherbury*.

MU'CHIEL, môk'ki, a. [for muckle, or mickle; mycel, Saxon.] Much. *Spenser*.

MU'CID, mô'sid, a. [mucidos, Lat.] Slimy; moisty.

MU'CIDNESS, mô'sid-nës, s. [from mucid.] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth*.

MU'CLAGE, mô'se-lâje, s. [mucilage, Fr.] A slimy or viscous body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn*.

MUCILLAGINOUS, mô-sé-lâd'jin-ûs, a. [mucilagineux, Fr. from mucilage.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity. *Grew*.

MUCILLAGINOUSNESS, mô-sé-lâd'jin-ûs-nës, s. [from mucilaginous.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK, môck, s. [mucos, Sax.]-1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville*-2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenser*-3. To run a MUCK, signifies, to run madly and attack fall that we meet. *Addison*.

TO MUCK, môck, v. a. To manure with muck; to dung. *Tusser*.

MU'CKINDER, môk'in-dâr, s. [mouchoir, Fr.] A handkerchief. *Dorsel*.

TO MU'CKER, môck'kâr, v. n. To scramble for money; to hoard up.

MU'CKERER, môk'kâr-âr, s. [from mucker.] One that muckers.

MU'CKHILL, môk'hil, s. [muck and hill.] A dunghill. *Burton*.

MU'CKINESS, môk'hë-nës, s. [from mucky.] Nastiness; filth.

MU'CKLE, môk'kl, a. [mycel, Sax.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT, môk'swët, s. Profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM, môk'wûrn, s. [muck and worm.]-1. A worm that lives in dung.-2. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift*.

MU'CKY, môk'kë, a. [from muck.] Nasty; filthy.

MU'COUS, môk'ûs, a. [mucosus, Lat.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown*.

MU'COUSNESS, môk'ûs-nës, s. [from mucous.] Slimy; viscosity.

MU'CRE, môk'rë, s. [Latin.] A point. *Brown*.

MU'CRONA'ED, môk'rôn-â-êd, a. [mucro, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point. *Woodward*.

MU'CULENT, môk'û-lënt, a. [from mucus, Lat.] Viscous; slimy.

MU'CUS, môk'ûs, s. [Lat.] Is most properly used for that which flows into the nostrils; but is used for any slimy liquor or moisture. *Arbutnot*.

MUD, môd, s. [modder, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water. *Addison*.

TO MUD, môd, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To bury in the slime or mud. *Shaks*-2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt. *Glanville*.

MU'DDILY, môd'dë-lë, ad. [from muddy.] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden*.

MU'DDINESS, môd'dë-nës, s. [from muddy.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment. *Addison*.

TO MU'DDLE, môd'dl, v. a. [from mud.]-1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior*-2. To make half drunk; to elude or stupefy. *Arbutnot*.

MU'DDY, môd'dë, a. [from mud.]-1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shaks*-2. Impure; dark; gross. *Shaks*-3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden*-4. Dark; not bright. *Swift*-5. Cloudy; dull. *Shaks*.

TO MU'DDY, môd'dë, v. a. [from mud.] To make muddy; to elude; to disturb. *Grew*.

MUDDY-MET'LED, môd-dë-mët-ld, [muddy and mettle.] Tardily incensed. *Shaks*.

MU'DSUCKER, môd'sûk-kûr, s. [mud and suck.] A sea fowl. *Derham*.

MUDWALL, môd'wâl, s. [mud and wall.] A wall built of clay without mortar. *South*.

MUDWALLED, môd'wâld, a. [mud and wall.] Having a mudwall. *Prior*.

TO MUE, mô, v. a. [muer, Fr.] To moult; to change leathers.

MUFF, môf, s. [muff; Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleveland*.

TO MUFFLE, môf'fl, v. n.-1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden*-2. To blindfold. *Shaks*-3. To conceal; to involve. *Sanhys*.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât,—mê, mêt,—pine, plai;—

To MUFFLE, mû'fl, v. n. [mufflen, moffen, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without distinct articulation. *Holder.*

MUFFLER, mû'fl-âr, s. [from muffle.]—1. A cover for the face. *Arbutnot*.—2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shaks.*

MUFFT, mû'fê, s. [A Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, mûg, s. A cup to drink in. *Cay.*

MUGGY, mûg'gê, } a.

MUGGISH, mûg'gîsh, } a.

[a cant word.] Moist; damp; mouldy. *Mortimer.*

MUGHOUSE, mûg'hôuse, s. [mug and house.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mûg'ê-ênt, a. [mugens, Latin.] Belonging. *Brown.*

MULATTO, mû-lât'tô, s. [Spanish.] One begot between a white and black.

MULBERRY, } mûl'bêr-rê, s.

MULBERRY tree, } [mûlberis, Saxon.] Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mûlkt, s. [muleta, Latin.] A fine; a penalty; used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Dryden.*

To MULCT, mûlkt, v. a. [muleto, Lat.] To punish with a fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MULCTUARY, mûlkt-û-ârê, a. [from mulect.] Imposing a pecuniary penalty. *Ocebury.*

MULE, mûle, s. [mule, Fr. mula, Lat.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she ass. *Ray.*

MULETEER, mû-lê-tê-êr, s. [muletier, Fr.] Mule driver; horse-boy. *Shaks.*

MULIEBRITY, mû-lê-êb'brê-tê, s. [muliebris, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

To MULL, mûl, v. a. [molitus, Lat.]—1. To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened. *Shaks.*—2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Guy.*

MULLAR, mûl'âr, s. [mouleur, Fr.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. *Peacham.*

MULLEIN, mûl'în, s. [verbascum, Lat.] A plant.

MULLET, mûl'êt, s. [mulet, Fr.] A sea fish.

MULLEGRUBS, mûl'ê-grûb, s. Twisting of the guts.

MULLOCK, mûl'ûk, s. Rubbish. *Ainsworth.*

MULSE, mûlse, s. Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diet.*

MULTANGULAR, mûlt-âng'gû-lâr, a. [multus and angulus, Lat.] Many-cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mûlt-âng'gû-lâr-lê, ad. [from multangular.] Polygonally; with many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mûlt-âng'gû-lâr-nêss, s. [from multangular.] The state of being polygonal.

MULTICA'PSULAR, mûlt-tê-kâp'shû-lâr, a. [multus and capsula, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTICA'VOUS, mûlt-tê-kâ'vûs, a. [multus and cavis, Latin.] Full of holes.

MULTIFARIOUS, mûlt-tê-fâ'rê-ûs, a. [multifarius, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects. *Morc. Evelyn.*

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mûlt-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from multifarius.] With multiplicity. *Bentley.*

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mûlt-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-nêss, s. [from multifarius.] Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*

MULTIFIDOUS, mûlt-îf'ê-dûs, a. [multifidus, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MULTIFORM, mûlt-tê-fôrm, a. [multiformis, Lat.] Having various shapes and appearances. *Milton.*

MULTIFORMITY, mûlt-tê-fô'r-mê-tê, s. [multiformis, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, mûl-tê-lâ'têr-âl, a. [multus and lateralis, Latin.] Having many sides.

MULTILOCQUOUS, mûlt-îf'ê-ûs, a. [multiloquus, Lat.] Very talkative.

MULTINO'MINAL, mûlt-îf'ê-mê-nêl, a. [multus and nomen, Lat.] Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mûl-tîp'pâ-rûs, s. [multiparus, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MULTIPE'DE, mûl'tê-pêd, s. [multipeda, Lat.] An insect with many feet. *Bailey.*

MULTIPLE, mûl'tê-pl, a. [multiplex, Lat.] A term in arithmetic, when one number contains another several times, as nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mûl'tê-pl-â-bl, a. [multiplicabile, Fr. from multiply.] Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mûl'tê-pl-â-bl-nêss, s. [from multiplicabile.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mûl'tê-plê-kâ-bl, a. [from multiplico, Lat.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mûl-tê-plê-kând', s. [multiplicandus, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetic. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICATE, mûl-tîp-plê-kâte', s. [from multiplico, Lat.] Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'shûn, s. [multiplicatio, Lat.]—1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. *Brown.*—2. [In arithmetic.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the first is increased. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICATOR, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'tôr, s. [from multiplico, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mûl-tê-plîs'ê-tê, s. [multiplicité, French.]—1. More than one of the same kind. *South.*—2. State of being many. *Dryden.*

MULTIPLICIOUS, mûl-tê-plîsh'ûs, s. [multiplex, Latin.] Manifold. *Brown.*

MULTIPLIER, mûl'tê-plî-âr, s. [from multiply.]—1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*—2. The multiplier in arithmetic. *Cocker.*

To MULTIPLY, mûl'tê-pl, v. a. [multiplico, Latin.]—1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, addition.—2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

To MULTIPLY, mûl'tê-pl, v. n.—1. To grow in number. *Wisdom.*—2. To increase themselves. *Shaks.*

MULTIPLYING, mûl'tîp'pô-tênt, a. [multus and potens, Lat.] Having manifold power. *Shaks.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE, mûl-tê-prêz'êns, s. [multus and presentia, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS, mûl-tîsh'ûs, a. [multiscius, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS, mûl-tê-sîlê'kwûs, a. [multus and siliqua, Lat.] The same with corniculate; used of plants, whose seed is contained in very distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE, mûl'tê-tûde, s. [multitudo, Lat.]—1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.—2. Number; many; more than one. *Hale.*—3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely. *Watts.*—4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison.*

MULTITUDINOUS, mûl-tê-tû-dê-nûs, a. [from multitudo.]—1. Having the appearance of a multitude.—2. Manifold. *Shaks.*

MULTIVAGANT, mûl-tîv'vâ-gânt, } a.

MULTIVAGOUS, mûl-tîv'vâ-gûs, } a.

[multivagus, Lat.] That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIVIOUS, mûl-tîv'vê-ûs, a. [multus and via, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTI'OCULAR, mûlt-êk'kû-lâr, a. [multus and oculus, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derrham.*

MUM, mûm, interj. A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence; hush. *Hudibras.*

MUM, mûm, s. [mumm, German.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Wormer.*

MUMBLE, mûm-bl, v. n. [mûmpelen, Dutch.]

mò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòllud—/hin, TÍlis.

—1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter. *Shaks.*—2. To chew; to bite softly. *Dryd.*
To MUMBLE, múm'bl, v. a.—1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Shaks.*—2. To mumble gently. *Pope.*—3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*
MUMBLER, múm'bl-úr, s. [from mumble.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.
MUMBLINGLY, múm'bl-ing-lé, ad. [from mumble.] With inarticulate utterance.
To MUMM, múm, v. a. [mumme, Danish.] To mumm; to frolic in disguise. *Spenser.*
MUMMER, múm'már, s. [mumme, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress. *Milton.*
MUMMERY, múm'múr-té, s. [momerie, Fr.] Masking; frolic; m'assés; foolery. *Bacon.*
MUMMY, múm'mé, s. [mummy, Fr. mumea, Lat. from the Arabic.]—1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.*—2. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*
To MUMP, múmp, v. a. [mumpelen, Dutch.]—1. To mumble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Obroy.*—2. To talk low and quick.—3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.
MUMPER, múmp'úr, a. A beggar.
MUMPS, múmps, s. [mumpelen, Dut.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*
MUMPS, múmps, s. The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*
To MUNCH, múnsh, v. a. [manger, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shaks.*
To MUNCH, múnsh, v. n. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*
MUNCHER, múnsh'úr, s. [from munch.] One that munches.
MUND, múnd, s. Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbruch*: so Edmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace. *Gibson.*
MUNDANE, mún-dáne, a. [mundanus, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glavin.*
MUNDATION, mún-dá'shún, s. [mundus, Latin.] The act of cleansing.
MUNDATORY, mún-dá-tú-r-é, a. [mundus, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.
MUNDICK, mún'dík, a. A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in the tin mines.
MUNDIFICATION, mún-dé-ré-ká'shún, s. [mundus and facio, Lat.] Cleansing any body. *Quincy.*
MUNDIFICATIVE, mún-dé-ré-ká-tív, a. [mundus and facio, Latin.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*
To MUNDIFY, mún'dé-fí, v. a. [mundus and facio, Lat.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Harvey.*
MUNDIVAGAN, mún-dív-á-gánt, a. [mundivagus, Lat.] Wandering through the world.
MUNDUOUS, mún-dúng'ús, s. Stinking tobacco. *Bacon.*
MUNERARY, mú-né-r-é, a. [from munus, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.
MUNGREL, múng'grél, s. Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. *Shaks.*
MUNGREL, múng'grél, a. Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. *Shaks.*
MUNICIPAL, mú-ní'sé-pál, a. [municipalis, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*
MUNICIPALITY, mú-né-sé-pál-té, [French, municipale.] The people of a district in the division of a republican France, a district. *Bucke.*
MUNIFICENCE, mú-ní-fés-énse, s. [munificentia, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Add.*
MUNIFICENT, mú-ní-fés-ént, a. [munificus, Lat.] Liberal; generous. *Arbuthnot.*
MUNIFICENTLY, mú-ní-fés-ént-lé, ad. [from munificent.] Liberally; generously.
MUNIMENT, mú-né-mént, s. [munimentum, Lat.]—1. Fortification; strong hold.—2. Support; defence.
To MUNITE, mú-níte, v. e. [munio, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. *Bacon.*
MUNITION, mú-ní'sh-ún, s. [munition, Latin.]—1.

Fortification; strong hold. *Halc.*—2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Tairfax.*
MUNNION, mún'ún, s. *Munnions* are the upright sticks, that divide the lights in a window frame. *Mutton.*
MURAGE, mú'r-á-dje, s. [from murus, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
MURAL, mú-rál, a. [muralis, Latin.] Pertaining to a wall. *Everett.*
MURDER, múr'dúr, s. [moordop, Sax.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shaks.*
To MURDER, múr'dúr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*—2. To destroy; to put an end to. *Shaks.*
MURDERER, múr'dúr-úr, s. [from murderer.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully. *Sid.*
MURDERESS, múr'dúr-és, s. [from murderer.] A woman that commits murder. *Dryden.*
MURDERMENT, múr'dúr-mént, s. [from murder.] The act of killing unlawfully.
MURDEROUS, múr'dúr-ús, a. Bloody; guilty of murder. *Shaks. Prior.*
MURE, múre, [mur, Fr. murus, Lat.] A wall. Not in use. *Shaks.*
To MURE, múre, v. a. To enclose in walls. *Knol.*
MURRENGER, mú-rén-júr, s. [murus, Latin.] An overseer of a wall.
MURIA'TED, mú-ré-á-téd, s. [from mauria, Latin.] Put in urine. *Everett.*
MURIA'TICK, mú-ré-á-tík, a. Partaking of the taste or nature of brine. *Arbuthnot.*
MURK, múrk, s. [mork, Danish.] Darkness; want of light. *Shaks.*
MURK, múrk, s. Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
MURKY, múr'ké, a. [mork, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Ad. Iran.*
MURMUR, múr'múr, s. [murmur, Lat.]—1. A low shrill noise. *Pope.*—2. A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*
To MURMUR, múr'múr, v. n. [murmuro, Lat.]—1. To give a low shrill sound. *Pope.*—2. To grumble; to utter secret discontent.
MURMURER, múr'múr-úr, s. [from murmur.] One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Black.*
MURRI'VAL, mú-ré-vál, s. Four ears.
MURRAIN, mú-rín, s. The plague in cattle.
MURRE, múr, s. A kind of bird. *Cowley.*
MURREY, múr-é, a. [murre, Fr. murrelo, Ital. from moro, a moor.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*
MURRION, múr-ré-ún, s. [often written murion.] A helmet, a casque. *King.*
MURTH of *Corn.* múrth, s. Plenty of grain.
MUSCADEL, mú'ská-dél, } a.
MUSCADINE, mú'ská-díne, } a.
 [muscat, muscad, Fr. moscato, Italian.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.
MUSCAT, mú-kát, s. A delicious grape having the flavour of musk, a kind of sweet pear.
MUSCLE, mú'sl, s. [muscle, Fr. musculus, Lat.]—1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, enclosed by one common membrane; all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise by a common membrane; each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladder, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open. *Quincy.*—2. A bivalve shell-fish. *Hakenhill.*
MUSCOSPITY, mú-skòs-pé-té, s. [muscus, Latin.] Mousiness.
MUSCULAR, mú'skú-lár, n. [from musculus, Lat.] Performed by muscles. *Arbuthnot.*
MUSCULARITY, mú'skú-lár-té, s. [from muscular.] The state of having muscles. *Greav.*
MUSCULOUS, mú'skú-lús, s. [musculus, Fr. musculosus, Lat.]—1. Full of muscles; brawny.—2. Pertaining to a muscle. *More.*
MUSE, múze, s. [from the verb.]—1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind. *Milton.*—2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*
To MUSE, múze, v. n. [muser, Fr.]—1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence. *Hook.*—2. To be

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâi;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

absent of mind. *Shaks.*—3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shaks.*
MUSE RID, mùz'e-rîd, a. Possess by the muse. *Shenstone.*
MUSEFUL, mùz'e-fâl, a. [from muse.] Deep thinking.
MUSER, mùz'êr, s. [from muse.] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.
MUSET, mùz'êt, s. [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*
MUSEUM, mù-z'ê-ûm, s. [μῦσεον.] A repository of learned curiosities.
MUSHROOM, mùsh'rôôm, s. [mousseron, Fr.]—1. *Mushrooms* are by naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not been discovered. *Miller.*—2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill. *Bacon.*
MUSHROOMSTONE, mùsh'rôôm-stône, s. [mushroom and stone.] A kind of fossil.
MUSICK, mùz'ik, s. [μουσική.] 1. The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryden.*—2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*
MUSICAL, mùz'ê-kâl, a. [musical, Fr. from musik.]—1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Mil.*—2. Belonging to music. *Addis.*
MUSICALLY, mùz'ê-kâl-lê, ad. [from musical.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*
MUSICALNESS, mùz'ê-kâl-nês, s. [from musical.] Harmony.
MUSICIAN, mù-z'ish'ân, s. [musicus, Lat.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of music. *Bacon.*
MUSK, mùsk, s. [muschio, Ital. muse, Fr.] *Musk* is a light and friable substance of a dark colour, with some tinge of a purplish colour in it, feeling somewhat unctuous; its smell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies: the animal which produces it is of the size of a common goat. *Hill.*
MUSK, mùsk, s. [musca, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower. *Miller.*
MUSKAPPLE, mùsk'âp-pl, s. A kind of apple.
MUSKCAT, mùsk'kât, s. [musk and cat.] The animal from which musk is got.
MUSKCHERRY, mùsk'tshêr-rê, s. A sort of cherry.
MUSKET, mùs'kêt, s. [musquet, Fr.]—1. A soldier's handgun. *Bacon.*—2. A male hawk of a small kind. *Shaks.*
MUSKETTER, mùs-kê-têr'r, s. [from musket.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clar.*
MUSKETOON, mùs-kê-tôôn', s. [mousqueton, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.
MUSKINESS, mùs'kê-nês, s. [from musk.] The scent of musk.
MUSKMELOON, mùsk'mê-lûn, s. [musk and melon.] A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*
MUSKPEAR, mùsk'pêr, s. [musk and pear.] A fragrant pear.
MUSKROSE, mùsk'rôze, s. [musk and rose.] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.
MUSKY, mùs'kê, a. [from musk.] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*
MUSLIN, mù'lin, s. A fine stuff made of cotton.
MUSROL, mùz'rôle, s. [musrolo, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*
MUSS, mùs, s. A scramble. *Shaks.*
MUSSITATION, mùs-sê-tâ'shûn, s. [mussito, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.
MUSSALMAN, mùs'sâl-mân, s. A Mahometan believer.
MUST, mùst, verb imperfect. [mussen, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things. *Grece.*
MUST, mùst, s. [mustum, Latin.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*
To MUST, mùst, v. a. [mws, Welsh, stinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*
To MUST, mùst, v. n. To grow mouldy.
MUSTACHES, mùs-stâ'shîz, s. [mustaches, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenser.*
MUSTARD, mùs'târd, s. [mwestard, Welsh; moustarid, French.] A plant. The flower consists of four Rays, which are placed in form of a cross.

To MUSTER, mùs'tûr, v. a. To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*
To MUSTER, mùs'tûr, v. a. [mousteren, Dut.]—1. To review forces. *Locke.*—2. To bring together. *Shaks. Woodward.*
MUSTER, mùs'tûr, s. [from the verb.]—1. A review of a body of forces. *Ben Jonson.*—2. A register of forces mustered. *Saath.*—3. A collection; as, a muster of peacocks.—4. To pass **MUSTER**. To be allowed.
MUSTERBOOK, mù'tûr-bôök, s. [muster and book.] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shaks.*
MUSTERMASTER, mùs'tûr-mâ-stûr, s. [muster and master.] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*
MUSTER-ROLL, mùs'tûr-rôle, s. [muster and roll.] A register of forces. *Pope.*
MUSTILY, mùs'tê-lê, ad. [from musty.] Mouldily.
MUSTINESS, mùs'tê-nês, s. [from musty.] Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*
MUSTY, mùs'tê, a. [from must.]—1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and ferid. *Bacon.*—2. State; spoiled with age. *Harvey.*—3. Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*—4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*
MUTABILITY, mù-tâ-bil'ê-tê, s. [mutabilitè, Fr.]—1. Changeableness; not continuation in the same state. *Suckling. Siddingfleet.*—2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shaks.*
MUTABLE, mù-tâ-bl, a. [mutabilis, Latin.]—1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*—2. Inconstant; unsetled. *Milton.*
MUTABLENESS, mù-tâ-bl-nês, s. [from mutable.] Changeableness; uncertainty.
MUTATION, mù-tâ'shûn, s. [mutation, French; mutatio, Latin.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*
MUTE, mùte, a. [muet, Fr. mutus, Latin.] Silent; not vocal; not having voice. *Dryden.*
MUTE, mùte, s.—1. One that has no power of speech. *Shaks.*—2. A letter which can make no sound. *Holder.*
To MUTE, mùt, v. n. [mutir, French.] To dung as birds. *Tobit.*
MUTELY, mùt'êl, ad. [from mute.] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*
To MUTILATE, mù'til-lâte, v. a. [mutiler, French; mutilo, Latin.] To deprive of some essential part; to maim. *Addison.*
MUTILATION, mù-tê-lâ'shûn, s. [mutilation, Fr. mutilatio, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part; mayhem. *Clarendon.*
MUTINE, mù'tîn, s. [mutin, French.] A mutineer.
MUTINEER, mù'tîn-nêr, s. [from mutin, Fr.] A mover of sedition. *Dryden.*
MUTINOUS, mù'tîn-nûs, a. [mutiné, French.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent.
MUTINOUSLY, mù'tîn-nûs-lê, ad. [from mutinous.] Seditiously; turbulently. *Sidney.*
MUTINOUSNESS, mù'tîn-nûs-nês, s. [from mutinous.] Seditiousness; turbulence.
To MUTINY, mù'tên-ê, v. n. [mutiner, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection. *South.*
MUTINY, mù'tên-ê, s. [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition. *Temple.*
To MUTTER, mù'tûr, v. n. [mutire, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur. *Burton. Dryden.*
To MUTTER, mù'tûr, v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation. *Creech.*
MUTTER, mù'tûr, s. [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*
MUTTERER, mù'tûr-êr, s. [from mutter.] Grumbler; murmurer.
MUTTERINGLY, mù'tûr-îng-lê, ad. [from muttering.] With a low voice.
MUTTON, mù'tûn, s. [mouton, French.]—1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift.*—2. A sheep; in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*
MUTTONFIST, mù'tûn-fîst, s. [mutton and fist.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*
MUTUAL, mù'tsh-û-âl, a. [mutuel, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Pope.*

—nò, mòve, nòr. not;—tùbe, tùb, bùit;—òit;—pòndu;—tan, T'His.

MUTUALITY, mú'tshù-á-t-é, ad. [from mutual.] Reciprocal; in return. *Newton*.
 MUTUALITY, mú-tshù-á-t-é-t-é, s. [from mutual.] Reciprocation. *Shaks*.
 MUZZLE, mú'z'z'l, s. [museau, French.]—1. The mouth of any thing. *Simsy*.—2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryd*.
 To MUZZLE, mú'z'z'l, v. n. To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange*.
 To MUZZLE, mú'z'z'l, v. a.—1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden*.—2. To fuddle with the mouth close. *L'Estrange*.
 MY, mí, or mè, pronoun possessive. Belonging to me.
 MYNCHEN, mìn'tshèn, s. [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun.
 MYOGRAPHY, mí-òg'grá-t-é, s. [μυογραφία.] A description of the muscles.
 MYOLOGY, mí-òl'j-ò-j-é, s. [myologie, Fr.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.
 MYOPY, mí-ò-p-é, s. Shortness of sight.
 MYRIAD, mí'r-é-ád, s. [μυριας.]—1. The number of ten thousand.—2. Proverbially any great number. *Milton*.
 MYRMIDON, mè'r'mé-dân, s. [μυρμιδων.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift*.
 MYROBALAN, mè-ròb'á-lân, or mí-ròb'á-lân, s. [myrobalanus, Latin.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are dried fruit, of five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acid taste; they are the production of five different trees in the East Indies. *Hill*.
 MYROPOLIST, mè-ròp'pò-líst, or mí-ròp'pò-líst, s. [μαρον and παλαια.] One who sells unguents.
 MYRRH, mèr, s. [myrrha, Latin.] *Myrrh* is a gum resin, in loose granules, from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with an admixture of yellow; its taste is bitter and acid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous; its smell is strong, but not disagreeable; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill*.
 MYRRHINE, mè'r-rín, a. [myrrhinus, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton*.
 MYRTIFORM, mè'r-tè-fòr-m, s. [myrtus, Latin, and form.] Having the shape of myrtle.
 MYRTLE, mè'r-t'l, s. [myrtus, Latin.] A fragrant tree. *Shaks*.
 MYSELF, mè-sèlf, s. [my and self.] An emphatical word added to I: as, *I myself do it*; that is, not I by proxy; not another. *Shaks*.
 MYSTAGOGUE, mís'tá-gòg, s. [μυσταγωγος.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shews them to strangers.
 MYSTERIARCH, mís-tè-ré-árk, s. [μυστηριον and αρχη.] One presiding over mysteries.
 MYSTERIOUS, mís-tè-ré-ás, a. [mystericus, Fr.]—1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Denham*.—2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift*.
 MYSTERIOUSLY, mís-tè-ré-ás-lé, ad. [from mysterious.]—1. In a manner above understanding.—2. Obscurely; enigmatically. *Taylor*.
 MYSTERIOUSNESS, mís-tè-ré-ás-n-és, s. [from mysterious.]—1. Holy obscurity. *Taylor*.—2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.
 To MYSTERISE, mís-tè-rí-zé, v. a. [from mystery.] To turn to enigmas. *Brown*.
 MYSTERY, mís-tè-r-é, s. [μυστηριον.]—1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Taylor*.—2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shaks*.—3. A trade; a calling; in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mystery*, from *mestier*, French, a trade.
 MYSTICAL, mís'tè-kál, }
 MYSTICK, mís'tík, } a.
 [mysticus, Latin.]—1. Sacredly obscure. *Hooker*.—2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor*.—3. Obscure; secret. *Dryden*.
 MYSTICK, mís'tík, s. [from the adjective.] One of

an enthusiastick sect of Christians that prevailed in the first ages of Christianity. *Shafesbury*.
 MYSTICALLY, mís'tè-kál-lé, ad. [from mystical.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning. *Doime*.
 MYSTICALNESS, mís'tè-kál-n-és, s. [from mystical.] Involvement of some secret meaning.
 MYTHOLOGICAL, mítl-ò-lò-j'è-kál, a. [from mythology.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history. *Brown*.
 MYTHOLOGICALLY, mítl-ò-lò-j'è-kál-lé, ad. [from mythological.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
 MYTHOLOGIST, mè-thò'lò-j-íst, s. [from mythology.] A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech*. *Norris*.
 To MYTHOLOGIZE, mè-thò'lò-j-íz-é, v. n. [from mythology.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
 MYTHOLOGY, mè-thò'lò-j-é, s. [μυθολογια.] System of fables. *Bentley*.

N.

N, ðn. A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound; as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after m almost lost; as, *condemn, condemn*.
 To NAB, náb, v. a. [nappa, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly.
 NA'BOB, ná'bòb, s. A kind of sovereign in India; thence also one who has enriched himself in the East Indies.
 NA'CENT, ná'sent, a. [from nascens, Lat.] Growing. *Maftor*.
 NA'DIR, ná'dár, s. [Arabic.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech*.
 NAFF, náf, s. A kind of tufted sea-bird.
 NAG, nág, s. [nagge, Dutch.] A small horse. A horse in a yard. *Prior*.
 NA'IAD, ná-yá'd, s. [najas, Lat. from the Greek.] A water nymph. *Shaks*.
 NAIL, náil, s. [nagl, Sax n.]—1. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden*.—2. The talons of birds or beasts.—3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.—4. A stud; a boss.—5. A kind of measure; two inches and a quarter.—6. *On the nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift*.
 To NAIL, náil, v. n.—1. To fasten with nails. *Milt*.—2. To stud with nails. *Dryden*.
 NA'ILER, ná'il-ér, s. [from nail.] A nail-maker.
 NA'KED, ná'kéd, a. [necod, Saxon.]—1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.—2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shaks*.—3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shaks*.—4. More; simple; abstracted. *Hooker*.
 NA'KEDLY, ná'kéd-lé, ad.—1. Without covering.—2. Simply; merely. *Holler*.—3. Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel*.
 NA'KEDNESS, ná'kéd-n-és, s. [from naked.]—1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton*.—2. Want of provision for defence. *Gen*.—3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shaks*.
 NAME, náme, s. [nama, Saxon.]—1. The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Shaks*.—2. The term by which any species is distinguished.—3. Person. *Dryden*.—4. Reputation; character.—5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon*.—6. Power delegated. *Shaks*.—7. Fictitious, or real imputation; sake. *Dryden*.—8. Appearance; not reality. *Shaks*.—9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville*.
 To NAME, náme, v. a.—1. To discriminate by a particular appellation. *Shaks*.—2. To mention by name. *Eccles*.—3. To specify; to nominate. *Locke*.—4. To utter; to mention. *Genesis*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

NA'MELESS, nâ'me'lês, a. [from name.]—1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham*.—2. One of which the name is not known.—3. Not famous.

NA'MELY, nâ'me'le, ad. [from name.] Particularly; specially. *Hooker*. *Addison*.

NA'MER, nâ'mâr, s. [from name.] One who calls any by name.

NAMÉSARE, nâ'me'sâke, s. One that has the same name with another. *Addison*.

NAP, nâp, s. [hæcpan, Sax.]—1. Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney*.—2. [hnooppa, Sax.] Down; villous substance. *Spenser*.

To NAP, nâp, v. a. [hæcpan, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Hudibras*. *Carew*.

NAPÉ, nâpe, s. The joint of the neck behind.

NAPERY, nâ'pûr-ê, s. [naperia, Ital.] Table-linen.

NAPHEW, nâ'pû, s. [napus, Latin.] An herb.

NAPHTHA, nâ'phtâ, s. [naphtha, Lat.] Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral acid, of a very pale yellow; soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasant taste, and of a penetrating smell; of the luminous kind; extremely ready to take fire. It is principally used externally in paralytick cases.

NAPPINESS, nâ'pûn-ês, a. [from nappy.] The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, nâ'pkin, s. [from nap.]—1. Cloths used at table to wipe the hands.—2. A handkerchief. *Obsolete*. *Shaks*.

NAPLESS, nâ'pû-ês, a. [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shaks*.

NAPPY, nâ'pû, a. [from nap.] Frothy; spumy.

NARCISSEUS, nâ'r-iss-ûs, s. [Lat. narcissus, Fr.] A daffodil. *Thomson*.

NARCOTICK, nâ'r-kô'tik, a. [ναρκαω; narcotique, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction. *Byron*.

NARD, nârd, s. [nardus, Latin.]—1. Spikenard.—2. An odorous shrub. *Ben Jonson*.

NARE, nâre, s. [naris, Latin.] A nostril. *Hudibras*.

NAREWHALE, nâ're'wâl-ê, s. A species of whale.

NARRABLE, nâ'r-râ-bl, s. [from narro, Latin.] Capable to be told.

NARRATION, nâ'r-râ-shûn, a. [narratio, Lat.] Account; relation; history. *Abbot*.

NARRATIVE, nâ'r-râ-tiv, a. [narrativus, Fr.] From narro, Lat.]—1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe*.—2. Story; thing; apt to relate things past.

NARRATIVE, nâ'r-râ-tiv, s. A relation; an account.

NARRATIVELY, nâ'r-râ-tiv-ê, ad. [from narrative.] By way of relation. *Ayliffe*.

NARRATOR, nâ'r-râ-tôr, s. [narrator, Fr.] A teller; a relater. *Watts*.

NARROW, nâ'r-rô, a. [nærrus, Saxon.]—1. Not broad or wide. *Shaks*.—2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown*.—3. Covetous; avaricious. *Sidney*.—4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Sparr*.—5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden*.—6. Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton*.

To NARROW, nâ'r-rô, v. a.—1. To diminish with respect to breadth.—2. To contract; to impair in dignity.—3. To contract in sentiment. *Pope*.—4. To confine; to limit. *Watts*.—5. [In carriage.] A horse is said to narrow, when he does not take ground enough.

NARROWLY, nâ'r-rô-lê, ad. [from narrow.]—1. With little breadth or wideness.—2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift*.—3. Closely; vigilantly. *Shaks*.—4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift*.—5. Avariciously; sparingly.

NARROWNESS, nâ'r-rô-nês, s. [from narrow.]—1. Want of breadth. *Addison*.—2. Want of comprehension. *Locke*.—3. Confined state; contractedness. *Denham*.—4. Meanness; poverty. *South*.—5. Want of capacity. *Burnet*.

NAS, nâs. [from ne has, or has not.] *Spenser*.

NASAL, nâ'sâl, a. [nasis, Lat.] Belonging to the nose. *Holker*. *Brown*.

NASTY, nâ'st-ê, a. [nast, nat. German, wet.]—1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; pollute d. *Swift*.—2. Obscene; low.

NASTILY, nâ'st-ê-lê, ad. [from nasty.]—1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon*.—2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS, nâ's-tê-nês, s. [from nasty.]—1. Dirty; filth. *Hayward*.—2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South*.

NA'TAL, nâ'tâl, a. [natal, Fr.] Native; relating to nativity. *Cauley*. *Prior*.

NATACTION, nâ'tâ-shûn, s. [natacio, Lat.] The act of swimming. *Brown*.

NATILESS, nâ'til-ês, ad. [na. that is, not the less, Saxon.] Nevertheless. *Milton*.

NATHMORE, nâ'th-môre, ad. [na the more.] Never the more. *Spenser*.

NATION, nâ'shûn, s. [natio, French; natio, Latin.] A people distinguished from another people.

NATIONAL, nâ'shûn-âl, a. [national, Fr. from nation.]—1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addison*.—2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, nâ'shûn-âl-ê, ad. [from national.] With regard to the nation. *South*.

NATIONALNESS, nâ'shûn-âl-nês, s. [from national.] Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nâ'tiv, a. [nativus, Latin; nativus, Fr.]—1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies*.—2. Natural; such as is according to nature; not affected. *Swift*.—3. Conferred by birth. *Denham*.—4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth.—5. Original. *Milton*.

NATIVE, nâ'tiv, s.—1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon*.—2. Outspring.

NATIVENESS, nâ'tiv-nês, s. [from native.] State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nâ'tiv-ê-tê, s. [nativité, Fr.]—1. Birth; issue into life. *Bacon*.—2. State or place of being produced. *Milton*.

NATURAL, nâ'tshû-râl, a. [naturel, Fr.]—1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins*.—2. Consonant to natural notions.—3. Illegitimate. *Temple*.—4. Bestowed by nature. *Swift*.—5. Not forced; not far-fetched; dictated by nature. *Watson*.—6. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shaks*.—7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison*.—8. Opposed to violent; a natural death.

NATURAL, nâ'tshû-râl, s. [from nature.]—1. An idiot; a fool. *Shaks*. *Locke*.—2. Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh*.—3. Gift of nature; quality. *Wat*.

NATURALIST, nâ'tshû-râl-ist, s. [from natural.] A student in physics. *Addison*.

NATURALIZATION, nâ'tshû-râl-ê-zâ-shûn, s. [from naturalize.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon*.

To NATURALIZE, nâ'tshû-râl-ize, v. a. [from natural.]—1. To invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Davies*.—2. To make easy like things natural. *South*.

NATURALLY, nâ'tshû-râl-ê, ad. [from natural.]—1. According to unassisted nature.—2. Without affectation. *Shaks*.—3. Spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, nâ'tshû-râl-nês, s. [from natural.]—1. The state of being given or produced by nature. *South*.—2. Conformity to truth and reality. *Not affectation*. *Dryden*.

NATURE, nâ'tshûre, s. [natura, Latin.]—1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Coxley*.—2. The native state or properties of any thing. *Locke*.—3. The constitution of an animated body. *Shaks*.—4. Disposition of mind. *Shaks*.—5. The regular course of things. *Shaks*.—6. The compass of natural existence. *Glaville*.—7. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope*.—8. The state or operation of the material world. *Pope*.—9. Sort; species. *Dryden*.—10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature. *Addison*.—11. The constitution and appearance of thin s.—12. Physics; the science which teaches the qualities of things. *Pope*.

NATURITY, nâ'tshû-rê-lê, s. [from nature.] The state of being produced by nature. *Brown*.

NAVAL, nâ'sâl, a. [naval, French.]—1. Consisting of ships. *Walker*.—2. Belonging to ships. *Temple*.

NAVE, nâve, s. [nav, Saxon.]—1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shaks*.—2. [From navis, nave, old Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe*.

NAVEL, nâ'vl, s. [navela, navel, Saxon.]—1. The

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt;—(th), tub, tûll;—ôit;—pònd;—llu. THIS.

point in the middle of the belly, by which embryo communicate with the parent. *Broon*.—2. The middle; the inferior part. *Milton*.

NA'VEL-GALL, nà'vè-gàl, s. Navel-gall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NA'VEL-STRING, nà'vè-stríng, s. [navel and string.] The ligament by which an embryo communicates with the mother. *Burke*.

NA'VELWORT, nà'vè-wùrt, s. An herb. *Miller*.

NA'VEW, nà'vù, s. [napos, Lat. naveau, Fr.] An herb. *Miller*.

NAUGHT, nàwt, a. [naht, naphht, Saxon.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker*.

NAUGHT, nàwt, s. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *no:gh*. *Shaks*.

NAUGHTILY, nàwt'è-lè, ad. [from naughty.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nàwt'è-nès, s. [from naughty.] Wickedness; badness. *Sidney*.

NAUGHTY, nàwt'è, a. [from naught.] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney*.

NA'VIGABLE, nà'vè-gà-bl, a. [navigable, Fr.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh*.

NA'VIGABLENESS, nà'vè-gà-bl-nès, s. [from navigable.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE, nà'vè-gà-te, v. a. [navigo, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbutnot*.

To NA'VIGATE, nà'vè-gà-tè, v. u. To pass by ships or boats. *Arbutnot*.

NAVIGATION, nà'vè-gà-shùn, s. [navigation, French]—1. The art or practice of passing by water.—2. Vessels of navigation. *Shaks*.

NAVIGATOR, nà'vè-gà'tùr, s. [navigateur, Fr.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water. *Brewer's wood*.

NA'ULAGE, nàw'ùl-jà, s. [naulum, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAUMACHY, nàw'mà-kè, s. [naumachie, Fr. naumachia, Latin.] A mock sea-fight.

To NAUSEATE, nàw'shè-à-te, v. a. [from nauseo Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts*.

To NAUSEATE, nàw'shè-à-te, v. a.—1. To loath; to reject with disgust.—2. To strike with disgust. *Swift*.

NAUSEATING, nàw'shè-à-tíng, s. [from nauseate.] Disgust. *Shafesbury*.

NAUSEOUS, nàw'shùs, a. [from nausea, Lit. nausea, French.] Loathsome; disgusting. *Denham*.

NAUSEOUSLY, nàw'shùs'lè, ad. [from nauseous.] Loathsome; disgustfully. *Dryden*.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nàw'shùs-nès, s. [from nauseous.] Loathsome-ness; quality of raising disgust.

NAUTICAL, nàw'tì-kàl, } a.
NAUTICK, nàw'tìk, } a.
[nauticus, Lat.] Pertaining to sailors. *Camden*.

NAUTILUS, nàw'tì-lùs, s. [Latin; nautile, French.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to ears and a sail. *Pope*.

NAVY, nà'vè, s. [from navis, Latin.] An assembly of ships; a fleet. *Clarendon*.

NAY, nà, nd. [na, Saxon, or ne aye.]—1. No; an adverb of negation. *Deidam*.—2. Not only so but more; *he is eighteen—nay, twenty-one*. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Word of refusal. *Act*.

NA'YWORD, nà'w'ùrd, s. [nay and word.]—1. The saying may. *Shaks*.—2. A proverbial reproach; a bye-word. *Shaks*.

NE, nè, ad. [Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenser*.

NEAF, nèfe, s. [neef, Islandick.] A fist. *Shaks*.

To NEAL, nèle, v. a. [neulan, Saxon.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Maxon*.

To NEAL, nèle, v. u. To be tempered in fire. *Danon*.

NEAP, nèpe, a. [neppud, Saxon; nepeig, poor.] Low; decrease-nt. Used only of the tide.

NEAR, nère, prep. [nep, Saxon.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Dryden*.

NEAR, nère, ad.—1. Almost.—2. At hand; not far off. *Dryden*.—3. Within a little. *Bacon*.

NEAR, nère, a.—1. Not distant. *Genesis*.—2. Ad-

vanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker*.—3. Close; not rambling; as, *a near resemblance*. *Dryden*.—4. Closely related. *Leviticus*.—5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shaks*.—6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.—7. Direct straight.—8. Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness.

NEAR hand, nère, Closely.

NEARLY, nèr'lè, ad. [from near.]—1. At no great distance. *Arbutnot*.—2. Closely; pressingly. *Milton*. *Steele*.—3. In a piggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nèr'nès, s. [from near.]—1. Closeness; not remoteness. *Dryden*.—2. Absence of blood, or affection. *Bacon*.—3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expense. *Bacon*.

NEAT, nète, s. [neat, nýr-n, Saxon.]—1. Black cattle, oxen. *Shaks*. *May*.—2. A cow or ox. *Shaks*.

NEAT, nète, a. [net, French.]—1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope*.—2. Cleanly. *Milton*.—3. Pure; unadorned; unimpeached. *Chapman*.

NEATHERD, nè'thèrd, s. [neathýrd, Saxon.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Dryden*.

NEATLY, nèt'lè, ad. [from neat.]—1. Elegantly, but without dignity; spruce. *Shaks*.—2. Cleanly.

NEATNESS, nèt'ès, s. [from neat.]—1. Spruce-ness; elegance without dignity.—2. Cleanliness.

NEB, nèb, s. [nebe, Saxon.]—1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retain d in the north. *Shaks*.—2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

NE'BULA, nèb'ù-là, s. [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as to flous upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nèb'ù-lùs, a. [nebulosus, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.

NECESSARIAN nè's-sès-sèr'è-àn, s. A believer in the doctrine of Philosophical Necessity.

NECESSARIANISM, nè-é-sèr'è-àn-í-zm, s. Philosophical necessity, or the doctrine which teaches that every thing that happens is necessary, and could not have been otherwise. *Priestley on Philosophical Necessity*.

NECESSARIES, nè's-sès-sèr'è-z, s. [from necessary.] Things not only convenient, but needful. *Hanwall*.

NECESSARILY, nè's-sès-sèr'è-lè, ad. [from necessary.]—1. Indispensably. *Hooker*.—2. By inevitable consequence. *Hooker*.

NECESSARINESS, nè's-sès-sèr'è-nès, s. [from necessary.] The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nè's-sès-sèr'è, a. [necessarius, Latin.]—1. Needful; indispensably requisite. *Tillotson*.—2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.—3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. *Tillotson*.

To NECESSITATE, nè's-sès-sè-tà-te, v. a. [from necessitas, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free. *Dryden*.

NECESSITATION, nè's-sès-sè-tà'shùn, s. [from necessitate.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Brumhall*.

NECESSITATED, nè's-sès-sè-tà-tèd, a. [from necessity.] In a state of want. *Shaks*.

NECESSITIOUS, nè's-sès-sè-tùs, a. [from necessity.] Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon*.

NECESSITIOUSNESS, nè's-sès-sè-tùs-nès, s. [from necessitous.] Poverty; want; need. *Barnet*.

NECESSITUDE, nè's-sès-sè-tùd, s. [necessitudo, Latin]—1. Want; need. *Hale*.—2. Friendship.

NECESSITY, nè's-sès-sè-tè, s. [necessitas, Latin.]—1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milton*.—2. State of being necessary; indispensableness. *Shaks*.—3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon*.—4. Things necessary for human life. *Shaks*.—5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Releigh*.

NECK, nèk, s. [neec, Saxon; neck, Dutch.]—1. The part between the head and body.—2. A long narrow part. *Bacon*.—3. *On the neck*; immediately aft. *r. Shaks*.—4. *To break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NECKBEEF, nèk'bèf, s. [neec and beef.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift*.

Fâte, tår fáll, tår;—né, néti;—piu, piu—

NECKCLOTH, nek'klóth, s. [neck and cloth.] That which men wear on their neck. *Gay.*
 NECKERCHIEF, nek'kér-tshéte, } s.
 NECKATEE, nek'kâ-té, }
 A gorgé; handkerchief for a woman's neck.
 NECKLACE, nek'lâse, s. [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck. *Arbutnot.*
 NECK-VERSE, nek'vêrse, s. [formerly.] A verse in the Testament to be read by those who claimed benefit of clergy. *Mario's Jew of Malta.*
 NECKWEED, nek'wéed, s. [neck and weed.] Hemp. *Canterbury.*
 NECROMANCER, nek'krò-mân-sûr, s. [νεκρος and μαγία.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead. *Swift.*
 NECROMANCY, nek'krò-mân-sè, s. [νεκρος and μαγία; necromance, French.]—1. The act of revealing future events, by conjunction with the dead. *Brown.*—2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*
 NECROMAN'TICAL, nek'krò-mân'-tîk-âl, a. Skilled in necromancy. *Albuzazar.*
 NECTAR, nek'târ, s. [Greek.] 1. The supposed drink of celestial beings. *Pope's Odyssey.*—2. Any real or figurative draught, delicious to sensual appetite. *Shaks. Tro. and Cressida.*
 NECTARED, nek'târ-d, a. [from nectar.] Tinged with nectar. *Milton.*
 NECTAREOUS, nek'târ-rè-ûs, a. [nectareus, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*
 NECTARINE, nek'târ-rîn, a. [from nectar.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
 NECTARINE, nek'târ-rîn, s. [nectarine, Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*
 NEED, nêed, s. [neod, Saxon; need, Dutch.]—1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.—2. Want; distressful poverty. *Shaks.*—3. Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker.*
 To NEED, nêed, v. a. To want; to lack. *Mathew.*
 To NEED, nêed, v. n.—1. To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spenser.*—2. To have necessity of any thing. *Locke.*
 NEEDER nêed'âr, s. [from need.] One that wants any thing. *Shaks.*
 NEEDFUL, nêed'fûl, a. [need and full.] Necessary; indispensable requisite. *Common Prayer.*
 NEEDFULLY, nêed'fûl-lé, ad. [from needful.] Necessarily. *Ben Jonson.*
 NEEDFULNESS, nêed'fûl-nê, s. [from needful.] Necessity.
 NEEDILY, nêed'dé-lé, ad. [from needy.] In poverty; poorly.
 NEEDINESS, nêed'dé-nê, s. [from needy.] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*
 NEEDLE, nêed'dl, s. [nædl, Sax.]—1. A small instrument, pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread. *Dryden.*—2. The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south. *Burnet.*
 NEEDLE FISH, nêed'dl-'fîsh, s. [needle and fish.] A kind of sea-fish. *Woodward.*
 NEEDLEFUL, nêed'dl-fûl, s. [needle and full.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
 NEEDLER, nêed'dl-âr, }
 NEEDLEMAKER, nêed'dl-nâ-kâr, } s.
 [from needle.] He who makes needles.
 NEEDLEWORK, nêed'dl-wûrk, s. [needle and work.]—1. The business of a sempstress.—2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addison.*
 NEEDLESSLY, nêed'lê-s-lé, ad. [from needless.] Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder.*
 NEEDLESSNESS, nêed'lê-s-nê, s. [from needless.] Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
 NEEDLESS, nêed'lê, a. [from need.] Unnecessarily; not requisite. *Hooker. Shaks.*
 NEEDMENT, nêed'mênt, s. [from need.] something necessary. *Spenser.*

NEEDS, nêedz, ad. [neod, Saxon, unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably; inevitably. *Davies.*
 NEEDY, nêed'y, n. [from need.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*
 NEER, nâre, [for never.] *Hædras.*
 To NEESE, nêeze, v. n. [nyse, Danish; niesen, Dutch.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. *Kings.*
 NEF, nêf, s. [old Fr. from nave.] The body of a church. *Addison.*
 NEFARIOUS, nè-fâ-rè-ûs, a. [nefarius, Lat.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
 NEGATION, nè-gâ'shûn, s. [negatio, Latin; negation, French.]—1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation. *Rogers.*—2. Description by negative. *Watts.*
 NEGATIVE, nè-gâ-tiv, a. [negatif, Fr. negativus, Latin.]—1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.—2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative. *South.*—3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *K. Charles.*
 NEGATIVE, nè-gâ-tiv, s.—1. A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.*—2. A particle of denial: as, not. *Clarendon.*
 NEGATIVELY, nè-gâ-tiv-lé, ad. [from negative.]
 %—1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*—2. In term of speech implying the absence of something. *Hooker.*
 To NEGLECT, nè-glêkt', v. a. [neglectus, Latin.]—1. To omit by carelessness. *Matthew.*—2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.—3. To postpone. *Shaks.*
 NEGLECT, nè-glêkt', s. [neglectus, Latin.]—1. Instance of inattention.—2. Careless treatment. *Shaks.*—3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.*—4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*
 NEGLECTER, nè-glêkt-âr, s. [from neglect.] One who neglects.
 NEGLECTFUL, nè-glêkt'fûl, a. [neglect and full.]—1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Arbutnot.*—2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*
 NEGLECTION, nè-glêk'shûn, s. [from neglect.] The practice of being negligent.
 NEGLECTIVELY, nè-glêkt'iv-lé, ad. [from neglectful.] With heedless inattention.
 NEGLECTIVE, nè-glêkt'iv, a. [from neglect.] Inattentive to, or regardless of. *King Charles.*
 NEGLIGENCE, nè-glê-tî-jê, s. [French.] A sort of gown once in fashion for a female's dress. *Gray's Letters.*
 NEGLIGENCE, nè-glê-jênse, s. [negligence, French, negligentia, Lat.] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Shaks.*
 NEGLENT, nè-glê-jênt, s. [neghgent, Fr. negligens, Lat.]—1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. *Chron.*—2. Careless of any particular. *Baruch.*—3. Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*
 NEGLENTLY, nè-glê-jênt-lé, ad. [from negligent.]—1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.*—2. With scornful inattention.
 To NEGOTIATE, nè-gò-shè-â-te, v. n. [negociar, Fr.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
 NEGOTIATION, nè-gò-shè-â'shûn, s. [negotiation, French; from negotiate.] Treaty of business. *Howel.*
 NEGOTIATOR, nè-gò-shè-â-ti-âr, s. [negotiateur, Fr. from negotiate.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
 NEGOTIATING, nè-gò-shè-â-tîng, a. [from negotiate.] Employed in negotiation.
 NEGRO, nè-grò, s. [Spanish; negro, Fr.] A blackmore. *Brown.*
 NEIF, nêef, s. [nêfi, Islandic; neef, Scottish.] Fist. *To NEIGH, nâ, v. n.* [hnagan, Sax.] To utter the voice of a horse. *Smith.*
 NEIGH, nâ, s. [from the verb.] The voice of an horse. *Shaks.*
 NEIGHBOUR, nâ-bâr, s. [neihgebur, Saxon.]—1. One who lives near to another. *Clarendon.*—2. One who lives in familiarity with another. *Shaks.*—3. Any thing next or near. *Shaks.*—4. Intimate; con

—nô, nôve, nôr nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôând;—thin, THIS.

fidant. *Shaks.*—5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. *Spratt.*
 To NEIGHBOUR, nâ'bûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shaks.*
 NEIGHBOURHOOD, nâ'bûr-hûd, s. [from neighbour.]—1. Place adjoining. *Addison.*—2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*—3. Those that live within reach of communication.
 NEIGHBOURLY, nâ'bûr-lê, a. [from neighbour.] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbuthnot.*
 NEIGHBOURLY, nâ'bûr-lê, ad. [from neighbour.] With social civility.
 NEITHER, nê'thîr, conjunct. [napðer, Sax. ne either.]—1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*: as, fight neither with small nor great. *Kings.*—2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it. *Genesis.*
 NEITHER, nê'thîr, pronoun. Not either; not one nor another. *Dryden.*
 NEOPHYTE, nê-ô'fîte, s. [neophyte, Fr. *neôs* and *φυω*.] One regenerated; a convert.
 NEOTERIC, nê-ô'têr-ik, a. [neotericus, Latin.] Modern; novel; late. *Crœv.*
 NEP, nêp, s. [nepeta, Lat.] An herb.
 NEPENTHE, nê-pên'thê, s. [ἵψ and πένθη] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
 NEPHEW, nê'vû, s. [nepos, Latin; neveu, Fr.]—1. The son of a brother or sister. *Locke.*—2. The grandson. Out of use. *Hooker.*—3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.
 NEPHRITICK, nê-frî'tik, a. [νεφρίτις] nephritic, French.]—1. Belonging to the organs of urine.—2. Troubled with the stone. *Arbuthnot.*—3. Good against the stone. *Woodward.*
 NEPOTISM, nê-pô'tizm, s. [nepotisme, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
 NERVE, nêrv, s. [nervus, Lat.]—1. The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.—2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon. *Pope.*
 NERVELESS, nêrv'lêss, a. [from nerve.] Without strength. *Dunciad.*
 NERVOUS, nêrvûs, a. [nervosus, Latin.]—1. Well strong; strong; vigorous. *Pope.*—2. Relating to the nerves.—3. Having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*
 NERVEY, nêrv'ê, a. [from nerva.] Strong; vigorous. *Shaks.*
 NESCIENCE, nêsh'ê-ên-â, s. [from nescia, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Glenville.*
 NESH, nêsh, a. [nepe, Saxon.] Soft; easily hurt.
 NESS, nêss, —1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous, poisonousness*; from *nipe*, Saxon.—2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Saxon, a headland.
 NEST, nêst, s. [neft, Saxon.]—1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation. *Deuteronomy.*—2. Any place where animals are produced.—3. An abode; place of residence. *Shaks.*—4. A warm close habitation. *Spenser.*—5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.
 To NEST, nêst, v. n. [from the noun.] To build nests. *Havel.*
 NEST'EGG, nêst'êg, s. [nest and egg.] An egg left in the nest. *Hudibras.*
 To NESTLE, nêst'l, v. n. [from nest.] To settle; to harbour. *Bacon.*
 To NESTLE, nêst'l, v. a.—1. To house, as in a nest. *Donne.*—2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*
 NESTLING, nêst'ling, s. [from nestle.] A bird just taken out of the nest.
 NET, nêt, s. [nati, Gothic; net, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interstices or meshes. *Taylor.*
 NETHER, nê'thîr, a. [nêdêr, Saxon; neder, Dutch.]—1. Lower; not upper. *Peacham. Dryden.*

—2. Being in a lower place. *Milton.*—2. Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*
 NETHERMOST, nê'th'âr-môst, s. [superl. of nether.] Lowest. *Psalms.*
 NETT, nêt, a. [net, French.] Pure, genuine. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 20.*
 NETTLE, nê't'l, s. [netel, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.
 To NETTLE, nê't'l, v. a. [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate. *Feutels.*
 NETWORK, nê't'wôrk, s. [net and work.] Any thing articulated or decessated, at equal distances. *Spenser.*
 NEVER, nêv'âr, ad. [ne ever; nœpp, Saxon.]—1. At no time.—2. In no degree. *South.*—3. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective, Not any. *Matthew.*—4. It is much used in composition; as, *never-ending, never-to end. Milton.*
 NEVERTHELESS, nêv'âr-thê-lêss', ad. [never the less.] Notwithstanding that. *Bacon.*
 NEUROLOGY, nê'rôl-ô-jê, s. [νευρου and λογος.] A description of the nerves.
 NEUROLOGY, nê'rôl-ô-jê, s. [νευρου and τρανα.] The anatomy of the nerves.
 NEUTER, nê'tûr, a. [neuter, Lat. neutre, Fr.]—1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.—2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex. *Dryden.*
 NEUTER, nê'tûr, s. One indifferent and unengaged. *Addison.*
 NEUTRAL, nê'trâl, a. [neutral, French.]—1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.—2. Neither good nor bad. *Davies.*—3. Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*
 NEUTRAL, nê'trâl, s. One who does not act nor engage on either side. *Bacon.*
 NEUTRALITY, nê'trâl-î-tê, s. [neutralité, French.]—1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility. *Addison.*—2. A state between good and evil. *Donne.*
 NEUTRALLY, nê'trâl-ê, ad. [from neutral.] Indifferently.
 NEW, nû, a. [newyd, Welsh; neop, Saxon; neuf, French.]—1. Not old; fresh. *Burnet.*—2. Modern; not ancient. *Temple.*—3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.*—4. Not habituated. *Hooker.*—5. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state. *Bacon.*—6. Fresh after any thing. *Dryden.*—7. Not of ancient extraction. *Addison.*
 NEW, nû, ad. This is used in composition for *newly*. *Sidney. Crœley.*
 NEWFANGLED, nû-fâng'gld, a. [new and fangle.] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.
 NEWFANGLEDNESS, nû-fâng'gld-nêss, s. [from newfangled.] Vain and foolish love of novelty. *Sidney.*
 NEWEL, nû'el, s.—1. The compass round which the staircase is carried. *Bacon.*—2. Novelty. *Spenser.*
 NEWING, nû'ing, s. Yest. *Ainsworth.*
 NEWLY, nû'el, ad. [from new.] Freshly; lately. *Spenser.*
 NEWNESS, nû'nêss, s. [from new.] Freshness; lateness; novelty; recentness; state of being new. *Sidney. South.*
 NEWS, nûz, s. Without the singular. [from new; nouvelles, French.]—1. Fresh account of any thing. *Waller.*—2. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *Pope.*
 NEWS-MONGER, nûz-mâng-gêr, s. [news and monger.] One whose employment is to hear and to tell news. *Shaks.*
 NEWT, nûte, s. [newt is supposed by *Skinner* to be contracted from an evel.] Eft; small lizard. *Shaks.*
 NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nû-yêrz-gift, s. Present made on the first day of the year. *Stillingfleet.*
 NEXT, nêkst, a. [next, Saxon.]—1. Nearest in place. *Bacon.*—2. Nearest in any gradation. *Clarendon.*
 NEXT, nêkst, ad. At the time or turn immediately succeeding. *Addison.*
 NIAS, nî'âs, s. [niais, French.] Simple, silly, and foolish. *Bailey.*

NIB, nîb, s. [nebbe, Dutch.]—1. The bill or beak of a bird.—2. The point of a pen. *Derham*.
NIPBED, nîp'bed, a. [from nib.] Having a nib.
TO NIBBLE, nîp'bl, v. a. [from nib, the beak or mouth.]—1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Shaks. Cleaveland*.—2. To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay*.
TO NIPBLE, nîp'bl, v. n.—1. To bite at. *Shaks*.—2. To carp at to find fault with. *Tillotson*.
NIBBLER, nîp'blâr, s. [from nibble.] One that bites by little at a time.
NICE, nîse, a. [nepe, Saxon, soft.]—1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney*.—2. Scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Shaks*.—3. Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton*.—4. Easily injured; delicate.—5. Formed with minute exactness. *Addison*.—6. Refined. *Milton*.
NICELY, nîs'el, ad. [from nice.]—1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.—2. Delicately. *Atterbury*.
NICENESS, nîs'enês, s. [from nice.]—1. Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden*.—2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidney*.
NICETY, nîs'etê, s. [from nice.]—1. Minute accuracy. *Prior*.—2. Accurate performance. *Addison*.—3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.—4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtlety. *Locke*.—5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift*.—6. Effeminate softness.—7. Niceties in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.
NICKAR, nîk'âr, s. A plant. *Miller*.
NICHE, nîsh, s. [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Watton*.
NICK, nîk, s. [nick, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]—1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Suckling*.—2. A notch cut in any thing.—3. A score; a reckoning. *Shaks*.—4. A winning throw. *Prior*.
TO NICK, nîk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by slight artifice. *Hudibras*.—2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shaks*.—3. To snit; as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden*.—4. To defeat or eizen. *Shaks*.
NICKNAME, nîk'nâme, s. [nom de nique, Fr.] A name given in scorn or contempt. *Bay Jonson*.
TO NICKNAME, nîk'nâme, v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham*.
TO NICKTATE, nîk'tate, v. a. [nieto, Lat.] To wink. *Rap*.
NIDE, nîde, s. [nidus, Latin.] A brood; as, a nide of pheasants.
NIDGET, nîd'jet, s. [corrupted from nothing or niding.] A dastard. *Camden*.
NIDIFICATION, nîd'et-ik-â'shân, s. [nidificatio, Latin.] The act of building nests. *Derham*.
NIDING, nîd'ing, a. [from nîd, Saxon, wiliness.] *Niding*, an old English word signifying abject, base-minded; coward. *Guyev*.
NIDOROUS, nîd'ôrûs, a. [nidoreux, Fr. from nidor, Latin.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon*.
NIDOROSITY, nîd'ôr-ôs'etê, s. [from nidorous.] Eructation with the state of undigested roasting. *Floyer*.
NIDULATION, nîd'jê-lâ'shân, s. [nidulor, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Bronon*.
NIECE, nîese, s. [niice, niiece, French; nepitis, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Waller*.
NIGGARD, nîg'gârd, s. [niggard, Islandic.] A miser; a curmudgeon. *Sidney*.
NIGGARD, nîg'gârd, a. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious. *Dryden. Shaks*.
TO NIGGARD, nîg'gârd, v. a. [from the noun.] To stint. *Shaks*.
NIGGARDISH, nîg'gârd-îsh, a. [from niggard.] Having some disposition to avarice.
NIGGARDLINESS, nîg'gârd-lî-nês, s. [from niggardly.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Addison*.
NIGGARDLY, nîg'gârd-lî, a. [from niggard.] Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious. *Hull. Sidney*.
NIGGARDLY, nîg'gârd-lî, ad. Springly; parsimoniously. *Shaks*.
NIGGARDNESS, nîg'gârd-nês, s. [from niggard.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Sidney*.

NIGH, nî, prep. [nîh, Saxon.] At no great distance from. *Garrh*.
NIGH, nî, ad.—1. Not at a great distance. *John*.—2. To take a place near. *Milton*.
NIGH, nî, a.—1. Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior*.—2. Allied closely by blood. *Knolles*.
TO NIGH, nî, v. n. [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenser*.
NIGHLY, nî'el, ad. [from nigh the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke*.
NIGHNESS, nî'nês, s. [from nigh.] Nearness; proximity.
NIGHT, nîte, s. [nauts, Gothick; niht, Saxon.] The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise. *Shaks. Crashaw*.
TO-NIGHT, tô-nîte, adverbially. In this night; at this night. *Joshua*.
NIGHT-BRAWLER, nîte'brâw'âr, s. [night and brawl r.] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shaks*.
NIGHTCAP, nîte'kâp, s. [night and cap.] A cap worn in bed, or in night. *Swift*.
NIGHTCROW, nîte'krô, s. [night and crow.] A bird that cries in the night. *Shaks*.
NIGHTDEW, nîte'dê, s. [night and dew.] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden*.
NIGHTDOG, nîte'dôg, s. [night and dog.] A dog that barks in the night. *Shaks*.
NIGHTDRESS, nîte'drês, s. The dress worn at night.
NIGHTED, nîte'd, a. [from night.] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shaks*.
NIGHT-FALL, nîte'fâl, s. The close of the day.
NIGHTFARING, nîte'fâr-îng, s. [night and fare.] Travelling in the night. *Gay*.
NIGHTFIRE, nîte'fîre, s. [night and fire.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp. *Herbert*.
NIGHTFLY, nîte'flî, s. [night and fly.] A moth that flies in the night. *Shaks*.
NIGHTFOUNDERED, nîte'fôûn'dûr'd, s. [from night and founder.] Lost or distressed in the night.
NIGHTGOWN, nîte'gôûn, s. [night and gown.] A loose gown used for an undress. *Pope*.
NIGHTHAG, nîte'hâg, s. [night and hag.] Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton*.
NIGHTINGALE, nîte'îng-gâl, s. [from night and zalan, Saxon, to sing.]—1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shaks*.—2. A word of endearment. *Shaks*.
NIGHTLY, nîte'el, ad. [from night.]—1. By night. *Addison*.—2. Every night. *Shaks*.
NIGHTLY, nîte'el, a. [from night.] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden*.
NIGHTMAN, nîte'mân, s. [night and man.] One who carries away ordure in the night.
NIGHTMARE, nîte'mâre, s. [night, and according to Temple, mara, a spirit.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Arbutnot*.
NIGHTPIECE, nîte'pîese, s. [night and piece.] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light. *Addison*.
NIGHTTRAIL, nîte'râl, s. [night and trail, Saxon, a gown.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Addison*.
NIGHTRAVEN, nîte-râvn, s. [night and raven.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser*.
NIGHTRULE, nîte'rûle, s. [night and rule.] A tumb in the night. *Shaks*.
NIGHTSHADE, nîte'shâde, s. [niht reada, Saxon.] A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightshade. *Miller*.
NIGHTSHINING, nîte'shl-îng, a. [night and shine.] Shewing brightness in the night.
NIGHTWALK, nîte'wâk, s. [night and walk.] Walk in the night.
NIGHTWALKER, nîte'wâk'âr, s. [night and walk.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Ascham*.
NIGHT-WANDERER, nîte'wân-dâr-âr, s. One that wanders by night. *Milton*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôîl;—pôând;—tân. THIS.

NIGHTWARBLING, nî't-wârbl'îng, a. [night and warble.] Singing in the night. *Milton*.

NIGHTWARD, nî't-wârd, a. [night and ward.] Approaching toward night. *Milton*.

NIGHTWATCH, nî't-wô'tsh, s. [night and watch.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psalm's*.

NIGRESCENT, nî-grê'sênt, a. [nigrescens, Latin.] Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION, nî-grê-fê-kâ'shôn, s. [niger and facio, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHILITY, nî-hî-tê-tê, s. [nihilité, Fr. nihilum, Lat.] Nothingness. *Watts*.

To **NILL**, nîl, v. a. [from ne will.] Not to will; to refuse. *Ben Jonson*.

NILL, nîl, s. The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To **NIM**, nîm, v. a. [nemen, Dutch, to take.] To steal. *Hud'rus*.

NIMBLE, nîm'bl, a. [from nîm.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenser*.

NIMBLE-FOOTED, nîm'bl-fô'têd, a. [from nimble and foot.] Seampering. *Shaks*.

NIMBLENESS, nîm'bl-nês, [from nimble.] Quickness; activity; speed. *Hooker*.

NIMBLEWITTED, nîm'bl-wî'têd, a. [nimble and wit.] Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon*.

NIMBLY, nîm'blê, ad. [from nimble.] Quickly; speedily; actively. *Davies*. *Boyl'*.

NIMBLESS, nîm'blês, s. Nimbleness. *Spenser*.

NIMLETY, nî-m'lê-tê, s. [nimletas, school Latin.] The state of being too much.

NIMMER, nîm'mâr, s. [from nîm.] A thief; a pilferer.

NINCOMPOOP, nîn'kôm-pôôp, s. [corruption of the Latin, non compos.] A fool; a trifler. *Addison*.

NINE, nîne, s. [nigon, Saxon.] One more than eight.

NINE, nîne, s. [In poetick style.] The muses, so called from their number.

NINEFOLD, nîne'fôld, s. [nine and fold.] Nine times.

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS, nîne'mênz-mô'r'ris, s. A sort of game played at by the midland rusticks, and accurately described by Mr. Acheorne in a note to the following line.

The nine-men's morris is fill'd up with mud. *Shaks*. *Mid. N. Dream*.

NINEPINS, nîne'pînz, s. [nine and pin.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set upon the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peach*.

NINESCORE, nîne'skôre, a. [nine and score.] Nine times twenty. *Addison*.

NINETEEN, nîne'têen, a. [nigontzjne, Sax.] Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, nîne'têenth, a. [nigontzetza, Sax.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NINETIETH, nîne'tê-th, a. [hundredzoutcogôda, Saxon.] The tenth nine times told.

NINETY, nîne'tê, a. [hundredzontiz, Sax.] Nine times ten.

NINTH, nînth, a. [nezogza, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth. *Brown*.

NINNY, nîn'nê, s. [ninnno, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton. *Swift*.

NINNYHAMMER, nîn'nê-hâm-mâr, s. [from ninny.] A simpleton. *Addison*.

To **NIP**, nîp, v. a. [nîppen, Dutch.]—1. To pinch off with the nail; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon*.—2. To cut off by any slight means. *Mortimer*.—3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.—4. To pinch as frost. *Shaks*.—5. To vex; to bite. *Spenser*.—6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Ascham*.

NIP, nîp, s. [from the verb.]—1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham*.—2. A small cut. *Shaks*.—3. A blast. *Sh'pney*.—4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NIPPER, nîp'pâr, s. [from nîp.] A satirist. *Ascham*.

NIPPER, nîp'pâr, s. [from nîp.] Small pin-cers.

NIPPINGLY, nîp'pîng-lê, ad. [from nîp.] With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE, nîp'pl, s. [nûpèle, Saxon.]—1. The teat; the dug. *Ray*.—2. The orifice at which any animal's liquor is separated. *Derham*.

NIPPLEWORT, nîp'pl-wôrt, s. [nanspans, Latin.] A weed.

NISI PRIUS, nî'sê-prî'ûs, s. [In law.] A judicial writ, which lies in case where the inquest is pannelled, and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of their country. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*.

NIT, nît, s. [nîtu, Saxon.] The egg of a louse; *Derham*.

NITRENCY, nî'tên-sê, s. [nitentia, Lat.]—1. Lustre; clear brightness.—2. [From *nitor*, Lat.] Eudeavour; spring effort struggle. *Boyle*.

NITTING, nî'tîng, s. A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NITID, nî'tîd, a. [nitidus, Latin.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle*.

NITRE, nî'târ, s. [nitre, Fr. nitrum, Latin.] Nitre or salt-petre is a crystalline, pellucid, whitish substance, of an acid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt affords, by fire, an acrid spirit, capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of it in its crude state. Nitre is naturally blended in particles in earths, as the particles of metals in their ores. The earth from which nitre is made, in Persia, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs exposed to the northern and eastern winds. From this marl the salt is separated by water. Earths of whatever kind, moistened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford nitre, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, they make it from old mortar and plaister. A manufactory of nitre might be established in England. The nitrum or nitre of the ancients is a salt, extremely different from our nitre, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali.

NITROUS, nî'trûs, a. [nitreus, Fr. from nitre.] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore*.

NITRY, nî'târ, a. [from nitre.] Nitrous. *Gay*.

NITTIPLY, nî'tê-lê, ad. [from nitity.] Lousily. *Hayward*.

NITTY, nî'tê, a. [from nit.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL, nî'vâl, a. [nivalis, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Diet*.

NIVEOUS, nî'vê-ûs, a. [niveus, Latin.] Snowy. *Brown*.

NIZY, nî'zê, s. A dunce; a simpleton.

NO, nô, ad. [na, Saxon.]—1. The word of refusal. *Calamy*.—2. The word of denial. *Bacon*.—3. It sometimes strengthens a following negative, *no, not*. *Walker*.

NO, nô, a.—1. Not any; none.—2. *No one*; none; not any one. *Smatridge*.

To **NOBILITATE**, nô-bîl'lê-tâte, v. a. [nobilito, Latin.] To make noble.

NOBILITY, nô-bîl'lê-tê, s. [nobilitas, Latin.]—1. Antiquity of family joined with riches. *Dryden*.—2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.—3. The persons of high rank. *Shaks*.—4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney*.

NOBLE, nô'bl, a. [noble, Fr. nobilis, Latin.]—1. Of an ancient and splendid family.—2. Exalted to a rank above commonality.—3. Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton*.—4. Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden*.—5. Magnificent; stately.—6. Free; generous; liberal.—7. Principal; capital; as, *the heart is one of the noble parts*.

NOBLE, nô'bl, s.—1. One of high rank. *Bacon*.—2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight pence. *Cranden*. *Bacon*.

NOBLE liverwort, nô'bl, s. [hepaticæ.] A plant.

NOBLEMAN, nô'bl-mân, s. [noble and man.] One who is ennobled. *Dryden*.

NOBLENES, nô'bl-nês, s. [from noble.]—1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shaks*. *Taylor*.—2. Splendour of descent.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plin; 7

NOBLESS, nô'blêss, s. [noblesse, Fr.]—1. Nobility. This word is not now used.—2. Dignity; greatness. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Noblemen collectively. *Shaks*.
NOBLY, nô'blê, ad. [from noble.]—1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.—2. Greatly; illustriously. *Shaks*.—3. Grandly; splendidly. *Shaks*.
NOBODY, nô'bôd-ê, s. [no and body.] No one; not any one. *Clarendon*.
NO'CENT, nô'sênt, a. [nocens, Latin.]—1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon*.—2. Hurtful; mischievous. *Mill*.
NOCK, nôk, s. [nochia, Italian.]—1. A slit; a nick; a notch.—2. The fundament. *Hudibras*.
NOCTAMBULO, nôk-tâm'bû-lô, s. [nox and ambulô, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot*.
NOCTIDIAL, nôk-tîd'yâl, or nôk-tîd'jê-âl, a. [noctis and dies, Latin.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder*.
NOCTIFEROUS, nôk-tîf'ê-rûs, a. [nox and fero, Lat.] Bringing night.
NOCTIVAGANT, nôk-tîv'â-gânt, a. [noctivagus, Lat.] Wandering in the night.
NOCTUARY, nôk'tshû-â-rê, s. [from noctis, Latin.] An account of what passes by night. *Spectator*.
NOCTURN, nôk'tûrn, s. [nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet*.
NOCTURNAL, nôk-tûrnâl, a. [nocturnus, Lat.] Nightly; done or doing by night. *Dryden*.
NOCTURNAL, nôk-tûrnâl, s. An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
TO NOD, nôd, v. a. [Of uncertain derivation.]—1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shaks*.—2. To pay a slight bow. *Shaks*.—3. To bend downward with quick motion.—4. To be drowsy. *Addison*.
NOD, nôd, s. [from the verb.]—1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke*.—2. A quick declination. *Shaks*.—3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.—4. A slight obeisance. *Shaks*.
NODATION, nô-dâ-shûn, s. [from nodo, Latin.] The act of making knots.
NO'DDER, nô'd'dûr, s. [from nod.] One who makes nods. *Pope*.
NO'DDLE, nô'd'dl, s. [hnol, Saxon.] A head, in contempt. *Ben Jonson*. *Stillingfleet*.
NO'DDY, nôd dê, s. [from no udin, French.] A simpleton; an idiot. *L'Estrange*.
NODE, nôde, s. [nodus, Latin.]—1. A knot; a knob.—2. A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman*.—3. An intercession. *Heider*.
NODOSITY, nô-dôs'sê-tê, s. [from nodosus, Lat.] Complication; knot. *Brown*.
NO'DOUS, nô'dûs, a. [nodosus, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown*.
NO'DULE, nôd'jûle, s. [nodulus, Latin.] A small lump. *Woodward*.
NO'GGEN, nôg'gîn, a. Hard; rough; harsh. *Escape of King Charles*.
NOG'GIN, nôg'gîn, s. [nossel, German.] A small mug. *Arbutnot*.
NOG'GING, nôg'gîng, s. [In building.] A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks.
NO'NANCE, nô'ânse, s. [See ANNOIANCE.] Mischievous; inconvenience. *Shaks*.
TO NOIE, nôê, v. n. To annoy. An old word disused. *Tusser*.
NOI'ER, nô'ê'r, s. [from noie.] One who annoys.
NOI'OUS, nô'ê's, a. [noisio, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser*.
NOISE, nôêze, s. [noice, French.]—1. Any kind of sound. *Bacon*.—2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker*.—3. Occasion of talk. *Addison*.
TO NOISE, nôêze, v. n. [from the noun.] To sound loud. *Milton*.
TO NOISE, nôêze, v. a. To spread by rumour, or report. *Luke*. *Wotton*. *Bentley*.
NOISEFUL, nôêze'fûl, a. [noise and full.] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden*.
NOISELESS, nôêze'lê's, a. [from noice.] Silent without sound.
NOISINESS, nô'zê-nê's, s. [from noisy.] Loudness of sound.
NOISEMAKER, nôêze'mâ-k'êr, s. [nois. and mak. v.] Clamourer. *L'Estrange*.

NOISOME, nô'ê'sûm, a. [noisio, Italian.]—1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.—2. Offensive; disgusting. *Shaks*.
NOISOMELY, nô'ê'sûm-lê, ad. [from noisome.] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.
NOISOMENESS, nô'ê'sûm-nê's, s. [from noisome.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *South*.
NO'ISY, nô'ê'zê, a. [from noice.]—1. Sounding loud.—2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith*.
NOLL, nôle, s. [hnol, Saxon.] A head; a noddle. *Shaks*.
NO'LLI me tangere, nô-lî-mê-tân'jêr-ê, [Lat.]—1. Kind of cancerous swelling.—2. A plant. *Mort*.
NOLI'TION, nô-lîsh'ûn, s. [nolito, Lat.] Unwillingness. *Hale*.
NO'MBLESS, nô'm'blz, s. The entrails of a deer.
NOMENCLATOR, nô'm-ê-n-klâ'tûr, s. [Lat. nomenclator, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison*.
NOMENCLATURE, nô'm-ê-n-klâ'tshûre, s. [nomenclature, Fr. nomenclatura, Lat.]—1. The act of naming. *Bacon*.—2. A vocabulary or dictionary. *Brown*.
NOMINAL, nô'm'mê-nâl, a. [nominalis, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things. *Locke*.
NOMINALIST, nô'm'mê-nâl-îst, s. One of a certain sect of scholastic philosophers. *Reid*.
NOMINALLY, nô'm'mê-nâ-lê, ad. [from nominal.] By name; titularly.
TO NOMINATE, nô'm'mê-nâ-te, v. a. [nominô, Lat.]—1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton*.—2. To entitle. *Spenser*.—3. To set down; to appoint by name. *Shaks*.
NOMINATELY, nô'm'mê-nâ-te-lê, [from nominate.] Particularly. *Speelman*.
NOMINATION, nô'm-mê-nâ'shûn, s. [nominatio, Fr. from nominate.]—1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton*.—2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon*.
NOMINATIVE, nô'm'mê-nâ-tîv, s. [nominatif, Fr.] 1. The case that primarily designates the name of any thing.—2. Denoting (in Grammar) the principal case.
NOMINOR, nô'm-mê-nâr, s. [Lat. nomen, a name.] One chosen or appropriated to nominate. *Black*.
NON, nô'n, [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.
NONAGE, nô'n'âdjê, s. [non and age.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Hale*.
NON-ATTE'NDANCE, nô'n-ât-tên'dânse, s. The not giving personal attendance. *Marquis of Halifax*.
NONCE, nônce, s. [The original of this word is uncertain.] Purpose; intent; design. *Cleveland*.
NON-CLAIM, nô'n-clâme, s. [In law.] The omission or neglect of him that ought to challenge his right within a limited time. *Termes de la Ley*.
NON-COMPLI'ANCE, nô'n-kôm-plî'ânse, s. Refusal to comply with any request. *Marquis of Halifax*.
NONCONFORMITY, nô'n-kôn-fôr'mê-tê, s. [non and conformity.]—1. Refusal of compliance. *Watts*.—2. Refusal to join the established religion. *South*.
NONCONFORMIST, nô'n-kôn-fôr'm'îst, s. [non and conformist.] One who refuses to join the established worship. *Swift*.
NON-DESCRIP'T, nô'n-dê's-kri'pt, s. [from non and descriptus, Lat.] Any natural production that has not been described.
NONÊ, nô'n, a. [ne ane, Saxon.]—1. Not one. *Addison*.—2. Not any. *Fenton*.—3. Not other. *Genesis*.—4. None of sometimes signifies only, emphatically, not. *Psalmis*.
NON-ENTITY, nô'n-ên'tê-tê, s. [non and entity.]—1. Nonexistence. *Bentley*.—2. A thing not existing. *South*.
NON-EXISTENCE, nô'n-êg-zî'stênse, s. [non and existence.] Inexistence; state of not existing. *Brown*.
NON-EXPORTA'TION, nô'n-êks-pôr-tâ'shûn, s. A failure of exportation; a suspension of exportation.
NON-IMPORTATION, nô'n-îm-pôr-tâ'shûn, s. A failure of importation; a suspension of importation.
NONJURING, nô'n-jû'rîng, a. [non and juro, Lat.]

—*nó, nôve, nôr, nôty—tâbe, t. q. h. h. —ôllz—pôlmâs—tâm, This.*

Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*
 NONJUROR, nô-njû'rôr, s. [from non and juror, Lat.] One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.
 NONNATURALIS, nô-nât' (shû-râlz), s. [non-naturalia, Lat.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*
 NONPAREIL, nô-n-pâ-rê'l, s. [non and par-il, Fr.]—1. Excellence unequalled. *Shaks.*—2. A kind of apple.—3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.
 NONPLUS, nô-n'plûs, s. [non and plus, Lat.] Puzzled; inability to say or do more. *South.*
 To NONPLUS, nô-n'plûs, v. a. [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *Hudibras. South.*
 NONRESISTENCE, nô-n-rês-'ê-dênse, s. [non and residence.] Failure of residence. *Swift.*
 NONRESIDENT, nô-n-rês-'sê-dênt, s. [non and resident.] One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*
 NONRESIDENT, nô-n-rês-'sê-dênt, a. Not residing in the most requisite place.
 NONRESISTANT, non-rês-'sist'ânt, a. Not resisting oppression. *Arbuthnot.*
 NONRESISTANCE, nô-n-rês-'zî'stânce, s. [non and resistance.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.
 NONSANE, nô-n-'ânê, a. [non sanus, Lat.] Unsound. *Blackstone.*
 NONSENSE, nô-n'sênse, s. [non and sense.]—1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.—2. Trifles; things of no importance.
 NONSENSICAL, nô-n-sên-'sê-kâl, a. [from nonsense.] Unmeaning; foolish. *Ray.*
 NONSENSICALNESS, nô-n-sên-'sê-kâl-nês, s. [from nonsensical.] Ungrammatical jargon.
 NONSOLVENT, nô-n-sôl-'vênt, s. [non and solvent.] One who cannot pay his debts.
 NONSOLUTION, nô-n-sôl-'útshûn, s. [non and solution.] Failure of solution. *Brown.*
 NONSPARING, nô-n-spâ-'ring, a. [non and sparing.] Merciless; all-destroying. *Shaks.*
 NONSUIT, nô-n'shûe, s. [Law term.] A stoppage of a suit at law. *Blackstone.*
 To NONSUIT, nô-n'shûe, v. a. [non and suit.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in management. *Swift.*
 NONUSER, nô-n-'û-zâr, s. [A law term.] Neglect of official duty. *Blackstone.*
 NOODLE, nôd'd'l, s. [from noddle, and noddly.] A fool; a simpleton.
 NOOK, nôók, s. [from een hoeck; German.] A corner. *Davies.*
 NOON, nôdn, s. [non, Saxon.]—1. The middle hour of the day. *Dryden.*—2. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*
 NOONDAY, nôdn'dâ, s. [noon and day.] Midday.
 NOONDAY, nôdn'dâ, a. Meridional. *Adlison.*
 NOONING, nôdn'ing, s. [from noon.] Repose at noon.
 NOONSHUN, nôdn'shûn, s. A shady place to retire to at noon. *W. Brown.*
 NOONSTEAD, nôdn'stêd, s. The sun's station at noon. *B. Jonson.*
 NOONTIDE, nôdn'tide, s. [noon and tide.] Midday.
 NOONTIDE, nôdn'tide, a. Meridional. *Shaks.*
 NOOSE, nôðse, s. [nosad, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer. *Sandys.*
 To NOOSE, nôðse, v. a. [from the noun.] To tie in a noose. *Government of the Tongue.*
 NOPE, nôpe, s. A kind of bird called a bullfinch or red tail.
 NOR, nôr, conjunct, [ne or.]—1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; as *neither poor nor rich. Shaks.*—2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill; *F have not done it, nor I know not when I shall do it.*—3. *Nor is*

sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as *In our love myself, nor thee. Ben Jonson.*
 NORIOY, nô-rô-yê, [nord and roy, Fr.] The title of one of the heralds. *Burke.*
 NORTH, nôrth, s. [norþ, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shaks.*
 NORTH, nôrth, a. Northern. *Numbers.*
 NORTH'AST, nôrth-'êst', s. [noordooost, Dutch.] The point between the north and east. *Arbuthnot.*
 NORTH'ERLY, nôr'thâr-lê, a. [from north.] Being toward the north. *Derham.*
 NORTH'ERN, nôr'thâr-n, a. [from north.] Being in the north. *Shaks.*
 NORTH'STAR, nôrth'stâr, s. [north and star.] The polestar. *Shaks.*
 NORTHWARD, nôrth'wârd, a. [north and peard, Saxon.] Being toward the north.
 NORTHWARD, nôrth'wârd, s. } ad.
 NORTHWARDS, nôrth'wârdz, } [north and peard, Sax.] Towards the north. *Shaks.*
 NORTHWEST, nôrth-wêst', s. [north and west.] The point between the north and west.
 NORTHWIND, nôrth'wînd, s. [north and wind.] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*
 NOSE, nôze, s. [nûze, nôza, Saxon.]—1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain. *Locke.*—2. The end of any thing. *Hobler.*—3. Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*—4. To lead by the NOSE. To draw by force; as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.—5. To thrust one's NOSE into the affairs of others. To be a busy body.—6. To put one's NOSE out of joint. To put one out of the affections of another.
 To NOSE, nôze, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To scent; to snell. *Shaks.*—2. To face; to oppose.
 To NOSE, nôze, v. n. To look big; to bluster.
 NOSEBLEED, nôze'blêd, s. [nose and bleed.] A kind of herb.
 NOSEGAY, nôze'gâ, s. [nose and gay.] A posy; a bunch of flowers. *Shaks. Pope.*
 NOSELESS, nôze'lês, a. [from nose.] Wanting a nose. *Shaks.*
 NOSESMART, nôze'smârt, s. [nose and smart.] The herb cresses.
 NOSLE, nôz'l, s. [from nose.] The extremity of a thing; as, the nose of a pair of bellows.
 NOSOLOGY, nô-'zôl-ô-jê, s. [νoσος and λογος.] Doctrine of diseases.
 NOSOPOIETICK, nô-'zô-pô-dê'tîk, a. [νoσος and ποιητος.] Producing diseases.—*Arbuthnot.*
 NOSTRIL, nôstr'il, s. [nose and ôryl, a hole, Sax.] The cavity in the nose. *Bacon.*
 NOSTRUM, nôstr'ûm, s. [Latin.]—1. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stillingfleet.*—2. Something peculiar.
 NOT, nôt, ad. [nôt, ault, Saxon; niet, Dutch.]—1. The particle of negation or refusal. *Spenser.*—2. It denotes extinction or extinction. No more. *Job.*
 NOTABLE, nôt'â-bl, a. [notable, Fr. notabilis, Lat.]—1. Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Sidney. Clarendon.*—2. Careful; bustling. *Adlison.*
 NOTABleness, nôt'â-bl-nês, s. [from notable.] Appearance of business.
 NOTABLY, nôt'â-blê, ad. [from notable.]—1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*—2. With consequence; with show of importance. *Adlison.*
 NOTARIAL, nô-târ-'rê-âl, a. [from notary.] Taken by a notary. *Argle.*
 NOTARY, nô-târ-'rê, s. [notaire, Fr. from notarius, Latin.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*
 NOTATION, nô-târ'shûn, s. [notatio, Latin.]—1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.*—2. Meaning; signification. *Hammont.*
 NOTCH, nôtsh, s. [notchia, Ital. un.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing. *Grew.*
 To NOTCH, nôtsh, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Grew.*
 NOTCHWED, nôtsh'wêd, s. [notch and wêd.] An herb called orach.

Fâte, fârt, fâll, fâts-mé, mêtis-pîng, plû;-

NOTE, nôte, [for nè note.] May not. *Spenser*.
NOTE, nôte, s. [nota, Lat. note, French.]—1. Mark; token. *Hooker*.—2. Notice; heed. *Shaks*.—3. Reputation; consequence. *Abbot*.—4. Reproach; stigma. *Shaks*.—5. Account; information; intelligence.—6. Tune; voice. *Hooker*.—7. Single sound in music. *Dryden*.—8. State of being observed. *Bacon*.—9. Short hint; small paper. *Shaks*.—10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker*.—11. A small letter. *Dryden*.—12. Written paper. *Swift*.—13. A paper given in confession of a debt.—14. Explanatory annotation; something added to the text. *Echop*.
TO NOTE, nôte, v. a. [note, Latin; noter, French.]—1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend. *Addison*.—2. To deliver; to set down. *Hooker*.—3. To charge with a crime. *Dryden*.—4. [In music.] To set down the notes of a tune.
NOTEBOOK, nôte'bôok, s. [note and book.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down. *Shaks*.
NOTED, nô'téd, part. a. [from note.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle*.
NOTER, nô'târ, s. [from note.] He who takes notice.
NOTE-WORTHY, nô'te-wûr'thê, s. Worthy to be noted. *Shaks*.
NOTHING, nô'thîng, s. [no and thing; nothing, Scottish.]—1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something. *Bentley*.—2. Nonexistence. *Shaks*.—3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Addison*.—4. No other thing. *Wake*.—5. No quality or degree. *Clarendon*.—6. No importance; no use. *Spenser*.—7. No possession or fortune. *Shaks*.—8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray*.—9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon*.—10. Trifle; something of no consideration.—11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; as, *he was nothing moved*. *Knolles*.
NOTHINGNESS, nô'thîng-nêss, s. [from nothing.]—1. Nility; nonexistence. *Donne*.—2. Thing' of no value. *Hudibras*.
NOTICE, nô'tîs, s. [notice, Fr. notitia, Lat.]—1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.—2. Information; intelligence given or received. *Shaks*.
TO NOTICE, nô'tîs, v. a. [from the noun.] To observe. A word (says Mr. Mason,) imported into English conversation from Ireland.
NOTIFICATION, nô'tê-tî-kâ'shûn, s. [notification, Fr. from notify.] Act of making known. *Holder*.
TO NOTIFY, nô'tê-tî, v. a. [notify, French; notifico, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Whitgift*.
NOTION, nô'shûn, s. [notion, French.]—1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind. *Newton*.—2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury*.
NOTIONAL, nô'shûn-âl, a. [from notion.]—1. Imaginary; ideal. *Prior*.—2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville*.
NOTIONALITY, nô'shûn-âl-tê, s. [from notional.] Empty; ungrounded opinion. *Glanville*.
NOTIONALLY, nô'shûn-âl-lê, ad. [from notional.] In idea; mentally. *Norris*.
NOTORIETY, nô-tô-ri-ê-tê, s. [notoriété, Fr. from notorius.] Publick knowledge; publick exposure. *Addison*.
NOTORIOUS, nô-tô-ri-ê-ûs, a. [notorius, Lat. notoire, French.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift*.
NOTORIOUSLY, nô-tô-ri-ê-ûs-lê, ad. [from notorius.] Publickly; evidently. *Clarendon*.
NOTORIOUSNESS, nô-tô-ri-ê-ûs-nêss, s. [from notorius.] Publick fame.
TO NOTT, nôtt, v. a. To shear. *Ainsworth*.
NOTWHEAT, nô'thwêtt, s. [not and wheat.] Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is heared, and requirith the best soil; and notwheat, so termed because it is unbearded.
NOTWITHSTANDING, nô'twîth-stând-îng, conj. [This word is properly a participle adjective, as it is compounded of not and withstanding, and answers exactly to the Latin non obstante.]—1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.—2. Al-

though. *Addison*.—3. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker*.
NOTUS, nô'tûs, s. [Latin.] The southwind. *Milton*.
NOVA'TION, nô-vâ'shûn, s. [novatio, Latin.] The introduction of something new.
NOVA'TOR, nô-vâ'tûr, s. [Lat.] The introducer of something new.
NOVEL, nôv'vêl, a. [novellus, Lat.]—1. New; not ancient. *King Charles*.—2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Ayliffe*.
NOVEL, nôv'vêl, s. [nouvelle, French.]—1. A small tale. *Dryden*.—2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe*.
NOVELIST, nôv'vêl-îst, s. [from novel.]—1. Innovator; asserter of novelty. *Bacon*.—2. A writer of novels.
NOVELTY, nôv'vêl-tê, s. [nouveau, French.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker*.
NOVEMBER, nô-vêm'bâr, s. [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.
NOVENARY, nôv'ên-â-rê, s. [novenarius, Lat.] Number of nine. *Brown*.
NOVERCAL, nô-vêr'kâl, a. [novercalis, from noverca, Lat.] Having the manners of a step-mother. *Derham*.
NOUGHT, nôwt, s. [ne aught, Saxon.]—1. Not any thing; nothing. *Faust*.—2. To set at naught; not to value; to slight; it were better written *naught*. *Proverbs*.
NOVICE, nôv'îs, s. [novice, Fr. novitius, Lat.]—1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man. *Shaks*.—2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.
NOVICE, nôv'îs, a. [from the noun, or more properly the noun itself used as an adjective.] Suitable to a novice. *Milton*.
NOVIATIE, nô-vîsh'ê-tê, s. [noviciat, Fr.]—1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South*.—2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.
NOVITY, nôv'î-tê, s. [novitas, Latin.] Newness; novelty. *Brown*.
NOUL, nôûl. The crown of the head. See **NOIL**.
NOULD, nôûld. Ne would; would not. *Spenser*.
NOUN, nôûn, s. [noun, old French; nomen, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke*.
TO NOURISH, nôur'îsh, v. a. [nourrir, French; nutrio, Latin.]—1. To increase or support by food. *Thomson*.—2. To support to maintain. *Shaks*.—3. To encourage; to foment. *Hooker*.—4. To train or educate. *Tim*.—5. To promote growth or strength, as food.
TO NOURISH, nôur'îsh, v. n. To gain nourishment. Unusual. *Bacon*.
NOURISHABLE, nôur'îsh-â-bl, a. [from nourish.] Susceptive of nourishment. *Greco*.
NOURISHER, nôur'îsh-âr, s. [from nourish.] The person or thing that nourishes. *Bacon*.
NOURISHMENT, nôur'îsh-mênt, s. [nourissement, French.]—1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance. *Newton*.—2. Nutrition; support of strength. *Milton*.—3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.
TO NOURSLÉ, nôurs'lê, v. a. [From nourir, French.] To breed; to educate. *Sp. F. Q. B. C. IV. st. 35*.
NOURSING, nôurs'îng, s. The nurse; the nursing.
NOURITURE, nôur'î-tshûre, s. [nouriture, Fr.] Education; institution. *Spenser*.
TO NOUSEL, nôuz'zêl, v. a. To nurse up. *Spenser*.
NOW, nôû, ad. [nu, Saxon.]—1. At this time; at the time present. *Tillotson*.—2. A little while ago. *Shaks*.—3. At one time; at another time; now up; now down. *Pope*.—4. It is sometimes a participle of emucation; as, if this be true, he is guilty; now this is true, therefore he is guilty. *Rogers*.—5. After this; since things are so, in fami-

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tîbr, tûb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—tîn, T'His.

har speech. *L'Estrange*.—6. Now and then; at one time and another, uncertainly. *Dryden*.
 NOWAD, nôd, s. Present moment. *Cowley*.
 NOWADAYS, nôd'â-dâze, ad. In the present age. *Garrick*.
 NOWED, nô'éd, a. [noué, French.] Knotted; intertwined. *Brown*.
 NOVES, nôze, s. [from nou, old French.] The marriage knot. *Craslow*.
 NOWHERE, nôh'wâre, ad. [no and where.] Not in any place. *Tillotson*.
 NOWISE, nô'wîze, ad. Not in any manner or degree.
 NOXIOUS, nôk'shûs, a. [noxius, Latin.]—1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown*.—2. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall*.
 NOXIOUSNESS, nôk'shûs-nêss, s. [from noxious.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity. *Hammond*.
 NOXIOUSLY, nôk'shûs-lê, ad. [from noxious.] Hurtfully; perniciously. *Hudibras*.
 NO'ZLE, nôz'zl, s. [from nosc.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Hudibras*.
 TO NUBBLE, nôb'bl, v. a. To bruise with handycuffs. *Ainsworth*.
 NUBIFEROUS, nô-bî'fêr-ûs, a. [nubifer, Lat.] Bringing clouds.
 TO NUBILATE, nôb'îl-âte, v. a. [nubilo, *Lat.] To cloud.
 NUBILE, nôb'îl, fa. [nubile, Fr. nubilis, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior*.
 NUCIFEROUS, nü-sî'fêr-ûs, a. [nuces and fero, Latin.] Not bearing.
 NUCLEUS, nü'klê-ûs, s. [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward*.
 NUDATION, nü-dâ'shûn, s. [from nudo, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.
 NUDE, nüde, a. [a flaw term, from nudus, Lat.] Not covered by compensation. *Blackstone*.
 NUDITY, nü'dê-tê, s. [nudité, Fr. nudus, Latin.] Naked parts. *Dryden*.
 NUEL, nü'îl. See NEWEL.
 NUGACITY, nü-gâ'sê-tê, s. [nugacitas, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.
 NUGATION, nü-gâ'shûn, s. [nugor, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon*.
 NUGATORY, nü-gâ-târ-ê, a. [nugatorius, Lat.] Trifling; futile. *Bentley*.
 NUISANCE, nü'sânse, s. [nuisance, French.]—1. Something noxious or offensive. *South*.—2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.
 TO NULL, nü'l, v. a. [nullus, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton*.
 NULL, nü'l, a. [nullus, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift*.
 NULL, nü'l, s. Something of no power or no meaning. *Bacon*.
 NULLIBETY, nü'l-lê-hî'ê-tê, s. [from nullibi, Latin.] The state of being nowhere.
 TO NULLIFY, nü'l'î-fî, v. a. [from nullus, Lat.] To annul; to make void.
 NULLITY, nü'l'î-tê, s. [nullité, French.]—1. Want of force or efficacy. *South*.—2. Want of existence. *Bacon*.
 NUMB, nüm, a. [benūnen, Saxon.]—1. Torpid; chill; motionless. *Shaks*.—2. Producing chillness; benumbing. *Shaks*.
 TO NUMB, nüm, v. a. To make torpid; to deaden; to stupify. *Shaks*.
 NUMBEDNESS, nüm'êd-nêss, s. [from numbed.] Interruption of sensation. *Wiseman*.
 TO NUMBER, nüm'bâr, v. a. [numbrer, French; numero, Latin.]—1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Numbers*.—2. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Isaiah*.
 NUMBER nüm'bâr, s. [nombre, French.]—1. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shaks*.—2. Any particular aggregate of units; as, even or odd. *Shaks*.—3. Many; more than one. *Addison*.—4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton*.—5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon*.—6. Aggregated multitude.—*Bacon*.—7. Harmony; proportions calculated by number.

Milton.—8. Verses; poetry. *Pope*.—9. In the noun is the variation or change of termination [to signify a number more than onc. *Clarke*.
 NUMBERER, nüm'bâr-êr, s. [from number.] He who numbers.
 NUMBERLESS, nüm'bâr-lêss, a. [from number.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Swift*.
 NUMBLES, nüm'blz, s. [nombres, French.] The entrails of a de r. *Bailly*.
 NUMBNESS, nüm'nêss, s. [from numb.] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton*.
 NUMERABLE, nü'nêr-â-bl, a. [numerabilis, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.
 NUMERAL, nü'nêr-âl, a. [numeral, French.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke*.
 NUMERAL, nü'nêr-âl, s. [the adjective, by elipsis, for.] A numeral letter; that is any letter of the alphabet that denotes a certain number; as L fifty, C a hundred. *Clubb*.
 NUMERALLY, nü'nêr-âl-lê, ad. [from numeral.] According to number. *Brown*.
 NUMERARY, nü'nêr-â-rê, a. [numerus, Latin.] Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe*.
 NUMERATION, nü-nûr-â'shûn, s. [numeration, French.]—1. The art of numbering. *Locke*. *Brown*.—2. The rule of arithmetic which teaches the notation of numbers and method of reading numbers regularly noted.
 NUMERATOR, nü'nêr-â-tûr, s. [Latin.]—1. He that numbers.—2. [Numerateur, French.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.
 NUMERICAL, nü-nêr-rîk-âl, a. [from numerus, Latin.]—1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke*.—2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South*.
 NUMERICALLY, nü-nêr-rîk-âl-lê, ad. [from numeral.] Respecting sameness in number. *Boyle*.
 NUMERIST, nü'nêr-rîst, s. [from numerus, Latin.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown*.
 NUMEROSITY, nü-nêr-rôs'sê-tê, s. [from numerosus, Latin.]—1. Number; the state of being numerous.—2. Harmony; numerous flow.
 NUMEROUS, nü'nêr-rûs, a. [numerosus, Lat.]—1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few. *Waller*.—2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Waller*.
 NUMEROUSNESS, nü'nêr-rûs-nêss, s. [from numerous.]—1. The quality of being numerous.—2. Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden*.
 NUMMARY, nüm'mâ-rê, a. [from nummus, Latin.] Relating to money. *Arbutnot*.
 NUMPS, nümps, s. [a cant word for] A silly person. *M. of Halifax*.
 NUMSKULL, nüm'skûl, s. [numb and skull.]—1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.—2. The head. In burlesque.
 NUMSKULLED, nüm'skûld, a. [from numskull.] Dull; stupid; doltish.
 NUN, nü'n, s. A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world. *Addison*.
 NUN, nü'n, s. A kind of bird. *Ainsworth*.
 NUNCIATURE, nü'n'shê-â-tûre, s. [from nuncio, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.
 NUNCIO, nü'n'shê-ô, s. [Italian; from nuncius, Latin.]—1. A messenger; one that brings tidings.—2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury*.
 NUNCHION, nü'n'shûn, s. A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras*.
 NUNCUPATIVE, nü'n'kû-pâ-tîv, }
 NUNCUPATORY, nü'n'kû-pâ-tûr-ê, } a.
 nuncupatî; Fr.] Publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.
 NUNNDINAL, nü'n'dî-nâl, }
 NUNNDINARY, nü'n'dî-nâr-rê, } a.
 [nundinal, Fr. from nundina, Latin.] Belonging to fairs.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; -mê, mêt; -pine, pîn;-

NU'NNERY, nûn'nûr-ê, s. [from n-un.] A convent of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. *Dryden*.

NUPTIAL, nûp'shâl, a. [nuptial, French; nuptialis, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nûp'shâls, s. [nuptiae, Lat.] Marriage.

NURSE, nûrse, s. [nourrice, French.]—1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Shaks*.—2. A woman that has care of a sick person. *Shaks*.—3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.—4. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore*.—5. The state of being nursed. *Cleveland*.—6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Waltton*.

To NURSE, nûrse, v. a. [nourrir, Fr.]—1. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exodus*.—1. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden*.—3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addison*.—1. To tend the sick.—5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage.

NURSER, nûr'sûr, s. [from nurse.]—1. One that nurses. *Shaks*.—2. A promoter; a fomentor.

NURSEERY, nûr'sûr-ê, s. [from nurse.]—1. The act or office of nursing. *Shaks*.—2. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton*.—3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Bacon*. *Addison*.—4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon*.—5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Shaks*.

NURSING, nûr'sîng, s. [from nurse.] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden*.

NURTURE, nûr'tshûre, s. [contracted from nouriture, French.]—1. Food; diet. *Milton*.—2. Education; institution. *Spenser*.

To NURTURE, nûr'tshûre, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wotton*.—2. To nurture up; to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley*.

To NUSTLE, nûs'sl, v. a. To fondle; to cherish.

NUT, nût, s. [Innut, Saxon.]—1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. *Arbutnot*.—2. A small body with teeth, which corresponds with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nût'brôûn, a. [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton*.

NUTCRACKERS, nût'krâk-kâtz, s. [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them. *Addison*.

NUTGALL, nût'gâl, s. [nut and gall.] Excrecence of an oak. *Brown*.

NUTHATCH, nût'hâtsh, s. [from nut and hatch.]

NUTJOBBER, nût'jôb-bâr, } s. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

NUTPECKER, nût'pêk-kâr, }

NUTHOOK, nût'hôök, s. [nut and hook.] A stick with a hook at the end. *Shaks*.

NUTMEG, nût'mêg, s. [nut and muguét, Fr.] The nutmeg is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweat-meat, or as a curiosity. The nutmeg is roundish, of a compact texture, and its surface furrowed; it is of an extremely agreeable smell, and an aromattick taste. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth; its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. *Hill*.

NUTSHELL, nût'shêl, s. [nut and shell.] The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nût'trêê, s. [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazel. *Dryden*.

NUTRICATION, nû-trê-kâ'shûn, s. [nutricatio, Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown*.

NUTRIMENT, nû-trê-mênt, s. [nutrimentum, Latin.] Food; aliment. *South*.

NUTRIMENTAL, nû-trê-mên'tâl, a. [from nutriment.] Having the qualities of food. *Arbutnot*.

NUTRITION, nû-trîsh'ân, s. [nutricio, French.] The act or quality of nourishing. *Clanville*.

NUTRITIOUS, nû-trîsh'ân, a. [from nutrio, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing. *Arbutnot*.

NUTRITIVE, nû-trê-tîv, a. [from nutrio, Latin.] Nourishing; nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nû-trê'tshûre, s. [from nutrio, Lat.] The power of nourishing. *Harvey*.

To NUZZLE, nûz'zl, v. a. [corrupted from nurse.]—1. To nurse; to foster. *Sidney*.—2. To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbutnot*.

NYMPH, nîmf, s. [νύμφη.]—1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies*.—2. A lady. In poetry. *Waller*.

NYMPHISH, nîmf'îsh, a. Nymph-like, relating to nymphs.

NYMPH-LIKE, nîmf'îlike, a. Like that of a nymph. *Milton*.

NYS, nîs, [A corruption of ne is.] None is; not is; is not. *Spenser*.

O.

O has in English a long sound; as, drone, groan, stone; or short, got, knot, shot. It is usually denoted long by a serfivè a subjunctive; as, moan; or by e at the end of the syllable; as, bone.—1. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Picty*.—2. O is used by *Shakspeare* for a circle or oval; as, within this wooden O.

OAF, ôaf, s. [for oaph.]—1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton*.—2. A dot; a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH, ôaf'îsh, a. [from oaf.] Stupid; dull; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS, ôaf'îsh-nêss, s. [from oafish.] Stupidity; dullness.

OAK, ôke, s. [ac ac, Saxon.] The oak tree hath male flowers. The embryos afterward become acorns in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller*.

OAK, ôke, [Evergreen.] The wood of this tree is very good for many sorts of tools; the ilex. *Miller*.

OAKAPPLE, ôke-âp'pl, s. [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrecence on the oak. *Bacon*.

OA'KEN, ô'kn, a. [from oak.] Made of oak, gathered from oak. *Arbutnot*.

OA'KENPIN, ô'kn-pîn, s. An apple. *Mortimer*.

OA'KLING, ô-kîng, s. A young oak. *Evclyn*.

OA'KUM, ô'kâm, s. Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh*.

OAR, ôre, s. [ape, Saxon.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Wilkins*.

To OAR, ôre, v. n. [from the noun.] To row.

To OAR, ôre, v. a. To impel by rowing. *Shaks*.

OA'RY, ô'rê, a. [from oar.] Having the form or use of oars. *Milton*.

OAST, ôste, s. A kiln. Not in use. *Mortimer*.

OATCAKE, ôte'kâke, s. [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats. *Penchaun*.

OA'TEN, ô'tn, a. [from oat.] Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shaks*.

OA'TH, ôth, s. [að, Saxon.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being. *Bacon*.

OA'THABLE, ôth'â-bl, a. [from oath. A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered. *Shaks*.

—nó. móve, nór, nó;—úbe, táb, búll;—óil;—póúnd;—chim, THIs.

OATHBREAKING, óth'brá-kíng, s. [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shaks.*
OATHMALT, óth'e'nált, s. [oath and malt.] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*
OATMEAL, ót'méle, or óte'méle, s. [oat and meal.] Flour made by grinding oats. *Arbuth.*
OATMEAL, ót'méle, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
OATS, ótes, s. [aten, Saxon.] A grain generally given to horses. *Swift.*
OATTHISTLE, ót'thí's-sl, s. [oat and thistle.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
OBAMBULATION, ób-ám-bú-lá'shún, s. [obambulation, from obambulo, Lat.] The act of walking about.
To OBDUCE, ób-ú'se, v. a. [obduco, Latin.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*
OBDUCTIO, ób-ú'dú'shún, s. [from obductio, obduco, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.
OB DURACY, ób'jú-rá-sé, or ób-dú'rá-sé, s. [from obdurate.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. *South.*
OB DURATE, ób'jú-rá-te, or ób-dú'rá-te, a. [obduratus, Latin.]—1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened. *Shaks.*—2. Hardened; firm; stubborn. *South.*—3. Harsh; rugged. *Swift.*
OB DURATELY, ób'jú-rá-té-lé, ad. [from obdurate.] Stubbornly; inflexibly.
OB DURATENESS, ób'jú-rá-t-nés, s. [from obdurate.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.
OB DURATION, ób-jú-rá'shún, s. [from obdurate.] Hardness of heart. *Hooker.*
OB DURER, ób-dú'r, a. [obduratus, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible. *Milton.*
OBEDIENCE, ó-bé'jé-én-se, s. [obedientia, Lat.] Obediency; submission to authority. *Bacon.*
OBEDIENT, ó-bé'jé-én-t, a. [obediens, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. *Tillotson.*
OBEDIENTIAL, ó-bé'jé-én-shá-l, a. [obediencial, Fr. from obediens.] Compliant to the rule of obedience. *Hale.*
OBEDIENTLY, ó-bé'jé-én-t-lé, ad. [from obedient.] With obedience. *Tillotson.*
OBESANCE, ó-bá'sá-nse, s. [obeisance, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence. *Shaks.*
OBELISK, ób'é-lí'sk, s. [obeliscus, Latin.]—1. A high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees. *Harris.*—2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger (†). *Crew.*
OBQUITATION, ób-ék-kwé-tá'shún, s. [from obquito, Lat.] The act of riding about.
OBERRATION, ób-é-rá'shún, s. [from oberro, Latin.] The act of wandering about.
OBESSE, ó-bése, a. [obesus, Latin.] Fat; laden with flesh.
OBESNESS, ó-bése'nés, }
OBESITY, ó-bés'ité-té, }
 [from obese.] Morbid fatness. *Crew.*
To OBEY, ó-bá, v. a. [obeir, French.]—1. To pay submission to; to comply with. *Ruinans.*—2. To yield to; to give way to.
OBUSCATED, ób-ú'ská-téd, part. a. [from obuscatus, Lat.] Darkened in colour. *Shenstone.*
OBJECT, ób'jékt, s. [objet, French.]—1. That which any power or faculty is employed to attain. *Hammont.*—2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.—3. Something offered to sense or notice.—4. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clark.*
OBJECTGLASS, ób'jékt-glás, s. Glass remotest from the eye. *Newton.*
To OBJECT, ób'jékt, v. a. [objecere, Fr. objicere, obiectum, Latin.]—1. To oppose; to present in opposition. *Bacon.*—2. To propose as a charge criminal. *Whitgift.*—3. To propose as an argument adverse.
OBJECTION, ób'jékt'shún, s. [objection, Fr. obiectio, Lat.]—1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.—2. Criminal charge. *Shaks.*—3. Adverse argument. *Burton.*—4. Fault found. *Walsh,*

OBJECTIVE, ób'jékt'ív, a. [objectif, French.]—1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*—2. Made an object; proposed as an object.
OBJECTIVELY, ób'jékt'ív-lé, ad. [from objective.]—1. In a manner of an object. *Locke.*—2. In a state of opposition. *Froben.*
OBJECTIVENESS, ób'jékt'ív-nés, s. [from objective.] The state of being an object. *Hale.*
OBJECTOR, ób'jékt'úr, s. [from object.] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*
OBITU, ó'bít, s. [a corruption of obitii or obiviti, Lat.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*
To OBJURGATE, ób-júr-gá-te, v. a. [objurgo, Lat.] To chide; to reprove.
OBJURGATION, ób-júr-gá'shún, s. [objurgatio, Latin.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*
OBJURGATORY, ób-júr-gá-túr-é, a. [objurgatorius, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.
OBLAQUE, ób-lá-é, a. [oblatus, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. *Chayne.*
OBLACTION, ób-lá'shún, s. [oblatus, Fr. oblatius, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*
OBLECTATION, ób-lék-tá'shún, s. [oblectatio, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.
To OBLIGATE, ób-lé-gá-te, v. a. [obligo, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGATION, ób-lé-gá'shún, s. [obligatio, from obligo, Latin.]—1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glauville.*—2. An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*—3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*
OBLIGATORY, ób-lé-gá-túr-é, a. [from obligate.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*
To OBLIGE, ó-blíjé, or ó-bléédjé, v. a. [obliger, Fr. obligo, Latin.]—1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*—2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*—3. To please; to gratify. *South.*
OBLIGEE, ób-lé-jé-é, s. [from obligo.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
OBLIGEMENT, ó-blíjé'mént, or ó-bléédjé'mént, s. [obligement, French.] Obligation. *Dryden.*
OBLIGER, ó-blíjér, or ó-bléédjér, s. He who binds by contract.
OBLIGING, ó-blíj'ing, or ó-bléédj'ing, part. a. [obligent, Fr. from obligo.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging; courteous. *Pope.*
OBLIGINGLY, ó-blíj'ing-lé, or ó-bléédj'ing-lé, ad. [from obliging.] Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*
OBLIGINGNESS, ó-blíj'ing-nés, or ó-bléédj'ing-nés, s. [from obliging.]—1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*—2. Civility; complaisance.
OBLIQUATION, ób-lék-kwá'shún, s. [obliquatio, from obliquo, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*
OBLIQUE, ób-lí-é, a. [obliquus, Latin.]—1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*—2. Not direct. Used of sense. *Shaks.*—3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.
OBLIQUELY, ób-lí-é-lé, ad. [from oblique.]—1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Broen.*—2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*
OBLIVENESS, ób-lí-é-nés, }
OBLIQUITY, ób-lí-é-wé-té, }
 [obliquité, Fr. from oblique.]—1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milten.*—2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*
To OBLITERATE, ób-lí-tér-rá-te, v. a. [ob and litera, Lat.]—1. To efface any thing written.—2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.
OBLITERATION, ób-lí-tér-rá'shún, s. [obliteratio, Lat.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*
OBLIVION, ó-blí-vé-ón, s. [oblivio, Latin.]—1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.—2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*
OBLIVIOUS, ó-blí-vé-ús, a. [obliviosus, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness. *Philips.*
OBLONG, ób'lóng, a. [oblongus, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Urris.*

Fâte, fâr, f'âl, fât;—mê, nêt;—pine, pln;—

- OBLONGLY**, ôb'lông-lê, ad. [from oblong.] In an oblong direction *Ch yrie*.
- OBLONGNESS**, ôb'lông-nês, s. [from oblong.] The state of being oblong.
- O'BLOQUY**, ôb'lô-kwê, s. [obloquor, Lat.]—1. Censorious speech; blame; slander. *Dantel*.—2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shaks*.
- OBMUTE'SCENCE**, ôb-mû-tês-sênse, s. [from obmutesco, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown*.
- OBNOXIOUS**, ôb-nôk'shûs, a. [obnoxious, Lat.]—1. Subject; accountable. *Bacon*.—2. Liable to punishment. *Catamy*.—3. Liable; exposed. *Hayward*.
- OBNOXIOUSNESS**, ôb-nôk'shûs-nês, s. [from obnoxious.] Subjection; liability to punishment.
- OBNOXIOUSLY**, ôb-nôk'shûs-lê, ad. [from obnoxious.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.
- TO OBNUBILATE**, ôb-nû'bê-lâte, v. a. [obnubilo, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.
- O'BOLE**, ôb'ôle, s. [obolus, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth*.
- OBRE'PTION**, ôb-rêp'shûn, s. [obreptio, Lat.] The act of creeping on.
- TO O'BROGATE**, ôb'rô-gâte, v. a. [obrogo, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.
- OBSCÈNE**, ôb-sêên', a. [obscœnus, Lat.]—1. Immodesc; not agreeable to chastity of mind. *Milton*.—2. Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden*.—3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden*.
- OBSCÈNELY**, ôb-sêên'lê, ad. [from obscene.] In an impure and unchaste manner.
- OBSCÈNENESS**, ôb-sêên'nês, } s.
OBSCÈNITY, ôb-sêên'nê-tê, } s.
- [from obscene.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden*.
- OBSCURATION**, ôb-skû-râ'shûn, s. [obscuration, Lat.]—1. The act of darkening. *Burnet*.—2. A state of being darkened.
- OBSCURE**, ôb-skû-rê, a. [obscurus, Lat.]—1. Dark; unlightened; gloomy; hindering sight. *Milton*.—2. Living in the dark. *Shaks*.—3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden*.—4. Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury*.
- TO OBSCURE**, ôb-skû-rê, v. a. [obscurus, Lat.]—1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope*.—2. To make less visible. *Brœn*.—3. To make less intelligible. *Holder*.—4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden*.
- OBSCURELY**, ôb-skû-rê-lê, ad. [from obscure.]—1. Not brightly; not luminously.—2. Out of sight; privately; without notice. *Addison*.—3. Not clearly; not plainly.
- OBSCURENESS**, ôb-skû-rê-nês, } s.
OBSCURITY, ôb-skû-rê-tê, } s.
- [obscuritas, Lat.]—1. Darkness; want of light. *Donne*.—2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden*.—3. Darkness of meaning. *Boyle*. *Locke*.
- OBSECRATION**, ôb-sê-krà'shûn, s. [obsecratio, Lat.] Entreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet*.
- OBSÈQUES**, ôb-sê-kwîz, s. [obseques, French.]—1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney*.—2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly *rashum*.
- OBSÈQUIOUS**, ôb-sê-kwê-ûs, a. [from obsequium, Lat.]—1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.—2. In *Shakspeare*, funeral.
- OBSÈQUIOUSLY**, ôb-sê-kwê-ûs-lê, ad. [from obsequiosus.]—1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden*.—2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies, with funeral rite.
- OBSÈQUIOUSNESS**, ôb-sê-kwê-ûs-nês, s. [from obsequiosus.] Obedience; compliance. *South*.
- OBSERVABLE**, ôb-zêr'vâ-blê, a. [from observâ, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers*.
- OBSERVABLENESS**, ôb-zêr'vâ-blê-nês, s. [from observable.] The state of being observable; remarkable; s. worthiness of notice.
- OBSERVABLY**, ôb-zêr'vâ-blê, ad. [from observable.] In a manner worthy of notice. *Brown*.
- OBSERVANCE**, ôb-zêr'vânse, s. [observance, Fr.]—1. Repeat; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden*.—2. Religious rite. *Rogers*.—3. Attentive practice. *Rogers*.—4. Rule of practice. *Shaks*.—5. Careful obedi-
- dience. *Rogers*.—6. Observation; attention. *Hale*.—7. Obedient regard. *Wotton*. *Roscommon*.
- OBSERVANCY**, ôb-zêr'vân-sê, s. [from observance.] Attention. *Shaks*.
- OBSERVANT**, ôb-zêr'vânt, a. [observans, Lat.]—1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh*.—2. Respectfully attentive. *Pope*.—3. Meanly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh*.
- OBSERVANT**, ôb-zêr'vânt, s. A slavish attendant. *Shaks*.
- OBSERVATION**, ôb-zêr'vâ'shûn, s. [observatio, Latin.]—1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers*.—2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark. *Watts*.
- OBSERVATOR**, ôb-zêr'vâ'tûr, s. [observator, Fr. from observo, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden*.
- OBSERVATORY**, ôb-zêr'vâ-tû-rê, s. [observatoire, French.] A place built for astronomical observations.
- TO OBSERVE**, ôb-zêr'v', v. a. [observo, Latin.]—1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor*.—2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke*.—3. To regard; to keep religiously. *Exodus*.—4. To obey; to follow.—5. To remark in writing or conversation.
- TO OBSERVE**, ôb-zêr'v', v. n.—1. To be attentive. *Watts*.—2. To make a remark. *Pope*.
- OBSERVER**, ôb-zêr'v'ûr, s. [from observe.]—1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things. *Swift*.—2. One who looks on; the beholder.—3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice. *Bacon*.
- OBSERVINGLY**, ôb-zêr'v'ing-lê, ad. [from observing.] Attentively; carefully. *Shaks*.
- OBSSESSION**, ôb-sêsh'ûn, s. [obsessio, Latin.]—1. The act of besieging.—2. The first attack of Satan antecedent to possession.
- OBSIDIONAL**, ôb-sîd'ê-ûn-âl, or ôb-sîd'ê-ûn-âl, a. [obsidionalis, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Diet*.
- OBSOLETE**, ôb-sô-lê-te, a. [obsoleus, Latin.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift*.
- OBSOLETENESS**, ôb-sô-lê-te-nês, s. [from obsolete.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
- OBSTACLE**, ôb'stâ-klê, s. [obstacle, Fr. obstaculum, Latin.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction. *Collier*.
- TO OBSTRICATE**, ôb-stêr'ê-kâte, v. n. [obstricor, Lat.] To perform the office of a midwife. *Evelyn*.
- OBSTETRICALION**, ôb-stêr-trê-kâ'shûn, s. [from obstetricor, Lat.] The office of a midwife.
- OBSTETRICK**, ôb-stêr'trîk, a. [from obstetrix, Latin.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope*.
- OBS TINACY**, ôb'stê-nâ-sê, s. [obstinatio, Latin.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke*.
- OBS TINATE**, ôb'stê-nâte, a. [obstinatus, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution.
- OBS TINATELY**, ôb'stê-nâtê-lê, ad. [from obstinate.] Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon*.
- OBS TINATENESS**, ôb'stê-nâte-nês, s. [from obstinate.] Stubbornness.
- OBS TIPA TION**, ôb-stê-pâ'shûn, s. [from obstopio, Latin.] The act of stopping up any passage.
- OBSTREPEROUS**, ôb-strêp'pêr-ûs, a. [obstreperus, Latin.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Dryden*.
- OBSTREPEROUSLY**, ôb-strêp'pêr-ûs-lê, ad. [from obstreperous.] Loudly; clamorously.
- OBSTREPEROUSNESS**, ôb-strêp'pêr-ûs-nês, s. [from obstreperous.] Loudness; clamour; noise.
- OBSTRICTION**, ôb-strîk'shûn, s. [from obstrictus, Latin.] Obligation; bond. *Milton*.
- TO OBSTRUCT**, ôb-strûkt', v. a. [obstruo, Lat.]—1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar. *Arbutnot*.—2. To oppose; to retard.
- OBSTRUCTER**, ôb-strûk'tûr, s. [from obstruct.] One that hinders or opposes.
- OBSTRUCTION**, ôb-strûk'shûn, s. [obstructio, Latin.]—1. Hindrance; difficulty. *Denham*.—2. Obstacle; impediment. *Clarendon*.—3. [In physick.]

—nò, mòx, nòr, nòr-í-tàb, tã, hãll-òl, —pòdãf-è-zhã, THS

The blocking up of any canal in the body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy*.—4. In *Shaks.* it once signifies something heaped together.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ðb-strũk'tív, a. [obstructif, Fr. from obstruct.] Hindering; causing impediment

OBSTRUCTIVE, ðb-strũk'tív, s. Impediment; obstacle.

OBSTRUENT, ðb'strũ-ènt, a. [obstruens, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ðb-stũ-pé-fãk'shãn, s. [obstupéfãcio, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ðb-st.-pé-fãk'tív, a. [from obstupéfãcio, Latin.] Obstructing the mental powers. *Abbot.*

To **OBTAIN**, ðb-tãné', v. a. [obtineo, Latin].—1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Eph.*—2. To impetrate; to gain by concession.

To **OBTAIN**, ðb-tãné', v. n.—1. To continue in use. *Baker*.—2. To be established. *Dryden*.—3. To prevail; to succeed well. *Bacon.*

OBTAINABLE, ðb-tãné'-ã-bl, a. [from obtain.] To be procured. *Arbutnot.*

OBTAINER, ðb-tã'nũr, s. [from obtain.] He who obtains.

To **OBTEMPERATE**, ðb-tém'pér-ãte, v. a. [obtemper, Fr. uel; obtempero, Latin.] To obey.

To **OBTEND**, ðb-tènd', v. a. [obtendo, Latin].—1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.—2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRATION, ðb-tèn-nè-brã'shãn, s. [ob and tenebra, Latin.] Darkness; the state of being darkened. *Bacon.*

OBTENSION, ðb-tèn'shãn, s. [from obtend.] The act of obtaining.

To **OBTEST**, ðb-tèst', v. a. [obtestor, Latin.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryde.*

OBTUSTATION, ðb-tèst-ã'shãn, s. [obtestatio, Lat. from obtest.] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRUSION, ðb-trũk-tã'shãn, s. [obtruso, Lat.] Slender; detraction; calumny.

To **OBTRUDE**, ðb-trũd', v. a. [obtrudo, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture. *Hall.*

OBTRUDER, ðb-trũd'ũr, s. [from obtrude.] One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OBTRUSION, ðb-trũd'zhãn, s. [from obtrusus, Lat.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*

OBTRUSIVE, ðb-trũd'sív, a. [from obtrude.] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others. *Milton.*

To **OBTUND**, ðb-tũnd', v. a. [obtundo, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harvey.*

OBTURATION, ðb-tũr-ã'shãn, s. [from obturatus, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTUSANGULAR, ðb-tũs-ãng'gũ-lãr, a. [from obtuse and angle.] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, ðb-tũs', a. [obtusus, Latin].—1. Not pointed; not acute.—2. Not quick; dull; stupid. *Milton*.—3. Not shrill; obscure; as an *obtuse* oind.

OBTUSELY, ðb-tũs'èl, ad. [from obtuse].—1. Without a point.—2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ðb-tũs'nèss, s. [from obtuse.] Bluntness; dullness.

OBTUSION, ðb-tũzhãn, s. [from obtuse].—1. The act of dulling.—2. The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBTENTION, ðb-vèn'shãn, s. [obvenio, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenser.*

To **OBVERT**, ðb-vèrt', v. a. [obverto, Latin.] To turn toward. *Boyle.*

To **OBVIATE**, ðb've-ãte, v. a. [from obvius, Latin; obvior, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent. *Woodward.*

OBVIOUS, ðb've-ãs, a. [obvius, Latin].—1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton*.—2. Open; exposed. *Milton*.—3. Easily discovered; plain; evident. *Dryden.*

OBVIOUSLY, ðb've-ãs'èl, ad. [from obvius.] Evidently; apparently. *Loke.*

OBVIOUSNESS, ðb've-ãs'nèss, s. [from obvious.] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

To **OBUMBRATE**, ðb-ũm-brãte, v. a. [obumbrat, Latin.] To shade; to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, ðb-ũm-brã'ts'hãn, s. [from obumbrat, Latin.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ðk-kã'z'ãn, s. [occasio, Latin].—1. Occurrence; casualty; incident. *Hooker*.—2. Opportunity; convenience. *Genesis*.—3. Accidental cause. *Spenser*.—4. Reason not urgent, but opportune. *Shaks*.—5. Incidental need; casual exigency. *Baker.*

To **OCCASION**, ðk-kã'zhãn, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To cause casually. *Atterbury*.—2. To cause; to produce. *Temple*.—3. To influence. *Locke.*

OCCASIONAL, ðk-kã'zhũn-ãl, a. [from occasio.]—1. Incidental; casual.—2. Producing by accident. *Brown*.—3. Producing by occasion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCASIONALLY, ðk-kã'zhũn-ãl'èl, ad. [from occasio, al.] According to incidental exigence. *Woodward.*

OCCASIONER, ðk-kã'zhũn-ũr, s. [from occasio.] One that causes or promotes by incidental exigence. *Sanderson.*

OCCECATION, ðk-sè-kã'shãn, s. [occecatio, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Smolersca.*

OCCIDENT, ðk-sè-dènt, s. [from occidens, Lat.] The West. *Shaks.*

OCCIDENTAL, ðk-sè-dèn'tãl, a. [occidentalis, Latin.] Western. *Hazel.*

OCCIDUOUS, ðk-sè-dũs, a. [occidens, Latin.] Western.

OCCIPITAL, ðk-síp'pè-tãl, a. [occipitalis, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ðk-sè-pũt, s. [Latin.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCISION, ðk-sĩzh'ãn, s. [from occiso, Latin.] The act of killing.

To **OCCLUDE**, ðk-klũd', v. a. [occludo, Lat.] To shut up. *Brown.*

OCCLUSE, ðk-klũs', a. [occlusus, Latin.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*

OCCUSION, ðk-klũzhãn, s. [occlusio, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

OCCULT, ðk-kãlt', a. [occultus, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Newton.*

OCCULTATION, ðk-kãlt-tã'shãn, s. [occultatio, Lat.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight. *Harris.*

OCCULTNESS, ðk-kãlt'nèss, s. [from occult.] Secretness; state of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, ðk'kã-pãns', s. [from occupans, Latin.] The act of taking possession. *Watson.*

OCCUPANT, ðk'kã-pãnt, s. [occupans, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*

To **OCCUPATE**, ðk'kã-pãte, v. a. [occupo, Latin.] To take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPATION, ðk-kã-pã'shãn, s. [occupatio, Latin].—1. The act of taking possession. *Bacon*.—2. Employment; business. *Huke*.—3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shaks.*

OCCUPIER, ðk'kã-pĩ-ũr, s. [from occupy].—1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession. *Ra'igh*.—2. One who follows any employment. *Ezekiel.*

To **OCCUPY**, ðk'kã-pĩ, v. a. [occuper, French; occupo, Latin].—1. To possess; to keep; to take up. *Brown*.—2. To busy; to employ. *Ecclus*.—3. To follow as business. *Common Prayer*.—4. To use; to expend. *Evodius.*

To **OCCUPY**, ðk'kã-pĩ, v. n. To follow business. *Luke.*

To **OCCUR**, ðk-kãr', v. n. [occurro, Lat.]—1. To be presented to the memory or attention. *Bacon*.—2. To appear here and there. *Locke*.—3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.—4. To obviate; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—nê, mêt;—pine, plin;—

OCURRENCE, ôk-kâr-rênse, s. [occurrence, Fr.]—1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke*.—2. Occasional presentation. *Watts*.
OCURRENT, ôk-kâr-rênt, s. [occurren; French; occurrens, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.
OCCLUSION, ôk-kâr-râshôn, s. [occlusum, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle*.
OCEAN, ô'shôn, s. [oceanus, Latin.]—1. The main; the great sea. *Shaks*.—2. Any immense expanse. *Locke*.
OCEAN, ô'shôn, a. Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Milton*.
OCEANICK, ô-shê-ân'ik, a. [from ocean.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict*.
OCELLATED, ô-sêl'lâ-têd, a. [ocellatus, Latin.] Resembling the eyes. *Denham*.
OCHRE, ô'kâr, s. [ακρη]. *Ochres* have rough or dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of soft argillaceous particles, readily diffusible in water. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill*.
OCHREOUS, ô'krê-ûs, a. [from ochre.] Consisting of ochre. *Woodward*.
OCHREY, ô'kâr-ê, a. [from ochre.] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward*.
OCHIMY, ô'kê-mê, s. A mixed base metal.
OCTAGON, ôk'tâ-gôn, s. [oktaw and γωνια.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris*.
OCTAGONAL, ôk-tâ-gô-nâl, a. [from octagon.] Having eight angles and sides.
OCTANGULAR, ôk-tâng'gi-lâr, a. [octo and angulus, Latin.] Having eight angles.
OCTANGULARNESS, ôk-tâng'gi-lâr-nêss, s. [from octangular.] The quality of having eight angles.
OCTANT, ôk'tânt, }
OCTILE, ôk'til, }
 Is, when a planet is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.
OCTAVE, ôk'tâve, s. [octave, French.]—1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.—2. [In music.] An eighth of an interval of eight sounds.—3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth*.
OCTAVO, ôk-tâ'vô, a. [Latin.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Boyle*.
OCTENNIAL, ôk-tên-nê-âl, a. [from octennium, Latin.]—1. Happening every eighth year.—2. Lasting eight years.
OCTOBER, ôk-tô'bâr, s. [Latin.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March. *Peachment*.
OCTOBRICAL, ôk-tô-êd'drê-kâl, a. Having eight sides.
OCTOGENARY, ôk-tô-jê-nâr-ê, a. [octogeni, Lat.] Of eight years of age.
OCTONARY, ôk'tô-nâr-ê, a. [octonarius, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.
OCTOOCULAR, ôk-tô-nôk-kû-lâr, a. [octo and oculus, Latin.] Having eight eyes. *Derham*.
OCTOPETALOUS, ôk-tô-pê'tâl-lûs, a. [oktaw and πένταλον.] Having eight flower leaves.
OCTOSTYLE, ôk'tô-stîle, s. [oktaw and στυλη.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris*.
OCTOSYLLABLE, ôk-tô-sil'lâ-bl, s. [from octo, Lat. and syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables. *Trappitt*.
OCTUPLE, ôk'tû-pl, a. [octuplus, Latin.] Eight fold.
OCULAR, ôk'û-lâr, a. [from oculus, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown*.
OCULARLY, ôk'û-lâr-lê, ad. [from ocular.] To the observation of the eye. *Brown*.
OCULATE, ôk'û-lâte, a. [oculatus, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.
OCULIST, ôk'û-lîst, s. [from oculus, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

O'CULUS *beli*, ôk'û-lûs bê-lî, [Latin.] An accidental variety of the agate kind. *Woodward*.
ODD, ôd, a. [ulda, Swedish.]—1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown*.—2. More than a round number. *Burnet*.—3. Particular; unorth; extraordinary.—4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shaks*.—5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Swift*.—6. Uncommon; particular; not to be matched. *Ascham*.—7. Unlucky. *Shaks*.—8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Adams*.
O'DDLY, ôd'lê, ad. [from odd.]—1. Not evenly.—2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; unorthly. *Locke*.
O'DDNESS, ôd'lêss, s. [from odd.]—1. The state of being not even.—2. Strangeness; particularity; unorthness. *Dryden*. *Collier*.
ODDS, ôds, s. [from odd.]—1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hooker*.—2. More than an even wager. *Swift*.—3. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras*.—4. Quarrel; debate; dispute. *Shaks*.
ODE, ôd, s. [αδη.] A poem written to be sung to music; a lyric poem. *Milton*.
O'DIBLE, ô'dê-bl, a. [from odi, Lat.] Hateful.
O'DIOUS, ô'dê-iûs, or ô'jê-ûs, a. [odiosus, Latin.]—1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.—2. Exposed to hate. *Clarendon*.—3. Causing hate; invidious. *Milton*.
O'DIOUSLY, ô'dê-ûs-lê, or ô-jê-ûs-lê, ad. [from odiously.]—1. Hatefully; abominably. *Milton*.—2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden*.
O'DIOUSNESS, ô'dê-ûs-nêss, or ô-jê-ûs-nêss, s. [from odious.]—1. Hatfulness. *Hake*.—2. The state of being hated. *Sidney*.
O'DIUM, ô'dê-ûm, or ô-jê-ûm, s. [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles*.
ODONTALGICK, ô-dôn-tâl'jik, a. [odas and αλγος.] Pertaining to the toothach.
O'DORATE, ô'dô-râte, a. [odoratus, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fatid or fragrant. *Bacon*.
ODORIFEROUS, ô-dô-rîfêr-ûs, a. [odorifer, Lat.] Giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon*.
ODORIFEROUSNESS, ô-dô-rîfêr-ûs-nêss, s. [from odoriferous.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.
O'DOROUS, ô'dô-ûs, a. [odorus, Latin.] Fragrant; perfum'd. *Cheyne*.
O'DOUR, ô'dâr, s. [odor, Latin.]—1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Baron*.—2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clarendon*.
OECONOMICKS, êk ô-nôm'm'iks, s. [οικονομικος.] Management of household affairs. *L'Esrange*.
OECUMENICAL, êk-û-mên-nê-kâl, a. [οικουμενικος.] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillingfleet*.
OEDEMA, ê-dê'mâ, s. [œdema.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour. *Quincy*.
OEDEMATICK, êd-ê-mât'ik, }
OEDEMATOUS, ê-dê'mâ-tûs, }
 [from œdema.] Pertaining to an œdema. *Wiseman*.
OEMLAID, ê-lî'yâd, s. [from œil, French.] Glance; wink; token. *Shaks*.
O'ER, ôre, contracted from *over*. *Addison*.
OE/SOPHAGUS, ê-sôf'fâ-gûs, s. [from οισος, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, [to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy*.
OF, ôv, prep. [of, Saxon.]—1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, of these part were slain.—2. It is put after comparative and superlative adjectives; as the most dismal and unseasonable time of all others. *Tillotson*.—3. From; as, one that brought up of a puppy. *Shaks*.—4. Concerning; relating to; as, all have this sense of war. *Smolridge*.—5. Out of; as, not of this little he had some to spare. *Dryden*.—6. Among;

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tâb, tâb, hâlt;—ôf;—ôffind;—thm, thm.

us, any tergeman of my own acquaintance. *Swift*.
 —7. By; as, *I was entertained of the consul. Savilys*.
 —8. According to; as, *they do of right belong to an. Tillotson*.
 —9. Noting power or spontaneity; as, of *himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. Stephens*.
 —10. Noting properties or qualities; as, *a man of a decayed fortune; a body of no colour. Clarendon. Boyle*.
 —11. Noting extraction; as, *a man of an ancient family. Clarendon*.
 —12. Noting adherence, or belonging; as, *a Hebrew of my tribe. Shaks*.
 —13. Noting the matter; as, *the chariot was of cedar. Bacon*.
 —14. Noting the thing made; as, *the gold of the crown*.
 —15. Noting the motive; as, *of my own choice I undertook this work. Dryden*.
 —16. Noting preference, or postposition; as, *I do not like the lower of any place. Shaks*.
 —17. Noting change of; as, *O miserable of happy Milton*.
 —18. Noting causality; as, *good nature of necessity will give allowance. Dryden*.
 —19. Noting proportion; as, *many of an hundred. Locke*.
 —20. Noting kind or species; as, *an affair of the cabinet. Swift*.

OFF, ôf, ad. [af Dutch.]—1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with v. rbs; as, *to come off; to fly off. Dryden*.—2. It is generally opposed to on; as, *to lay out; to take off. Dryden*.—3. It signifies distance; *ten miles off. Shaks*.—4. In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief; *the figures stand off. Shaks*.—5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure; *the scene goes off. L'Estrange*.—6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interoption; as, *the affair is off*.—7. From; not toward. *Sidney*.—3. Off hand; not studied. *L'Estrange*.

OFF, ôf, i. terject. Depart. *Smith*.

OFF, ôf, prep.—1. Notum. *Temple*.—2. Distant from. *Addison*.

OFFAL, ôffâl, s. [off fall. *Skinner*.]—1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbutnot*.—2. Carrion; coarse flesh. *Milton*.—3. Refuse; that which is thrown away.—4. Any thing of no esteem. *Shaks*.

OFFENCE, ôffênç, s. [off. also, Latin.]—1. Crime; act of wickedness. *Facinar*.—2. A transgression. *Locke*.—3. Injury. *Dryden*.—4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal. *Bacon*.—5. Anger; displeasure conceived. *Sidney*.—6. Attack; act of the assailant; contrary to *defence. Sidney*.

OFFENSIVE, ôffênçiv, a. [offence and full.] Injurious. *Shaks*.

OFFENSIVENESS, ôffênçivnês, a. [from offence.] Unoffending; innocuous. *Shaks*.

To OFFEND, ôffênç, v. n. [offendo, Latin.]—1. To make angry. *Kneller*.—2. To assail; to attack. *Sidney*.—3. To transgress; to violate.—4. To injure. *Dryden*.

To OFFENDER, ôffênçer, v. n.—1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.—2. To cause anger. *Shaks*.

OFFENDER, ôffênçer, s. [from offender.]—1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; transgressor. *Isaiah*.—2. One who has done an injury. *Shaks*.

OFFENDRESS, ôffênçerês, s. [from offender.] A woman that offends. *Shaks*.

OFFENSIVE, ôffênçiv, a. [offensiv, Fr. from offensus, Latin.]—1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.—2. Causing pain; injurious. *Bacon*.—3. Assailant; not defensive. *Bacon*.

OFFENSIVELY, ôffênçivlê, ad. [from offensive.]—1. Mischievously; injuriously. *Hooker*.—2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.—3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ôffênçivnês, v. [from offensive.]—1. Injuriousness; mischief.—2. Cause of disgust. *Cicero*.

To OFFER, ôffêr, v. a. [offerô Latin.]—1. To present to any one, or exhibit any thing so that it may be taken or received.—2. To sacrifice; to immolate. *Dryden*.—3. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden*.—4. To attempt; to commence. *Mac*.—5. To propose. *La Ke*.

To OFFER, ôffêr, v. n.—1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself. *Sidney*.—2. To make an attempt. *Bacon*.

OFFER, ôffêr, s. [offer, Fr. from the verb.]—1. Proposal of advantage to another. *Pope*.—2. First advance. *Shaks*.—3. Proposal made. *aniel*.—4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.—5. Attempt; endeavour. *South*.—6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, ôffêrêr, s. [from offer.]—1. One who makes an offer.—2. One who sacrifices or dedicates in worship. *South*.

OFFERING, ôffêring, s. [from offer.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. *Dryden*.

OFFERTORY, ôffêr-tôrê, s. [offeratoire, French.] The thing offered; the act of offering. *Bacon*.

OFFERTURE, ôffêrturê, s. [from offer.] Offer; proposal of kindness. Not in use. *King Charles*.

OFFICE, ôffis, a. [officium, French.]—1. A public charge or employment.—2. Agency; peculiar use. *Newton*.—3. Business; particular employment. *Milton*.—4. Act of good or ill voluntarily intended.—5. Act of worship. *Shaks*.—6. Parsonage of devotion. *Taylor*.—7. Room in a house appropriated to particular business. *Shaks*.—8. Place where business is transacted. *Bacon*.

To OFFICE, ôffis, v. a. [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge. *Shaks*.

OFFICER, ôffisêr, s. [officier, French.]—1. A man employed by the publick. *Shaks*.—2. A commander in the army. *Dryden*.—3. One who has the power of appointing criminals. *Shaks*.

OFFICERED, ôffisêrd, a. [from officer.] Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison*.

OFFICIAL, ôffish'âl, a. [officialis, Fr. from officium.]—1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown*.—2. Pertaining to a public charge. *Shaks*.

OFFICIAL, ôffish'âl, s. Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe*.

OFFICIALITY, ôffish'âl-ê, s. [officialité, Fr.] A charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe*.

To OFFICIATE, ôffish'âte, v. a. [from officium.] To give in consequence of office. *Milton*.

To OFFICIATE, ôffish'âte, v. n.—1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson*.—2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICIAL, ôffish'âl, a. Used in a shop; thus, official plants are those used in the shops.

OFFICIOUS, ôffish'ôs, a. [officiosus, Latin.]—1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton*.—2. Importunately forward. *Shaks*.

OFFICIOUSLY, ôffish'ôs-ê, ad. [from officious.]—1. Importunately forward. *Dryden*.—2. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden*.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ôffish'ôs-nês, s. [from officious.]—1. Forwardness of civility, respect, or endeavour. *South*.—2. Overforwardness.—3. Service. *Brown*.

OFFING, ôffing, s. [from off.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSET, ôffêst, s. [off and set.] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Rap*.

OFFSCOURING, ôff-skôr'ing, s. [off and scour.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *La Font*.

OFFSPRING, ôffspring, s. [off and spring.]—1. Progenation; generation. *Hooker*.—2. The thing propagated or generated; children. *Davies*.—3. Production of any kind. *De Witt*.

To OFFUSCATE, ôffusk'âte, v. a. [offusco, Latin.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ôffusk'âtshân, s. [from offuscatus.] The act of darkening.

OFF, ôff, ad. [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Hammond*.

OFFTEN, ôffin, ad. [from oft, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison*.

OFFTEN TIMES, ôffin-timz, ad. [often and times.] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker*.

OFFTIMES, ôffin-timz, ad. [oft and times.] Frequently; often. *Dryden*.

OLIVE, *ὀλίβη*, }
OGIVE, *ὀγκύβη*, }
 A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow. *Harris*.
TO OGLE, *ὀγλῶ*, v. a. [*oghl*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness.
OGLER, *ὀγλήτης*, s. [*oggheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbutnot*.
OGLIO, *ὀγλιό*, s. [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley. *Suck'ing*.
OH, *ὄ*, interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton*.
OIL, *ὄιλ*, s. [*oel*, Saxon.]—1. The juice of olives expressed. *Exodus*.—2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham*.—3. The juices of certain vegetables expressed or drawn by the still.
TO OIL, *ὄιλ*, v. a. [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton*.
OILCOLOUR, *ὄιλκόχρωμα*, s. [oil and colour.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
OILINESS, *ὄιλιότης*, s. [from *oily*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil. *Brown*.
OILMAN, *ὄιλιμάν*, s. [oil and man.] One who trades in oils and pickles.
OILSHOP, *ὄιλσὺπ*, s. [oil and shop.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
OILY, *ὄιλῆς*, a. [from *oil*.]—1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby*.—2. Fat; greasy. *Shaks*.
OILYGRAIN, *ὄιλιόχρονον*, s. A plant.
OILYPALM, *ὄιλιόπερσιον*, s. A tree.
TO OINT, *ὄιντ*, v. a. [*oint*, French.] To anoint; to smear. *Dryden*.
OINTMENT, *ὄιντμέντ*, s. [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter. *Spenser*.
OKER, *ὀκῆρ*, s. [See **OCHRE**.] A colour yellow, or blue. *Sidney*.
OLD, *ὄλδ*, a. [*eald*, Saxon.]—1. Past the middle part of life; not young.—2. Of long continuance; begun long ago; having lasted long. *Caesars*.—3. Not new. *Bacon*.—4. Ancient; not modern. *Addison*.—5. Of any specified duration; as, *two years old*; *fifty years old*. *Shaks*.—6. Subsisting before something else. *Swift*.—7. Long practised. *Ezekiel*.—8. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times.
OLDFASHIONED, *ὄλδφῆσῆνδ*, a. [old and fashion.] Former according to obsolete custom. *Dryden*.
OLDEN, *ὄλδν*, a. Ancient. *Shaks*.
OLDNESS, *ὄλδνής*, s. [from *old*.] Old age; antiquity; not newness. *Shaks*.
OLDNICK, *ὄλδνίκ*, s. [A name supposed to have originated from Nicholas Michiavel's.] The devil. *Hudibras*.
OLEAGINOUS, *ὀλεῖδιον*, s. [oleaginnus, Latin.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot*.
OLEAGINOUSNESS, *ὀλεῖδιότης*, s. [from oleaginnus.] Oiliness. *Boyle*.
OLEANDER, *ὀλεάνθης*, s. [oleandre, Fr.] The plant rosebay.
OLEASTER, *ὀλεῖστῆρ*, s. [Latin.] Wild olive.
OLEOSE, *ὀλεῖος*, a. [oleosus, Latin.] Oily. *Eloer*.
TO OLFACT, *ὀλφᾶκτ*, v. a. [olfactus, Latin.] To smell. *Hu' bras*.
OLFACTORY, *ὀλφᾶκτικῆ*, s. [olfactoire, Fr. from olfactio, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.
OLID, *ὄλιδ*, }
OLIDUS, *ὄλιδῆς*, }
 [solidus, Lat.] Stinking; fetid. *Boyle*.
OLIGARCHY, *ὀλιγάρχη*, s. [*oligarchia*.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Burton*.
OLIO, *ὀλιό*, s. [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. *Congreve*.
OLIOFORY, *ὀλιόφορῆ*, s. [olitor, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evolyra*.
OLIVASTER, *ὀλιβάστῆρ*, s. [olivastre, French.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon*.
OLIVINE, *ὀλιβῆν*, s. [olive, Fr. *oliv*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace. *Shaks*.

OLLA PODRIDA, *ὀλλῆ-ἀ-πόδ-ρί-τῆ*, s. [Spanish.] A medley dish of cookery. *B. Jonson's Masques*.
OMBRE, *ὀμβρῆ*, s. [*ombre*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler*.
OMEGA, *ὀμέγα*, s. [*αμεγα*.] The last letter of the alphabet, then fore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Revelation*.
OMLETTE, *ὀμλέτ*, s. [omelette, Fr.] A kind of pan-cake made with eggs.
OMEN, *ὀμῆν*, s. [omen, Latin.] A good sign or bad; a prognostick. *Dryden*.
OMENED, *ὀμῆνδ*, a. [from *omen*.] Containing prognosticks. *Pope*.
OMENTUM, *ὀμῆντῆμ*, s. [Latin.] The cawl covering the guts, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. *Quincy*.
OMER, *ὀμῆρ*, s. A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey*.
TO OMINATE, *ὀμῆνῆ-νάτε*, v. a. [ominor, Latin.] To foretoken; to shew prognosticks. *Deray of Piety*.
OMINATION, *ὀμῆνῆ-νάσιον*, s. [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick. *Brown*.
OMINOUS, *ὀμῆνῆ-ῶς*, a. [from *omen*.]—1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshewing ill; inauspicious. *Hayward*.—2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon*.
OMINOUSLY, *ὀμῆνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, ad. [from *ominous*.] With good or bad omen.
OMINOUSNESS, *ὀμῆνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, s. [from *ominous*.] The quality of being ominous.
OMISSION, *ὀμῆνῆ-ῶς*, s. [omissus, Latin.]—1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Rogers*.—2. Neglect of duty; opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shaks*.
TO OMIT, *ὀμῆν*, v. a. [omitto, Lat.]—1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon*.—2. To neglect to praise. *Addison*.
OMITTANCE, *ὀμῆνῆ-ῶς*, s. [from *omit*.] Forbearance. *Shaks*.
OMNIFAIRIOUS, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnifarium, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Philips*.
OMNIFEROUS, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnis and fero, Lat.] All-bearing. *Diet*.
OMNIFICK, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnis and facio, Latin.] All-creating. *Milton*.
OMNIFORM, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnis and forma, Lat.] Having every shape. *Diet*.
OMNIGENOUS, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnigenus, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Diet*.
OMNIPOTENCE, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, s. }
OMNIPOTENCY, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, s. }
 [omnipotentia, Latin.] Almighty power; unlimited power. *Miltonson*.
OMNIPOTENT, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnipotens, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Crève*.
OMNIPRESENCE, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, s. [omnis and præsens, Latin.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton*.
OMNIPRESENT, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnis and præsens, Lat.] Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior*.
OMNISCIENCE, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, s. }
OMNISCIENCY, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, s. }
 [omnis and scientia, Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom. *Krug Charles*.
OMNISCIENT, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnis and scio, Latin.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds.
OMNISCIOUS, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnis and scio, Lat.] All-knowing.
OMNIUM, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς*, s. [Lat.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the publick funds. *Coleman's Polly Honeycomb*.
OMNIVOROUS, *ὀμνῆ-ῶς-ῶς*, a. [omnis and voro, Lat.] All-devouring. *Diet*.
OMOPATE, *ὀμῶ-πᾶτε*, s. [*αμῶ* and *πᾶτε*.] The shoulder blade.
OMPHALOPTICK, *ὀμῶ-πᾶτικῆ*, s. [*ομφαλος* and *ὀπτικῆ*.] An optical glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

—nō, nōve, nōr, uār;—rūbe, tālu bāll;—ōll;—pōūnd;—t/dn, Tllis.

ON, ōn, prep. [œn, Dutch; an, German.]—1. It is put before the word which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Milton*.—2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action; at work on a picture. *Dryden*.—3. Noting addition or accumulation; as, mischief on mischief. *Dryden*.—4. Noting a state of progression; us, *whither on thy way?* *Dryden*.—5. It sometimes notes elevation; on a hill, not in a valley. *Dryden*.—6. Noting approach or invasion; luxury came on us. *Dryden*.—7. Noting dependance or reliance; as, on God's providence their hopes depend. *Smalridge*.—8. At, noting place; the house stands on the right hand. *Shaks*.—9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; on this provocation he grew angry. *Dryden*.—10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens; as, this happened on the first day. —11. It is put before the object of some passion; have pity on him. *Shaks*.—12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; hence on thy life. *Dryden*.—13. No ingimprecation; sorrow on you. *Shaks*.—14. Noting invocation; he called on God. —15. Noting stipulation or condition; live on any terms. *Dryden*.—16. Noting distinction or opposition; some were on one part, some on the other. *Knolles*.—17. In many senses it is more frequently upon.

ON, ōn, ad.—1. Forward; in succession. *South*.—2. Forward; in progression. *Daniel*.—3. In continuance; without ceasing. *Crash*.—4. Not off.—5. Upon the body, as part of dress. *Sid*.—6. It notes resolution to advance. *Denham*.

ON, ōn, interject. A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shaks*.

ONCE, wāns, ad. [from onc.]—1. One time. *Bacon*.—2. A single time. *Locke*.—3. The same time. *Dryden*.—4. At a point of time indivisible. *Dryden*.—5. One time, though no more. *Dryden*.—6. At the time immediate; in the phrase at once. *Atterbury*.—7. Formerly; at a former time. *Addison*.

ONE, wān, a. [an, œne, Saxon; een, Dutch.]—1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unit. *Raleigh*.—2. Indefinitely, any. *Shaks*.—3. Different; divers; opposed to another.—4. One of two; opposed to the other. *Smalr*.—5. Particularly one; he was musing one evening. *Spenser*.—6. Some future. *Davies*.

ONE, wān, s.—1. A single person. *Hooker*.—2. A single mass or aggregate. *Blackmore*.—3. The first hour. *Shaks*.—4. The same thing. *Locke*.—5. A person. *Watts*.—6. A person by way of eminence. *Shaks*.—7. A distinct or particular person. *Bacon*.—8. Persons united. *Shaks*.—9. Concord; agreement; one mind. *Till*.—10. Any person; any man indefinitely. *Atterbury*.—11. A person of particular character. *Shaks*.—12. One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the great ones of the world. *Glanville*.

O'NEEYED, w ān'īde, a. [one and eye.] Having only one eye. *Dryden*.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ōn-īrō-krit'ikāl, a. [oneirocrisis, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addison*.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ōn-īrō-kel'it'ik, s. [oneirocrisis, Greek.] An interpreter of dreams. *Addison*.

O'NENESS, wān'nes, s. [from one.] Unity; the quality of being one. *Hammond*.

O'NERARY, ōn'ēr-rār-ē, a. [onerarius, Latin.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To O'NERATE, ōn'ēr-rāte, v. a. [onero, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

ONERA'FION, ōn-ēr-ā'shīn, s. [from onerate.] The act of loading. *Dict*.

O'NEROUS, ōn'ēr-rūs, a. [onerous, Fr. onerosus, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive. *Aylff*.

O'NION, ōn'yōn, s. [signon, Fr.] A plant.

O'NLY, ōn'ēl, a. [from one; only or onelike.]—1. Single; one and no more. *Dryden*.—2. This and no other. *Locke*.—3. This above all other; as, he is the only man for music.

O'N'Y, ōn'ēl, ad.—1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.

Tillot.—2. So and no otherwise. *Genesis*.—3. Single without more; as, only begotten.

O'NOMANCY, ōn'ō-nān-sē, s. [ονομα and μαντις.] Divination by the name. *Camden*.

ONOMA'NTICAL, ōn-nō-mān'tē-kāl, a. [ονομα and μαντις.] Predicting by names. *Camden*.

O'NSET, ōn'sēt, s. [on and set.]—1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.—2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. Not used. *Shaks*.

To O'NSET, ōn'sēt, v. a. [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. *Carver*.

O'NSLAUGHT, ōn'slāwt, s. [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. *Hudibras*.

ONTO'LOGIST, ōn-tōl'ōj-ist, s. [from ontology.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTO'LOGY, ōn-tōl'ō-jē, s. [οντα and λογος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. *Watts*.

O'NWARD, ōn'wārd, ad. [onþwearþ, Saxon.]—1. Forward; progressively. *Pope*.—2. In a state of advanced progression. *Sidney*.—3. Somewhat farther. *Milton*.

O'NWARD, ōn'wārd, a. [from the adverb.] Propitious. *Glynn's Day of Judgment*.

O'NYCHA, ōn'nē-kā, s. The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it in scripture by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. *Calmet*.

O'NYX, ōn'niks, s. [ονυξ.] The onyx is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem. *Hill Sandys*.

OOZE, ōdže, s. [eaux, waters, French.]—1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Carver*.—2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior*.—3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ōdže, v. n. [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently. *Thomson*.

O'OZY, ōd'zē, a. [from ooze.] Miry; muddy; slimy. *Pope*.

To OPA'CATE, ō-pā'kate, v. a. [opaco, Latin.] To shade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle*.

OPACITY, ō-pās'sē-tē, s. [opacitē, French; opacitas, Latin.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Newton*.

OPA'COUS, ō-pā'kūs, a. [opacus, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby*.

OPA'COUSNESS, ō-pā'kūs-nēs, s. [from opacous.] The state of being opaque. *Evelyn*.

O'PAL, ō-pāl, s. The opal hardly comes within the pellucid gems, being more opaque, and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill*.

OPA'QUE, ō-pā'kē, a. [opacus, Lat.] Not transparent. *Milton*.

To OPE, ōpē, } v. a.
To O'PEN, ō'pēn, }

[open, Saxon; op, Islandick; Gr. ὄρα, a hole.]—1. To unclose; to unlock. The contrary to shut.—2. To show; to discover. *Abbot*.—3. To divide; to break. *Addison*.—4. To explain; to disclose. *Collier*.—5. To begin. *Dryden*.

To OPE, ōpē, } v. n.
To O'PEN, ō'pēn, }

—1. To unclose; not to remain shut. *Dryd*.—2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryd*.

OPE, ōpē, } a.
O'PEN, ō'pēn, }

—1. Unclosed; not shut. *Nehemiah*. *Cleaveland*.—2. Plain; apparent; evident. *Daniel*.—3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. *Addison*.—4. Not clouded; clear. *Pope*.—5. Not hidden; exposed to view. *Locke*.—6. Not precluded; not refused. *Acts*.—7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon*.—8. Uncovered. *Dryd*.—9. Exposed; without defence. *Shaks*.—10. Attentive; applied to ears and eyes. *Jermiah*.

O'PENER, ō'pēn-ēr, s. [from open.]—1. One that

opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloses. *Milt.*—
 2. Explainer; interpreter. *Shaks.*—3. That which separates; disunites. *Boyle.*
OPENEYED. ô'p-n-îde, a. [open and eye.] Vigilant; watchful. *Shaks.*
OPENHANDDED. ô'p-n-hând'êd, a. [open and hand.] Generous; liberal. *Rovee.*
OPENHEARTED. ô'p-n-hârt'êd, a. [open and heart.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*
OPENHEARTEDNESS. ô'p-n-hârt'êd-nês, s. [open and heart.] Liberality; munificence; generosity.
OPENING. ô'p-n-îng, s. [from open.]—1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*—2. Discovery at a distance, faint knowledge; dawn.
OPENLY. ô'p-n-lê, ad. [from open.]—1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.*—2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*
OPENMOUTHED. ô'p-n-môû'th'êd, a. [open and mouth.]—1. Greedy; ravenous. *L'Estrange.*—2. Clamorous; vociferous.
OPENNESS. ô'p-n-nês, s. [from open.]—1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shaks.*—2. Freedom from disguise. *rel-ton.*
OPERA. ô'p-pêr-â, s. [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music. *Dryden.*
OPERABLE. ô'p-pêr-â-bl, a. [from operor, Lat.] To be done; practicable. *Brown.*
OPERANT. ô'p-pêr-ânt, a. [operant, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shaks.*
To OPERATE. ô'p-pêr-âte, v. n. [operor, Latin.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury.*
OPERATION. ô'p-pêr-â'shôn, s. [operatio, Lat.]—1. Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.*—2. Action; effect. *Bentley.*—3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.—4. The notions or employments of an army.
OPERATIVE. ô'p-pêr-â-tîv, a. [from operate.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency. *Norris.*
OPERATOR. ô'p-pêr-â-tûr, s. [opérateur, Lat. from operate.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison.*
OPEROUSE. ô'p-pêr-ôûsê, a. [operosus, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble. *Burnet.*
OPHIOPHAGOUS. ô'p-ê-ô'fî-â-gûs, a. [οφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. *Brown.*
OPHITES. ô'fî-têz, s. A stone. *Ophites* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green. *Woodward.*
OPHTHALMICK. ô'p-thâ'l'mîk, a. [οφθαλμος, Gr.] Relating to the eye.
OPHTHALMY. ô'p-thâ'l-mê, s. [ophthalmie, Fr. from οφθαλμος, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels.
OPHTE. ô'p-tê, s. A medicine that causes sleep.
OPHTE. ô'p-tê, a. Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick. *Bacon.*
OPHICE. ô'p-ê-fîs, s. [opificium, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork.
OPHICER. ô'p-ê-fî-âr, s. [opifex, Lat.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*
OPINABLE. ô'p-in-â-bl, a. [opinor, Lat.] Which may be thought.
OPINATION. ô'p-nâ'shôn, s. [opinor, Lat.] Opinion; notion.
OPINATOR. ô'p-nâ-tûr, s. [opinor, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*
To OPINE. ô'p-nê, v. n. [opinor, Lat.] To think; to judge. *Pope.*
OPINIATIVE. ô'p-in-yê-â-tîv, a. [from opinion.]—1. Swift in a preconceived notion.—2. Inragined; not proved. *Glanville.*
OPINIATOR. ô'p-in-yê-â-târ, s. [opinatre, French.]

One fond of his own notion; inflexible. *Woodward.*
OPINIATIVE. ô'p-in-yê-â-têr, a. [Fr.] Obstinate; stubborn. *Locke.*
OPINIATRETY. ô'p-in-yê-â-tre-tê, }
OPINIATRY. ô'p-in-yê-â-trê, } s.
 [opiniatreté, Fr.] Obstinate; inflexibility; determination of mind. *Brown.*
OPINION. ô'p-in-yûn, s. [opinio, Lat.]—1. Persuasion of the mind without proof.—2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South.*—3. Favourable judgment. *Bacon.*
To OPINION. ô'p-in-yûn, v. n. [from the noun.] To opine; to think. *Glanville.*
OPINIONATED. ô'p-in-yûn-â-têd, a. Attached to certain opinions. *Stenstone.*
OPINIONATIVE. ô'p-in-yûn-nâ-tîv, a. [from opinion.] Fond of preconceived notions. *Burnet.*
OPINIONATIVELY. ô'p-in-yûn-nâ-tîv-lê, ad. [from opinionative.] Stubbornly.
OPINIONATIVENESS. ô'p-in-yûn-nâ-tîv-nês, s. [from opinionative.] Obstinate.
OPINIONIST. ô'p-in-yûn-nîst, s. [opinioniste, Fr. from opinion.] One fond of his own notions.
OPIPAROUS. ô'p-p-âr-ûs, a. [opiparus, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Diet.*
OPITULATION. ô'p-itsh-û-â'shôn, s. [opitulation, Lat.] An aiding; a helping.
OPUM. ô'p-ê-m, s. A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy. It is brought to us in flat cakes; its smell is very unpleasant; and its taste very bitter and very acid; it is produced from the poppy. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns more violent; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium* are subject to relaxations and weaknesses, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*
O'PLE-TREE. ô'pl-treê, s. [ople and tree.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*
OPOBALSAMUM. ô'p-ô-hâ'p-â-m-ûm, s. [Lat.] Balm of Gilead.
OPOPONAX. ô'p-ô'pôn-âks, s. [Lat.] A gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and bitter taste. We are ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating, and gently purgative. *Hill.*
OPOSSUM. ô'p-ô'z-ûm, s. A quadruped of Van Diemen's land and other islands of the same sea. *Cook and King's Voyage.*
O'PPIDAN. ô'p-pê-dân, s. [oppidanus, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.
To O'PPIGNERATE. ô'p-pîg-nêr-âte, v. a. [oppignero, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.*
To O'PPILATE. ô'p-pê-lâte, v. a. [oppilo, Lat. oppiler, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.
OPPILATION. ô'p-pê-lâ'shôn, s. [oppilation, Fr. from oppilate.] Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*
O'PPILATIVE. ô'p-pê-lâ-tîv, a. [oppilative, Fr.] Obstructive.
OPPLETÉD. ô'p-plê-têd, a. [oppletus, Lat.] Filled; crowded.
OPPONENT. ô'p-p-ô'nênt, a. [opponens, Lat.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*
OP'PONENT. ô'p-p-ô'nênt, s. [opponens, Latin.]—1. Antagonist; adversary.—2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet. *Morc.*
OPPORTUNE. ô'p-p-ô'r-tûnê, a. [opportunus, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit timely. *Milton.*
OPPORTUNELY. ô'p-p-ô'r-tûnê-lê, ad. [from opportunus.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity—either of time or place. *Walton.*
OPPORTUNENESS. ô'p-p-ô'r-tûnê-nês, s. [from opportunus.] Seasonableness, fitness as to time.
OPPORTUNITY. ô'p-p-ô'r-tûnê-tê, s. [opportunitas, Lat.] Fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end. *Denham.*
To O'PPOSE. ô'p-p-ôzê, v. a. [opponer, Fr.]—1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist;

-nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâl, bâl;—ôl;—pôând;—tân, 1 His.

Shaks.—2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.*—3. To place as an obstacle. *Dryden.*—4. To place in front. *Shaks.*
 To OPPOSE, ôp-pôz', v. n.—1. To act adversely. *Shaks.*—2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties.
 OPPOSITELESS, ôp-pôz'î-les, a. [from oppose.] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shaks.*
 OPPOSER, ôp-pôz'âr, s. [from oppose.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy. *Blackmore.*
 O'PPPOSITE, ôp-pô-zî-t, a. [oppositus, Lat.]—1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Milton.*—2. Adverse; repugnant. *Dryden. Rogers.*—3. Contrary. *Tillotson.*
 O'PPOSITE, ôp-pô-zî-t, s. Adversary, opponent; antagonist. *Hooker.*
 O'PPOSITELY, ôp-pô-zî-t-lê, ad. [from opposite.]—1. In such a situation as to face each other.—2. Adversely. *May.*
 O'PPOSITENESS, ôp-pô-zî-t-nês, s. [from opposite.] The state of being opposite.
 O'POSITION, ôp-pô-zî-sh'ân, s. [oppositio, Latin.]—1. Situation so as to front something opposed.—2. Hostile resistance. *Milton.*—3. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.*—4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of conduct.—5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Hooker.*
 To OPPRESS, ôp-prês', v. a. [oppressus, Lat.]—1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope.*—2. To overpower; to subdue. *Shaks.*
 OPPRESSION, ôp-prês'h'ân, s. [oppression, Fr.]—1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.—2. The state of being oppressed; misery.—3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*—4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbutnot.*
 OPPRESSIVE, ôp-prês'sîv, a. [from oppress.]—1. Cruel; inhuman; w. astly; enacious or severe.—2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rivers.*
 OPPRESSOR, ôp-prês'sôr, s. [from oppress.] One who harasses others with unjust severity. *Sandys.*
 O'PPRO'BRIOUS, ôp-prô-br'ê-ôs, a. [from opprobrium, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing injury. *Addison.*
 O'P'RO'BRIOUSLY, ôp-prô-br'ê-ôs-lê, ad. [from opprobrious.] Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shaks.*
 O'PPRO'BRIOUSNESS, ôp-prô-br'ê-ôs-nês, s. [from opprobrious.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
 To O'PPUGN, ôp-pû-nê', v. a. [oppugno, Latin.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Harvey.*
 O'PPUGNANCY, ôp-pû-gnân-sê, s. [from oppugno.] Opposition. *haks.*
 O'PPUGNER, ôp-pû-nê'âr, s. [from oppugno.] One who opposes or attacks. *Boyle.*
 O'P'SIMATILY, ôp-sî-m'â-tî-lê, s. [ὀψιματικῶς.] Late education; late erudition.
 O'PSONATION, ôp-sô-nâ'sh'ân, s. [opsonatio, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions.
 O'PTABLE, ôp-tâ-bl, a. [optabilis, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.
 O'PTATIVE, ôp-tâ-tîv, or ôp-tâ'tîv, a. [optativus, Lat.] Expressive of desire.
 O'PTICAL, ôp-tê-kâl, a. [ὀπτικὸς.] Relating to the science of optics. *Boyle.*
 O'PTICK, ôp-tîk, a. [ὀπτικὸς.]—1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.*—2. Relating to the science of vision. *Watts.*
 O'PTICK, ôp-tîk, s. An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*
 O'PTICK, ôp-tîk, s. [ὀπτικὸν.] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*
 O'PTIMACY, ôp-tê-mâ-sê, s. [optimates, Latin.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Hovel.*
 O'PTIMISM, ôp-tî-mî-z'm, s. [from optimus, Lat.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. *J. Warton's Pope.*
 O'PTIMIFY, ôp-tî-mê-tê-s, s. [from optimus, Lat.] The state of being best.
 O'PTION, ôp'sh'ân, s. [optio, Lat.] Choice; election; power of choosing. *Sandbridge.*
 O'PTIONAL, ôp-s'h'ân-â-l, a. [from optio.] Leaving something to choice. *Blackstone.*
 O'PULENCY, ôp-pû-lên-s, s.
 O'PULENCY, ôp-pû-lên-sê, s.

[opulentia, Lat.] Wealth; riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*
 O'PULENT, ôp-pû-lên-t, a. [opulentus, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *Saath.*
 O'PULENTLY, ôp-pû-lên-t-lê, ad. [from opulent.] Richly; with splendour.
 O'PULUS, ôp-pû-lûs, s. The guelder rose. *Anonymus.*
 OR, ôr, conjunct. [oðer, Saxon.]—1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.—2. It corresponds to either; he must either fall or fly.—3. Before or ever, is before ever. *Fisher.*
 OR, ôr, s. [Fr.] Gold. *Phillips.*
 O'RACH, ô-râ-sh, A plant.
 O'RACLE, ô-râ-k'l, s. [oraculum, Lat.]—1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.*—2. The place where, or person of whom, the determinations of Heaven are inquired.—3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*—4. One famed for wisdom.
 To O'RACLE, ô-râ-k'l, v. n. [from the noun.] To utter oracles. *Milton.*
 O'RACULAR, ô-râ-k'kû-lâr, s. n.
 O'RACULOUS, ô-râ-k'kû-lûs, s. n.
 [from oraculo.] Uttering oracles; resembling oracles. *Waller.*
 O'RACULOUSLY, ô-râ-k'kû-lûs-lê, ad. [from oraculous.] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*
 O'RACULOUSNESS, ô-râ-k'kû-lûs-nês, s. [from oraculous.] The state of being oracular.
 O'RAISON, ô-râ-zân, s. [oraison, Fr.] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden.*
 O'RAL, ô-râl, a. [oral, French.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison.*
 O'RALLY, ô-râl-lê, ad. [from oral.] By mouth; without writing. *Halé.*
 ORANOUTONG, ô-râ -ô-ô-tông, s. [In Zoology.] A species of monkey much resembling the human form. *Perry.*
 O'RANGE, ô-rân-je, s. [orange, Fr.] The leaves have two lobes like ears, cut in form of a heart, the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe. *Milner.*
 O'RANGERY, ô-rân-je-zh'ê-rê, s. [orangerie, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*
 O'RANGEMUSK, ô-rân-je-mûsk, s. A species of pear.
 O'RANGEWIFE, ô-rân-je-wîfe, s. [orange and wife.] A woman who sells oranges. *Shaks.*
 O'RATORIAN, ô-râ-sh'ân, s. [oratio, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.
 O'RATORICAL, ô-râ-tôr-rê-kâl, a. [from orator.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Watts.*
 O'RATOR, ô-râ-tôr, s. [orator, Latin.]—1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence.—2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to churches.
 O'RATORY, ô-râ-tôr-ê, s. [oratoria ars, Lat.]—1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill. *Sidney.*—2. Exercise of eloquence. *Arbutnot.*—3. A private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone. *Hooker, Taylor.*
 O'RATHNESS, ô-râ-três, s. A female orator. *W. Brown.*
 ORB, ôrb, s. [orbis, Latin.]—1. Sphere; orbicular body; circle; circular body. *Maclaurin.*—2. Mundane sphere; celestial body. *Shaks.*—3. Wheel; any rolling body.—4. Circle; line drawn round.—5. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres. *Bacon.*—6. Period; revolution of time. *Milton.*—7. Sphere of action. *Shaks.*
 ORBATION, ôr-bâ'sh'ân, s. [orbatus, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.
 O'RBED, ôr'bêd, or ôrbêd, a. [from orb.]—1. Round; circular; orbicular. *Shaks.*—2. Formed into a circle. *Milton.*—3. Rounded. *Addison.*
 O'RBITULAR, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr, a. [orbiculaire, Fr. orbiculus, Latin.]—1. Spherical. *Milton.*—2. Circular. *Newton.*
 O'RBITULARLY, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr-lê, ad. [from orbicular.] spherically; circularly.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

ORBITULARNESS, òr-bîk'kù-lâr-nês, s. [from orbicular.] The state of being orbicular.

ORBITCLATED, òr-bîk'kù-lâ-têd, a. [orbiculus, Lat.] Moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT, òr'bit, s. [orbita, Latin.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore*.

O'RHITHY, òr'hê-tê, s. [orbis, Lat.] Loss, or want of, parents or children. *Bacon*.

ORC, òrk, s. [orca, Latin.] A sort of sea-fish.

O'RCHAL, òr'kâl, s. A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth*.

O'R CHANET, òr'kâ-nêt, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

O'RCHARD, òr'tshârd, s. [ortus, Saxon.] A garden of fruit trees. *Ben Jonson*.

O'RCHESTRE, òr'kêst-ûr, s. [ὄρχηστρα.] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

ORD, òrd, s. An edge. *Ord*, in old English, signified beginning.

To **ORDAIN**, òr-dâne', v. a. [ordino, Lat.]—1. To appoint; to decree. *Dryden*.—2. To establish; to settle; to institute.—3. To set in an office. *Ezher*.—4. To invest with ministerial functions, or sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet*.

ORDAINEE, òr-dâne'ûr, s. [from ordain.] He who ordains.

ORDEAL, òr'dê-âl, or òr'jê-âl, s. [ordal, Saxon.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown into the water. *Hale*.

ORDER, òr'dûr, s. [ordo, Latin.]—1. Method; regular disposition. *Bacon*.—2. Established process. *Watts*.—3. Proper state. *Locke*.—4. Regularity; settled mode. *Daniel*.—5. Mandate; precept; command. *Clarendon*.—6. Rule; regulation. *Hooker*.—7. Regular government. *Daniel*.—8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour. *Bacon*.—9. A rank; or class. *King*.—10. A religious fraternity. *Shaks*.—11. [Plural.] Hierarchy; the state. *Dryden*.—12. Means to an end. *Taylor*.—13. Measures; cave. *Spenser*.—14. [In Arch tecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, the Tuscan and Composite.

To **ORDER**, òr'dûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct. *Psal*.—2. To procure. *Spenser*.—3. To methodise; to dispose fitly. *Chrom*.—4. To direct; to command.—5. To ordain to a sacerdotal function. *Whitgift*.

ORDERER, òr'dûr-ûr, s. [from order.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates. *Suckling*.

ORDERLESS, òr'dûr-lês, a. [from order.] Disorderly; out of rule. *Shaks*.

ORDERLINESS, òr'dûr-lê-nês, s. [from orderly.] Regularity; methodicalness.

ORDERLY, òr'dûr-lê, a. [from order.]—1. Methodical; regular. *Hooker*.—2. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clarendon*.—3. According with established method. *Hooker*.

ORDERLY, òr'dûr-lê, ad. [from order.] Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Sanâ*.

O'R DINABLE, òr'dê-nâ-bl, a. [ordino, Latini.] Such as may be appointed. *Hannond*.

O'R DINAL, òr'dê-nâl, a. [ordinal, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order. *Holder*.

O'R DINAL, òr'dê-nâl, s. [ordinal, French; ordinalis, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders.

O'R D INANCE, òr'dê-nânse, s. [ordnance, Fr.]—1. Law; rule; precept. *Spenser*.—2. Observance commanded. *Taylor*.—3. Appointment. *Shaks*.—4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance*. *Shaks*.

O'R D INANT, òr'dê-nânt, a. Ordaining.

O'R D INARILY, òr'dê-nâ-rê-lê, ad. [from ordinary.]—1. According to established rules; according to settled method. *Woodward*.—2. Commonly; usually. *South*.

O'R D INARY, òr'dê-nâ-rê, or òrd'nâ-rê, a. [ordina-

rius, Latin.]—1. Established; methodical; regular. *Atterbury*.—2. Common; usual. *Tillotson*.—3. Mean; of low rank. *Addison*.—4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an ordinary woman.

O'R D INARY, òr'dê-nâ-rê, s.—1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.—2. Settled establishment. *Bacon*.—3. Actual and constant office. *Wotton*.—4. Regular price of meal. *Shaks*.—5. A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift*.

To **O'R D INATE**, òr'dê-nâre, v. a. [ordinatus, Latin.] To appoint. *Daniel*.

O'R D INATE, òr'dê-nâre, a. [ordinatus, Latin.] Regular; methodical. *Ray*.

ORDINA'TION, òr'dê-nâ'shûn, s. [ordinatio, Latin.]—1. Established order or tendency. *Norris*.—2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet*.

O'R D NANCE, òrd'nânse, s. Cannon; great guns; heavy artillery. *Bentley*.

ORDO'NANCE, òrd'ûn-nânse, s. [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

O'R D URE, òr'jûre, s. [ordure, French.] Dung; filth. *Dryden*.

ORÈ, òre, s. [ore, or oja, Saxon; oor, Dutch, a mine.]—1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state. *Raleigh*.—2. Metal. *Milton*.

O'READ, òr'ê-âd, s. [ὄρεα, Greek.] A mountain nymph. *Milton*.

O'REWEED, òr'ê-wêd, }
O'REWOOD, òr'ê-wûd, }
 A weed. *Carew*.

O'R GAL, òr'gâl, s. Lees of wine. *Ainsworth*.

O'R GAN, òr'gân, s. [ὄργανον.]—1. Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the organ of speech. *Raleigh*.—2. An instrument of music consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. *Keil*.

ORGA'NICAL, òr-gân'nê-kâl, }
ORGA'NICK, òr-gân'nîk, }
 [organicus, Lat.]—1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton*.—2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art. *Milton*.—3. Respecting organs. *Holder*.

ORGA'NICAL, òr-gân'nê-kâl-ê, ad. [from organical.] By means of organs or instruments.

ORGA'NICALNESS, òr-gân'nê-kâl-nês, s. [from organical.] State of being organical.

O'R GANISM, òr'gân-nîzm, s. [from organ.] Organical structure. *Cyru*.

O'R GANIST, òr'gân-nîst, s. [organiste, Fr. from organ.] One who plays on the organ.

ORGA'NIZA'TION, òr-gân-zâ'shûn, s. [from organize.] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke*.

To **O'R GANIZE**, òr'gân-nîzê, v. a. [organiser, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

O'R GAN LOFT, òr'gân-lôit, s. [organ and loft.] The loft where the organ stands. *Taiter*.

O'R GAN PIPE, òr'gân-pîpe, s. [organ and pipe.] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shaks*.

O'R GANY, òr'gân-ê, s. [organum, Latin.] An herb.

ORGA'SM, òr-gân-zm, s. [orgasme, Fr. ὄργανος.] Sudden vehemence. *Denham*.

O'R GEIS, òr'jêze, s. A sea-fish, called likewise *organ-gangling*. *Ainsworth*.

O'R GIES, òr'jêze, s. [orgia, Latin.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben Jonson*.

OR GILLOUS, òr-jîllûs, a. [orgueilleux, French.] Proud; haughty. *Shaks*.

O'R ICHALCH, òr'rê-kâlk, s. [orichalcum, Latin.] Brass. *Spenser*.

O'R IENT, ò-rê-ênt, a. [oriens, Lat.]—1. Rising as the sun. *Milton*.—2. Eastern; oriental.—3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Bacon*.

O'R IENT, ò-rê-ênt, s. [orient, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

O'R IENT'AL, ò-rê-ênt'âl, a. [oriental, French.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bacon*.

—όδ, μόδν, νόδ, —τίβι, τίβ, βύβι; —όβι —πόβου; —τίβι, τίβι.

ORIENTAL, ό-ρέ-έν-τάλ, s. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Greav.*
ORIENTALISM, ό-ρέ-έν-τά-ίζμ, s. [from oriental.] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.
ORIENTALISTY, ό-ρέ-έν-τά-ί-λέ-ρέ, s. [from oriental.] Stat. of being oriental. *Brown.*
ORIFICE, ό-ρί-έ-ί-τις, s. [orificium, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbutnot.*
ORIFLAMB, ό-ρί-έ-βλάμ, s. A golden standard. *Ainworth.*
ORIGAN, ό-ρί-έ-ε-άν, s. [origanum, Lat.] Wild marjoram. *Spenser.*
ORIGIN, ό-ρί-έ-ζίν, }
ORIGINAL, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-λ, } s.
 [origo, Lat.]—1. Beginning; first existence. *Bentley.*
 —2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Aterbury.*—3. First copy; archetype. *Locke.*—4. Derivation; descent. *Dryden.*
ORIGINAL, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-λ, a. [originalis, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillingfleet.*
ORIGINALITY, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-λ-τέ, s. The quality of being original. *Gough.*
ORIGINALLY, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-λ-τέ, ad. [from original.]
 —1. Primarily, with regard to the first cause. *Smalridge.*—2. At first. *Woodward.*—3. As the first author. *Racconuoi.*
ORIGINALNESS, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-λ-νές, s. [from original.] The quality or state of being original.
ORIGINARY, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-ρέ, a. [originaire, Fr.] 1. Productive; causing existence. *Cheyne.*—2. Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys.*
To ORIGINATE, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-τέ, v. a. [from origin.] To bring into existence.
To ORIGINATE, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-τέ, v. n. To receive existence.
ORIGINATION, ό-ρί-δ-ζέ-νά-λ-σύν, s. [originatio, Latin.] The act of bringing into existence. *Keil.*
ORISON, ό-ρί-έ-ζόν, s. [oraison, Fr.] A prayer; a supplication. *Cotton.*
ORLOP, ό-ρί-ό-π, s. [overloop, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinney, Hayward.*
ORNAMENT, ό-ρί-νά-μέν-τις, s. [ornamentum, Lat.]—1. Embellishment; decoration. *Bogers.*—2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Addison.*
To ORNAMENT, ό-ρί-νά-μέν-τις, [from the noun.] To adorn. *Blackstone.*
ORNAMENTAL, ό-ρί-νά-μέν-τί-α, [from ornament.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Swift.*
ORNAMENTALLY, ό-ρί-νά-μέν-τί-α-τέ, ad. [from ornamental.] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.
ORNAMENTED, ό-ρί-νά-μέν-τί-α-τέ, a. [from ornament.] Embellished; bedecked.
ORNATE, ό-ρί-νά-τέ, a. [ornatus, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*
ORNATENESS, ό-ρί-νά-μέν-τές, s. [from ornate.] Finery; state of being embellished.
ORNATURE, ό-ρί-νά-τί-α, s. [ornatus, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainworth.*
ORNITHOLOGIST, ό-ρί-νέ-θό-λό-γος, s. A describer of birds. One skilled in ornithology.
ORNITHOLOGY, ό-ρί-νέ-θό-λό-γία, s. [ορνιθολογία and λογία.] A discourse on birds.
ORPHAN, ό-ρί-φάν, s. [ορφανός.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*
ORPHIAN, ό-ρί-φάν, a. [orphelin, Fr.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*
ORPHIANAGE, ό-ρί-φάν-ία, }
ORPHANISM, ό-ρί-φάν-ισμός, } s.
 [from orphan.] State of an orphan.
ORPIMENT, ό-ρί-πέ-μέν-τις, s. [auripigmentum, Lat.] True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking; *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold. *Bull.*
ORPHANOPTOPHY, ό-ρί-φάν-ό-π-τό-φία, s. [ορφανόπτοφος and φυτόν.] An hospital for orphans.

ORPINE, ό-ρί-πιν, s. [orpin, Fr.] Liveret or rose root. *Midler.*
ORRERY, ό-ρί-έρ-ι-τέ, s. An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.
ORRIS, ό-ρί-ρίς, s. [orris, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*
ORRIS, ό-ρί-ρίς, s. [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace.
ORTHODOX, ό-ρί-θό-δόξ, a. [ορθός and δόξα.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.
ORTHODOXY, ό-ρί-θό-δόξ-ία, ad. [from orthodox.] With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*
ORTHODOXY, ό-ρί-θό-δόξ-ία, s. [ορθοδοξία.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*
ORTHODROMICKS, ό-ρί-θό-δ-ρόμ-ίκ-ος, s. [from ορθόδρομος and δρομέω.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*
ORTHOEPIST, ό-ρί-θό-έ-πί-στ, s. One skilled in orthoepy.
ORTHOEPY, ό-ρί-θό-έ-πί-τε, s. [from ὀρθός and ἔπος, Græc.] The right pronunciation of words. *Kenrick.*
ORTHOGON, ό-ρί-θό-γών, s. [ορθός and γωνία.] A rectangled figure. *Peachment.*
ORTHOGONAL, ό-ρί-θό-γών-α, a. [from orthogon.] Rectangular.
ORTHOGRAPHER, ό-ρί-θό-γ-ρά-φ-ή-στ, s. [ορθός and γραφα.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar. *Shaks.*
ORTHOGRAPHICAL, ό-ρί-θό-γ-ρά-φ-ή-κά-λ, a. [from orthography.]—1. Rightly spelled.—2. Relating to the spelling. *Addison.*—3. Delineated according to the elevation.
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ό-ρί-θό-γ-ρά-φ-ή-κά-λ-τέ, ad. [from orthographical.]—1. According to the rules of spelling.—2. According to the elevation.
ORTHOGRAPHY, ό-ρί-θό-γ-ρά-φ-ία, s. [ορθός and γραφα.]—1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Holder.*—2. The art or practice of spelling. *Swift.*—3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Mozon.*
ORTHOMETRY, ό-ρί-θό-μ-έ-τρέ, s. [Greek ὀρθός, right, μέτρον, to measure.] The laws of versification.
ORTHOPNOEA, ό-ρί-θό-π-νέ-α, s. [ορθοπνοία.] A disorder of the lungs; in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Hartwell.*
ORTIVE, ό-ρί-τις, a. [ortivus, Lat.] Relating to the rising of any plant or star.
ORTOLIAN, ό-ρί-τό-λί-αν, s. [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*
ORTS, ό-ρί-τις, s. Refuse; things left a distance away. *Ben Jonson.*
ORVAL, ό-ρί-βάλ, s. [orvala, Latin.] The herb clary. *Diet.*
ORVIETAN, ό-ρί-έ-τί-αν, s. [orvietano, Italian.] An antidote or counter poison.
OSCILLATION, ό-ρί-σί-λ-λά-σύν, s. [oscillatio, Latin.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
OSCILLATORY, ό-ρί-σί-λ-λά-σύν-α, a. [oscillatio, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Arbutnot.*
OSCUANTCY, ό-ρί-σί-λ-λά-σύν-ία, s. [oscuantia, Lat.]—1. The act of yawning.—2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Addison.*
OSCUITANT, ό-ρί-σί-λ-λά-σύν-α, a. [oscuantia, Latin.]—1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.—2. Sleepy; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*
OSCUITATION, ό-ρί-σί-λ-λά-σύν-ία, s. [oscuo, Lat.] The act of yawning. *Holder.*
OSIER, ό-ρί-ζή-ρ, s. [osier, Fr.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*

Fâte, fât, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt,—plue, plin;—

O'SMUND, ô'smûnd, s. A plant. *Miller*.
 O'SPRAY, ô'sprâ, s. The sea-eagle. *Numbers*.
 O'SSELET, ô'ssê-lêt, s. [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the sigal bones.
 O'SSICLE, ô'ssîl-kî, s. [ossiculum, Lat.] A small bone. *Holder*.
 O'SSIFICK, ô'ssîfîk, s. [ossa and facio, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.
 OSSIFICATION, ô'ssê-lê-kâ'shûn, s. [from ossify.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Shurp*.
 OSSIFRAGE, ô'ssê-frâjje, s. [ossifraga, Latin; essifrague, Fr.] A kind of eagle. *Numbers*.
 To O'SSIFY, ô'ssê-fî, v. a. [ossa and facio, Lat.] To change to bone. *Shurp*.
 OSSIVOROUS, ô'ssîv'vô-rûs, a. [ossa and voro, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham*.
 O'SSUARY, ô'sshû-âr-ê, s. [ussuarium, Lat.] A charnel house.
 OST, ôst, }
 OUST, ôust, } s.
 A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Di*.
 OSTENSIVE, ôs-tên'sîv, a. [ostentiv, Fr. ostendo, Lat.] Showing; betokening.
 OSTENT, ôs-tênt, s. [ostentum, Latin.]—1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shaks*.—2. Show; token. *Shaks*.—3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden*.
 OSTENTATION, ôs-tên-tâ'shûn, s. [ostentatio, Latin.]—1. Outward show; appearance. *Shaks*.—2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show.—3. A show; a spectacle. *Shaks*.
 OSTENTATIOUS, ôs-tên-tâ'shûs, a. Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden*.
 OSTENTATIOUSLY, ôs-tên-tâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from ostentatious.] Vainly; boastfully.
 OSTENTATIOUSNESS, ôs-tên-tâ'shûs-nêss, s. Vanity; boastfulness.
 OSTENTA'TOUR, ôs-tên-tâ'tôôr, s. [ostento, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter to shew.
 OSTEOCOLLA, ôs-tê-ô-kôl-lâ, s. [οσσειον and κολλα.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill*.
 O'STECOPEPE, ôs-tê-ô-kôpê, s. [οσσειον and κοπή.] Pains in the bones. *Di*.
 OSTEOLOGY, ôs-tê-ô-m'jô-jê, s. [οσσειον and λογία.] A description of the bones. *Tatler*.
 O'STIARY, ô'stshê-âr-ê, s. The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown*.
 O'STLER, ô'stlâr, s. hostelier, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift*.
 O'STLERY, ô'stlâr-ê, s. [hostelerie, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.
 O'STRACISM, ô'strâ-sîzm, s. [οστρακισμος.] A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; publick censure. *Cleaveland*.
 OSTRACITES, ôs-trâ-sî'têss, s. *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossile state. *Hill*.
 O'STRICH, ôs'trîsh, s. [autruche, French; struthio, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. They are hunted, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running. The *Ostrich* swallows iron or brass, as other birds swallow small stones to assist in digesting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Cabin*.
 OTACOUSTICK, ô-tâ-kôû'stîk, s. [οτα and ακου.] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Gre*.
 O'THER, ô'th'âr, pron. [o'ther, Saxon.]—1. Not the same; not this; different.—2. Not I, or he, but some one else. *Knolles*.—3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *South*.—4. Correlative to *each*. *Philips*.—5. Something beside. *Locke*.—6. The next. *Shaks*.—7. The third part. *Ben Jonson*.—8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*. *Glanville*.

O'THERGATES, ô'th'âr-gâts, ad. In another manner.
 O'THERGUISE, ô'th'âr-gylze, a. [other and guise.] Of another kind.
 O'THERWHERE, ô'th'âr-wâre, ad. [other and where.] In another place. *Hooker*.
 O'THERWHILE, ô'th'âr-wîlle, ad. [other and while.] At other times.
 O'THERWISE, ô'th'âr-wîze, or ô'th'âr-wîz, ad. [other and wise.]—1. In a different manner. *Spall*.—2. By other ea uses. *Raleigh*.—3. In other respects. *Rogers*.
 O'TTER, ô't'ûr, s. [otter, Sax.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Gre*.
 O'VAL, ô'vâl, a. [ovale, Fr. ovum, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Blackmore*.
 O'VAL, ô'vâl, s. That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts*.
 OVARIOUS, ô-vâ-âr-êss, a. [from ovum, Lat.] Consisting of eggs. *Thomson*.
 O'VARY, ô'vâr-ê, s. [ovarium, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown*.
 OVA'TION, ô-vâ'shûn, s. [ovatio, Latin.] A lesser triumph among the Romans. *Di*.
 OUBAT, ôû'bât, }
 OUBUST, ôû'bûst, } s.
 A sort of caterpillar.
 OUCH, ôûsh, s. An ornament of gold or jewels.
 O'VEN, ô'vên, s. [oven, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to make bread. *Spenser*.
 O'VEER, ô'vêr, hath a double signification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *ofre*, a brink or bank; but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above.
 O'VEER, ô'vêr, prep. [ufar, Gothick; ofre, Sax.]—1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity. *Swift*.—2. Above, with regard to rule or authority.—3. Above in place. *Shaks*.—4. Across; from side to side: as, he leaped over the brook. *Dryden*.—5. Across something elevated: as, it flew over the house.—6. Through; it is known over the town. *Hammond*.—7. Before; as, over night. *Spenser*.
 O'VEER, ô'vêr, ad.—1. Above the top. *Luke*.—2. More than a quantity assigned; five feet and an inch over. *Hayward*.—3. From side to side; the river was a mile over. *Gre*.—4. From one to another. *Bacon*.—5. From a country beyond the sea; the king went over to France. *Bacon*.—6. On the surface; the ground is all over green. *Genesis*.—7. Throughout; completely; I have thought the design over. *South*.—8. With repetition; another time; over again; over and over. *Dryden*.—9. Extraordinary, in a great degree; he not over-hasty in judging. *Baker*.—10. Past; when his rage was over, he repented.—11. *OVER* and above. Beside; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Numbers*.—12. *OVER* against. Opposite; regarding in front. *Bacon*.—13. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.
 To *OVERABOUND*, ô-vâr-â-bûnd, v. n. [over and abound.] To abound more than enough.
 To *OVERACT*, ô-vôr-âkt, v. a. [over and act.] To act more than enough. *Sittingfleet*.
 To *OVERARCH*, ô-vâr-ârsh, v. a. [over and arch.] To cover as with an arch. *Pope*.
 To *OVERAWE*, ô-vâr-âw, v. n. [over and awe.] To keep in awe by superior influence.
 To *OVERBALANCE*, ô-vâr-bâlâns, v. a. To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers*.
 O'VEERBALANCE, ô-vâr-bâlâns, s. [over and balance.] Something more than equivalent. *Locke*.
 O'VEERBATTLE, ô-vâr-bât'l, a. Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker*.
 To *OVERBEAR*, ô-vâr-bâre', v. a. To repress; to subdue; to wheed; to bear down. *Hooker*.
 To *OVERBID*, ô-vâr-bîd', v. a. [over and bid.] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden*.

—no. advē. nōr. nō; —tūre, tē. būk.—di.— pōnd: —tūb, tūb.

To **OVERBLOW**, *ô-vâr-blô'*, v. n. [over and blow.] To be past its violence. Used of a storm.
 To **OVERBLOW**, *ô-vâr-blô'*, v. n. [over and blow.] To drive away as clouds before the wind.
OVERBOARD, *ô-vâr-bôrd'*, ad. [over and board. See BOARD.] OF the ship; out of the ship.
 To **OVERBULK**, *ô-vâr-bûk'*, v. a. [over and bulk.] To oppress by bulk. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERBURDEN**, *ô-vâr-bûrd'n*, v. a. [over and burden.] To load with too great weight.
 To **OVERBUY**, *ô-vâr-bû'*, v. a. [over and buy.] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*
 To **OVERCARRY**, *ô-vâr-kâr-ré'*, v. a. [over and carry.] To hurry too fast to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hagyard.*
 To **OVERCAST**, *ô-vâr-kâst'*, v. a. part. overcast, [over and cast.]—1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser.*—2. To cover. *Hooker.*—3. To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*
 To **OVERCHARGE**, *ô-vâr-ârs-hâjze'*, v. a. [over and charge.]—1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Raleigh.*—2. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*—3. To burthen. *Shaks.*—4. To rate too high. *Shak.* 5. To fill too full.—6. To load with too great a charge. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERCLOUD**, *ô-vâr-klôûd'*, v. a. [over and cloud.] To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*
 To **OVERCOME**, *ô-vâr-kôm'*, v. a. pret. I overcame; part. pass. overcome; anciently overcome, as in *Spenser*. [overcome, Dutch.]—1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.—2. To overflow; to surcharge. *Philips.*—3. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERCOME**, *ô-vâr-kôm'*, v. n. To gain the superiority. *Romans.*
OVERCOMER, *ô-vâr-kôm'mân'*, s. [from the verb.] He who overcomes.
 To **OVERCOUNT**, *ô-vâr-kôunt'*, v. a. [over and count.] To raise above the true value. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERDO**, *ô-vâr-dôd'*, v. a. [over and do.] To do more than enough. *Greco.*
 To **OVERDRESS**, *ô-vâr-drêss'*, v. a. [over and dress.] To adorn lavishly. *Pope.*
 To **OVERDRIVE**, *ô-vâr-drivé'*, v. a. [over and drive.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Genève.*
 To **OVEREYE**, *ô-vâr-î'*, v. a. [over and 'eye.]—1. To superintend.—2. To observe; to remark. *Shaks.*
 To **OVEREMPTY**, *ô-vâr-êmté'*, v. a. [over and empty.] To make too empty. *Cæsar.*
OVERFALL, *ô-vâr-fâl'*, s. [over and fall.] Cata-ract.
 To **OVERFLOAT**, *ô-vâr-flôté'*, v. n. [over and float.] To swim; to float. *Dryden.*
 To **OVERFLOW**, *ô-vâr-flôd'*, v. n. [over and flow.]—1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.—2. To exuberate. *Rogers.*
 To **OVERFLOW**, *ô-vâr-flôd'*, v. a. —1. To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*—2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run. *Dryden.*
OVERFLOW, *ô-vâr-flôd'*, s. [over and flow.] Inundation; more than fullness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Abraham.*
OVERFLOWING, *ô-vâr-flôd'ing'*, s. [from overflow.] Exuberance; copiousness. *Rogers.*
OVER LOWINGLY, *ô-vâr-flôd'ing-lé'* ad. [from overflowing.] Exuberantly. *Boyle.*
 To **OVERFLY**, *ô-vâr-flû'*, v. a. [over and fly.] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*
OVERFORWARDNESS, *ô-vâr-fôr-wârd-nêss'*, s. [over and forwardness.] Too great quickness. *Hale.*
 To **OVERFREIGHT**, *ô-vâr-fûr-té'*, v. a. pret. over-freighted; part. over-fraught. To load too heavily.
 To **OVERGET**, *ô-vâr-gét'*, v. a. [over and get.] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*
 To **OVERGLANCE**, *ô-vâr-glânsé'*, v. a. [over and glance.] To look hastily over. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERGO**, *ô-vâr-gô'*, v. a. [over and go.] To surpass; to excel. *Sidney.*
 To **OVERGORGE**, *ô-vâr-gôrgé'*, v. a. [over and gorge.] To gorge too much.

To **OVERGROW**, *ô-vâr-grô'*, v. a. [over and grow.]—1. To cover with growth. *Spenser.*—2. To rise above. *Martin.*
 To **OVERGROW**, *ô-vâr-grô'*, v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Kneller.*
OVERGROWTH, *ô-vâr-grô't'*, s. [over and growth.] Exuberant growth. *Lucan.*
 To **OVERHALF**, *ô-vâr-hâlf'*, v. a. [over and half.]—1. To spread over. *Spenser.*—3. To examine over again.
 To **OVERHANG**, *ô-vâr-hâng'*, v. a. [over and hang.] To jut over; to impend over. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERHANG**, *ô-vâr-hâng'*, v. n. To jut over. *Milton.*
 To **OVERHARDEN**, *ô-vâr-hârd'n*, v. a. [over and harden.] To make too hard. *Boyle.*
OVERHEAD, *ô-vâr-hêd'*, ad. [over and head.] Above; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*
 To **OVERHEAR**, *ô-vâr-hêr'*, v. a. [over and hear.] To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERHEND**, *ô-vâr-hênd'*, v. a. [over and hand.] To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
 To **OVERHOPE**, *ô-vâr-hôp'*, v. a. [over and hope.] To transport; to ravish. *Taylor.*
OVERJOY, *ô-vâr-jôé's*, Transport; ecstasy.
 To **OVERLABOUR**, *ô-vâr-lâbûr'*, v. a. [over and labour.]—1. To take too much pains on any thing.—2. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*
 To **OVERLADE**, *ô-vâr-lâdé'*, v. a. [over and lade.] To overburthen. *Suckling.*
OVERLARGE, *ô-vâr-lâjz'*, a. [over and large.] Larger than enough. *Collier.*
OVERLASHINGLY, *ô-vâr-lâsh'ing-lé'* ad. [over and lash.] With exuberation. *Brevintood.*
 To **OVERLAY**, *ô-vâr-lâ'*, v. a. [over and lay.]—1. To oppress by too much weight or power. *Ka-leigh.* *Ben Jonson.*—2. To smother with too much or too close covering. *Milton.*—3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.—4. To cloud; to overcast. *Spenser.*—5. To cover superficially. *Exodus.*—6. To join by something laid over.
 To **OVERLEAP**, *ô-vâr-lêp'*, v. a. [over and leap.] To pass by a jump. *Dryden.*
OVERLEATHER, *ô-vâr-lêth'âr'*, s. [over and leather.] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.
 To **OVERLIVE**, *ô-vâr-lîv'*, v. a. [over and live.] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive. *Hagyard.*
 To **OVERLIVE**, *ô-vâr-lîv'*, v. a. To live too long.
OVERLIVER, *ô-vâr-lîv'âr'*, s. [from overlive.] Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
 To **OVERLOAD**, *ô-vâr-lôûd'*, v. a. [over and load.] To burthen with too much. *Felton.*
OVERLONG, *ô-vâr-lông'*, a. [over and long.] Too long. *Boyle.*
 To **OVERLOOK**, *ô-vâr-lôûk'*, v. a. [over and look.]—1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*—2. To view fully; to peruse. *Shaks.*—3. To sup intend; to overs e. *Cruic.*—4. To reviv e. *Roscommon.*—5. To pass by indulgently. *Rogers.*—6. To neglect; to slight. *Asterbury.*
OVERLOOKER, *ô-vâr-lôûk'âr'*, s. [over and look-er.] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*
OVERLOOP, *ô-vâr-lôûp'*, s. The same with *orlop*.
OVERMASTED, *ô-vâr-mâst'éd'*, a. [over and mast.] Having too much mast. *Dryden.*
 To **OVERMASTER**, *ô-vâr-mâst'ûr'*, v. a. [over and master.] To subdue; to govern. *Shaks.*
 To **OVERMATCH**, *ô-vâr-mâtsh'*, v. a. [over and match.] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*
OVERMATCH, *ô-vâr-mâtsh'*, s. [over and match.] One of superior powers. *Milton.*
OVERMOST, *ô-vâr-môst'*, a. [over and most.] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Am-worth.*
OVERMUCH, *ô-vâr-mûts'h'*, a. [over and much.] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
OVERMUCH, *ô-vâr-mâtsh'*, ad. In too great a degree.
OVERMUCHNESS, *ô-vâr-mûts'h'nêss'*, s. [from

Fâre, 'âr, 'âll, 'ât;—mê, mêt,—pîn, pîn—

overmuch.] Exuberance; superabundance. *Ben Jonson.*
OVERNIGHT, ð-vâr-nîç, s. Night before bedtime.
TO OVERNAME, ð-vâr-nâmé, v. a. [over and name.] To name in a series. *Shaks.*
TO OVEROFFICE, ð-vâr-ôff'is, v. a. [over and office.] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shaks.*
OVEROFFICIOUS, ð-vâr-ôff'ish'us, a. [over and officious.] Too busy; too importunate.
TO OVERPASS, ð-vâr-pâs', v. a. [over and pass.]—1. To cross. *Dryden*.—2. To overlook; to pass with disregard.—3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh*; *h*.—4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*
TO OVERPAY, ð-vâr-pâi', v. a. [over and pay.] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*
TO OVERPEER, ð-vâr-pêrsh', s. [over and perch.] To fly over. *Shaks.*
TO OVERPEER, ð-vâr-pêr', v. a. [over and peer.] To overlook; to hover above. *Sandys.*
OVERPLUS, ð-vâr-plûs, s. [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient. *Hooker.*
TO OVERPLY, ð-vâr-plî', v. a. [over and ply.] To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*
TO OVERPOISE, ð-vâr-pôize', v. a. [over and poise.] To outweigh. *Brown.*
OVERPOISE, ð-vâr-pôize', s. [from the verb.] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
TO OVERPOWER, ð-vâr-pôu'âr, v. a. [over and power.] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority. *Boyle*; *Woodward.*
TO OVERPRESS, ð-vâr-prê's', v. a. [over and press.] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. *Roscommon.*
TO OVERPRIZE, ð-vâr-prîze', v. a. [over and prize.] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*
OVERRANK, ð-vâr-rânk', a. [over and rank.] Too rank. *Mortimer.*
TO OVERRATE, ð-vâr-râte', v. a. [over and rate.] To rate too much. *Rogers.*
TO OVERREACH, ð-vâr-rêçsh', v. a. [over and reach.]—1. To rise above. *Raleigh*.—2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotson.*
TO OVERREACH, ð-vâr-rêçsh', v. n. A horse is said to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*
OVERREACHER, ð-vâr-rêçsh'âr, s. [from over-reach.] A cheat; a deceiver.
TO OVERREAD, ð-vâr-rêd', v. a. [over and read.] To peruse. *Shaks.*
TO OVERRIPEN, ð-vâr-rî-p'n, v. a. [over and ripen.] To make too ripe. *Shaks.*
TO OVERROAST, ð-vâr-rôst', v. a. [over and roast.] To roast too much. *Shaks.*
TO OVERRULE, ð-vâr-rôd', v. a. [over and rule.]—1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in authority. *Sidney*.—2. To govern with high authority; to superintend. *Hayward*.—3. To supersede: as, in law, to over-rule a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.
TO OVERRUN, ð-vâr-rûn', v. a. [over and run.]—1. To harass by incursions; to ravage.—2. To outrun. *Bacon*.—3. To overspread; to cover all over.—4. To mischief by great numbers; to persecute. *Addison*.—5. To injure by treading down. *Addison.*
TO OVERRUN, ð-vâr-rûn', v. n. To overflow; to be more than full. *Spenser.*
TO OVERSEE, ð-vâr-sêe', v. a. [over and see.]—1. To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser*.—2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hutchins.*
OVERSEER, ð-vâr-sêe'r, part. [from oversee.] Mistaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*
OVERSEER, ð-vâr-sêe'âr, s. [from oversee.]—1. One who overlooks; a superintendant.—2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor. *Grant.*
TO OVERSET, ð-vâr-sêt', v. a. [over and set.]—1. To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the basis. *Addison*.—2. To throw out of regularity. *Dugden.*

TO OVERSET, ð-vâr-sêt', v. n. To fall off the basis.
TO OVERSHADE, ð-vâr-shâde', v. a. [over and shade.] To envelop with darkness. *Dryden.*
TO OVERSHADOW, ð-vâr-shâd'ôd', v. a. [over and shadow.]—1. To throw a shadow over any thing.—2. To shelter; to protect. *Milton.*
TO OVERSHOOT, ð-vâr-shôot', v. n. [over and shoot.] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*
TO OVERSHOOT, ð-vâr-shôot', v. a.—1. To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson*.—2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far to assert too much. *Whitgift.*
OVERSIGHT, ð-vâr-sîçte', s. [from over and sight.]—1. Superintendence. *Kings*.—2. Mistake; error. *Hooker.*
TO OVERSIZE, ð-vâr-sîze', v. a. [over and size.]—1. To surpass in bulk. *Sandys*.—2. To plaster over. *Shaks.*
TO OVERSKIP, ð-vâr-skîp', v. a. [over and skip.]—1. To pass by leaping. *Hooker*.—2. To pass over. *Donne*.—3. To escape. *Shaks.*
TO OVERSLEEP, ð-vâr-slêep', v. a. [over and sleep.] To sleep too long.
TO OVERSLIP, ð-vâr-slîp', v. a. [over and slip.] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Wotton.*
TO OVERSNOW, ð-vâr-snô', v. a. [over and snow.] To cover with snow. *Dryden.*
OVERSOLD, ð-vâr-sôld', part. [from oversell.] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*
OVERSOON, ð-vâr-sôôn', ad. [over and soon.] Too soon. *Sidney.*
OVERSPEND, ð-vâr-spênt', part. [over and spend.] Wexried; harassed. *Dryden.*
TO OVERSPREAD, ð-vâr-sprêd', v. a. [over and spread.] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.
TO OVERSTAND, ð-vâr-stând', v. a. [over and stand.] To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*
TO OVERSTARE, ð-vâr-stâre', v. a. [over and stare.] To stare wildly. *Acham.*
TO OVERSTOCK, ð-vâr-stôk', v. a. [over and stock.] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*
TO OVERSTRAIN, ð-vâr-strâne', v. n. [over and strain.] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*
TO OVERSTRAIN, ð-vâr-strâne', v. a. To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*
TO OVEHSTRIKE, ð-vâr-strîke', v. a. To strike beyond. *Fairy Queen.*
TO OVERSWAY, ð-vâr-swâ', v. a. [over and sway.] To over-rule; to bear down. *Hooker.*
TO OVERSWELL, ð-vâr-swêl', v. a. [over and swell.] To rise above. *Fairfax.*
OVERT, ð-vêrt, a. [overt, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*
OVERTLY, ð-vêrt-lî, ad. [from the adjective.] Openly.
TO OVERTAKE, ð-vâr-tâke', v. a. [over and take.]—1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker*.—2. To take by surprise. *Galicians.*
TO OVERTASK, ð-vâr-tâsk', v. a. [over and task.] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Harvey.*
OVERTEEMED, ð-vâr-têemd, a. Worn down with teeming. *Shaks.*
TO OVERTHROW, ð-vâr-thrô', v. a. [over and throw.] To overthrow; to overturn.—1. To turn upside down. *Taylor*.—2. To throw down; to ruin; to demolish.—3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.—4. To destroy; to mischief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*
OVERTHROW, ð-vâr-thrô', s. [from the verb.]—1. The state of being turned upside down.—2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker*.—3. Defeat; discomfiture. *Hayward*.—4. Degradation. *Shaks.*
OVERTHROWER, ð-vâr-thrô'âr, s. [from overthrow.] He who overthrows.
OVERTHWART, ð-vâr-thwârt', a. [over and thwart.]—1. Opposite; being over against. *Dryden*.—2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.—3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory. *Clarendon.*
OVERTHWARTLY, ð-vâr-thwârt-lî, ad. [from

nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, hûll;—ôû;—pôûnd;—thîn, This.

overthwart.]—1. Across; transversely.—2. Perverciously; perversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ð-vûr-*thw*ârt'nês, s. [from overthwart.] Pervercity; perverseness.

OVERTOOK, ð-vûr-tôok', pret. and part. pass. of *overtake*.

To OVERTOP, ð-vûr-tôp', v. a. [over and top.]—1. To rise above; to raise the head above.—2. To excel; to surpass.—3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence. *Baron*.

To OVERTRIP, ð-vûr-trîp', v. a. [over and trip.] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shaks*.

OVERTURE, ð-vûr-*ishûr*, s. [ouverture, French.]—1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.—2. Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Hayward*.

To OVERTURN, ð-vûr-tûrn', v. a. [over and turn.]—1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin. *Rowe*.—2. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton*.

OVERTURNER, ð-vûr-tûrn'âr, s. [from overturn.] Subverter. *Swift*.

To OVERVALUE, ð-vûr-vâ'lv', v. a. [over and value.] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker*.

To OVERVEIL, ð-vûr-vêil', v. a. [over and veil.] To cover. *Shaks*.

To OVERWATCH, ð-vûr-wôch', v. n. [over and watch.] To stibdue with long want of rest. *Dryden*.

OVERWEAK, ð-vûr-wêk', a. [over and weak.] Too weak; too feeble. *R. Leigh*.

To OVERWEATHER, ð-vûr-wêth'âr, v. a. [over and weather.] To batter by violence of weather. *Shaks*.

To OVERWEEP, ð-vûr-wêp', v. n. [over and weep.] To think too highly; to think with arrogance. *Shaks*.

OVERWEENINGLY, ð-vûr-wêp'ing-lê, ad. [from overween.] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, ð-vûr-wâ', v. a. [over and weigh.] To preponderate. *Hooker*.

OVERWEIGHT, ð-vûr-wâ'te, s. [over and weight.] Preponderance. *Baron*.

To OVERWHELM, ð-vûr-hwêl'm', v. a. [over and whelm.]—1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers*.—2. To overlook gloomily. *Shaks*.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ð-vûr-hwêl'ming-lê, ad. [from overwhelming.] In such a manner as to overwhelm. *Decay of Piety*.

OVERWROUGHT, ð-vûr-râwt', part. [over and wrought.]—1. Labour'd too much. *Dryden*.—2. Worked all over. *Pope*.

OVERWORN, ð-vûr-wôrn', part. [over and worn.]—1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden*.—2. Spoiled by time. *Shaks*.

OVERYEARRED, ð-vûr-*êr*'êrd', a. [over and year.] Too old. *Fairfax*.

OUGH, ðwt, s. [aphr, Sax.] Any thing; not nothing. *Milton*.

UGHT, ðwt, verb imperfect, [preterite of owe.]—1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Shelton*.—2. To be obliged by duty; subjects ought to obey the king. *Baron*.—3. To be lit; to be necessary: the position ought to be proved. *Locke*.

OYFORM, ð-vê-*ôr*o, a. [ovum and forma, Latin.] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet*.

OVI PAROUS, ð-vîp'â-rûs, a. [ovum and pario, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray*.

OUNCE, ðûuse, v. [uncæ, Fr. uncia, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weights; a penny-weight twenty-four grains. *Baron*.

OUNCE, ðûuse, s. [ounce, Fr. onza, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton*.

OUPHE, ðûe, s. [auf, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin.

OUPHEN, ðûfn, a. [from ouphe.] Elfish. *Shaks*.

OUR, ðûr, pron. poss. [upæ, Saxon.]—1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shaks*.—2. When the

substantive goes before, it is written *ours*. *Davies*.

OURANOGRAPHY, ðû-rân-ôg'grâ-fê, s. A description of the heavens.

OURSÉLVES, ðûr-sêlvz', reciprocal pronoun.—1. We; not others. *Locke*.—2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

OURSÉLF, ðûr-sêlf', is used in the regôl style. *Shaks*.

OUSE, ðûz, s. Tanners bark.

OUSEL, ðû'zî, s. [ojle, Saxon.] A black-bird.

To OUST, ðûst, v. a. [ouster, Fr.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale*.

OUSTÉER, ðûst-*êr*', s. [Law French for] Disposition. *Blackstone*.

OUT, ðât, ad. [ut, Saxon.]—1. Not within; the *flag is out*. *Prior*.—2. It is generally opposed to *in*. *Shaks*.—3. In a state of disclosure; the *leaves are out*. *Bacon*.—4. Not in confinement or concealment; *murder will out*.—5. From the place or house; *drive the rogue out*. *Shaks*.—6. From the inner part. *Ezekiel*.—7. Not at home *I was out*.—8. In a state of extinction; the *fire is out*. *Shaks*.—9. In a state of being exhausted; the *provision is out*. *Shaks*.—10. Not in affairs; the *minister is out*. *Shaks*.—11. To the end; *hear him out*. *Dryden*.—12. Loudly; without restraint; *he told it out*. *Pope*.—13. Not in the hands of the owner; *my horse is out*, *I have lent him*. *Locke*.—14. In an error; the *lawyers were out*. *L'Estrange*.—15. At a loss; in a puzzle; *he was out in his tale*. *Bacon*.—16. With torn clothes. *Dryden*.—17. It is used emphatically before *alas*. *Suekling*.—18. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery. *Numbers*.

OUT, ðât, interject. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion; as, *out* upon this half-faced fellowship. *Shaks*.

OUT of, ðât-*ôv*, prep.—1. From; noting produce; *it grows out of rocks*. *Spenser*.—2. Not in; noting exclusion or dismissal; *shut out of the house*.—3. No longer in; it is *out of my hands*.—4. Not in; noting unfitness; *out of time*. *Dryden*.—5. Not within; relating to a house.—6. From; noting extraction. *Bacon*.—7. From; noting copy. *Stillington*.—8. From; noting rescue. *Addison*.—9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity; *out of tune*. *Swift*.—10. From one thing to something different; *he went out of his regular course*. *Decay of Piety*.—11. Not according to; *this was done out of rule*. *Pope*.—12. To a different state from; noting separation; *he is out of favour*. *Hooker*.—13. Beyond; *out of sight*. *Shaks*.—14. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted; *it is out of knowledge*. *Knolles*.—15. By means of. *Shaks*.—16. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason; *he reproached me out of kindness*. *Bacon*.—17. *Out of hand*; immediately; as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Shaks*.

To OUT, ðât, v. a. To expel; to deprive. *King Charles*.

To OUTACT, ðût-âkt', v. a. [out and act.] To do beyond. *Ottway*.

To OUTBALANCE, ðût-bâl'âns, v. a. [out and balance.] To overweigh; to preponderate.

To OUTBAK, ðût-âk', v. a. [out and bak.] To shut out by fortification. *Spenser*.

To OUTBID, ðût-bîd', v. a. [out and bid.] To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne*.

OUTBIDDEN, ðût-bîd'êd', s. [out and bid.] One that out-bids.

OUTBLOWED, ðût-blôdêd', a. [out and blow.] Inflated; swollen with wind. *Dryden*.

OUTBORN, ðût-bôrn', a. [out and born.] Foreign; not native.

OUTBOUND, ðût-bôûnd, a. [out and bound.] Destined to a distant voyage. *Dryden*.

To OUTBRAVE, ðût-brâvê', v. a. [out and brave.] To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent or splendid appearance. *Covaley*.

To OUTBRAVE, ðût-brâv'zî, v. a. [out and brave.] To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, ðût-brâkêz, s. [out and break.] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shaks*.

To OUTBREATH, ðût-brêthê', v. a. [out and

Étéc. íár, íáú, íát;—mè, 'mèr;—pinc, plur—

breathe.]—1. To weary by having better breath.—2. To expire. *Spenser*.
OUTCAST, òút'kást, part.—1. Thrown into the air as refuse. *Spenser*.—2. Banished; expelled. *Milton*.
OUTCAST, òút'kást, s. Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior*.
To OUTCRAFT, òút'kráft, v. a. [out and craft.] To excel in cunning. *Shaks*.
OUTCRY, òút'kri, s. [out and cry.]—1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. *Denham*.—2. Clamour of detestation. *South*.
To OUTDARE, òút'dáre, v. a. [out and dare.] To venture beyond. *Shaks*.
To OUTDATE, òút-dáte, v. a. [out and date.] To antiquate. *Havmond*.
To OUTDO, òút-dòd, v. a. [out and do.] To excel; to surpass. *Shaks*. *Milton*.
To OUTDWELL, òút-dwèll, v. a. [out and dwell.] To stay beyond. *Shaks*.
OUTER, òút'túr, a. [from out.] That which is without. *Grete*.
OUTERLY, òút'túr-lè, ad. [from outer.] Toward the outside. *Grete*.
OUTERMOST, òút'túr-mòst, a. [superlative from outer.] Remotest from the midst. *Loufe*.
To OUTFACE, òút-fáse, v. a. [out and face.]—1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity. *Wotton*.—2. To stare down. *Rudéigh*.
To OUTFAWN, òút-fáwn, v. a. [out and fawn.] To excel in flattery. *Hudibras*.
To OUTFLY, òút-flí, v. a. [out and fly.] To leave behind in flight. *Shaks*.
OUTFORM, òút'fòrm, s. [out and form.] External appearance. *Ben Jonson*.
To OUTFROWN, òút-fródn', v. a. [out and frown.] To frown down. *Shaks*.
OUTGATE, òút'gáte, s. [out and gate.] Outlet; passage outward. *Spenser*.
To OUTGIVE, òút-gíve, v. a. [out and give.] To surpass in giving. *Dryden*.
To OUTGO, òút-gò, v. a. pret. outwent; part. out-gone, [out and go.]—1. To surpass; to excel. *Carew*.—2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.—3. To circumvent; to over-reach. *Denham*.
To OUTGROW, òút-grò, v. a. [out and grow.] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift*.
OUTGUARD, òút'gyárd, s. [out and guard.] One posted at a distance from the main body; as a defence. *Dryden*. *Blackmore*.
OUTJEST, òút-jèst, v. a. [out and jest.] To over-power by jesting. *Shaks*.
To OUTKNAVE, òút-òáve, v. a. [out and knave.] To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange*.
OUTLANDISH, òút-lánd'ish, a. [out and land.] Not native; foreign. *Donne*.
To OUTLANCE, òút-lánsé, v. a. To push out. *Spenser*.
To OUTLAST, òút-lást, v. a. [out and last.] To surpass in duration. *Waller*.
OUTLAW, òút'láw, s. [útlaza, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A plunderer; a robber; a bandit. *Davies*.
To OUTLAW, òút'láw, v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert*.
OUTLAWRY, òút'láw-ré, s. [from outlaw.] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bacon*.
To OUTLEAP, òút-lèpe, v. a. [out and leap.] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.
OUTLEAP, òút-lèpe, s. [from the verb.] Sally; fight; escape. *Locke*.
OUTLET, òút-lét, s. [out and let.] Passage outward; discharge outward. *Rory*.
To OUTLIE, òút-llí, v. a. To exceed in lying. *Butler's Characters*.
OUTLIER, òút-llí-ár, s. One neither resident nor possessing property in the district with which his duty connects him. *Mae of Halifax*.
OUTLINE, òút-llíne, s. [out and line.] Contour;

line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden*.
To OUTLIVE, òút-llíve, v. a. [out and live.] To live beyond; to survive. *Clarendon*.
OUTLIVER, òút-llíve-ár, s. [out and live.] A survivor.
To OUTLOOK, òút-ldòk, v. a. [out and look.] To face down; to browbeat. *Shaks*.
To OUTLUSTRE, òút-llústúr, v. a. [out and lustre.] To excel in brightness. *Shaks*.
OUTLYING, òút-llíng, part. a. [out and lie.] Not in the common course of order. *Temple*.
To OUTMEASURE, òút-mèsh'úre, v. a. [out and measure.] To exceed in measure. *Brown*.
To OUTNUMBER, òút-númbúr, v. a. [out and number.] To exceed in number. *Addison*.
To OUTMARCH, òút-mártsh', v. a. [out and march.] To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon*.
OUTMOST, òút'mòst, a. [out and most.] Remotest from the middle. *Newton*.
To OUTPARAMOUR, òút-pár-á-mòór, v. a. To exceed in whoredom. *Shaks*.
OUTPARISH, òút-pár-ish, s. [out and parish.] Parish not lying within the walls.
OUTPART, òút-párt, s. [out and part.] Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe*.
To OUTPACE, òút-páse, v. a. [out and pace.] To out-go; to leave behind. *Chapman*.
To OUTPEER, òút-péer, v. a. [from out and peer.] To surpass. *Shaks*.
To OUTPOUR, òút-pòd', v. a. [out and pour.] To emit; to send forth in a stream.
To OUTPRIZE, òút-prízé, v. a. [out and prize.] To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shaks*.
To OUTRAGE, òút-rádjé, v. a. [outrage, French.] To injure violently or continually; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Atterbury*.
To OUTRAGE, òút-rádjé, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. *Ascham*.
OUTRAGE, òút-rádjé, s. [outrage, French.] Open violence; tumultuous mischief. *Shaks*.
OUTRAGEOUS, òút-rádjás, a. [outrageux, Fr.]—1. Violent, furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney*.—2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.—3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shaks*.
OUTRAGEOUSLY, òút-rádjás-lè, ad. [from outrageous.] Violently; tumultuously; furiously.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, òút-rádjás-nèss, s. [from outrageous.] Fury; violence. *Dryden*.
To OUTREACH, òút-réétsh', v. a. [out and reach.] To go beyond. *Brown*.
To OUTRECKON, òút-rèk'kn, v. a. To exceed in assumed reckoning. *Pearson*.
To OUTREIGN, òút-ráne, v. a. To reign through the whole of. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.
To OUTRIDE, òút-rlde, v. a. [out and ride.] To pass by riding. *Dryden*.
OUTRIGHT, òút-rlte, ad. [out and right.]—1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbutnot*.—2. Completely. *Addis n*.
To OUTROAR, òút-ròre, v. a. [out and roar.] To exceed in roaring. *Shaks*.
OUTRODE, òút-ròde, s. [out and rode.] Excursion.
To OUTROOT, òút-ròd', v. a. [out and root.] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe*.
To OUTRUN, òút-rúv', v. a. [out and run.]—1. To leave behind in running. *Shaks*.—2. To exceed. *Addison*.
To OUTSAIL, òút-sáile, v. a. [out and sail.] To leave behind in sailing. *Broome*.
To OUTSCORN, òút-skòrn', v. a. [out and scorn.] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shaks*.
To OUTSELL, òút-sèll', v. a. [out and sell.]—1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold. *Temple*.—2. To gain a higher price. *Shaks*.
To OUTSHINE, òút-shíne', v. a. [out and shine.]—1. To emit lustre. *Shaks*.—2. To excel in lustre. *Denham*.
To OUTSHOOT, òút-shòd', v. a. [out and shoot.]—1. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden*.—2. To shoot beyond. *Norris*.

-nò, nòve, nòr, nòt; -tòw, tób, túll; -òt, -pòúnt; -lín, 'Thís.

OUTSIDE, òút'sáde, s. [out and side].—1. Superficies; surface; external part. *L'Estrange*.—2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon*.—3. Superficial appearance. *Locke*.—4. The utmost. *Mortimer*.—5. Person; external man. *Bacon*.—6. Outer side; part not enclosed. *Spectator*.

To **OUTSIT**, òút'sít, v. a. [out and sit.] To sit beyond the time of any thing. *South*.

To **OUTSLEEP**, òút-sléép, v. n. [out and sleep.] To sleep beyond. *Shaks*.

To **OUTSPEAK**, òút-spéake, v. a. [out and speak.] To speak something beyond. *Shaks*.

To **OUTSPORT**, òút-spòrt, v. a. [out and sport.] To sport beyond. *Shaks*.

To **OUTSPREAD**, òút-spriéd, v. a. [out and spread.] To extend; to diffuse. *Pope*.

To **OUTSTAND**, òút-stánd, v. a. [out and stand.]—1. To support; to resist. *Woodward*.—2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shaks*.

To **OUTSTAND**, òút-stánd, v. n. To protuberate from the main body.

To **OUTSTARE**, òút-stáre, v. a. [out and stare.] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery. *Crashaw*.

OUTSTREET, òút-stréet, s. [out and street.] Street in the extremities of the town.

To **OUTSTRETCH**, òút-strétsh, v. a. [out and stretch.] To extend; to spread out. *Shaks*.

To **OUTSTRIP**, òút-stríp, v. a. To outgo; to leave behind. *Ben Jonson*.

To **OUTSWEETEN**, òút-swéet-en, v. a. [out and sweeten.] To excel in sweetness. *Shaks*.

To **OUTSWEAR**, òút-swáre, v. a. [out and swear.] To overpower by swearing.

To **OUTTONGUE**, òút-tóng, v. a. [out and tongue.] To bear down by noise. *Shaks*.

To **OUTTALK**, òút-táwk, v. a. [out and talk.] To overpower by talk. *Shaks*.

To **OUTVALUE**, òút-vál'ú, v. a. [out and value.] To transcend in price. *Boyle*.

To **OUTVENOM**, òút-venóm, v. a. [out and venom.] To exceed in poison. *Shaks*.

To **OUTVIE**, òút-ví, v. a. [out and vie.] To exceed; to surpass. *Addison*.

To **OUTVILLAIN**, òút-víll'n, v. a. [out and villain.] To exceed in villainy. *Shaks*.

To **OUTVOICE**, òút-voís, v. a. [out and voice.] To outgo; to exceed in clamour. *Shaks*.

To **OUTVOTE**, òút-vo'te, v. a. [out and vote.] To conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South*.

To **OUTWALK**, òút-wáwk, v. a. [out and walk.] To leave one in walking.

OUTWALL, òút-wá'p, s. [out and wall.]—1. Outward part of a building.—2. Superficial appearance. *Shaks*.

OUTWARD, òút-wárd, a. [utpreb. Saxon].—1. External; opposed to inward. *Shaks*.—2. Extrinsic; adventitious. *Dryden*.—3. Foreign; not intestine. *Hayward*.—4. Tending to the out parts. *Dryd*.—5. [In theology.] Cardinal; corporal; not spiritual. *Duypa*.

OUTWARD, òút-wárd, s. External form. *Shaks*.

OUTWARD, òút-wárd, ad.—1. To foreign parts; as, a ship outward bound.—2. To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, òút-wárd-ly, ad. [from outward.]—1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.—2. In appearance; not sincerely. *Spratt*.

OUTWARDS, òút-wárdz, ad. Towards the out parts.

To **OUTWATCHE**, òút-wótsh, v. a. To exceed in watchfulness. *Milton*.

To **OUTWEAR**, òút-wáre, v. a. [out and wear.] To pass tediously. *Pope*.

To **OUTWEEDE**, òút-wééd, v. a. To extirpate as a weed. *Shenser*.

To **OUTWEIGH**, òút-wá, v. a. [out and weigh.]—1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins*.—2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden*.

To **OUTWELL**, òút-wéll, v. n. [out and well.] To pour out. *Spenser*.

To **OUTWIT**, òút-wít, v. a. [out and wit.] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *L'Estrange*.

OUTWORK, òút-wúrk, s. [out and work.] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon*.

To **OUTWORK**, òút-wúrk, v. a. To do more work.

OUTWORN, òút-wórn, part. [from outwear.] Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton*.

To **OUTWREST**, òút-rést, v. a. [out and wrest.] To extort by violence. *Spenser*.

OUTWROUGHT, òút-ráwt, part. [out and wrought.] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy. *Ben Jonson*.

To **OUTWORTH**, òút-wúth, v. a. [out and worth.] To excel in value. *Shaks*.

To **OWE**, ò, v. a. [eg, as, Islandick].—1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.—2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for: *I owe my life to him. Milton*.—3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; *he owes his fall to his vices. Pope*.—4. To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shaks*.

OWING, ò'ing, a.—1. Consequential. *Atterbury*.—2. Due as a debt. *Locke*.—3. Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke*.

OWL, òúl, s.

OWLET, òúl'et, }^s. [ule, Saxon.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope*.

To **OWL**, òúl, v. n. [Law term.] To carry on a contraband trade; to skulk about with contraband goods.

OWLER, òúl'úr, s. One who carries contraband goods. *Swift*.

OWLING, òúl-íng, s. A particular offence against publick trade, amounting to felony. *Blackstone*.

OWN, òne, s. [ægen, Saxon].—1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden*.—2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden*.—3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradiction; domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or your's; not another's. *Daniel*.

To **OWN**, òne, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden*.—2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right. *Dryden*.—3. To avow. *Dryden*.—4. To confess; not to deny. *Titulston*.

OWNERSHIP, ò'núrs-ship, s. [from owner.] Property; rightful possession. *Ayliffe*.

OWNER, ò'núr, s. [from own.] One to whom any thing belongs. *Shaks*.

OWRE, òúre, s. [urus jubatus, Latin.] A beast.

OX, òks, s. plur. **OXEN**, [oxa, Sax. ox, Dan.]—1. The general name for black cattle. *Camden*.—2. A castrated bull. *Grant*.

OXBAKE, òks'báke, s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

OXEYE, òks'í, s. [ophthalmus, Lat.] A plant.

OXGANG of Land, òks'gáng, s. Twenty acres.

OXHEAL, òks'héle, s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

OXFLY, òks'flí, s. [ox and fly.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXLIKE, òks-líke, a. Like an ox's. *Pope's Dunciad*.

OXLIP, òks'líp, s. The same with cowslip; a vernal flower. *Shaks*.

OXSTALL, òks'stál, s. [ox and stall.] A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, òks'tóng, s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

OXYCRATE, òks'é-kráte, s. [ὄξυκρατῆρ.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman*.

OXYMEL, òks'é-mél, s. [ὄξυμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbutnot*.

OXYMORON, òks'é-mò'rón, s. [ὀξύμορον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.

OXYRRHODINE, òks-í-rò-díne, s. [ὀξύρροδινη.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer*.

OYER, ò'yúr, s. [oyer, old French.] A court of oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pne, pîn;—

OYER'S, ô-yîs', s. [oyez, hear ye, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick cryer. It is thrice repeated.

OYSTER, ô-ê'stûr, s. [oester, Dutch; huître, Fr.]

A bivalve testaceous fish. *Shaks.*

OYSTER WENCH, ô-ê'stûr-wênsh, } s.

OYSTERWOMAN, ô-ê'stûr-wôm-ân, } s.

[oyster and wench, or woman.] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shaks.*

OZE'NA, ô-zê'nâ, s. [ozæna.] An ulcer in the

inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.

Quincy.

P.

P is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*.

PA'BULAR, pâ'bû-lâr, a. [pabulum, Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION, pâ-bû-lâ'shûn, s. [pabulum, Latin.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS, pâ'bû-lûs, a. [pabulum, Latin.] Alimantal; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PACE, pâse, s. [pas, French.]—1. Step; single change of the foot in walking. *Milton.*—2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*—3. Degree of celerity. *Shaks.*—4. Step; gradation of business. *Temple.*—5. A measure of five feet. *Holder.*—6. A particular inovement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble. *Hudibras.*

To PACE, pâse, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To move on slowly. *Spenser.*—2. To move. *Shaks.*—3. [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, pâse, v. a.—1. To measure by steps. *Shaks.*—2. To direct to go. *Shaks.*

PACED, pâste, a. [from pace.] Having a particular gait. *Dryden.*

PACER, pâ'sêr, s. [from pace.] He that paces.

PACIFICA'TION, pâs-ê-fê-kâ'shûn, s. [pacificatio, French.]—1. The act of making peace. *South.*—2. The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR, pâs-ê-fê-kâ'tûr, s. [pacificateur, French; from pacify.] Peace-maker. *Baron.*

PACIFY, pâs-ê-fî, v. a. [from pacify.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person. *Baron.*

PACK, pâk, s. [pack, Dutch.]—1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleaveland.*—2. A burden; a load. *L'Estrange.*—3. A due number of cards. *Addison.*—4. A number of hounds hunting together. —5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.*—6. Any great number, as to quantity or pressure.

To PACK, pâk, v. a. [packen, Dutch.]—1. To bind up for carriage. *Orway.*—2. To send in a hurry. *Shaks.*—3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. *Shaks.*—4. To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*

To PACK, pâk, v. n.—1. To tie up goods. *Cleaveland.*—2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Trusser.*—3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill. *Carew.*

PA'CKCLOTH, pâk'klôth, s. [pack and cloth.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER, pâk'kûr, s. [from pack.] One who binds up bales for carriage. *Pope.*

PA'CKET, pâk'kit, s. [pacquet, French.] A small pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*

To PA'CKET, pâk'kit, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE, pâk'hôrse, s. [pack and horse.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE, pâk'sâd-dl, s. [pack and saddle.] A saddle on which burthens are laid. *Howel.*

PA'CKTHREAD, pâk'thrêd, s. [pack and thread.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels. *Addison.*

PA'CKWAX, pâk'wâks, s. The aponeuroses on the sides of the necks. *Ravi.*

PACT, pâkt, s. [pact, French; pactum, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Baron.*

PA'CTION, pâk'shûn, s. [paction, Fr. pactio, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

PACTI'TIOUS, pâk-tîsh'ûs, a. [pactio, Latin.] Settled by covenant.

PAD, pâd, s. [from pad, Saxon.]—1. The road; a foot path. *Prior.*—2. An easy paced horse. *Dryden.*—3. A robber that infests the roads on foot. —4. A low soft saddle. *Hudibras.*

To PAD, pâd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To travel gently. —2. To rob on foot. —3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR, pâ'dâr, s. Grouts; coarse flour. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER, pâd'dâr, s. [from pad.] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*

To PA'DDLE, pâd'dl, v. n. [patouiller, French.]—1. To row; to beat waters as with oars. —2. To play in the water. *Collier.*—3. To finger. *Shaks.*

PA'DDLE, pâd'dl, s. [pattal, Welsh.]—1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat. —2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. *Dentonomy.*

PA'DDLER, pâd'dlâr, s. [from paddle.] One who paddles. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DDOCK, pâd'dûk, s. [pude, Saxon; paddle, Dutch.] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK, pâd'dûk, s. [corrupted from parrack.] A small enclosure for deer.

PADELION, pâ-dê-lî'ân, s. [pas de lion, Fr. pes leonis, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK, pâd'lôk, s. [padde, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

To PA'DLOCK, pâd'lôk, v. a. [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock. *Arbutnot.*

PA'DOWPIPE, pâd'dô-pîpe, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PÆ'AN, pê'ân, s. A song of triumph. *Pope.*

PA'GAN, pâ'gân, s. [paganne, Saxon; paganus, Latin.] A Heathen; one not a Christian.

PA'GAN, pâ'gân, a. Heathenish. *Shaks.*

PA'GANISM, pâ'gân-îz-m, s. [paganisme, Fr. from pagan.] Heathenism. *Hooker.*

PAGE, pâdje, s. [page, French.]—1. One side of the leaf of a book. —2. [page, French.] A young boy attending on a great person. *Donne.*

To PAGE, pâdje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To mark the pages of a book. —2. To attend as a page. *Shaks.*

PA'GEANT, pâd'jûnt, s.—1. A statue in show. —2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Shaks.*

PA'GEANT, pâd'jûnt, a. Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT, pâd'jûnt, v. a. [from the noun.] To exhibit in shows; to represent. *Shaks.*

PA'GANTRY, pâd'jûn-trê, s. [from pagant.] Pomp; show. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'GINAL, pâd'jê-nâl, s. [pagina, Lat.] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD, pâ'god, s. [probably an Indian word.]—1.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nô;—tâks, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—/hly, Tillis.

An Indian idol. *Stillingfleet*.—2. The temple of the idol. *Pope*.

PAIN, pâle, The preterite and participle passive of *pay*. *Dryden*.

PAINLES, pâ'glê, s. Flowers; also called cow-slips.

PAIL, pâle, s. [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Dryden*.

PAINFUL, pâ'fûl, s. [*pain* and *full*.] The quantity that a unit will hold. *Shaks*.

PAINMATE, pê'mêl, n. Violent; boisterous. *Digby*.

PAIN, pâne, s. [*peine*, French.]—1. Punishment denounced. *Sidney*.—2. Penalty; punishment. *Bacon*.—3. Sensation of uneasiness. *Dacon*.—4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.—5. Labour; task. *Spenser*.—6. Uneasiness of mind. *Prior*.—7. The throwers of child-birth. *Samuel*.

To **PAIN**, pâne, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jeremiah*.—2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenser*.

PAINFUL, pâne'fûl, a. [*pain* and *full*.]—1. Full of pain; miserable; b set with affliction. *Milton*.—2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison*.—3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shaks*.—4. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden*.

PAINFULLY, pâne'fûlê, ad. [from *painful*.]—1. With great pain or affliction.—2. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh*.

PAINFULNESS, pâne'fûl-nês, s. [from *painful*.]—1. Affliction; sorrow; grief. *South*.—2. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker*.

PAINIM, pâ'nîm, s. [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacham*.

PAINIM, pâ'nîm, n. Pagan; infidel. *Milton*.

PAINLESS, pâne'lês, a. [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble. *Dryden*.

PAINSTAKER, pânz'tâ-kâr, s. [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person. *Cay*.

PAINSTAKING, pânz'tâ-kîng, a. [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.

To **PAINT**, pânt, v. a. [*peindre*, French.]—1. To represent by delineation and colours.—2. To cover with colours representative of something. *Shaks*.—3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke*.—4. To describe; to represent. *Shaks*.—5. To colour; to diversify. *Spenser*.—6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shaks*.

To **PAINT**, pânt, v. n. To lay colours on the face. *Pope*.

PAINT, pânt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Colours representative of any thing.—2. Colours laid on the face. *Anon*.

PAINTER, pânt'âr, s. [from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Dryden*.

PAINTER, pânt'âr, s. [A sea term.] *Painter* is a rope employed to fasten a boat either alongside of the ship to which she belongs, or to some wharf or key. *Hawkesworth's Voyages*.

PAINTING, pânt'îng, s. [from *paint*.]—1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden*.—2. Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shaks*.—3. Colours laid on. *Shaks*.

PAINTRESS, pânt'êss, s. [from *painter*.] A woman who practises the art of painting. *Burney*.

PAINTURE, pânt'ûre, s. [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. *Dryden*.

PAIR, pâre, s. [*paire*, French; *par*, Lat.]—1. Two things sitting one another, as a pair of gloves.—2. A man and wife. *Milton*.—3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Suckling*.

To **PAIR**, pâre, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shaks*.—2. To suit; to fit as counterpart. *Shaks*.

To **PAIR**, pâre, v. a.—1. To join in couples. *Dryden*.—2. To unite as correspondent, or contrast as opposite.

PALACE, pâllâs, s. [*palais*, French.] A royal house, an house eminently splendid. *Shaks*.

PALACIOUS, pâllâ'shûs, s. [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Grunt*.

PALANQUIN, pâllân-kêên', s. Is a kind of covered

carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALATABLE, pâllâ'tâ-bl, a. [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Philips*.

PALATE, pâllâ't, s. [*palatum*, Lat.]—1. The instrument of taste. *Hakewill*.—2. Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor*.

PALATICK, pâllâ'tîk, n. [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder*.

PALATINE, pâllâ'tîn, s. [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatinus*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies*.

PALATINE, pâllâ'tîn, a. Possessing royal privileges.

PALÈ, pâle, a. [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]—1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shaks*.—2. Not high coloured; approaching to transparency. *Arbutnot*.—3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shaks*.

To **PALE**, pâle, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior*.

PALE, pâle, s. [*paleus*, Latin.]—1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds. *Shaks*.—2. Any enclosure. *Hooker*. *Milton*.—3. Any district or territory. *Clarendon*.—4. The pale is the third and middle part of the scutecheon. *Peacham*.

To **PALE**, pâle, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To enclose with pales. *Mort*.—2. To enclose; to encompass. *Shaks*.

PALÉYED, pâle'êde, a. [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope*.

PALEFACED, pâle'fâste, a. [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan. *Shaks*.

PALÉLY, pâle'êl, ad. [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddy.

PALÉNESS, pâle'nês, s. [from *pale*.]—1. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shaks*.—2. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Pope*.—2. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shaks*.

PALÉNDER, pâllên-dâr, s. A kind of coasting vessel.

PALÉOUS, pâle'ûs, s. [*palea*, Latin.] Husky; chaffy. *Brown*.

PALÉTTE, pâllît, s. [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickell*.

PALFREY, pâll'fê, or pâll'fê, s. [*palefroy*, Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies. *Dryden*.

PALFREYED, pâll'fêd, a. [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell*.

PALIFICATION, pâllê-fê-kâ'shûn, s. [*paleus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with pils. *Watson*.

PALINDROME, pâllîn-drôme, s. [*παλίνοδος* and *δρομή*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Sibi utra a rubibus*.

PALINODE, pâllîn-ôde, } s.

PALINODY, pâllîn-ô-de, } s.

[*παλίνοδος*.] A recantation. *Sandy*.

PALISADE, pâllê-sâd', } s.

PALISADO, pâllê-sâ'dô, } s.

[*palisade*, Fr.] Pales set by way of enclosure or defence. *Brown*.

To **PALISADE**, pâllê-sâd', v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose with palisades.

PALISH, pâllê'îsh, a. [from *pâlê*.] Somewhat pale.

PALL, pâll, s. [*pallium*, Latin.—1. A cloak or mantle of state. *Milton*.—2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe*.—3. The covering thrown over the dead.

PALL, pâll, s. A stop; hindrance; a stop made by something falling into the notch of a wheel.

To **PALL**, pâll, v. n. [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest. *Shaks*.

To **PALL**, pâll, v. n. To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Addison*.

To **PALL**, pâll, v. a.—1. To make insipid or vapid. *Atterbury*.—2. To make spiritless; to despirit. *Dryden*.—3. To weaken; to impair. *Shaks*.—4. To

clay. *Taylor*.

Pâte, pâre, pâll, pâts—mê, mêtz—pine, pîn;—

To **PALL**, pâ, v. a. [A sea term.] To stop; to hinder from successive operations; as *pall* the captain.

PALLET, pâ'let, s. [from paille, Fr. straw.]—1. A small bed; a mean bed. *Wotton*.—2. [palette, French.] A small measure of liquid; formerly used by surgeons in bleeding. *Hakewill*.

PALLIUM, pâ'lî-ûm, s. [pila and malleus, Latin; pale-malle, French.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALLIAMENT, pâ'lî-â-mên't, s. [pallium, Latin.] A dress; a robe. *Shaks*.

PALLIARDISE, pâ'lî-âr-dîse, s. [palliardise, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

To **PALLIATE**, pâ'lî-â-te, v. a. [pallio, Lat.]—1. To cover with excuse. *Swift*.—2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations. *Dryden*.—3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pâ'lî-â-shûn, s. [palliation, Fr.]—1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *King Charles*.—2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure. *Bacon*.

PALLIATIVE, pâ'lî-â-tîv, a. [palliatif, Fr. from palliate.]—1. Extenuating; favourably representative.—2. Mitigating, not removing; not radically curative. *Arbutnot*.

PALLIATIVE, pâ'lî-â-tîv, s. [from palliate.] Something mitigating. *Swift*.

PALLID, pâ'lîd, a. [pallidus, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured. *Spenser*.

PALM, pâ'm, s. [palma, Latin.]—1. A tree; of which the branches were worn in token of victory. There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palma*, or date tree. The dwarf *f. hm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms.—2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden*.—3. [palma, Latin.] The inner part of the hand. *Bacon*.—4. A measure of length, comprising three inches. *Denham*.

To **PALM**, pâ'm, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior*.—2. To impose by fraud. *Dryden*.—3. To handle. *Prior*.—4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth*.

PALMER, pâ'm'ûr, s. [from palm.] A pilgrim; they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm. *Pope*.

PALMER, pâ'm'ûr, s. A crown encircling a deer's head.

PALMERWORM, pâ'm'ûr-wûrm, s. [palmer and worm.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle*.

PALMETTO, pâ'l-mêt'tô, s. A species of the palmtree; in the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves. *Thomson*.

PALMIFFEROUS, pâ'l-mîf'têr-ûs, a. [palma and fero, Latin.] Bearing palms. *Dict*.

PALMPEDÉ, pâ'l-mê-pêdê, a. [palma and pes, Latin.] Webfooted. *Brown*.

PALMISTRY, pâ'l-mîs'tîr, s. [from palma, Latin.] One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, pâ'l-mîs'trê, s. [palma, Latin.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleaveland*.

PALMY, pâ'mê, a. [from palm.] Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, pâ'l-pâ-bîlî-tê, s. [from palpabile.] Quality of being perceived in the touch. *Pope*.

PALPABLE, pâ'l-pâ-bl, s. [palpable, French.]—1. Perceivable by the touch. *Milton*.—2. Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Tilotsom*.—3. Plain; easily perceptible. *Huoker*.

PALPABLENESS, pâ'l-pâ-bl-nêss, s. [from palpabile.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY, pâ'l-pâ-blê, ad. [from palpabile.]—1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.—2. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon*.

PALPATION, pâ'l-pâ-shûn, s. [palpatio, palpor, Latin.] The act of feeling.

To **PALPITATE**, pâlp'pê-tâte, v. a. [palpito, Lat.] To beat at the heart; to flutter.

PALPITATION, pâlp-pê-tâ'shûn, s. [palpitation, French.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, pâlz'grâve, s. [paltzgraft, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pâlz'kâl, a. [from palsy.] Afflicted with a palsy; paralytic.

PALSIED, pâlz'îd, a. [from palsy.] Diseased with a palsy. *Decay of Piety*.

PALSY, pâlzê, s. [paralysis, Latin.] There is a threefold division of a *palsy*, a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and a privation of both together. *Quincy*.

To **PALTER**, pâ'v'tûr, v. n. [from paltron, *Skinner*.] To shift; to dodge. *Shaks*.

To **PALTER**, pâ'v'tûr, v. a. To squander; as he *palters his fortune*.

PALTERER, pâ'v'tûr-ûr, s. [from palter.] An unsincere dealer; a shifter.

PALTRINESS, pâ'l'trê-nêss, s. [from paltry.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, pâ'l'trê, a. [paltron, French.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Addison*.

PALY, pâ'lê, a. [from pale.] Pale. *Shaks*.

PAM, pâ'm, s. [probably from palm, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope*.

To **PAMPER**, pâ'm'pâr, v. a. [pamberare, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to saguate.

PAMPHLET, pâ'm'phê't, s. [par un filet, French.] A small book, probably 'a book sold unbound.

To **PAMPHLET**, pâ'm'phê't, v. n. [from the noun.] To write small books. *Hovel*.

PAMPHLETEER, pâ'm'phê't-ê-êr, s. [from pamphlet.] A scribbler of small books. *Swift*.

To **PAN**, pâ'n, v. a. An old word denoting to close or join together.

PAN, pâ'n, s. [ponne, Saxon.]—1. A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser*.—2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. *Boyle*.—3. Any thing hollow; as, the brain *pan*.

PANACEA, pâ-nâ-sê-â, s. [panacée, Fr. *τρυακεα*.] An universal medicine.

PANACEA, pâ-nâ-sê-â, s. An herb.

PANCAKE, pâ'n'kê-ke, s. [pan and cake.] Thin pudding baked in the frying *pan*. *Mert*.

PANADO, pâ-nâ-dô, s. [from panis, Latin, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Witsman*.

PANCRATICAL, pâ'n-krât'tê-kâl, a. [*τρυα* and *κρως*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

PANCREAS, pâng'krê-âs, s. [*τρυα* and *κρως*.] The *pancreas*, or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins.

PANCREATICK, pâng'krê-â'tîk, s. [from pancreas.] Contained in the *pancreas*. *Ray*.

PANCY, } pâ'n'sê, s.

[from panacea.] A flower; a kind of violet. *Locke*.

PANDECT, pâ'n-dêkt, s. [pandecto, Latin.] A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift*.

PANDEMICK, pâ'n-dêm'mîk, a. [*πας* and *δ. μωσ*.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey*.

PANDER, pâ'n-dâr, s. [from Panlarns, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden*.

To **PANDER**, pâ'n-dâr, v. a. [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

PANDERLY, pâ'n-dâr-lê, a. [from pander.] Pimping; pimplike. *Shaks*.

PANDICULATION, pâ'n-dîk-lû-lê-shûn, s. [pandiculans, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, táll;—tú;—póánd—tún, THIS.

uneasiness, that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Voyer*.

PANDORÉ, pán-dó-ré, s. [pandora, Lat.] A woman endowed with all perfections. *Fables Troées*.

PANE, páne, s. [paneau, Fr.]—1. A square of glass. *Pop*.—2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Domé*.

PANEGRICK, pán-né-jér-ík, s. [panegyrique, Fr. *πανηγρικός*] An elogy; an encomiastick piece.

PANEGRIST, pán-né-jér-íst, s. [from panegyric; panegyriste, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden*.

To PANEGYZE, pán-é-jé-ryze, v. a. To praise highly. *Hannah More*.

PANEL, pán-níl, s. [paneau, Fr.]—1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies. *Addison*.—2. A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff proves to pass upon a trial. *Cowel*.

PANELESS, pánléss, a. Wanting panes of glass. *Shenstone*.

PANG, páng, s. [pang, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Deham*.

To PANG, páng, v. a. [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shaks*.

PANICK, pán-ník, a. Violent without cause. *Camden*.

PANNAGE, pán-náde, s. The curvet of a horse.

PANNAGE, pán-náge, s. [pannagium, barb. Lat.] The masts that fall from oak and beech. *Gilson*.

PANNEL, pán-níl, s. [panneel, Dutch.] A kind of rustic saddle. *Hudibras*.

PANNEL, pán-níl, s. The stomach of a hawk.

PANNICLE, pán-né-kl, s. }
PANNICK, pán-ník, s. }

A plant. *Pecchan*.

PANNIER, pán-yár, s. [panier, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse. *Addison*.

PANNIKELL, pán-né-él, s. [panicule, Fr.] The brain pan. *Fairy Queen*.

PANOPLY, pán-nó-plé, s. [*πανοπλία*] Complete armour. *Milton*.

To PANT, pánt, v. a. [pantet, old Fr.]—1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Crashaw*.—2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden*.—3. To play with intermission. *Pope*.—4. To long; to wish earnestly. *Pope*.

PANT, pánt, s. [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shaks*.

PANTALON, pán-tá-lón, s. [pantalon, Fr.] A man's garment, anciently worn. *Shaks*.

PANTRESS, pán-tréss, s. The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth*.

PANTHEON, pán-thé-ón, s. [*πανθεών*] A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pánt-hár, s. [*πανθηρ*; panthera, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard.

PANTILE, pán-tíle, s. A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, pán-tíng-ly, ad. [from panting.] With palpitation. *Shaks*.

PANTLER, pán-tlár, s. [panetier, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shaks*. *Hannet*.

PANTOFLE, pán-tó-flé, s. [pantoufle, Fr.] A slipper. *Pearham*.

PANTOMIME, pán-tó-míme, s. [*πασι and μιμω*; pantomime, French.]—1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action.—2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb shew. *Arbutnot*.

PANTON, pán-tán, s. A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict*.

PANTRY, pán-tré, s. [panetier, French; panarium, Lat.] The room in which provisions are deposited. *Watson*.

PAP, páp, s. [papa, Italian; pappe, Dutch, papilla, Lat.]—1. The nipple; the dug sucked. *Spenser*.—2.

Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Domé*.—3. The pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pá-pá, s. [*παπας*] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Steff*.

PAPACY, pá-pá-sé, s. [papauté, Fr. from papa, the pope.] Papedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon*.

PAPAL, pá-pál, a. [papal, Fr.] Papish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh*.

PAPAW, pá-páw, s. A plant.

PAPAVEROUS, pá-páv-vór-rús, a. [papavereus, from papaver, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown*.

PAPPER, pá-pár, s. [papier, Fr. papirus, Lat.]—1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water. *Shaks*.—2. Piece of paper. *Locke*.—3. Single sheet printed or written. *Shaks*.

PAPER, pá-pár, a. Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet*.

To PAPER, pá-pár, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To register.—2. To furnish with paper hangings.—3. To cover with paper. *Shaks*.

PAPERKITE, pá-pár-kyte, s. A composition of paper, so formed as to soar in the air like a kite. *Shenstone*.

PAPERMAKER, pá-pár-má-kár, s. [paper and make.] One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pá-pár-míl, s. [paper and mill.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shaks*.

PAPESCENT, pá-pé-sént, a. Containing paper; inclinable to pap. *Arbutnot*.

PAPILL, pá-píl, s. [Lat. papilla, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Roy*.

PAPILLONACEOUS, pá-píl-ló-ná-shús, a. [from papilio, Lat.] The flowers are called *butterflies*, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed; the petals, or flower leaves, are always of a uniform figure; they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower.

PAPILLARY, pá-píl-lá-ry, s. }
PAPILLOUS, pá-píl-lús, s. } a.

[from papilla, Lat.] Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Ferham*.

PAPIST, pá-píst, s. [papiste, Fr. papiste, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon*.

PAPISTICAL, pá-pís-tí-kál, a. [from papiste.] Papish; adherent to popery. *Whitgift*.

PAPISTRY, pá-pís-tré, s. [from papiste.] Popery; the doctrine of the Roman church. *Whitgift*.

PAPPOUS, pá-pús, a. [papippos, low Lat.] A plant soft down, growing out of the seeds of some plants as thistles. *Roy*.

PAPPY, pá-pé, a. [from pap.] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Barnet*.

PAP, páp, s. [Lat.] State of equality; equilibrium; equal value. *Locke*.

PAPABLE, pá-pá-bl, s. [parabilis, Lat.] Easily procured. *Brown*.

PAPABLE, pá-pá-bl, s. [*παράβολον*] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured. *Numbers*.

PAPABOLA, pá-pá-bó-lá, s. [Latin.] The *parabola* is a conic section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel in one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Bentley*.

PARABOLICAL, pá-pá-bó-lé-kál, s. }
PARABOLICK, pá-pá-bó-lík, s. } a.

[parabolique, Fr. from parabole.]—1. Expressing a parabole or similitude. *Brown*.—2. Having the form, or form of a parabola. *Roy*.

PARABOLICALLY, pá-pá-bó-lé-kál-ly, ad. [from parabolical.]—1. By way of parable or similitude.—2. In the form of a parabola.

PAPABOLISM, pá-pá-bó-líz-m, s. In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Dict*.

fâte, fâr, fâll, fâr;—mê, mêt;—pîne, p'pîn;—

PARABOLOID, pâ-râb'ô-lô'id, s. [*αραβολή* and *σφ.*] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. *Harris*.

PARACENTE'SIS, pâ-râ-sên-tê'sis, s. [*παρεκέντασις*.] That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL, pâ-râ-sên-trê-kâl, } a.

PARACENTRICK, pâ-râ-sên-trîk, } a.
[*παρά* and *κέντρον*.] Deviating from circularity. *Chryse*.

PARADE, pâ-râ-de', s. [*parade*, French.]—1. Shew; ostentation. *Granville*.—2. Military order. *Milton*.—3. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.—4. Guard; posture of defence. *Locke*.

PARADIGM, pâ-râ-dîm, s. [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.

PARADISI'ACAL, pâ-râ-dî-zî-tê-kâl, a. [from paradise.] Suiting paradise; making paradise. *Burnet*.

PARADISE, pâ-râ-dî-se, s. [*παράδεισος*.]—1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed. *Milton*.—2. Any place of felicity. *Shaks*.

PARADOX, pâ-râ-dôks, s. [*παράδοξος*; French; *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance. *Spratt*.

PARADOXICAL, pâ-râ-dôk'sê-kâl, a. [from paradox.]—1. Having the nature of paradox. *Norris*.—2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions, contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pâ-râ-dôk'sê-kâl-lê, ad. [from paradox.] In a paradoxical manner. *Collier*.

PARADOXICALNESS, pâ-râ-dôk'sê-kâl-nês, s. [from paradox.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pâ-râ-dôk-sôl'ô-gê, s. [from paradox.] The use of paradoxes. *Brown*.

PARAGO'GE, pâ-râ-gô-jê, s. [*παράγωγη*.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON, pâ-râ-gôn, s. [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French.]—1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent. *Shaks*.—2. Companion; fellow. *Spenser*.

To PARAGON, pâ-râ-gôn, v. a. [*paragonner*, Fr.]—1. To compare. *Sturmy*.—2. To equal. *Shaks*.

PARAGRAPH, pâ-râ-grâf, s. [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παράγραφη*.] A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pâ-râ-grâf'ê-kâl-lê, ad. [from paragraph.] By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pâ-râ-lâk'tê-kâl, } a.

PARALLACTICK, pâ-râ-lâk'tîk, } a.
[from *parallax*.] Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pâ-râ-lâks, s. [*παράλλαξις*.] The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth. *Milton*.

PARALLEL, pâ-râ-lêl, a. [*παράλληλος*.]—1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.—2. Having the same tendency. *Addison*.—3. Containing the resemblance through many particulars; equal. *Watts*.

PARALLEL, pâ-râ-lêl, s. [from the adjective.]—1. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other. *Pope*.—2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.—3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Gaith*.—4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham*.—5. Comparison made. *Addison*.—6. Any thing resembling another. *South*.

To PARALLEL, pâ-râ-lêl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line. *Brown*.—2. To keep in the same direction; to level.—3. To correspond to. *Burnet*.—4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden*.—5. To compare. *Locke*.

PARALLELISM, pâ-râ-lêl-î-zim, s. [*parallelisme*, Fr.] State of being parallel. *Ray*.

PARALLELOGRAM, pâ-râ-lêl'ô-grâm, s. [*παράλληλος* and *γραμμή*.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris*. *Brown*.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pâ-râ-lêl'ô-grâm'ô-kâl, s. [from *parall.ogram*.] Having the properties of a *parall.ogram*.

PARALLELOTTIPED, pâ-râ-lêl'ô-tî-pêd, s. A solid figure contained under six *parall.ogram*s, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a *parall.ogram*; it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Newton*.

PARALOGISM, pâ-râ-l'ô-l'ô-î-zim, s. [*παράλογισμός*.] A false argument. *Arbutnot*.

PARALOGY, pâ-râ-l'ô-l'ô-jê, s. False reasoning. *Brown*.

To PARALIZE, pâ-râ-l'ô-l'ô, v. a. To weaken; to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy. *Hannah More*.

PARALYSIS, pâ-râ-l'ê-sis, s. [*παράλυσις*.] A palsy.

PARALYTICAL, pâ-râ-l'ê-tê-kâl, } a.

PARALYTICK, pâ-râ-l'ê-tîk, } a.
[from *paralysis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Paliéd; inclined to palsy. *Prior*.

PARAMOUNT, pâ-râ-môunt', a. [per and mount.]—1. Superior; having the highest jurisdiction; as lord *paramount*, the chief of the seignory. *Clanville*.—3. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon*.

PARAMOUNT, pâ-râ-n'ôunt', s. The chief. *Milton*.

PARAMOUR, pâ-râ-môôr, s. [per and amour, Fr.]—1. A lover or wooer. *Spenser*.—2. A mistress. *Shaks*.

PARANYMPH, pâ-râ-nîmf, s. [*παρηγορη* and *νυμφη*.]—1. A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton*.—2. One who countenances or supports another. *Taylor*.

PARAPEGM, pâ-râ-pê-m, s. [*παράπηγμα*.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a table, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Brown*.

PARAPEGMA, pâ-râ-pê-gmâ, s. The same as *parapegm*; plural *parapegmata*.

PARAPEI, pâ-râ-pêi, s. [*parapei*, Fr.] A wall breast high. *Ben Jonson*.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pâ-râ-tê-mô'sis, s. [*παράφριμοσις*.] Disease when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNA'LIA, pâ-râ-fêr-nâ-l'ê-â, s. [Lat. *parapherna*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE, pâ-râ-fra-zê, s. [*παράφρασις*.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden*.

To PARAPHRASE, pâ-râ-fra-zê, v. a. [*παράφραζε*.]—1. To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely. *Stillingfleet*.

PARAPHRAST, pâ-râ-frâst, s. [*παράφραστης*.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker*.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pâ-râ-frâs'tê-kâl, } a.

PARAPHRASTICK, pâ-râ-frâs'tîk, } a.
[from *paraphrase*.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, pâ-râ-frâs'tê-kâl-lê, ad. In a paraphrastical way.

PARAPHRENITIS, pâ-râ-frê-nî'tis, s. [*παράφριενιτις* and *φρενιτις*.] *Paraphrenitis* is an inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbutnot*.

PARASANG, pâ-râ-sâng, s. [*parasanga*, low Lat.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke*.

PARASITE, pâ-râ-sîte, s. [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon*.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, càb, hùll;—òù;—pòùnd;—tùin, TIIIS.

PARASITICAL, pà-rà-sít'è-kál, } a.
PARASITICK, pà-rà-sít'è-kík, } a.

[from parasit.] Flattering; wheedling; adhesive without use. *Halequill.*

PARASOL, pà-rà-sòle, s. A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head. *Dict.*

PARASYNA'XIS, pà-rà-sín-ák'sís, s. A conveyance.

PARATHESIS, pà-ràth-è'sís, s. [Greck, παρὰ with τίθημι, to put.] A Figure in grammar, where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as, "He went to the country where he was born; (France) and died there." In rhetoric, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus [] .

To PARBOIL, pàr'bòil, v. a. [parbouiller, Fr.] To half boil. *Bacon.*

To PARBREAK, pàr'bràke, v. n. [brecker, Dutch.] To vomit.

PARBREAK, pàr'bràke, s. [from the Verb.] Vomit.

PARCEL, pàr'shì, s. [parcelle, Fr. particula, Lat.]—1. A small bundle.—2. A part of the whole taken separately.—3. A quantity or mass. *Newton.*—4. A number of persons, in contempt.—5. Any number or quantity, in contempt.

To PARCEL, pàr'shì, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To divide into portions. *South.*—2. To make up into a mass. *Shaks.*

PARCENER, pàr-vè'nùr, s. [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and has issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called parceners. *Covel.*

PARCENERY, pàr-sè'nèr-è, s. [from parsonier, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, called coparceners. *Covel.*

To PARCH, pàrsh, v. a. To burn slightly and superficially. *Shaks.*

To PARCH, pàrsh, v. n. To be scorched. *Shaks.*

PARCHEMENT, pàrsh'mènt, s. [parchemin, Fr. pergamena, Latin.] Skins dressed for the writer. *Bacon.*

PARCHEMENT-MAKER, pàrsh'mènt-mà-kùr, s. [parchement and maker.] He who dresses parchment.

PARD, pàrd, } s.

PARDALE, pàrd'ài, } s.
[pardus, pardalis, Lat.] The leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts. *Shaks.*

To PARDON, pàrd'n, v. a. [pardonner, Fr.]—1. To excuse an offender. *Dryden.*—2. To forgive a crime. *Moy.*—3. To remit a penalty. *Shaks.*—4. *Pardon* is a word of civil denial, or slight apology. *Shaks.*

PARDON, pàrd'n, s. [pardon, Fr.]—1. Forgiveness of an offender.—2. Forgiveness of a crime; indulgence.—3. Remission of penalty.—4. Forgiveness received. *South.*—5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shaks.*

PARDONABLE, pàrd'n-à-bl, a. [pardonable, Fr.] Venial; excusable. *Dryden.*

PARDONABLENESS, pàrd'n-à-bl-nèss, s. [from pardonable.] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pàrd'n-à-bl-ly, ad. [from pardonable.] Venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PARDONER, pàrd'n-ùr, s. [from pardon.]—1. One who forgives another. *Shaks.*—2. A fellow that carried about the pope's indulgences, and sold them to such as would buy them. *Covel.*

To PARE, pàre, v. a. To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. *Hooker.*

PAREGO'RICK, pàr-è-gòr'ík, a. [αργυρικός.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. *Dict.*

PARENCHYMA, pà-rèn-kè-mà, s. [παρρηχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHYMATOUS, pà-rèn-kim'mà-tùs, } a.
PARENCHYMOUS, pà-rèn-kè-mùs, } a.

[from parenchyma.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy. *Crew.*

PARENESIS, pà-rèn-è'sís, s. [παρρηγοια.] Persuasion.

PARENT, pà-rènt, s. [parens, Latin.] A father or mother. *Hooker.*

PARENTAGE, pà-rèn-tàdje, s. [from parent.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to parents. *Shaks.*

PARENTAL, pà-rèn'tál, a. [from parent.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*

PARENTATION, pà-rèn-tà'shùn, s. [from parento, Latin.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS, pà-rèn'thè-sís, s. [parenthese, Fr. παρεθ and τιθημι.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, (). *Watts.*

PARENTHETICAL, pà-rèn'thè'tè-kál, a. [from parenthesis.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PAREK, pà'rèk, s. [from parer.] An instrument to cut away the surface. *Tusser.*

PARERGY, pà'rùr-jè, s. [παρη and εργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown.*

PARGET, pàr-jèt, s. Plaster laid upon roofs of looms. *Woodward.*

To PARGET, pàr-jèt, v. a. [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster. *Government of the Tongue.*

PARGETER, pàr-jèt-ùr, s. [from parget.] A plasterer.

PARHE'LION, pàr-hè'l-ùn, s. [παρη and λιον.] A mock sun. *Boyle.*

PARIETAL, pà-rì-è-tál, a. [from paries, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls. *Sharp.*

PARIETARY, pà-rì-è-tàr-è, s. [parietaria, French; paries, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARING, pà'rìng, s. [from pare.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*

PARIS, pà'rìs, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARISH, pà'rìsh, s. [parochia, low Lat. parroisse, Fr. paroisse.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Covel.*

PARISH, pà'rìsh, a.—1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish. *Ayliffe.*—2. Maintained by the parish. *Gay.*

PARISHIONER, pà'rìsh-ùn-ùr, s. [paroissien, Fr. from parish.] One that belongs to the parish.

PARIT'OR, pàr-è-tùr, s. [for apparitor.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PARITY, pàr-è-tè, s. [paritas, Fr. paritas, Latin.] Equality; resemblance. *Hall.*

PARK, pàrk, s. [peapnac, Sax.] A piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription of the king's grant. *Covel.*

To PARK, pàrk, v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose as in a park. *Shaks.*

PARKEK, pàr'ùr, s. [from park.] A park keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pàrk'lèvz, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARLE, pàrl, s. [from parler, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *Daniel.*

To PARLE, pàrl, v. a. [from the noun.] To converse. *Shaks.*

To PARLEY, pàr'lè, v. n. [from parler, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Brome.*

PARLEY, pàr'lè, s. [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Prior.*

PARLIAMENT, pàr'lè-nènt, s. [parliamentum, low Lat.] The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Covel.*

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr-lê-mên-târ-ê, a. [from parliament.] Enacted by parliament; suing the parliament; pertaining to parliament. Bacon.

PARLOUR, pâr-lôr, s. [parlôr, Fr. parlorio, Italian.]—1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.—2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment. Spenser.

PARLOUS, pâr-lôs, a. keen; sprightly; waggish. A punk; a slut. Obsolte.

PARLOUSNESS, pâr-lôs-nês, s. [from parlous.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMA-CITTY, pâr-mâ-sit-tê, s. Corruptedly for spermaceti. Ainsworth.

PARNEL, pâr-nêl, s. [the diminutive of patronella.] A punk; a slut. Obsolte.

PAROCHIAL, pâr-ô-kê-âl, a. [parochialis, from parochia, low Latin.] Belonging to a parish. Atterbury.

PARODY, pâr-rô-dê, s. [parodie, Fr. *parodie* it.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose. Pope.

To PARODY, pâr-rô-dê, v. a. [parodie, Fr. from parody.] To copy by way of parody. Pope.

PARONYMOUS, pâr-ôn-û-nê-mîs, a. [παρωνυμικός.] Resembling another word. Watts.

PAROLE, pâr-rôlê, s. [parole, Fr.] Word given as an assurance. Cleveland.

PAROLE, pâr-rôlê, a. [from the noun.] By word of mouth. Blackstone.

PARONOMASIA, pâr-ôn-ô-mâ-zhê-â, s. [παρωνυμασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. Diet.

PARROQUET, pâr-ô-kwêl, s. [parroquet, or perroquet, Fr.] A small species of parrot. Grey.

PARONYCHIA, pâr-ôn-ikê-â, s. [παρωνυχία.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a whitlow.

PAROTID, pâr-ôt-id, a. [παροτιδική.] Salivary; so named because near the ears. Grey.

PAROTIS, pâr-ôt-is, s. [παροτις.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the enucleator's of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. Huxham.

PAROXYSM, pâr-ôk-iz-m, s. [παροξυσμός.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. Harvey.

PARRICIDE, pâr-rê-sî-dê, s. [parricid; Latin.]—1. One who destroys his father. Shaks.—2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.—3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. Dryden.

PARRICIDAL, pâr-rê-sî-dâl, }
PARRICIDIOUS, pâr-rê-sî-fyûs, } a.
[from parricide, Lat.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide.

PARRROT, pâr-rât, s. [perroquet, French.] A particular kind of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. Dryden.

PARRROT-FISH, pâr-rât-fîsh, s. A fish of the pacific ocean. Cook and King's Voyages.

To PARRY, pâr-rê, v. n. [parer, Fr.] To put by thrusts; to fence. Locke.

To PARSE, pâr-se, v. a. [from pars, Lat.] To resolve a sentence under the elements or parts of speech. Ascham.

PARSIMONIOUS, pâr-sê-môn-ê-ûs, a. [from parsimony.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. Addison.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pâr-sê-môn-ê-ûs-lê, ad. [from parsimonious.] Frugally; sparingly. Swift.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pâr-sê-môn-ê-ûs-nês, s. [from parsimonious.] A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, pâr-sê-môn-ê, s. [parsimonia, Lat.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness.

PARSLEY, pâr-sêlê, s. [persil, Welch.] A plant.

PARSNIP, pâr-sîp, s. [pastinaca, Latin.] A plant.

PARSON, pâr-sôn, s. [parochianus, Lat.]—1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial

charge or cure of souls. Clarendon.—9. A clergyman. Shaks.—3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PARSONAGE, pâr-sôn-âjê, s. [from parson.]—1. The benefice of a parish. Addison.—2. The house appropriated to the residence of the parson. Gray.

PART, pâr-t, s. [pars, Lat.]—1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. Knolles.—2. Member. Locke.—3. That which, in division, falls to each.—4. Particular distinct species.—5. Share; concern. Pope.—6. Side; party. Daniel.—7. Something relating or belonging. Shaks.—8. Ingredient in a mingled mass.—9. Particular office or character. Bacon.—10. Character appropriated in a play. Shaks.—11. Business; duty. Bacon.—12. Action; conduct. Shaks.—13. Proportional quantity: four parts of copper to one of tin.—14. Relation; reciprocal. Tillotson.—15. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done. Hooker.—16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties. Sidney.—17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts. Sidney.

PART, pâr-t, ad. Partly; in some measure.

To PART, pâr-t, v. a.—1. To divide; to share; to distribute. Arts.—2. To separate; to disunite. Dryden.—3. To break into pieces. Lev.—4. To keep assunder. Shaks.—5. To separate combatants. Shaks.—6. To discern. Prior.

To PART, pâr-t, v. n.—1. To be separated. Dryden.—2. To take farewell. Shaks.—3. To have share. Isaiah.—4. [Partir, French.] To go away; to set out.—5. To PART with. To quit; to resign; to lose. Taylor.

PARTABLE, pâr-tâ-bl, a. [from part.] Divisible; such as may be part d. Camden.

PARTAGE, pâr-tâjê, s. [partage, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. Locke.

To PARTAKE, pâr-tâkê, v. n. Preterite, partook; participle passive, partaken. [part and take.]—1. To have share of any thing; to take share with. Locke.—2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, or right. Bacon.—3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.—4. Sometimes with in before the thing partaken of. Locke.—5. To combine; to enter into some design.

To PARTAKE, pâr-tâkê, v. a.—1. To share; to have part in. Milton.—2. To admit to part; to extend participation. Spenser.

PARTAKER, pâr-tâkêr, s. [from partake.]—1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. Hooker.—2. Sometimes with in before the thing partaken. Shaks.—3. A accomplice; associate. Psalm.

PARTER, pâr-têr, s. [from part.] One that parts or separates. Strachey.

PARTERRE, pâr-têrê, s. [parterre, Fr.] A level division of ground. Miller.

PARTHENIAD, pâr-tê-nê-âd, s. [from παρθενια, Greek.] A poem in honour of a virgin. Harrington.

PARTIAL, pâr-shâl, a. [partial, Fr.]—1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question, more than the other. Mal.—2. Inclined to favour without reason. Locke.—3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not universal. Burnet.

PARTIALITY, pâr-shê-â-lê-tê, s. [partialité, Fr. from partial.] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other. Spenser.

To PARTIALIZE, pâr-shâl-êzê, v. n. [partializer, Fr. from partial.] To make partial. Shaks.

PARTIALLY, pâr-shâl-ê, ad. [from partial.]—1. With unjust favour or dislike.—2. In part; not totally. Rogers.

PARTIBILITY, pâr-tê-bî-lê-tê, s. [from partible.] Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE, pâr-tê-bl, a. [from part.] Divisible; separable. Dighy.

PARTICIPABLE, pâr-tîs-sê-pâ-bl, a. [from participate.] Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pâr-tîs-sê-pânt, a. [participant, Fr. from participate.] Sharing; having share or part. Bacon.

To PARTICIPATE, pâr-tîs-sê-pâte, v. n. [partici-

—no, móve, ndr, nó; —tibe, táb, búll; —ól; pódnd; —ám, THIS.

pio. Lat.]—1. To partake; to have share. *Shaks.*—2. With *of*. *Hayward.*—3. With *in*. *Milton.*—4. To have part of more things than one; *frogs* participate of *beast and fish*. *Denham.*—5. To have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*
TO PARTICIPATE, párt-tís-pé-páte, v. n. To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*
PARTICIPATION, párt-tís-pé-páshún, s. [participation, French, from participate.]—1. The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker.*—2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something. *Stillingfleet.*—3. Distribution; division into shares. *Baleigh.*
PARTICIPIAL, párt-tís-íp'pé-ál, a. [participialis, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle.
PARTICIPIALLY, párt-tís-íp'pé-ál-é, ad. [from participle.] In the sense or manner of a participle.
PARTICIPLE, párt-tís-íp, s. [participium, Lat.]—1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*—2. Any thing that participates of different things. *Bacon.*
PARTICLE, párt-té-kl, s. [particule, French, particula, Latin.]—1. Any small portion of a greater substance.—2. A word unvaried by inflexion. *Hooker.*
PARTICULAR, párt-ték'ú-lúr, a. [particuler, French.]—1. Relating to single persons; not general.—2. Individual; one distinct from others.—3. Singular; noting properties or things peculiar; *he had nothing particular in his conduct*. *Bacon.*—4. Attentive to things single and distinct.—5. Single; not general.—6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.
PARTICULAR, párt-ték'ú-lúr, s.—1. A single instance; a single point. *South.*—2. Individual; private person. *L'Estrange.*—3. Private interest. *Hooker.* *Shaks.*—4. Private character; single self-state of an individual. *Shaks.*—5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliff.*—6. Distinct account; not general recital. *Dryden.*
PARTICULARITY, párt-ték'ú-lúr-é-té, s. [particularité, Fr. from particular.]—1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion; detail. *Sidney.*—2. Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*—3. Petty account; private incident. *Adison.*—4. Something belonging to single persons.—5. Something peculiar; singularity. *Adison.*
TO PARTICULARIZE, párt-ték'ú-lúr-íze, v. a. [particulariser, Fr.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely. *Aberbury.*
PARTICULARLY, párt-ték'ú-lúr-é, ad. [from particular.]—1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.—2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*
TO PARTICULATE, párt-ték'ú-lúr-é, v. a. [from particular.] To make mention singly. *Camden.*
PARTISAN, párt-tís-an, s. [partisan, Fr.]—1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shaks.*—2. [from parti, Fr.] An adherent to a faction. *Adison.*—3. The commander of a party.—4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*
PARTITION, párt-tís-ón, s. [partition, Fr. partito, Lat.]—1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shaks.*—2. Division; separation; distinction. *Hooker.*—3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.—4. That by which different parts are separated. *Rogers.*—5. Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*
PARTITIVE, párt-té-ív, s. [A term in grammar from partito, Lat.] Distributive. *Lilly.*
PARTITIVELY, párt-té-ív-é, ad. [from partitive way]. *Lilly.*
TO PARTITION, párt-tís-ón, v. a. To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*
PARTLET, párt-tét, s. A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band. *Hall.*
PARTLY, párt-té, ad. [from parti.] In some measure; in some degree. *Adison.*
PARTNER, párt-núr, s. [from part.]—1. Partaker; share; one who has part in any thing. *Milton.*—2. One who does with another. *Shaks.*

TO PARTNER, párt-núr, v. a. [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner. *Shaks.*
PARTNERSHIP, párt-núr-ship, s. [from partner.]—1. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*—2. The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Estrange.*
PARTO'OK, párt-tóok', Preterite of partake.
PARTURIDGE, párt'úr-idge, s. [pertris, Welsh.] A bird of game. *Samuel.*
PARTURIENT, párt-úr-é-ént, a. [parturiens, Lat.] About to bring forth.
PARTURITION, párt-tshú-rish-ún, s. [from parturio, Latin.] The state of being about to bring forth.
PARTY, párt-té, s. [partie, Fr.]—1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others. *Locke.*—2. One of two litigants. *Shaks.*—3. One concerned in any affair. *Shaks.*—4. Persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.*—5. Cause; side. *Dryden.*—6. A select assembly. *Pope.*—7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another. *Taylor.*—8. A detachment of soldiers.
PARTY-COLOURED, párt-ték'ú-lúr-éd, a. [party and coloured.] Having diversity of colours. *Dryden.*
PARTY-JURY, párt-té-jh-ré, s. [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.
PARTY-MAN, párt-té-mán, s. [party and man.] A factious person; an actor of a party.
PARTY-WALL, párt-té-wál, s. [party and wall.] Wall that separates one house from the next.
PARRIS, párt-tís, s. [French.] A church or church-porch. *Bailey.*
PARRYTUDE, párt-vé-túde, s. [from parvus, Latin.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville.*
PARVITY, párt-vé-té, s. [from parvus, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness. *Ray.*
PAS, pás, s. [Fr.] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbuthnot.*
PASCHAL, pás-kál, a. [paschal, Fr.]—1. Relating to the passover.—2. Relating to Easter.
PASH, pásh, s. [naz, Spanish.] A head. *Shaks.*
TO PASH, pásh, v. a. [perssen, Dutch.] To strike; to crush. *Dryden.*
PASQUE-FLOWER, pásk'fíú-úr, s. [pulsatilla, Lat.] A plant.
PASQUIL, pás'kwíl,
PASQUIN, pás'kwín,
PASQUINADE, pás-kwín-áde, } s.
 [from pasquino, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon.] A lampoon. *Horcel.*
TO PASS, pás, v. n. [passer, Fr.]—1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Shaks.*—2. To go forcibly; to make way; *he passed through the braves*. *Dryden.*—3. To make a transition from one thing to another. *Temple.*—4. To vanish; to be lost; *soon passes the fragrance of the morning*. *Dryden.*—5. To go away successively; *many thoughts passed in his mind*. *Locke.*—6. To be at an end; to be over; *the pleasure of life is past*. *Dryden.*—7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state. *Shaks.*—8. To be changed by regular gradation; *hairs pass from black to grey*. *Arbuthnot.*—9. To go beyond bounds. *Obsolete.* *Shaks.*—10. To be in any state; *we must pass through pleasure and pain*. *Ezekiel.*—11. To be enacted. *Clarendon.*—12. To be effected; to exist; *this was brought to pass artfully*. *Hooker.*—13. To gain acceptance; to become current; *the story passed even among wise men.*—14. To be practised artfully or successfully; *the fraud passed upon him.*—15. To be regarded as good or ill; *the lines passed for good with some, for ill with others*. *Aberbury.*—16. To occur; to be transacted; *business passes smoothly among skilful men*. *Watts.*—17. To be permitted; *we must not let this pass without censure.*—18. To heed; to regard. *Shaks.*—19. To determine finally; to judge capably; *the jury passed upon him*. *Shaks.*—20. To be supremely excellent. *Obsolete.*—21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.—22. To omit to play. *Prior.*—3. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot.*—21. To be in a tolerable state; *the man is well enough.*

Fâte, f'âr, fâll, lâc—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

to pass, though not rich. *L'Estrange*.—25. To PASS away. To be lost; to glide off. *Locke*.—26. To PASS away. To vanish.

To PASS, pàs, v. a.—1. To go beyond. *Hayward*.—2. To go through; as, the horse passed the river.—3. To spend; to live through. *Collier*.—4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham*.—5. To carry hastily. *Addison*.—6. To transfer to another proprietor. *Herb*.—7. To strain; to percolate. *Bacon*.—8. To vent; to let out. *Watts*.—9. To utter ceremoniously; he passed a compliment. *Clarendon*.—10. To utter solemnly; he passed his word. *L'Estrange*.—11. To transmit. *Clarendon*.—12. To put an end to. *Shaks*.—13. To surpass; to excel. *Ezekiel*.—14. To omit; to neglect. *Shaks*.—15. To transgress; to transgress. *Burnet*.—16. To admit; to allow. 2. *Kings*.—17. To enact a law. *Swift*.—18. To impose fraudulently; bad money was passed on the traders. *Dryden*.—19. To practise artfully; to make succeed. *L'Estrange*.—20. To send from one place to another.—21. To PASS away. To spend; to waste. *Ecclus*.—22. To PASS by. To excuse; to forgive. *Tillotson*.—23. To PASS by. To neglect; to disregard. *Bacon*.—24. To PASS over. To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden*.

PASS, pàs, s. [from the verb.]—1. A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shaks*.—2. Passage; road. *Raleigh*.—3. A permission to go or come any where.—4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.—5. Push; thrust in fencing. *Shaks*.—6. State; condition. *Sidney*.

PA'SSABLE, pàs'sâ-bl, a. [passable, Fr. from pass.]—1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.—2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Shaks*.—3. Capable of admission or reception. *Collier*.—4. Popular; well received. *Bacon*.

PASSA'DO, pàs-sâ'dò, s. [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

PA'SSAGE, pàs'sâj, s. [passage, French.]—1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey. *Raleigh*.—2. Road; way. *South*.—3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass. *Shaks*.—4. The state of decay. *Shaks*.—5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby*.—6. Occurrence; hap. *Shaks*.—7. Unsettled state. *Temple*.—8. Incident; transaction. *Hayward*.—9. Management; conduct. *Davies*.—10. [Endroit, Fr.] Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Addison*.

PA'SSED, pâst, Preterite and participle of pass.

PA'SSENGER, pàs'sên-jûr, s. [passenger, Fr.]—1. A traveller one who is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Shensler*.—2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney*.

PA'SSENGER falcon, pàs'sên-jûr, s. A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth*.

PA'SSER, pàs'sûr, s. [from pass.] One who passes; one that is upon the road. *Cæsar*.

PASSIBILITY, pàs-sê-bil'itê-tê, s. [passibilité, Fr. from passible.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Hakewell*.

PASSIBLE, pàs'sê-bl, a. [passible, Fr. passibilis, Lat.] Susceptible of impressions from external agents. *Hooker*.

PASSIBILITY, pàs'sê-bl-nês, s. [from passible.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Brewer*.

PASSING, pàs'sîng, participial a. [from pass.]—1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. *Fairfax*.—2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding; as, passing fair. *Shaks*.

PASSINGBELL, pàs'sîng-bêl, s. [passing and bell.] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death. *Daniel*.

PA'SSION, pàs'h'ân, s. [passion, Fr. passio, Lat.]—1. Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke*.—2. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton*.—3. Anger. *Watts*.—4. Zeal; ardour. *Addison*.—5. Love. *Dryden*.—6. Eagerness. *Swift*.—7. Emphatically,

the last suffering of the Redeemer of the World. *Acts*.

To PA'SSION, pàs'h'ân, v. n. [passioner, French, from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. *Obscure*.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, pàs'h'ân-flòû-âr, s. [granadilla, Lat.] A plant.

PA'SSION-WEEK, pàs'h'ân-wêêk', s. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE, pàs'h'ân-nât, a. [passionné, Fr.]—1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon*.—2. Easily moved to anger. *Prior*.

To PA'SSIONATE, pàs'h'ân-nât, v. a. [from passion.] An old word.—1. To affect with passion. *Spenser*.—2. To express passionately. *Shaks*.

PA'SSIONATELY, pàs'h'ân-nât-lê, ad. [from passionate.]—1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind.—2. Angri-ly. *Locke*.

PA'SSIONATENESS, pàs'h'ân-nât-nês, s. [from passionate.]—1. State of being subject to passion.—2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle*.

PA'SSIVE, pàs'siv, a. [passivus, Latin.]—1. Receiving impression from some external agent. *South*.—2. Unresisting; not opposing. *Pope*.—3. Suffering; not acting.—4. [In grammar.] A verb passive is that which signifies passion. *Clarke*.

PA'SSIVELY, pàs'siv-lê, ad. [from passive.] With a passive nature. *Dryden*.

PA'SSIVENESS, pàs'siv-nês, s. [from passive.]—1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents. *Dryden*.—2. Possibility; power of suffering. *Decay of Piety*.

PASSIVITY, pàs'siv'itê-tê, s. [from passive.] Passiveness. *Cheyne*.

PA'SSOVER, pàs'sò-vûr, s. [pass and over.]—1. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews. *John*.—2. The sacrifice killed. *Exodus*.

PA'SSPORT, pàs'spòrt, s. [passport, French.] Permission of egress. *Sidney*.

PAST, pâst, participial, a. [from pass.]—1. Not present; not to come. *Swift*.—2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

PAST, pâst, s. Elliptically past time. *Fenton*.

PAST, pâst, preposition.—1. Beyond in time: It is past the time of history. *Hebrews*.—2. No longer capable of: He is past learning. *Hayward*.—3. Beyond; out of reach of: The ship is past cannon shot. *Calamy*.—4. Beyond; further than: We are not past the Jews. *Numbers*.—5. Above; more than: The well was past ten feet deep. *Spenser*.

PASTE, pâste, s. [paste, French.]—1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Dryden*.—2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.—3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, pâste, v. a. [paster, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten with paste. *Locke*.

PA'STEBOARD, pâste'bòrd, s. [paste and board.] Masses made anciently by pasting one board on another; now made sometimes by macerating paper, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.

PA'STEBOARD, pâste'bòrd, a. Made of paste-board.

PA'STEL, pàs'tîl, s. An herb.

PA'STERN, pàs'tòrn, s. [pastaron, French.]—1. The knee of a horse. *Shaks*.—2. The legs of an human creature. *Dryden*.

PA'STIL, pàs'tîl, s. [pastillus, Lat. pastille, Fr.] A roll of paste. *Peacham*.

PA'STIME, pàs'tîm, s. [pass and time.] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts*.

PA'STOR, pàs'tûr, s. [pastor, Latin.]—1. A shepherd. *Dryden*.—2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Swift*.

PA'STORAL, pàs'tûr-âl, a. [pastoralis, Latin.]—1. Rural; rustic; becoming shepherds; imitating

shepherds. *Sidney*.—2. Relating to the care of souls. *Hooker*.

PA'STORAL, pá'stúr-ál, s. A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, in which shepherds take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

PA'STRY, pá'stré, s. [pastisseries, Fr. from paste.]—1. The act of making pàs. *King*.—2. Pies or baked paste. *Tusser*.—3. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK, pá'stré-kòk, s. [pastry and cook.] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbutnot*.

PA'STURABLE, pá'stshè-rá-bl, a. [from pasture.] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE, pá'stshè-rádje, s. [pasturage, Fr.]—1. The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser*.—2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison*.—3. The use of pasture. *Arbutnot*.

PA'STURE, pá'stshùre, s. [pasture, French.]—1. Food; the act of feeding. *Eyren*.—2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke*.—3. Human culture; education. *Dryden*.

To PA'STURE, pá'stshùre, v. n. [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.

To PA'STURE, pá'stshùre, v. r. [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton*.

PA'STY, pá'stè, s. [pastè, Fr.] A pie of crust raised without a dish. *Shaks*.

PAT, pá, a. [from pas, Dutch, *Skinner*.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Atterbury*.

PAT, pá, s. [patte, French.]—1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier*.—2. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, pá, v. a. [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon*.

PA'TACHON, pá'tásh, s. A small ship. *Ainsworth*.

PA'TACORN, pá'tá-kòrn, s. A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.

To PATCH, pátsb, v. n. [pudzer, Danish; pezzore, Italian.]—1. To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke*.—2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison*.—3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Dryden*.—4. To make up of shreds or different pieces.

PA'TCH, pátsb, s. [pezzo, Italian.]—1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Locke*.—2. A piece inserted in, mosaic or variegated work.—3. A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Suckling*.—4. A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shaks*.—5. A paltry fellow. *Obsolete*. *Shaks*.

PA'TCHER, pátsb-ér, s. [from patch.] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY, pátsb-ér-è, s. [from patch.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shaks*.

PA'TCHWORK, pátsb-wòrk, s. [patch and work.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, páte, s. The head. *Spenser*. *South*.

PA'TED, pá'téd, a. [from pate.] Having a pate.

PA'TEFACTIÖN, pá'tè-fák'shún, s. [patefactio, Latin.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth*.

PA'TEN, pá'tén, s. [patina, Latin.] A plate. *Shaks*.

PA'TENT, pá'tént, or pá'tént, a. [patens, Latin.]—1. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters *patent*.—2. Something appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer*.

PA'TENT, pá'tént, s. A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shaks*.

PATEN'TEE, pá'tén-tèe, s. [from patent.] One who has a patent. *Swift*.

PA'TER-NOSTER, pá'tér-nòs-tár, s. [Latin.] The Lord's prayer. *Camden*.

PATERNAL, pá'tèr-nál, a. [paternus, Latin.]—1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father. *Hammond*.—2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden*.

PATERNITY, pá'tèr-nè-tè, s. [from paternus, Latin.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Arbutnot*.

PATH, páth, s. [pað, Saxon.] Way; road; track.

PA'THE'TICAL, pá-thè'tè-kál, }
 PA'THE'TICK, pá-thè'tík, }
 [παθητικός.] Affecting the passions; passionate; moving. *Swift*.

PA'THE'TICALLY, pá-thè'tè-kál-lè, ad. [from pathetic.] In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden*.

PA'THE'TICALNESS, pá-thè'tè-kál-nèss, s. [from pathetic.] Quality of being pathetic; quality of moving the passions.

PA'THLESS, páth'lès, a. [from path.] Untrdden; not marked with paths. *Sandys*.

PA'THOGNOMONICK, pá'thòg-nò-mòn-ík, a. [παθγνωμονικός.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

PA'THOLOGICAL, pá-thò-lò-jè-kál, a. [from pathology.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PA'THOLOGIST, pá-thò-lò-jìst, s. [παθολόγος and λόγος.] One who treats of pathology.

PA'THOLOGY, pá-thò-lò-jè, s. [παθολογία and λόγος.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects, incident to the body. *Quincy*.

PA'THWAY, páth-wá, s. [path and way.] A road; strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PA'TIBLE, pá'tè-bl, a. [from patior, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dier*.

PA'TIBULARY, pá'tíb-bù-là-rè, a. [patibulaire, Fr. from patibulum, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE, pá'shènsè, s. [patientia, Latin.]—1. The power of suffering; endurance; the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge. *Matthew*.—2. Sufferance; permission. *Hooker*.—3. An herb. *Mortimer*.

PA'TIENT, pá'shènt, a. [patiens, Latin.]—1. Having the quality of enduring. *Ray*.—2. Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden*.—3. Not revengeful against injuries.—4. Not easily provoked. *Thesal*.—5. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior*.

PA'TIENT, pá'shènt, s. [patient, French.]—1. That which receives impressions from external agents. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—2. A person diseased, under the care of another. *Addison*.

To PA'TIENT, pá'shènt, v. a. [patienter, French.] To compose one's self. *Shaks*.

PA'TIENTLY, pá'shènt-lè, ad. [from patient.]—1. Without rage under pain or affliction.—2. Without vicious impetuosity. *Calamy*.

PA'TINE, pá'tín, s. [patina, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth*.

PA'TLY, pá'tlè, ad. [from pat.] Commodiously; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH, pá'trè-àrk, s. [patriarcha, Lat.]—1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.—2. A bishop superior to archbishops. *Raleigh*.

PATRIARCHAL, pá'trè-àrk-kál, a. [patriarchal, Fr. from patriarch.]—1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris*.—2. Belonging to herarchical patriarchs. *Ayliffe*.

PATRIARCHATE, pá'trè-àrk-kát, }
 PA'TRIARCHSHIP, pá'trè-àrk-shíp, }
 [patriarchat. Fr. from patriarch.] A bishoprick superior to archbishops.

PA'TRIARCHY, pá'trè-àrk-kè, s. Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brewerwood*.

PATRYCIAN, pá'trìsh-àn, a. [patricius, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PATRYCIAN, pá'trìsh-àn, s. A nobleman. *Dryden*.

PATRIMONIAL, pá'trè-mò'nè-ál, a. [from patrimonium.] Possessed by inheritance. *Temple*.

PA'TRIMONY, pá'trè-mò'nè, s. [patrimonium, Latin.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Davies*.

Pâte, pâ, pâtiât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plin;—

PATRIOT, pâ'trè-ât, s. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Tickell.*

PATRIOT, pâ'trè-ât, a. [from the noun.] Animated with the love of one's country. *Hammond.*

PATRIOTICK, pâ'trè-ât-ik, a. [from patriot.] Full of patriotism. *L'Amér.*

PATRIOTISM, pâ'trè-ât-izm, s. [from patriot.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATROCINATE, pâ-tros'sè-nâ-te, v. a. [patrocinor, Latin.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Dut.*

PATROU, pâ'trô-ê, s. [patrouille, old French.]—1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.—2. Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*

To PATROU, pâ'trô-ê, v. a. [patrouiller, French.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Blackmore.*

PATRON, pâ'trôn, s. [patrons, Latin.]—1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. *Prior.*—2. A guardian saint. *Spenser.*—3. An advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*—4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, pâ'trôn-â-je, s. [from patron.]—1. Support; protection. *Sidney. Creech.*—2. Guardianship of saints. *Addison.*—3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PATRONAGE, pâ'trôn-â-je, v. a. [from the noun.] To patronise; to protect. *Shaks.*

PATRONAL, pâ'trô-nâl, a. [from patrons, Latin.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending. *Bremen.*

PATRONESS, pâ'trôn-ês, s. [feminine of patron.]—1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports. *Fairfax.*—2. A female guardian saint.—3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

PATRONLESS, pâ'trôn-î-ês, a. Without a patron. *Shafesbury.*

To PATRONISE, pâ'trô-nî-ze, v. a. [from patron.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PATRONYMICK, pâ'trô-nîm-îk, s. [πατρωνυμικός.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor. *Broomie.*

PATTEN of a pillow, pâ'tîn, s. Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PATTEN, pâ'tîn, s. [patin, French.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women. *Camden.*

PATTENMAKER, pâ'tîn-mâ-kâr, s. [patten and maker.] He that makes pattens.

To PATTTER, pâ'tîr, v. n. [from patte, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

PAT'TERN, pâ'tûrn, s. [patron, French; patron, Dutch.]—1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied. *Hooker. Grew. Rogers.*—2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.*—3. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*—4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PAT'TERN, pâ'tûrn, v. a. [patronner, French.]—1. To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shaks.*—2. To serve as an example to be followed.

PA'VAN, pâ'vân, } s.

PA'VIN, pâ'vîn, } s.

A kind of light tripping dance. *Ainsworth.*

PAUCILOQUY, pâw-sî-lô-kwê, s. [pauciloquium, Latin.] Sparing and rare speech.

PAUCITY, pâw-sê-tê, s. [paucitas, Latin.]—1. Fewness; smallness of number. *Boyle.*—2. Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

To PAVE, pâve, v. a. [pavio, Latin.]—1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Shaks.*—2. To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PAVEMENT, pâve'ment, s. [pavimentum, Latin.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone floor. *Addison.*

PAVER, pâ'vâr, } s.

PA'VIER, pâ'vîr, } s.

[from pave.] One who lays with stones. *Gay.*

PAVILION, pâ-vîl'yôn, s. [pavillon, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house. *Sandys.*

To PAVILION, pâ-vîl'yôn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.*—2. To be sheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pâush, s. [pauxe, French; pantix, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH pâush, v. a. [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate.

PAVONE, pâ-vône', s. [Ital.] A peacock. *Fairy Queen.*

PAUPER, pâw'pûr, s. [Latin.] A poor person.

PAUSE, pâwz, s. [pauza, low Latin; *παυσα.*]—1. A stop; a time of intermission.—2. Suspense; doubt. *Shaks.*—3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.—4. Place of suspending the voice, marked in writing.—5. A stop or intermission of music.

To PAUSE, pâwz, v. n.—1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*—2. To deliberate. *Knolles.*—3. To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PAUSER, pâw'zûr, s. [from pause.] He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shaks.*

PAW, pâw, s. [pawen, Welsh; patte, French.]—1. The foot of a beast of prey. *Moré.*—2. Hand. *Dryden.*

To PAW, pâw, v. n. [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW, pâw, v. a.—1. To strike with a draught of the fore foot. *Tickell.*—2. To handle roughly.—3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED, pâwd, a. [from paw.]—1. Having paws.—2. Broad-footed. *Ainsworth.*

PAWN, pâwn, a. [pand, Dutch; pan, French.]—1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Howel.*—2. The state of being pledged. *Shaks.*—3. A common man] at chess. *Ainsworth.*

To PAWN, pâwn, v. a. [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shaks.*

PA'WNBROKER, pâwn'brô-kûr, s. [paw and broker.] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbutnot.*

To PAV, pâ, v. a. [paier, French.]—1. To discharge a debt. *Dryden.*—2. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money.—3. To atone; to make amends by suffering. *Roscommon.*—4. To beat. *Shaks.*—5. To reward; to recompense. *Dryden.*—6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*

PAY, pâ, s. [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple.*

PA'YABLE, pâ'â-bl, a. [payable, French.]—1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*—2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PAY'DAY, pâ'dâ, s. [pay and day.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

PAYEE, pâ-ê-ê, s. [from pay.] The person to whom a bill of exchange is payable. *Blackstone.*

PA'YER, pâ'âr, s. [paier, French.] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER, pâ'mâs-tûr, s. [pay and master.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT, pâ'nîent, s. [from pay.]—1. The act of paying.—2. The discharge of debt or promise. *Bacon.*—3. A reward. *South.*—4. Chastisement; sound heating. *Ainsworth.*

To PA'YSE, pâze, v. n. [used by Spenser for poise.] To balance.

PA'YSER, pâ'zûr, s. [for poiser.] One that weighs.

PEA, pê, s. [pisum, Latin; pija, Saxon.] A plant. The species are sixteen.

PEACE, pêse, s. [paix, French; pax, Latin.]—1. Respite from war. *Addison.*—2. Quiet from suits or disturbances. *Davies.*—3. Rest from any commotion.—4. Stillness from riots or tumults.—5. Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah.*—6. A state not hostile. *Bacon.*—7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from error.—8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts. *Dryden.*—9. Heavenly rest.

PEACE, pêse, interjection. A word commanding silence. *Crashaw.*

—nó, mðve, nóv, nóf;—túbe, ráh, háll;—ðt;—póland;—hin, FHis.

PEACE-OFFERING, pɛsɛ-ðí'fár-íng, s. [peace and offer.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Leviticus*.

PEACEABLE, pɛsɛ-á-bl, a. [from peace.]—1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift*.—2. Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser*.—3. Not violent; not bloody minded. *Hale*.—4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, pɛsɛ-á-bl-nɛs, s. [from peaceable.] Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond*.

PEACEABLY, pɛsɛ-á-blɛ, ad. [from peaceable.]—1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift*.—2. Without disturbance. *Shaks*.

PEACEFUL, pɛsɛ-ful, s. [peace and full.]—1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden*.—2. Pacific; mild. *Dryden*.—3. Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope*.

PEACEFULLY, pɛsɛ-ful-lɛ, ad. [from peaceful.]—1. Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden*.—2. Mildly; gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pɛsɛ-ful-nɛs, s. [from peaceful.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pɛsɛ-má-kár, s. [peace and maker.] One who reconciles differences. *Shaks*.

PEACEPARTED, pɛsɛ-pár-tɛd, a. [peace and parted.] Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shaks*.

PEACH, pɛtsh, s. [peche, French.] A roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow, enclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller*.

To PEACH, pɛtsh, v. a. [corrupted from impeach.] To accuse of some crime. *Dryden*.

PEACH-COLOURED, pɛtsh-kól-lór-d, a. [peach and colour.] Of a colour like a peach. *Shaks*.

PEACHICK, pɛtsh-ík, s. [pea and chick.] The chicken of a peacock. *Southern*.

PEACOCK, pɛ'kók, s. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys*.

PEAHEN, pɛ'hɛn, s. [pea and hen; pava, Latin.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK, pɛke, s. [peac, Saxon.]—1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior*.—2. Any thing acuminated.—3. The rising forepart of a headress.

To PEAK, pɛke, v. n.—1. To look sickly. *Shaks*.—2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shaks*.

PEAL, pɛle, s. A succession of loud sounds; as, of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward*.

To PEAL, pɛle, v. n. [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud. *Milton*.

To PEAL, pɛle, v. a. To assail with noise. *Milton*.

PEAR, páre, s. [poire, Fr.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part. The species are eighty-four.

PEARL, pɛrl, s. [perle, Fr. perla, Spanish.] Pearls, though esteemed gems, are a distemper in the creature that produces them: Pearls are most frequently found in the oyster. The true shape of the pearl is a perfect round; but some are of the shape of a pear; their colour ought to be a pure, clear, and brilliant white.

PEARL, pɛrl, s. [albugo, Lat.] A white speck or film upon the eye.

PEARLED, pɛr-lɛd, a. [from pearl.] Adorned or set with pearls. *Milton*.

PEARLEYED, pɛr-lɛd, a. [pearl and eye.] Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pɛr-l'grás, s. Plants.

PEARLPLANT, pɛr-l'plánt, s. Plants.

PEARLWORT, pɛr-l'wárt, s. Plants.

PEARLY, pɛr-lɛ, a. [from pearl.]—1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward*.—2. Resembling pearls. *Drayton*.

PEARMAIN, páre-máine, s. An apple. *Mortimer*.

PEARTREE, páre-tréé, s. [pear and tree.] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon*.

PEASANT, pɛz-zánt, s. [peasant, French.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser*.

PEASANTRY, pɛz-zánt-rɛ, s. Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Locke*.

PEASCOD, pɛs-kód, s. }
PEASHELL, pɛs-shél, s. }

[pea, eod, and shell.] The husk that contains peas. *Walton*.

PEASE, pɛzɛ, s. Food of pease. *Tisner*.

PEAT, pɛte, s. A species of turf used for fuel. *Bacon*.

PEAT, pɛte, s. [from petit, French.] A little fountain; a darling; a dear plaything. *Dante*.

PEBBLE, pɛb-blɛ, s. }
PEBBLESTONE, pɛb-blɛ-stónɛ, s. }

[pebolitana, Sax.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass. *Sidney*.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pɛb-blɛ-krí-tál, s. Crystal in form of nodules. *Woodward*.

PEBBLED, pɛb-blɛd, a. [from pebble.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomson*.

PEBBLY, pɛb-blɛ, ad. [from pebble.] Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pɛk-ká-bí-lɛ-tɛ, s. [from peccable.] State of being subject to sin. *Deacy of Pety*.

PECCABLE, pɛk-ká-bl, a. [from pecco, Latin.] Liable to sin.

PECCADILLO, pɛk-ká-dí-ló, s. [Spanish; peccadillo, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury*.

PECCANCY, pɛk-ká-nɛ-sɛ, s. [from peccant.] Bad quality. *Wiseman*.

PECCANT, pɛk-kánt, a. [peccant, French.]—1. Guilty; criminal. *South*.—2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body. *Arbuthnot*.—3. Wrong; bad; deficient; informal. *Albifre*.

PECK, pɛk, s. [from pecca, Saxon.]—1. The fourth part of a bushel. *Hudibras*.—2. Proverbially, [in low language.] A great deal. *Suckling*.

To PECK, pɛk, v. a. [becquer, French; picken, Dutch.]—1. To strike with the beak as a bird. To pick up food with the beak. *Johnson*.—2. To strike with any pointed instrument.—3. To strike; to give blows. *South*.

PECKER, pɛk-kár, s. [from peck.]—1. One that pecks.—2. A kind of bird; as the wood-pecker.

PECKLED, pɛk-kɛd, a. [corrupted from speckled.] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton*.

PECTINAI, pɛk-tí-ál, s. [from pecten, Latin; a comb.] There are fishes as pectinails, such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown*.

PECTINATED, pɛk-tín-á-tɛd, a. [from pecten, Lat.] Form'd like a comb. *Brown*.

PECTINATION, pɛk-tɛ-ná-shún, s. The state of being pectinated. *Brown*.

PECTORAL, pɛk-tór-ál, a. [from pectoralis, Lat.]—1. Belonging to the breast. *Wiseman*.—2. A medicine for the stomachs. *Cheslerfield*.

PECTORAL, pɛk-tór-ál, s. [pectoralis, Latin; pectoral, Fr.] A breast-plate.

To PECULATE, pɛk-kú-lá-te, v. a. [French; peculat, embezzlement.] To rob or defraud the publick, to embezzle the publick money or property.

PECULATE, pɛk-kú-lá-te, s. }
PECULATION, pɛk-kú-lá-shún, s. }

[peculatus, Lat. peculat, Fr.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pɛk-kú-lá-túr, s. [Lat.] Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pɛ-kú-lé-ár, a. [peculiaris, from peculiatum, Lat.]—1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.—2. Not common to other things.—3. Particular; single. *Milton*.

PECULIAR, pɛ-kú-lé-ár, s.—1. The property; the exclusive property.—2. Something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew*.

PECULIARITY, pɛ-kú-lé-ár-é-tɛ, s. [from peculiar.]—1. Particularity; state of being found only in one.—2. The thing peculiar.

PECULIARLY, pɛ-kú-lé-ár-lɛ, ad. [from peculiar.]—1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward*.—2. In a manner not common to others.

PECULIARS, pɛ-kú-lé-árɛ, s. The name of the ecclesiastical courts. *Blackstone*.

PECUNIARY, pɛ-kú-né-ár-é, a. [pecuniarius, Lat.]

[Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

—1. Relating to money, *Bacon*.—2. Consisting of money, *Bacon*.
 PED, pèd, s.—1. A small pack saddle. *Tusser*.—2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser*.
 PEDAGOGICAL, pèd-dâ-gôg-gê-kâl, a. [from pedagogue.] Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.
 PEDAGOGUE, pèd-dâ-gôg, s. [α παιδαγωγός.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.
 To PEDAGOGUE, pèd-dâ-gôg, v. a. [α παιδαγωγέω.] To teach with superciliousness. *Pridr*.
 PEDAGOGY, pèd-dâ-gôg-gê, s. [α παιδαγωγία.] The mastership; discipline. *South*.
 PEDAL, pè-dâl, a. [pedalis, Lat.] Belonging to a foot.
 PEDALS, pèd-dâls, or pè-dâls, s. [pedalis, Latin; pedales, French.] The large pipes of an organ. *Diet*.
 PEDANEUS, pè-dâ-nê-ûs, a. [pedaneus, Latin.] Going on foot.
 PEDANT, pèd-dânt, s. [pedant, French.]—1. A schoolmaster. *Dryden*.—2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift*.
 PEDANTICK, pè-dân-tîk, }
 PEDANTICAL, pè-dân-tê-kâl, }^a
 [pedantesque, Fr. from pedant.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning. *Hayward*.
 PEDANTICALLY, pè-dân-tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from pedantical.] With awkward ostentation of literature.
 PEDANTRY, pèd-dân-trê, s. [pedanterie, French.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning. *Cowley*.
 To PEDDLE, pèd-dl, v. n. To be busy about trifles. *Ainsworth*.
 PEDERERO, pèd-êr-rê-rô, s. [pedrero, Spa.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paerero*.
 PEDESTAL, pèd-dês-tâl, s. [pedestal, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue. *Dryden*.
 PEDESTRIOUS, pè-dês-trê-ûs, a. [pedestris, Lat.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown*.
 PEDICLE, pèd-dê-kl, s. [from pedis, Lat. pedicula, Fr.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon*.
 PEDICULAR, pè-dîk-kû-lâr, a. [pedicularis, Latin.] Having the phthyriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth*.
 PEDIGREE, pèd-dê-grê, s. [pere and degré, *Skinners*] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.
 PEDIMENT, pèd-dê-mênt, s. [pedis, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. *Diet*.
 PEDLER, pèd-lâr, s. One who travels the country with small commodities. *Shaks*.
 PEDLERESS, pèd-lâr-êss, s. A female pedlar. *Overbury*.
 PEDLERY, pèd-lâr-ê, s. [from pedler.] Wares sold by pedlars. *Swift*.
 PEDDLING, pèd-dl-îng, a. Petty dealing; such as pedlars ave. *Decay of Piety*.
 PEDOBAPTISM, pèd-dô-bâp-tîsm, s. [α παιδος and βαπτισμα.] Infant baptism.
 PEDOBAPTIST, pèd-dô-bâp-tîst, s. [α παιδος and βαπτισμα.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.
 PEECE, pèd-ê, s. [seems to have been formerly for] Any work of architecture or machinery. [This usage has been partly revived of late in the word *machine*.] To what other parts of this extensive definition it once applied, the following enumeration will show.—1. A capital city. *Sp. F. O. B. I. C. X. st. 59.*—2. A fortified castle. *Sp. F. O. B. I. C. XI. st. 11.*—3. A ship. *Sp. F. O. B. I. C. XII. st. 41.*—4. A tower that served for a moveable battery. *Fairyfax. B. XI. st. 85.*—5. A building. *Butler's Characters*.
 To PEELE, pèel, v. a. [peler, French, from pellis,

Lat.]—1. To deeoricate; to flay. *Shaks*.—2. [From piller, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*. *Milton*.
 PEEL, pèel, s. [pellis, Lat.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.
 PEELE, pèel, s. [paelle, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.
 PEE/LER, pèel-lâr, s. [from peel.]—1. One who strips or flays.—2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tusser*.
 To PEEP, pèêp, v. n.—1. To make the first appearance. *Spenser*.—2. To look slyly, or curiously. *Cleveland*.
 PEEP, pèêp, s.—1. First faint appearance; as, at the peep and first break of day.—2. A sly look. *Swift*.
 PEE/PER, pèêp-lâr, s. Young ebickens just breaking the shell. *Bramstead*.
 PEE/HOLE, pèêp-hôle, }
 PEE/PINGHOLE, pèêp-îng-hôle, }^s
 [peep and hole.] Hole through which one may look without being discovered.
 PEER, pèer, s. [pair, French.]—1. Equal; one of the same rank. *Davies*.—2. One equal in excellence or endowments.—3. Companion; fellow. *Ben Jonson*.—4. A nobleman; of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same. *Dryden*.
 To PEER, pèer, v. n. [By contraction from appear.]—1. To come just in sight. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney*.
 PEE/RAGE, pèer-îd-ê, s. [pairie, Fr. from peer.]—1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift*.—2. The body of peers. *Dryden*.
 PEE/RDOM, pèer-dûm, s. [from peer.] Peerage. *Ainsworth*.
 PEE/RESS, pèer-êss, s. [female of peer.] The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.
 PEE/RLESS, pèer-lêss, a. [from peer.] Unequaled; having no peer. *Milton*.
 PEE/RLESSNESS, pèer-lêss-nêss, s. [from peerless.] Universal superiority.
 PEE/VISH, pèer-vîsh, a. Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; hard to please. *Swift*.
 PEE/VISHLY, pèer-vîsh-lê, ad. [from peevish.] Angularly; querulously; morosely. *Hayward*.
 PEE/VISHNESS, pèer-vîsh-nêss, s. [from peevish.] Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness. *King Charles*.
 PEG, pèg, s. [pegge, Teutonic.]—1. A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swift*.—2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained. *Shaks*.—3. To take a PEG lower. To depress; to sink. *Hudibras*.—4. The nickname of Margaret.
 To PEG, pèg, v. n. To fasten with a peg. *Evelyn*.
 PELLE, pèl, s. [In low Latin, pellia.] Money; riches. *Sully, Swift*.
 PELLICAN, pèl-lê-kân, s. [pelicanus, low Latin.] There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.
 PELLET, pèl-lê-t, s. [from pila, Latin; pelote, Fr.]—1. A little ball. *Sanctus*.—2. A bullet; a ball. *Roy*.
 PELLETTED, pèl-lê-têd, a. [from pellet.] Consisting of bullets. *Shaks*.
 PELLICLE, pèl-lê-kl, s. [pellicula, Latin.]—1. A thin skin. *Sharp*.—2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substances, and evacuated by heat.
 PELLITORY, pèl-lê-târ-ê, s. [parietaria, Lat.] An herb. *Millev*.
 PELLMELL, pèl-mêl, s. [pescie mesle, French.] Confusedly, tumultuously; one among another. *Hudibras*.
 PELLIS, pèl-z, s. [pellis, Lat.] Clerk of the *peils*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bailey*.

no, mōve, nōr, nōt;—(t)be, tūb, bāl;—dīl;—pōund;—tūn, THi.

PELLUCID, pèl'ly'sid, a. [pellucidus, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Newton.*

PELLUCIDITY, pèl'ly'sid'è-té, }
PELLUCIDNESS, pèl'ly'sid-nès, }^s

[from 'pellucid.] Transparency; clearness; not opacity. *Kell.*

PELT, pèlt, s. [from pellis, Latin.]—1. Skin; hide. *Brown.*—2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*

PELT-MONGER, pèlt'mông-gâr, s. [pellio, Lat. pelt and monger.] A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pèlt, v. a. [poltern, German. *Skinner.*]—1. To strike with something thrown. *Atterbury.*—2. To throw; to cast. *Dryden.*

PELTING, pèlt'ing, a. This word, in *Shakspeare*, signifies paltry; pitiful.

PELVIS, pèl'vîs, s. [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pèn, s. [penna, Lat.]—1. An instrument of writing. *Dryden.*—2. Feather. *Spenser.*—3. Wing. *Milton.*—4. [From pennan, Sax.] A small enclosure; a coop. *L'Estrange.*

To PEN, pèn, v. a. [pennan and piuban, Sax.]—1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place. *Bacon.*—2. [From the noun.] To write. *Digby.*

PENAL, pè'nâl, a. [penal, Fr. from penna, Lat.]—1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment. *South.*—2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton.*

PENALTY, pè'nâl-té, }
PENALITY, pè'nâl'è-té, }^s

[from penalté, old Fr.]—1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction. *Brown.*—2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shaks.*

PENANCE, pèn'nânce, s. [penence, old Fr.] Infliction, either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Bacon.*

PENANCE, pènse, s. The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pèn'sîl, s. [penicillum, Lat.]—1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*—2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.*—3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pèn'sîl, v. n. [from the noun.] To paint. *Shaks.*

PENDANT, pèn'dânt, s. [pendant, Fr.]—1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*—2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.—3. A pendulum. *Obsolete.* *Digby.*—4. A small flag in ships.

PENDENCE, pèn'dênse, s. [from pendeo, Latin.] Slopeness; inclination. *Watton.*

PENDENCY, pèn'dênse, s. [from pendeo, Latin.] Suspense; delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*

PENDENT, pèn'dènt, a. [pendens, Lat.]—1. Hanging. *Shaks.*—2. Jutting over. *Shaks.*—3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*

PENDING, pèn'ding, s. [pendente lite, Lat.] Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULOSITY, pèn-jû-lôs'è-té, }
PENDULOUSNESS, pèn-jû-lûs-nès, }^s

[from pendulus.] The state of hanging; suspension. *Brown.*

PENDULOUS, pèn-jû-lûs, a. [pendulus, Lat.] Hanging; not supported below. *Ray.*

PENDULUM, pèn-jû-lûm, s. [pendulus, Lat. pendule, Fr.] Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras.*

PENETRABLE, pèn'nè-trâ-bl, a. [penetrabilis, Lat.]—1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden.*—2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression. *Shaks.*

PENETRABILITY, pèn'nè-trâ-bil'è-té, s. [from penetrabilis.] Susceptibility of impression from another body. *Cheync.*

PENETRAL, pèn'nè-trâl, s. [penetrabilia, Latin.] Interior parts. *Harvey.*

PENETRANCY, pèn'nè-trân-sé, s. [from penetrant.] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PENETRANT, pèn'nè-trânt, a. [penetrant, Fr.]

Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle. *Boyle.*

To PENETRATE, pèn'nè-trâte, v. a. [penetro, Latin, penetrer, French.]—1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body. *Arbutnot.*—2. To affect the mind.—3. To reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pèn'nè-trâte, v. n. To make way; to enter into something else. *Locke.*

PENETRATION, pèn'nè-trâ'shôn, s. [penetration, French, from penetrare.]—1. The act of entering into any body. *Milton.*—2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.—3. Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts.*

PENETRATIVE, pèn'nè-trâ-tiv, a. [from penetrare.]—1. Piercing; sharp; subtle. *Watton.*—2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.*—3. Having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pèn'nè-trâ-tiv-nès, s. [from penetrative.] The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pèn'gwîn, s. [anser magellanicus, Lat.]—1. A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds. *Grew.*—2. A fruit very common in the West-Indies, of a sharp acid flavour. *Miller.*

PENINSULA, pèn'în-shû-lâ, s. [Latin; pene insula.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pèn'în-shû-lâ-téd, a. [from peninsula.] Almost surrounded by water.

PENITENCE, pèn'nè-tênse, s. [penitentia, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections. *Dryden.*

PENITENT, pèn'nè-tènt, a. [penitent, Fr. penitens, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life. *Milton.*

PENITENT, pèn'nè-tènt, s.—1. One sorrowful for sin.—2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*—3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pèn'nè-tên'shâl, a. [from penitence.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pèn'nè-tên'shâl, s. [penitenciel, Fr. penitenciale, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITENTIARY, pèn'nè-tên'shâ-rè, s. [penitencier, Fr. penitenciarus, low Lat.]—1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon.*—2. A penitent; one who does penance.—3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pèn'nè-tènt-èl, ad. [from penitent.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pèn'nîf, s. [pen and knife.] A knife used to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PENMAN, pèn'mân, s. [pen and man.]—1. One who professes the art of writing.—2. An author; a writer. *Addison.*

PENNACHED, pèn'nâ-tshéd, a. [pennaché, Fr.] Is only applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.* *Evelyn.*

PENNANT, pèn'nânt, s. [pennon, Fr.]—1. A small flag, ensign, or colour.—2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.

PENNATED, pèn'nâ-téd, a. [pennatus, Lat.]—1. Winged.—2. *Pennated*, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PENNER, pèn'nâr, s. [from pen.]—1. A writer.—2. A pence. *Ainsworth.*

PENNYLESS, pèn'ny-lès, a. [from penny.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PENNING, pèn'ning, s. [from pen.] Literary composition. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

PENNON, pèn'nôn, s. [pennon, Fr.] A small flag or colour. *Shaks.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—nê, nê;—pîue, pln;—

PE'NNY, pên'nê, s. plural pence, [pen'z, Saxon.] —1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered.—2. Proverbially. A small sum. *Shaks.*—3. Money in general. *Dryden.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *pudding-grass*, pên-nê-rô'ê-âl, s. [pulegium, Lat.] An herb.

PE'NNYWEIGHT, pên'nê-wêite, s. [penny and weight.] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE, pên'nê-wîze, a. [penny and wise.] One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH, pên'nê-wârth, s. [penny and worth.]—1. As much as is bought for a penny.—2. Any purchase; anything bought or sold for money. *South.*—3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*—4. A small quantity. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE, pên'sîl, a. [pensilis, Lat.]—1. Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.*—2. Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS, pên'sîl-nês, s. [from pensile.] The state of hanging.

PE'NSION, pên'shûn, s. [pension, French.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Addison.*

To PE'NSION, pên'shûn, v. a. [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addison.*

PE'NSIONARY, pên'shûn-â-ri, a. [pensionnaire, Fr.] Maintained by pensions. *Doane.*

PE'NSIONER, pên'shûn-âr, s. [from pension.] —1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.—2. A slave of state, hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE, pên'sîv, a. [pensif, Fr. pensivo, Italian.] —1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious. *Pope.*—2. It is generally and properly used of persons. *Prior.*

PE'NSIVELY, pên'sîv-lê, ad. [from pensive.] With melancholy; sorrowfully. *Spenser.*

PE'NSIVENESS, pên'sîv-nês, s. [from pensive.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*

PENT, pên't, participle passive of pen. Shut up. *Milton.*

PENTAC'PSULAR, pên-tâ-kâp'shû-lâr, a. [πεντε and capsular.] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD, pên'tâ-kôrd, a. [πεντε and χορδή.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS, pên-tâ-ê-drô's, a. [πεντε and εδρα.] Having five sides. *Woodward.*

PENTAGON, pên'tâ-gôn, s. [πεντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles. *Whitton.*

PENTAGONAL, pên-tâ-gô-nâl, a. [from pentagon.] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER, pên-tâm-mê-tûr, s. [pentametrum, Latin.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*

PENTA'NGULAR, pên-tâng-gû-lâr, a. [πεντε and angular.] Five cornered. *Greav.*

PENTAPE TALOUS, pên-tâ-pê'tâ-lô's, a. [πεντε and πένταλον.] Having five petals.

PENTASPAST, pên'tâ-spâst, a. [πεντε and σπαστω.] An engine with five pulleys. *Diet.*

PENTASTICK, pên-tâstîks, s. [πεντε and στήλη.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE, pên'tâ-stîle, s. [πεντε and στυλή.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, pên'tâ-tîke, s. [πεντε and τεύχος; pentateuque, Fr.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*

PENTECOST, pên'tê-kôste, s. [πεντηκοστή; pentecoste, Fr.]—1. A feast among the Jews.—2. Whit-

PENTECOSTAL, pên'tê-kôstâl, a. [from pentecoste.] Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*

PE'NTHOUSE, pên'thôuse, s. [pent, from pente, Fr. and house.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Knolles.*

PE'NTICE, pên'tîs, s. [pendice, Italian.] A sloping roof. *Watton.*

PE'NTILE, pên'tîle, s. [pent, and tile.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof. *Maxon.*

PENT up, pên'tûp, part. a. [pent, from pen and up.] Shut up. *Shaks.*

PENULTIMA, pê-nûl'tê-mâ, s. [Latin.] The last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA, pê-nûm'brâ, s. [pene and umbra, Lat.] An imperfect shadow. *Newton.*

PENURIOUS, pê-nû'rê-ûs, a. [from penuria, Lat.] —1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean. *Prior.*—2. Scant; not plentiful. *Addison.*

PENURIOUSLY, pê-nû'rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from penurious.] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pê-nû'rê-ûs-nês, s. [from penurious.] Niggardliness; parsimony. *Addison.*

PE'NURY, pên'nû-rê, s. [penuria, Lat.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE'ONY, pê-ô-nê, s. [pœonia, Lat.] A flower.

PEOPLE, pê'pl, s. [peuple, Fr. populus, Lat.]—1. A nation; those who compose a community. *Shaks.*

—2. The vulgar. *Waller.*—3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.—4. Persons of a particular class. *The mercantile people. Bacon.*—5. Men, or persons in general. *People talk variously. Arbuthnot.*

To PEOP'LE, pê'pl, v. a. [peupler, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants. *Prior.*

PE'PASTICKS, pê'pâs-tîks, s. [πεπαστικα.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Diet.*

PE'PPER, pê'pâr, s. [piper, Lat. poivre, Fr.] We have three kinds of pepper; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants.

To PE'PPER, pê'pâr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To sprinkle with pepper.—2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

PE'PPER-BOX, pê'pâr-bôks, s. [pepper and box.] A box for holding pepper. *Shaks.*

PE'PPERCORN, pê'pâr-kôrn, s. [pepper and corn.] Anything of inconsiderable value. *Prior.*

PE'PPERMINT, pê'pâr-mînt, s. [pepper and mint.] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT, pê'pâr-wôrt, s. [pepper and wort.] A plant. *Millet.*

PE'PTICK, pê'ptîk, a. [πεπτικος.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

PERACUTE, pê-râ-kûte', a. [peracutus, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.

PERADVENTURE, pê-râd-vên'tshûre, ad. [par aventure, Fr.]—1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*—2. Doubt; question. *South.*

To PERA'GRATE, pê-râ-grate, v. a. [peragro, Lat.] To wander over.

PERAGRATION, pê-râ-grâ'shûn, s. [from peragrate.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Holder.*

To PERAMBULATE, pê-râm'bû-lâte, v. a. [perambulo, Lat.]—1. To walk through.—2. To survey, by passing through. *Davies.*

PERAMBULATION, pê-râm-bû-lâ'shûn, s. [from perambulate.]—1. The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*—2. A roving survey. *Honol.*

PERAMBULATOR, pê-râm-bû-lâ'tûr, s. [from perambulo, Lat.] A measuring wheel. *Alingham on Maps.*

PER'CASE, pê'r-kâse, ad. [par and case.] Perchance; perhaps. *Baron.*

PER'CEANT, pê'sê-ânt, a. [percant, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser.*

PERCEIVABLE, pê'sê-vâ-bl, a. [from percipere.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pê'sê-vâ-blê, ad. [from percipere.]

no, móve, ndr, nó;—túbe, táb, báll;—óll;—póhnd—thin, THH.

- able.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.
- To PERCEIVE, pèr-sè've, v. a. [percipio, Lat.]-1. discover by some sensible effects. *Shaks.*-2. To know; to observe. *Locke.*-3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*
- PERCEPTIBILITY, pèr-sèp-tè-bil'è-tè, s. [from perceptible.]-1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind.-2. Perception; the power of perceiving.
- PERCEPTIBLE, pèr-sèp'tè-bl, a. [perceptible, Fr. perceptus, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon.*
- PERCEPTIBLY, pèr-sèp'tè-blè, ad. [from perceptible.] In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*
- PERCEPTION, pèr-sèp'shún, s. [perception, Fr. perceptio, Latin.]-1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness. *Bentley.*-2. The act of perceiving; observation.-3. Notion; idea. *Hale.*-4. The state of being affected by something. *Bacon.*
- PERCEPTIVE, pèr-sèp'tív, a. [perceptus, Latin.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*
- PERCEPTIVITY, pèr-sèp-tív'è-tè, s. [from perceptive.] The power of perception or thinking.
- PERCH, pèrtsh, s. [perca, Lat.] The perch is one of the fishes of prey; he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales. *Watson.*
- PERCH, pèrtsh, s. [pertica, Latin; perche, Fr.]-1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.-2. [perche, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden.*
- To PERCH, pèrtsh, v. n. [percher, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser.*
- To PERCH, pèrtsh, v. a. To place on a perch.
- PERCHANCE, pèr-tsháns', ad. [per and chance.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Watson.*
- PERCHERS, pèr'tshérs, s. Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey.*
- PERCIPIENT, pèr-síp'pè-ènt, a. [percipiens, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.
- PERCIPIENT, pèr-síp'pè-ènt, s. One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*
- PERCLOSE, pèr'klòse, s. [per and close.] Conclusion; last part. *Raleigh.*
- To PERCOLATE, pèr'kò-lá-te, v. a. [percolo, Lat.] To strain. *Hale.*
- PERCOLATION, pèr'kò-lá'shún, s. [from percolat.]-1. The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Ray.*
- To PERCUSS, pèr-kús', v. a. [percussus, Lat.] To strike. *Bacon.*
- PERCUSSION, pèr-kús'hún, s. [percussio, Lat.]-1. The act of striking; stroke. *Newton.*-2. Effect of sound in the ear. *Rymer.*
- PERCUTIENT, pèr-kú'shènt, s. [percutiens, Latin.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.*
- PERDITION, pèr-dí'shún, s. [perditio, Latin.]-1. Destruction; ruin; death. *Shaks.*-2. Loss. *Shaks.*-3. Eternal death. *Raleigh.*
- PERDU, pèr'dú, s. [French.]-1. One that keeps watch by night. *Shaks.*-2. One of ruined fortunes. *Chapman's Widow's Tears.*
- PERDUE, pèr-dú', ad. Close; in ambush. *Hudibras.*
- PERDULOUS, pèr'dú-lús, a. [from perdo, Latin.] Lost; thrown away. *Branhall.*
- PERDURABLE, pèr'dú-rá-bl, a. [perdurable, French; perduro, Latin.] Lasting; long continued. *Shaks.*
- PERDURABLY, pèr'dú-rá-blè, ad. [from perdurable.] Lastingly. *Shaks.*
- PERDURATION, pèr'dú-rá'shún, s. [perduro, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*
- PEREGAL, pèr-é-gál, a. [French.] Equal. Obsolete.
- To PEREGRINATE, pèr-ré-gi-é-ná-te, v. n. [peregrinus, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Diet.*
- PEREGRINATION, pèr-ré-grè-ná'shún, s. [from peregrinus, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley.*
- PEREGRINE, pèr-ré-grín, a. [peregrin, old Fr. peregrinus, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestic. *Bacon.*
- To PEREMPT, pèr-è-mpt, v. a. [peremptus, Latin.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliff.*
- PEREMPTION, pèr-è-m'shún, s. [peremptus, Latin; peremption, French.] Crush; extinction. Law term.
- PEREMPTORILY, pèr-è-m-túr-è-lè, ad. [from peremptory.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all further debate. *Cavendon.*
- PEREMPTORINESS, pèr-è-m-túr-è-nès, s. [from peremptory.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.
- PEREMPTORY, pèr-è-m-túr-è, or pèr-è-m-tò-rè, a. [peremptorius, low Lat. peremptoire, Fr.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *South.*
- PERENNIAL, pèr-èn-nè-ál, a. [perennis, Lat.]-1. Lasting through the year. *Chryse.*-2. Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*
- PERENNITY, pèr-èn-nít-è-tè, s. [from perennitas, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derham.*
- PERFECT, pèr'fèkt, a. [perfectus, Latin.]-1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*-2. Fully informed; fully skillful. *Shaks.*-3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate.-4. Safe; out of danger. *Shaks.*
- To PERFECT, pèr'fèkt, v. a. [perfectus, from perficere, Lat.]-1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. *Waller.*-2. To make skillful; to instruct fully. *Shaks.*
- PERFECTER, pèr'fèkt-ér, s. [from perfect.] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*
- PERFECTION, pèr-fèk'shún, s. [perfectio, Latin; perfection, French.]-1. The state of being perfect. *Milton.*-2. Something that occurs to produce supreme excellence. *Dryden.*-3. Attribute of God. *Aberbury.*
- PERFECTIONAL, pèr-fèk'shún-ál, a. [from perfection.] Made complete. *Pearson.*
- To PERFECTIONATE, pèr-fèk'shún-á-te, v. a. perfectioner, Fr.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden.*
- PERFECTIONIST, pèr-fèk'shún-íst, s. One who thinks perfection attainable by man. *Conybeare.*
- PERFECTIVE, pèr-fèk'tív, a. [from perfect.] Conducing to bring to perfection. *Ray.*
- PERFECTIVELY, pèr-fèk'tív-lè, ad. [from perfective.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.
- PERFECTLY, pèr-fèkt-lè, ad. [from perfect.]-1. In the highest degree of excellence.-2. Totally; completely. *Boyle.*-3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*
- PERFECTNESS, pèr-fèkt-nès, s. [from perfect.]-1. Completeness.-2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.-3. Skill. *Shaks.*
- PERFIDIOUS, pèr-fí-d'yús, a. [perfidus, Lat. perfide, Fr.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*
- PERFIDIOUSLY, pèr-fí-d'yús-lè, ad. [from perfidious.] Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Hudibras.*
- PERFIDIOUSNESS, pèr-fí-d'yús-nès, s. [from perfidious.] The quality of being perfidious. *Tiltonson.*
- PERFIDY, pèr-fí-d-è, s. [perfidia, Latin; perfide, French.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.
- PERFIDABLE, pèr-fí-d-bl, a. [from perfido, Latin.] Having the wind driven through.
- To PERFILATE, pèr-fí-lá-te, v. a. [perfilo, Latin.] To blow through. *Arbutnot.*
- PERFLATION, pèr-fí-lá'shún, s. [from perfilate.] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*
- To PERFORATE, pèr-fó-rá-te, v. a. [perforo, Latin.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*

Pâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, plô;—

PERFORATION, pâr-fô-râ'shûn, s. [from perforate.]—1. The act of piercing or boring. *More*.—2. Hole; place bored. *Ray*.

PERFORATOR, pâr-fô-râ'tûr, s. [from perforate.] The instrument of boring. *Sharp*.

PERFORCE, pâr-fôr'sê, ad. [per and force.]—1. By violence; violently. *Shaks*.—2. Of necessity. *Shaks*.

To **PERFORM**, pâr-fôrm', or pâr-fôrm', v. a. [per-formare, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking. *Sidney*.

To **PERFORM**, pâr-fôrm', v. n. To succeed in an attempt. *Watts*.

PERFORMABLE, pâr-fôrm-â-bl, a. [from perform.] Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown*.

PERFORMANCE, pâr-fôrm-â-nse, s. [from perform.]—1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *South*.—2. Composition; work. *Dryden*.—3. Action; something done. *Shaks*.

PERFORMER, pâr-fôrm-ûr, s. [from perform.]—1. One that performs any thing. *Shaks*.—2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To **PERFRICATE**, pâr-frê-kâte v. n. [perfrico, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict*.

PERFUMATORY, pâr-fû-mâ-tûr-ê, a. [from perfume.] That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pâr-fûme, s. [parfume, French.]—1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.—2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope*.

To **PERFUME**, pâr-fûme', v. a. [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, pâr-fû-mûr, s. [from perfume.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Swift*.

PERFUNCTORILY, pâr-fûnk-tûr-rê-lê, ad. [perfunctorie, Latin.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarendon*.

PERFUNCTORY, pâr-fûnk-tûr-ê, a. [perfunctorie, Latin.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward*.

To **PERFUSE**, pâr-fûze', v. a. [perfusus, Latin.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey*.

PERIAPS, pâr-hâps, ad. [per and hap.] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman*. *Smith*.

PERIAPT, pâr-rê-âpt, s. [περιεπτα.] Amulet; charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shaks*.

PERICARDIUM, pâr-ê-kâr-dê-ûm, s. [περι and καρδια.] The pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure, that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy*.

PERICARPIUM, pâr-ê-kâr-pê-ûm, s. [περι and καρπος; pericarpe, Fr.] A pelicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray*.

PERICLITATION, pâr-ê-klê-tâ'shûn, s. [from periclitator, Lat. periclitator, Fr.]—1. The state of being in danger.—2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pâr-ê-krâ-nê-ûm, s. [from περι and κρανιον.] The pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy*.

PERICULOUS, pâr-rê-kû-lûs, a. [periculosus, Latin.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown*.

PERIERGY, pâr-ê-êr-jê, s. [περι and εργον.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGE'E, pâr-ê-gê-ê', } s.
PERIGE'UM, pâr-ê-jê-ûm, }

[περι and γη; perigee, Fr.] Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.

PERIHELIIUM, pâr-ê-lê-lê-ûm, s. [περι and ηλιος.] Is that point of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pâr-rêl, s. [peril, Fr. perikel, Dutch.]—1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel*.—2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shaks*.

PERILOUS, pâr-rêl-ûs, a. [perileus, French; from peril.]—1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.—2. It is used by way of emphasis or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras*.—3. Smart; witty. *Shaks*.

PERILOUSLY, pâr-rêl-ûs-lê, ad. [from perilous.] Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pâr-rêl-ûs-nês, s. [from perilous.] Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pâr-rim-ê-tûr, s. [περι and μετρα; perimetre, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton*.

PERIOD, pâr-rê-ûd, s. [periode, Fr. περιόδος.]—1. A circuit.—2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.—3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning. *Holder*.—4. The end or conclusion. *Addison*.—5. The state at which any thing terminates. *Suckling*.—6. Length of duration. *Bacon*.—7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. *Ben Jonson*.—8. A space of time or course of transactions, distinctly limited at the beginning and end.

To **PERIOD**, pâr-rê-ûd, v. a. [from the noun.] To put off end to. A bad word. *Shaks*.

PERIODICK, pâr-rê-ûd'ik, } a.
PERIODICAL, pâr-rê-ûd'ê-kâl, }

[periodique, Fr. from period.]—1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts*.—2. Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley*.—3. Regular; performing some action at stated times. *Addison*.—4. Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown*.

PERIODICALLY, pâr-rê-ûd'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from periodical.] At stated periods. *Brown*.

PERIOSTEUM, pâr-ê-ûs'tshûm, s. [περι and οσσην.] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the periosteum. *Cheyne*.

PERIPHERY, pâr-rê-ûs-rê, s. [περι and φερον.] Circumference. *Harvey*.

To **PERIPHRASE**, pâr-rê-frâze, v. a. [periphraser, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERIPHRAISIS, pâr-rê-frâ-sis, s. [περιφρασις.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one. *Brown*. *Watts*.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pâr-rê-frâs-tê-kâl, a. [from periphrasis.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pâr-rê-pnû-mô-nê, } s.
PERIPNEUMONIA, pâr-rê-pnû-mô-nê-â, }

[περι and πνευμων.] An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbuthnot*.

To **PERISH**, pâr-rish, v. a. [perir, Fr. pereir, Lat.]—1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. *Locke*.—2. To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke*.—3. To be lost eternally. *Moreton*.

To **PERISH**, pâr-rish, v. a. To destroy; to bring to decay. Not in use. *Collier*.

PERISHABLE, pâr-rish-â-bl, s. [from perish.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pâr-rish-â-bl-nês, s. [from perishable.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke*.

PERISTALTIC, pâr-ê-stâltik, a [σπασμωδον; peristaltique, Fr.] Peristaltic motion is that vermicular motion of the guts which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downward and voided. *Quincy*.

PERISTE'RIUM, pâr-ê-s-tê-rê-ûm, s. The herb vervain. *Dict*.

PERISTYLE, pâr-ê-s-tê-lê, s. [peristile, French.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot*.

PERISYSTOLE, pâr-ê-sis-tô-lê, s. [περι and συστολη.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse. *Dict*.

PERITONE'UM, pèr-è-tò-nè'úm, s. [*περιτονειον*.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

PERJURE, pèr'júr, s. [*perjurus*, Latin.] A perjured or forsorn person: *Shaks*.

To **PERJURE**, pèr'júre, v. a. [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. *Shaks*.

PERJURER, pèr'júr-ér, s. [from perjure.] One that swears falsely. *Spenser*.

PERJURY, pèr'jú-ré, s. [*perjurium*, Latin.] False oath.

PERIWIG, pèr-rè-wíg, s. [*perruque*, Fr.] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness. *Swift*.

To **PERIWIG**, pèr-rè-wíg, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress in false hair: *Swift*.

PERIWINKLE, pèr-rè-wín-kl, s.—1. A small shell-fish; a kind of fish-snail.—2. A plant. *Bacon*.

To **PERK**, pèrk, v. n. [from perch, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To **PERK**, pèrk, v. a. To dress; to prauk. *Shaks*.

PERK, pèrk, a. Pert; brisk; airy. *Spenser*.

PERLING, pèr'líng, [from pearl.] Pearly. *Sp. F. O. B. V. C. IX. st. 50*.

PERILOUS, pèr'íús, a. [from perilos,] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser*.

PERMAGY, pèr-má-jé, s. A little Turkish boot.

PERMANENCE, pèr-má-nènsé, }
PERMANENCY, pèr-má-nèns-é, } s.
[from permanent.] Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state. *Hale*.

PERMANENT, pèr-má-nènt, a. [permanent, Fr. permanens, Latin.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker. Dryden*.

PERMANENTLY, pèr-má-nènt-lé, ad. [from permanent.] Durably; lastingly. *Boyle*.

PERMAN'NSION, pèr-mán'shún, s. [from permaneo, Latin.] Continuance. *Brown*.

PERMEABLE, pèr-mé-á-bl, a. [from permeo, Lat.] Such as may be passed through. *Boyle*.

PERMEANT, pèr-mé-ánt, a. [permeans, Latin.] Passing through. *Brown*.

To **PERMEATE**, pèr-mé-áte, v. a. [permeo, Lat.] To pass through. *Woodward*.

PERMEAT'ION, pèr-mé-á'shún, s. [from permeate.] The act of passing through.

PERMISSIBLE, pèr-mí's'é-bl, a. [from permisceo, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pèr-mí's'é-bl, a. [permissus, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pèr-mí'shún, s. [permissio, Fr. permisus, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton*.

PERMISSIVE, pèr-mí's'ív, a. [from permitto, Lat.]—1. Granting bare liberty, not good will; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton*.—2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorised or flavoured. *Milton*.

PERMISSIVELY, pèr-mí's'ív-lé, ad. [from permissive.] By bare allowance; without hindrance. *Bacon*.

PERMISTION, pèr-mí's'thún, s. [permistus, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To **PERMIT**, pèr-mít, v. a. [permitto, Lat. permettre, Fr.]—1. To allow without command. *Hooker*.—2. To suffer; without authorising or approving.—3. To allow; to suffer. *Locke*.—4. To give up; to resign. *Dryden*.

PERMIT, pèr-mít, s. A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pèr-mít-tánsé, s. [from permit.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. *Derham*.

PERMIXTION, pèr-míks'tshún, s. [from permistus, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Brerewood*.

PERMUTATION, pèr-mú-tá'shún, s. [permutatio, Fr. permutatio, Latin.] Exchange of one for another.

To **PERMUTE**, pèr-múte, v. a. [permuto, Lat. permute, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMUTER, pèr-mú'túr, s. [permutant, Fr. from permute.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pèr-ní'sh'ús, a. [perniciosus, Lat. perniciosus, Fr.]—1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. *Shaks*.—2. [Pernix, Latin.] Quick. *Milton*.

PERNICIOUSLY, pèr-ní'sh'ús-lé, ad. [from perniciosus.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pèr-ní'sh'ús-nèss, s. [from perniciosus.] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pèr-ní's'é-té, s. [from pernix.] Swiftness; celerity. *Ray*.

PERORATION, pèr-ò-rá'shún, s. [peroratio, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration. *Smart*.

To **PERPEND**, pèr-pènd', v. a. [perpendo, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

PERPENDER, pèr-pènd'ér, s. [perpigno, Fr.] A coping stone.

PERPENDICULE, pèr-pènd-dé-kl, s. [perpendiculé, Fr. perpendiculum, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line.

PERPENDICULAR, pèr-pènd-dík'ú-lár, a. [perpendicularis, Lat.]—1. Crossing any other line at right angles.—2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pèr-pènd-dík'ú-lár, s. A line crossing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward*.

PERPENDICULARLY, pèr-pènd-dík'ú-lár-lé, ad. [from perpendicular.]—1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.—2. In the direction of a straight line up and down. *More*.

PERPENDICULARITY, pèr-pènd-dík'ú-lár-é-té, s. [from perpendicular.] The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pèr-pèn'shún, s. [from perpend.] Consideration. *Brown*.

To **PERPETRATE**, pèr-pè-tráte, v. a. [perpetro, Latin.] To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pèr-pè-trá'shún, s. [from perpetrate.]—1. The act of committing a crime. *Watton*.—2. A bad action. *K. Charles*.

PERPETUAL, pèr-pè'tshú-ál, a. [perpetuus, Fr. perpetuus, Latin.]—1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.—2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.—3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins*.

PERPETUALLY, pèr-pè'tshú-ál-lé, ad. [from perpetual.] Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Newton*.

To **PERPETUATE**, pèr-pè't'shú-áte, v. a. [perpetuer, Fr. perpetuo, Latin.]—1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternalize.—2. To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hannond*.

PERPETUATION, pèr-pè't'shú-á'shún, s. [from perpetuate.] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown*.

PERPETUITY, pèr-pè'tshú-é-té, s. [perpetuitas, Lat.]—1. Duration to all futurity. *Hooker*.—2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.—3. Something of which there is no end.

To **PERPLEX**, pèr-plèks', v. a. [perplexus, Lat.]—1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract. *Dryden*.—2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addison*.—3. To plague; to torment; to vex. *Glanville*.

PERPLEX, pèr-plèks', a. [perplex, Fr. perplexus, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville*.

PERPLEXEDLY, pèr-plèks'è-lé, ad. [from perplexed.] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pèr-plèks'èd-nèss, s. [from perplexed.]—1. Embarrassment; anxiety.—2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke*.

PERPLEXITY, pèr-plèks'è-té, s. [perplexité, French.]—1. Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Spenser*.—2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Sillingfleet*.

PERPOTATION, pèr-pò-tá'shún, s. [per and poto, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pèr'kwíz-ít, s. [perquisitus, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison*.

PERQUISITION, pèr-kwé-z'íshún, s. [perquisitus, Lat.] An accurate inquiry; a thorough search.

Fâte, fâr fâll, fât;-mê, mêt;-piue, pîn;-

PE'RRY, pèr'rê, s. [poiré, Fr. from poire.] Cider made of pears. *Martiner*.

TO PE'RSECUTE, pèr'sè-kùte, v. a. [persecuter, Fr. persecutus, Lat.]-1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Acts*.-2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden*.-3. To importune much.

PERSECUTION, pèr'sè-kù'shûn, s. [persecution, Fr. persecutio, Lat.]-1. The act or practice of persecuting. *Addison*.-2. The state of being persecuted. *Spratt*.

PERSECUTOR, pèr'sè-kù-tûr, s. [persecuteur, Fr. from persecute.] One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton*.

PERSEVERANCE, pèr'sè-vèr'ânse, s. [perseverance, Fr. perseverantia, Lat.] Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *King Charles*.

PERSEVERANT, pèr'sè-vèr'ânt, a. [perseverant, Fr. perseverans, Lat.] Persisting; constant.

TO PERSEVERE, pèr'sè-vèr'e, v. n. [persevero, Lat.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Wake*.

PERSEVERINGLY, pèr'sè-vèr'ing-lè, ad. [from persevere.] With perseverance.

TO PERSIST, pèr'sis't, v. n. [persisto, Latin; persiste, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South*.

PERSISTENCE, pèr'sis'tênse, }
PERSISTENCY, pèr'sis'tên'sè, }
[from persist.]-1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.-2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shakspeare*.

PERSISTIVE, pèr'sis'tiv, a. [from persist.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

PERSON, pèr'sn, s. [personne, Fr. persona, Lat.]-1. Individual or particular man or woman.-2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things. *Spratt*.-3. Corporeal existence. *He had her person, and cared not for her heart. Dryden*.-4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *I know his name, but not his person. Shaks*.-5. A general loose term for a human being. *Let a person be ever so wise, cheats will sometimes succeed. Clarissa*.-6. One's self; not a representative. *Dryden*.-7. Exterior appearance: *she had a fine person. Shaks*.-8. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker*.-9. Character. *Hayward*.-10. Character of office. *South*.-11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *South*.

PERSONABLE, pèr'sûn-â-bl, a. [from person.]-1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh*.-2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court.

PERSONAGE, pèr'sûn-âjje, s. [personage, Fr.]-1. A considerable person; a man or woman of eminence. *Sidney*.-2. Exterior appearance; air; stature. *Hayward*.-3. Character assumed. *Addiv*.-4. Character represented. *Broom*.

PERSONAL, pèr'sûn-â-l, a. [personel, Fr. personalis, Latin.]-1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker*.-2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to private actions or character. *Rogers*.-3. Present; not acting by representative. *Shaks*.-4. Exterior; corporal. *Addison*.-5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person. *Dav*.-6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons; opposed to the impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pèr'sô-nâ-l'itè, s. [from personal.] The existence or individuality of any one. *Locke*.

PERSONALLY, pèr'sûn-â-l-lè, ad. [from personal.]-1. In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker*.-2. With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon*.-3. With regard to numerical existence.

TO PERSONATE, pèr'sûn-â-te, v. n. [from persona, Latin.]-1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon*.-2. To represent by action or ap-

pearance; to act. *Crashaw*.-3. To exhibit hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Swift*.-4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond*.-5. To resemble. *Shaks*.-6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use. *Shaks*.-7. To describe. Out of use. *Shakspeare*.

PERSONATER, pèr'sûn-â-tûr, s. One who personates any character. *B. Jonson*.

PERSONATION, pèr'sûn-â'shûn, s. [from personate.] Counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon*.

PERSONIFICATION, pèr'sûn-nè-tè-kâ'shûn, s. [from personify.] Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons. *Milton*.

TO PERSONIFY, pèr'sûn-â-fl, v. a. [from person.] To change from a thing to a person.

TO PERSONIZE, pèr'sûn-ize, v. a. To personify. *Richardson on Milton*.

PERSPECTIVE, pèr'spèk-tiv, s. [perspectif, Fr. perspicio, Latin.]-1. A glass through which things are viewed. *Temple*.-2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison*.-3. View; vista. *Dryden*.

PERSPECTIVE, pèr'spèk-tiv, a. Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon*.

PERSPICACIOUS, pèr'spè-kâ'shûs, a. [perspicax, Lat.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *South*.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pèr'spè-kâ'shûs-nèss, s. [from perspicacious.] Quickness of sight. *Brown*.

PERSPICACITY, pèr'spè-kâ'sè-tè, s. [perspicacitè, French.] Quickness of sight. *Brown*.

PERSPICIENCE, pèr'spish'è-nse, s. [perspicieus, Latin.] The act of looking sharply.

PERSPICILL, pèr'spè-sil, s. [perspicillum, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw*.

PERSPICUITY, pèr'spè-kù-tè, s. [perspicuitè, Fr. from perspicuous.]-1. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Locke*.-2. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown*.

PERSPICUOUS, pèr'spik'kù-ûs, a. [perspicuus, Latin.]-1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through. *Peachment*.-2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Shaks*. *Spratt*.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pèr'spik'kù-ûs-lè, ad. [from perspicuous.] Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon*.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pèr'spik'kù-ûs-nèss, s. [from perspicuous.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pèr'spî-râ-bl, a. [from perspire.]-1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Brown*.-2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. *Bacon*.

PERSPIRATION, pèr'spè-râ'shûn, s. [from perspire.] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbutnot*.

PERSPIRATIVE, pèr'spî-râ-tiv, a. [from perspire.] Performing the act of perspiration.

TO PERSPIRE, pèr'spîr'e, v. n. [perspiro, Latin.]-1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.-2. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbutnot*.

TO PERSTRINGE, pèr-strînj'e, v. n. [perstringo, Lat.] To gaze upon; to glance upon. *Dier*.

PERSUADABLE, pèr-swâ-dâ-bl, a. [from persuade.] Such as may be persuaded.

TO PERSUADE, pèr-swâ-de, v. a. [persuadeo, Lat.]-1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Woke*.-2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed. *Sidney*.-3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Taylor*.-4. To treat with persuasion. *Shakspeare*.

PERSUA'DER, pèr-swâ-dûr, s. [from persuade.] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon*.

PERSUASIBLE, pèr-swâ-zè-bl, a. [persuasibilis, Lat. persuasible, Fr.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pèr-swâ-zè-bl-nèss, s. [from persuasible.] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, pèr-swâ-zhûn, s. [persuasion, Fr. from persuasus, Lat.]-1. The act of persuading;

—nô, môve, nôr, nôl;—tûbc, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôdant;—thin, THIS.

the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Otway*.—2. The state of being persuaded, opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE, pêr-swâ'siv, a. [persuasif, French; from persuade.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker*.

PERSUA'SIVELY, pêr-swâ'siv-lê, ad. [from persuasive.] In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton*.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, pêr-swâ'siv-nês, s. [from persuasive.] Influence on the passions. *Hammond*.

PERSUA'SORY, pêr-swâ'sûr-ê, a. [persuasorius, Latin; from persuade.] Having the power to persuade. *Brown*.

PERT, pêrt, a. [pert, Welsh.]—1. Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton*.—2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier*.

PERTAIN, pêr-tâin, v. n. [pertineo, Latin.] To belong; to relate. *Hayward*. *Peacham*.

PERTEREBRA'TION, pêr-têr-êr-brâ'shûn, s. per and terebratio, Lat.] The act of boring through.

PERTINA'CIUS, pêr-tê-nâ'shûs, a. [from pertinax, Latin.]—1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. *Walton*.—2. Resolute; constant; steady. *South*.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, pêr-tê-nâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from pertinacious.] Obstinate; stubbornly. *King Charles*.

PERTINA'CITY, pêr-tê-nâ's-ê-tê, } s.
PERTINA'CIUSNESS, pêr-tê-nâ'shûs-nês, } s.
[pertinacia, Lat. from pertinacious.]—1. Obstinate; stubbornness. *Brown*.—2. Resolution; constancy.

PERTINACY, pêr-tê-nâ-sê, s. [from pertinax, Lat.]—1. Obstinate; stubbornness; constancy.—2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Taylor*.

PERTINENCE, pêr-tê-nênse, } s.
PERTINENCY, pêr-tê-nên-sê, } s.
[from pertinéo, Lat.] Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness. *Bentley*.

PERTINENT, pêr-tê-nênt, a. [pertinens, Latin; pertinent, French.]—1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; and useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon*.—2. Relating; regarding; concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pêr-tê-nênt-lê, ad. [from pertinent.] Appositely; to the purpose. *Taylor*.

PERTINENTNESS, pêr-tê-nênt-nês, s. [from pertinent.] Appositeness. *Dict.*

PERTINGENT, pêr-tîn-jênt, a. [pertingens, Lat.] Reaching to; touching.

PERTLY, pêrt-lê, ad. [from pert.]—1. Briskly; smartly. *Pope*.—2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift*.

PERTNESS, pêrt-nês, s. [from pert.]—1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance. *Pope*.—2. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force. *Watts*.

PERTRA'SIENT, pêr-trân'shê-ênt, a. [pertransiens, Lat.] Passing over. *Dict.*

PERTURB, pêr-tûrb, } v. a.
PERTURBATE, pêr-tûr-bâte, } v. a.
[perturbo, Latin.]—1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity. *Sandys*.—2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity. *Brown*.

PERTURBA'TION, pêr-tûr-bâ'shûn, s. [perturbatio, Lat.]—1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. *Ray*.—2. Restlessness of passions. *Bacon*.—3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion, commotion. *Bacon*.—4. Cause of disquiet. *Shaks*.—5. Commotion of passions. *Ben Jonson*.

PERTURBA'TOUR, pêr-tûr-bâ'tûr, s. [perturbator, Lat.] Raiser of commotions.

PERTURBER, pêr-tûr-bûr, s. [from perturbo, Lat.] Disturber. *Speelman's Terms*.

PERTURSED, pêr-tû'sid, a. [pertusus, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTUSION, pêr-tû'zhûn, s. [from pertusus, Lat.]—1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon*.

PERTVA'DE, pêr-vâde, v. a. [pervado, Latin.]—1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore*.—2. To pass through the whole extension. *Bentley*.

PERVA'SION, pêr-vâ'zhûn, s. [from pervado.] The act of pervading or passing through. *Boyle*.

PER'VERSE, pêr-vêrs', a. [pervers, French, per-versus, Latin.]—1. Distorted from the right. *Milton*.—2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Dryden*.—3. Petulant; vexations. *Shaks*.

PERVE'RSELY, pêr-vêrs-lê, ad. [from perverse.] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly. *Decay of Piety*.

PERVE'RSENESS, pêr-vêrs-nês, s. [from perverse.]—1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.—*D'ne*.—2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

PERVE'RSION, pêr-vêr'shûn, s. [perversion, Fr. from perverse.] The act of perverting; change to worse. *Swift*.

PERVE'RSITY, pêr-vêr'sê-tê, s. [perversité, French; from perverse.] Perverseness; crossness. *Norris*.

PERVE'RT, pêr-vêrt', v. a. [perverto, Lat.]—1. To distort from the true end or purpose.—2. To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milton*.

PERVE'RTER, pêr-vêrt-ûr, s. [from pervert.]—1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. *South*.—2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose. *Stillingfleet*.

PERVE'RTIBLE, pêr-vêrt-ê-b, a. [from pervert.] That may be easily perverted. *Jansworth*.

PERVICA'CIUS, pêr-vê-kâ'shûs, a. [pervicax, Latin.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious. *Clarissa*.

PERVICA'CIUSLY, pêr-vê-kâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from pervicacious.] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIUSNESS, pêr-vê-kâ'shûs-nês, } s.
PERVICA'CITY, pêr-vê-kâ's-ê-tê, } s.
PERVICACY, pêr-vê-kâ-sê, } s.
[pervicacia, Lat.] Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICOUS, pêr-vê-ûs, a. [pervius, Lat.]—1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated. *Taylor*.—2. Pervading; permeating. *Prior*.

PERVIOUSNESS, pêr-vê-ûs-nês, s. [from pervious.] Quality of admitting a passage. *Boyle*.

PER'UKE, pêr-rûke, s. [peruque, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig. *Wiseinan*.

PER'UKE, pêr-rûke, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress in adscititious hair.

PER'UKEMAKER, pêr-rûke-mâ-kûr, s. [perûke and maker.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERUSAL, pêr-rûzâl, s. [from peruse.] The act of reading. *Atterbury*.

PERUSE, pêr-rûzê, v. a. [per and use.]—1. To read. *Bacon*.—2. To observe; to examine. *Shaks*.

PERUSER, pê-rû-zûr, s. [from peruse.] A reader; examiner. *Woodward*.

PESA'DE, pê-sâde, s. A motion a horse makes in rearing. *Farrier's Dict.*

PÊSSARY, pê-sâ-rê, s. [pessarie, French.] Is an oblong body, made to thrust up the uterus. *Arbuthnot*.

PEST, pêst, s. [peste, French; pestis, Latin.]—1. Plague; pestilence. *Pope*.—2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.

PESTER, pêst-ûr, v. a. [pester, Fr.]—1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil. *Swift*.—2. To encumber. *Milton*.

PESTERER, pêst-ûr-ûr, s. [from pester.] One that pesters or disturbs.

PESTERIOUS, pêst-ûr-ûs, a. [from pester.] Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon*.

PESTHOUSE, pêst'ûûs, s. [from pest and house.] An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pêst-î'fêr-ûs, a. [from pestifer, Lat.]—1. Destructive; mischievous. *Shakspeare*.—2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious. *Arbuthnot*.

PESTILENCE, pêst-ê-lênse, s. [pestilence, French; pestilentia, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper. *Shakspeare*.

PESTILENT, pêst-ê-lênt, a. [pestilent, French; pestilens, Lat.]—1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley*.—2. Mischievous; destructive. *Knolles*.

PESTILENTIAL, pêst-ê-lên'shâl, a. [pestilential, Fr. pestilens, Lat.]—1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward*.—2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

PESTILENTLY, pês'têl-ên-tê, ad. [from pestilent.] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILATION, pês-tîl-â-shûn, s. [pestillum, Latin.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar. *Brown*.

PESTLE, pês'tl, s. [pestillum, Latin.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke*.

PESTLE of Pork, pês'tl, s. A gammon of bacon.

PET, pêt, s. [despit, Fr.]-1. A slight passion; a slight fit of anger.—2. A lamb taken into the house and brought up by hand. See **PEAT**. *Hammer*.

To **PET**, pêt, v. a. To spoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pêt'âl, or pêt'âl, s. [πεταλον.] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *Quincy*.

PETALOUS, pêt'âl-lûs, a. [from petal.] Having petals.

PETAR, pêt-târ, }
PETARD, pêt-târ, } s.

[petard, French, petardo, Italian.] An engine of metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder, this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of places, to blow them up. *Military Dict. Hudibras*.

PETECHIAL, pêt-tê'kê-âl, a. [from petechiæ, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted. *Arbutnot*.

PETERPENCE, pêt'tûr-pênse, s. A tax formerly paid by England to the Pope. *Weever*.

PETER-WORT, pêt'tûr-wûrt, s. A plant.

PETIT, pêt'tête, a. [French.] Small; inconsiderable.

PETITION, pêt-tîsh'ûn, s. [petitio, Lat.]-1. Request; entreaty; supplication; prayer. *Hooker*.—2. Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden*.

To **PETITION**, pêt-tîsh'ûn, v. a. [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate. *Addison*.

PETITIONARILY, pêt-tîsh'ûn-â-rê-lê, ad. [from petitionary.] By way of begging the question. *Brown*.

PETITIONARY, pêt-tîsh'ûn-â-rê, a. [from petition.]-1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.—2. Containing petitions or requests. *Pope*.

PETITIONER, pêt-tîsh'ûn-âr, s. [from petition.] One who offers a petition. *South*.

PETITORY, pêt'tê-tûr-ê, a. [petitorius, Lat. petitor, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainsworth*.

PETRE, pêt'têr, s. [from petra, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. *Boyle*.

PETRESCENT, pêt-trê's-sênt, a. [petrescens, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle*.

PETRIFICATION, pêt-trê-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [from petrifio, Lat.]-1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone. *Brown*.—2. That which is made stone. *Cheyne*.

PETRIFICATION, pêt-trê-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [petrification, Fr. from petrify.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone. *Boyle*.

PETRIFACTION, pêt-trê-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [from petrifacio, Latin.] Having the power to form stone. *Brown*.

PETRIFICK, pêt-trîf'îk, a. [petrificens, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone. *Milton*.

To **PETRIFY**, pêt'trê-fî, v. a. [petrifier, French, petra, and fio, Latin.] To change to stone. *Woodward*.

To **PETRIFY**, pêt'trê-fî, v. n. To become stone.

PETROLE, pêt'trôl, }
PETROLEUM, pêt'trôl-ê-ûm, } s.

[petrole, Fr.] A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward*.

PETRONEL, pêt'trô-nêl, s. [petrina, French.] A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman. *Hudibras*.

PETTICOAT, pêt'tê-kô-ê, s. [petit and coat.] The lower part of a woman's dress. *Suckling*.

PETTIFOGGER, pêt'tê-fôg-gûr, s. [Corrupted from pettivoguer, petit and voguer, Fr.] A petty small-rat lawyer. *Swift*.

PETTYNESS, pêt'tê-nês, s. [from petty.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance. *Shakspeare*.

PETTISH, pêt'tîsh, a. [from pet.] Fretful; peevish. *Crech*.

PETTISHNESS, pêt'tîsh-nês, s. [from pettish.] Fretfulness; peevishness. *Collier*.

PETTITTOES, pêt'tê-tô-ê, s. [petty and toe.]-1. The feet of a sucking pig.—2. Feet in contempt. *Shakspeare*.

PETTITO, pêt'tô, s. [Italian.] The breast; figuratively, privacy.

In **PETTITO**, in-pêt'tô, ad. [Italian.] In reserve. *Chesterfield*.

PETTY, pêt'tê, a. [petit, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little. *Sillings fleet*.

PETTYCOY, pêt'tê-kô-ê, s. An herb.

PETULANCE, pêt'tîsh'û-lâns, }
PETULANCY, pêt'tîsh'û-lâns-ê, } s.

[petulance, French, petulantia, Latin.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness. *Clarendon*.

PETULANT, pêt'tîsh'û-lânt, a. [petulans, Lat. petulant, Fr.]-1. Saucy; perverse. *Watts*.—2. Wanton. *Succotator*.

PETULANTLY, pêt'tîsh'û-lânt-lê, ad. [from petulant.] With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PEW, pû, s. [puy, Dutch.] A seat enclosed in a church. *Addison*.

PEWET, pêt-wit, s. [picwit, Dutch.]-1. A water fowl. *Carver*.—2. The lapwing.

PEWTER, pû'tûr, s. [pewter, Dutch.]-1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon*.—2. The plates and dishes in a house. *Addison*.

PEWTERER, pû'tûr-ûr, s. [from pewter.] A smith who works in pewter. *Boyle*.

PHENOMENON, fê-nôm'ê-nôn, s. This has sometimes *phenomena* in the plural. [φαινόμενον] An appearance in the works of nature. *Newton*.

PHANTOM, fân'tôm, s. [from the fictitious person of that name.] A high open chase on four wheels.

PHAGEDENA, fâ-jê-dê-nâ, s. [φαγεδέννα; from φαγω, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDENUCK, fâ-jê-dên'ûk, }
PHAGEDENUCK, fâ-jê-dên'ûs, } s.

[phagedenique, French.] Eating; corroding. *Wiseman*.

PHALANX, fâ'fânk, or fâf'fânk, s. [phalanx, Lat.] A troop of men closely embodied. *Pope*.

PHANTASM, fân'tâzm, }
PHANTASMA, fân-tâz'mâ, } s.

[φαντασμα, φαντασμα, phantasm, phantasie, French.] Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination. *Raleigh*.

PHANTASTICAL, fân-tâs'tê-kâl, }
PHANTASTICK, fân-tâs'tîk, } s.

See **FANTASTICAL**.

PHANTOM, fân'tôm, s. [phantome, French.]-1. A spectre; an apparition. *Atterbury*.—2. A fancied vision. *Rogers*.

PHARISAIICAL, fâr-rê-sâ'ê-kâl, a. [from pharisee.] Ritual; externally religious; from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies. *Baron*.

PHARISEE, fâr-rê-sê-ê, a. One of a noted sect amongst the Jews in the time of our Saviour. *Matth. ch. xii. v. 14*.

PHARMACEUTICAL, fâr-mâ-sh'û-tê-kâl, }
PHARMACEUTICK, fâr-mâ-sh'û'tîk, } s.

[φαρμακευτικός, from φαρμακον.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy; or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, fâr-mâ-kôl'ô-jîst, s. [φαρμακον and λογος.] One who writes upon drugs. *Woodward*.

PHARMACOLOGY, fâr-mâ-kôl'ô-jê, s. [φαρμακον and λογος.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPEIA, fâr-mâ-kô-pê-yâ, s. [φαρμακον and ποιεω.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, fâr-mâ-kôp'pô-lîst, s. [φαρμακον and πολιω.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY, fâr-mâ-sê, s. [from φαρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth*.

-nò, mòve, nòr, nùt;—tùbe, túb, bíll;—òll;—pòhnd;—tòin, THis.

PHAROS, fà'ró's, }
 PHARE, fá're, }
 [from Pharos in Egypt.] A light house; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Arbutnot.*
 PHARYNGO'TOMY, fàr-in-gò'tò-mé, s. [φάρυγγιζ and τομω.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
 PHASELS, fà'z'is, s. [phaseoli, Lat.] French beans. *Ainsworth.*
 PHASIS, fà'sis, s. In the plural phases. [φασει; phase, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon. *Creech.*
 PHASM, fáz'm, s. [φασμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*
 PHIE'ASANT, fè'z'áant, s. [phasianus, Lat.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*
 PHEER, fè'r, s. A companion. See FEER.
 To PHESE, fè'ze, v. a. [perhaps to feaze.] To comb; to fleece; to enry. *Shakspeare.*
 PHENI'COPIER, fè-nè-kòp'túr, s. [φενικοπιε@ω.] A kind of bird. *Haksavill.*
 PHE'NIX, fè'niks, s. [φονιξ.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*
 PHENO'MENON, fè-ném'mé-nón, s. [φαινόμενον; it is therefore often written phenomenon.]—1. Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.*—2. Any thing that strikes by any n appearance.
 PHIAL, fí'al, s. [phiale, Lat. phiale, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*
 PHILANTHROPY, fí-lán'thrò-pé, s. [φιλανθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good nature. *Ad-dison.*
 PHILIPPICK, fí-lí-pík, s. [from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.
 To PHILIPPIZE, fí-lí-pí-ize, v. n. [from philip-pick.] To write or speak invectives. *Burke.*
 PHILO'LOGER, fè-lí'lò-júr, s. [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic. *Sprat.*
 PHILOLOGICAL, fí-lò-lò'djè-kál, a. [from philology.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*
 PHILOLOGIST, fè-lí'lò-jíst, s. [φιλόλογος.] A critic; a grammarian.
 PHILOLOGY, fè-lí'lò-jé, s. [φιλόλογια.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*
 PHILOMEL, fí'lò-mél, }
 PHILOMELA, fí'lò-mé'lá, } s.
 [from Philomela, changed into a bird.] The night-lingale. *Shakspeare.*
 PHYLOMOI, fí'lò-mòí, a. [corrupted from feuille morte, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Ad-dison.*
 PHILO'SOPHEME, fè-lò's'ò-fème, s. [φιλοσοφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*
 PHILO'SOPHER, fè-lò's'ò-fúr, s. [philosophos, Latin.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*
 PHILO'SOPHER'S stone, fè-lò's'ò-fúr-stòne', s. A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.
 PHILO'SOPHICK, fí-lò-zòp'ík, }
 PHILO'SOPHICAL, fí-lò-zòp'è-kál, } a.
 [philosophique, French.]—1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher. *Milton.*—2. Skilled in philosophy. *Shakspeare.*—3. Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*
 PHILO'SOPHICALLY, fí-lò-zòp'è-kál-è ad. [from philosophical.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*
 To PHILO'SOPHIZE, fè-lò's'ò-fí-ze, v. a. [from philosopho.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher. *L'Estrange.*
 PHILO'SOPHY, fè-lò's'ò-fé, s. [philosophia, Latin.]—1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shaks.*—2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*—3. Reasoning, argumentation. *Rogers.*—4. The course of sciences read in the schools.
 PHILT'ER, fí'l'tár, s. [φιλτρεν; philtre, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Dryden.*

To PHILT'ER, fí'l'tár, v. a. [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*
 PHIZ, fíz, s. [A ridiculous contraction from physiog-nomy.] The face. *Stepney.*
 PHLEBO'TOMIST, fè-hò'tò-míst, s. [from φλεβ and τομω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-let-ter.
 To PHLEBO'TOMISE, fè-hò'tò-mí-ze, v. a. [phlebotomiser, Fr.] To let blood. *Havel.*
 PHLEBO'TOMY, fè-hò'tò-mé, s. [φλεβοτομια.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*
 PHLEGM, fè'm, s. [φlegμα.]—1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dullness. *Roscom-mon.*—2. Water. *Boyle.*
 PHLEGMAGOGUES, fè'm'má-gògz, s. [φλεγμα και γω.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours. *Flojer.*
 PHLEGMAT'ICK, fè'g'má-tík, a. [φλεγματικός.]—1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbutnot.*—2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*—3. Watery. *Newton.*—4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*
 PHLEGMON, fè'gmón, s. [φλεγμονη.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*
 PHLEGMONOUS, fè'gmón-nús, a. [from phlegmon.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*
 PHLEME, fè'me, s. [from phlebotomus, Lat.] An instrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.
 PHLOGISTICK, fò-jís'tík, a. Partaking of a phlogiston. *Adams.*
 PHLOGISTON, fò-jís'tón, or fò-gís'tón, s. [φλογιστος, from φλεγω.]—1. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.—2. The inflammable part of the body.
 PHONICKS, fón'iks, s. [from φωνη.] The doctrine of sounds.
 PHONOCA'MPTICK, fón-ò-kám'tík, a. [φωνη και κμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it. *Derham.*
 PHOSPHOR, fò's'fúr, }
 PHOSPHORUS, fò's'fò-rás, } s.
 [phosphorus, Latin.]—1. The morning star. *Pope.* 2. A chymical substance, which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*
 PHRASE, frá'ze, s. [φραση.]—1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.—2. An expression; a mode of speech. *Tillotson.*—3. Style; expression. *Shakspeare.*
 To PHRASE, frá'ze, v. a. [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term. *Shakspeare.*
 PHRASEO'LOGY, frá-zè-ò'lò-jé, s. [φρασεις and λογω.]—1. Style; diction. *Swift.*—2. A phrase book.
 PHRENI'TIS, frè-ní'tis, s. [φρενιτις.] Madness.
 PHRENE'TICK, frè-né'tík, }
 PHRE'NTICK, frè'n'tík, } a.
 [φρενητικος; phrenetique, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodward.*
 PHRE'NSY, frèn'zè, s. [from φρενιτις; phrenesie, Fr.] Madness; frantickness. *Milton.*
 PHRONTISTE'RION, frón-tís-tè-ré-án, s. [Greek.] Seminary of learning. *Albumazar.*
 PHTHISICAL, fí'z-zè-kál, a. [φθισικός.] Wasting by disease. *Harvey.*
 PHTHIS'ICK, fí'z'ík, s. [φθισις.] A consumption. *Harvey.*
 PHTHISIS, thí'zís, s. [φθισις.] A consumption.
 PHYLA'CTERY, fè-lák'tè-ré, s. [φυλακτήριον.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond.*
 PHYSICAL, fí'z-zè-kál, a. [from physick.]—1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral. *Hammond.*—2. Pertaining to the science of healing.—3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shaks.*—4. Resembling physick.
 PHYSICALLY, fí'z-zè-kál-è, ad. [from physical.] According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*
 PHYSICIAN, fè-zis'h'án, s. [physicien, French, from physick.] One who professes the art of healing.

PIC

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

PIE

PHYSICK, fiz'zîk, s. [φυσική.]—1. The science of healing.—2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker*.—3. [In common phrase.] A purge.
To PHYSICK, fiz'zîk, v. a. [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure. *Shakspeare*.
PHYSICO'THEOLOGY, fiz-zê-kê-thê-ô'î'ô-jê, s. [from physico and theology.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.
PHYSIO'GNOMER, fizh-ê-ôg-nô-mâr, } s.
PHYSIO'GNOMIST, fizh-ê-ôg-nô-mîst, } s.
 [from physiognomy.] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peacham*.
PHYSIOGNO'MICK, fizh-ê-ôg-nô'mîk, } a.
PHYSIOGNO'MONICK, fizh-ê-ôg-nô'môn-îk, } a.
 [φυσιογνωμονικός.] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.
PHYSIO'GNOMY, fizh-ê-ôg-nô-mê, s. [φυσιογνωμονία.]—1. The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face. *Bacon*.—2. The face; the east of the look. *Hudibras*.
PHYSIOLOGICAL, fizh-ê-ô-lôd'jê-kâl, a. [from physiology.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. *Boyle*.
PHYSIOLOGIST, fizh-ê-ô'l'ô-jîst, s. [from physiology.] A writer of natural philosophy.
PHYSIO'LOGY, fizh-ê-ô'l'ô-jê, s. [φύσις and λόγος.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. *Bentley*.
PHY'S, fiz'ê, s. The same with *fusce*.
PHYTIVOROUS, fiz-iv'vô-rûs, a. [φύλον and voro, Latin.] That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray*.
PHYTO'GRAPHY, fiz-ôg'grâ-fê, s. [φύλον and γραφή.] A description of plants.
PHYTOLOGIST, fiz-tô'v'ô-djîst, s. [from φύλον and λόγος, Greek.] One skilled in plants. *Everlyn*.
PHYTOLOGY, fiz-tô'l'ô-jê, s. [φύλον and λόγος.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.
PI'ACLE, pi'â-kl, s. [piaculum, Lat.] An enormous erine. *Hovel*.
PIA'CLAR, pi-âk'kû-lâr, } a.
PIA'COULOUS, pi-âk'kû-lûs, } a.
 [piacularis, piaculum, Latin.]—1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.—2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown*.—3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glauville*.
PIA'MATER, pi-â-mâ'tûr, s. [Latin.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.
PI'ANET, pi'â-nêt, s.—1. A bird; the lesser woodpecker.—2. The magpie.
PI'ASTER, pi-â'stûr, s. [piastra, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.
PIA'ZZA, pi-â-z'zâ, s. [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. *Arbutnot*.
PIC'CA, pi'kâ, s. Among painters, a particular size of their types or letters.
PICARO'ON, pik-kâ-rô'ôn, s. [from picare, Italian.] A robber a plunderer. *Temple*.
PIC'CCAGE, pik'kâje, s. [piccagium, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.
To PICK, pik, v. a. [picken, Dutch.]—1. To cull; to choose; to select; to glean. *Knolles*.—2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously. *Bacon*.—3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaming out either part. *Bacon*.—4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *More*.—5. [Piquer, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a bill or beak; to peck.—7. [Picare, Italian.] To rob. *Shaks*.—8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument. *Denham*.—9. To PICK a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.
To PICK, pik, v. n.—1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.—2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.
PICK, pik, s. A sharp pointed iron tool. *Woodward*.

PICKAPACK, pik'â-pâk, ad. [from pack.] In manner of a pack. *L'Estrange*.
PICKAXE, pik'âks, s. [pick and axe.] An axe not made to cut, but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. *Milton*.
PICKBACK, pik'bâk, a. On the back. *Hudibras*.
PICK'ED, pik'kêd, a. [pique, Fr.] Sharp; smart.
PICK'ED, pik'kêd, a. Spruce in dress. *Shaks*.
PICK'EDNESS, pik'kêd-nês, s. [from picked.] Fincial spruceness. *B. Jonson*.
To PICK'EEER, pik-kêêr, v. a. [picare, Italian.]—1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.—2. To make a flying skirmish. *Hudibras*.
PICK'ER, pik'kâr, s. [from pick.]—1. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer*.—2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.
PICK'EREL, pik'kâr-îl, s. [from pike.] A small pike.
PICK'EREL-WEED, pik'kâr-îl-wêêd, s. [from pike.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton*.
PICK'LE, pik'kl, s. [pikel, Dutch.]—1. A kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Addison*.—2. Things kept in pickle.—3. Condition; state; ludicrously. *Shakspeare*.
PICK'LE, or *picklet*, pik'kl, s. A small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *plinge*. *Philips*.
To PICK'LE, pik'kl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To preserve in pickle. *Dryden*.—2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad.
PICKLEHERING, pik'kl-hêr-rîng, s. [pickle and herring.] A jack pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addison*.
PICK'LOCK, pik'lôk, s. [pick and lock.]—1. An instrument by which locks are opened. *Brown*.—2. The person who picks locks.
PICK'POCKET, pik'pôk-î-t, s.
PICKPURSE, pik'pûrse, } s.
 [pick and pocket, or purse.] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Bentley*.
PICK'TOOTH, pik'tôth, s. [pick and tooth.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.
PICK'THANK, pik'thânk, s. [pick and thank.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired. *Fairfax South*.
PICT, pik't, s. [pictus, Lat.] A painted person.
PICTO'RIAL, pik-tô-rê-âl, a. [from pictor, Latin.] Produced by a painter. *Brown*.
PICT'URAL, pik'tû-râl, s. [from picture.] Representation. *Spenser*.
PICTURE, pik'tshûre, s. [pictura, Latin.]—1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Shaks*.—2. The science of painting.—3. The works of painters. *Stillingfleet*.—4. Any resemblance or representation. *Lucke*.
To PICTURE, pik'tshûre, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To paint; to represent by painting.—2. To represent. *Spenser*.
PICTURES'QUE, pik-tû-rê-k', a. [pittoreseo, Italian.]—1. What pleases the eye. *Gray's Letters*.—2. Remarkable for singularity. *Shenstone*.—3. Striking the imagination with the force of painting. *J. Warton's Virgil*.—4. To be expressed in painting. *Mason on Gray*.—5. Affording a good subject for a landscape. *Gray's Letters*.—6. Proper to take a landscape from. *Mason on Gray*.
To PIDDLE, pid'dl, v. n.—1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Swift*.—2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
PI'DDLER, pid'dl-âr, s. [from piddle.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.
PIE, pi, s.—1. Any crust baked with something in it.—2. [Pi-a, Latin.] A magpie; a particoloured bird. *Shaks*.—3. The old popish service-book, so called from the rubrick.—4. *Cock and pie*, was a slight expression in *Shakspeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.
PI'E'BALD, pi'bâld, a. [from pie.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.
PIECE, piêse, s. [piece, Fr.]—1. A patch.—2. A part of a broken whole; a fragment. *Acts*.—3. A part. *Tillotson*.—4. A picture. *Dryden*.—5. A composi-

—nô, môve, uôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôlî;—pôund;—thin, THis.

tion; performance. *Addison*.—6. A single great gun. *Knolles*.—7. A hand gun. *Cheyne*.—8. A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior*.—9. In ridicule and contempt; as, a piece of a lawyer.—10. A PIECE. To each. *Morc*.—11. Of a PIECE with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

To PIECE, pèsc, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.—2. To join; to unite.—3. To PIECE out. To increase by addition. *Shakspeare*.

To PIECE, pèsc, v. n. [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon*.

PIE/CER, pèsc'ûr, s. [from piece.] One that pieces.

PIE/CELESS, pèsc'lèss, a. [from piece.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces. *Donne*.

PIE/CEMEL, pèsc'mèl, ad. [piece and mel, Sax.] In pieces; in fragments. *Hudibras*. *Pope*.

PIE/CEMEL, pèsc'mèl, a. Single; separate; divided.

PI'ED, plde, a. [from pie.] Variegated; particoloured. *Drayton*.

PI'EDNESS, plde'nèss, s. [from pied.] Variegation; diversity of colour. *Shakspeare*.

PI'ELED, plid, a. *Bald*. *Shakspeare*.

PI'EPowDER court, pl'pôd'ûr, s. [from pied, foot, and poulde, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER, pèr, s. [pierr, French.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bacon*.

To PIERCE, pèrsc, or pèrsc, v. a. [piercer, Fr.]—1. To penetrate; to enter; to force. *Shaks*.—2. To touch the passions; to affect. *Shakspeare*.

To PIERCE, pèrsc, or pèrsc, v. n.—1. To make way by love. *Bacon*.—2. To strike; to move; to affect. *Shaks*.—3. To enter; to divide. *Stidney*.—4. To affect severely. *Shakspeare*.

PIER/CER, pèrsc'ûr, or pèrsc'ûr, s. [from pierce.]—An instrument that bores or penetrates.—2. The parts with which insects perforate bodies. *Ray*.—3. One who perforates.

PIER/CINGLY, pèrsc'ing-lè, or pèrsc'ing-lè, ad. [from pierce.] Sharply.

PIER/CINGNESS, pèrsc'ing-nèss, or pèrsc'ing-nèss, s. [from piercing.] Power of piercing. *Derham*.

PI'ETy, pl'è-tè, s. [pietas, Lat. pietè, Fr.]—1. Discharge of duty to God. *Peachment*.—2. Duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG, plg, s. [bigge, Dutch.]—1. A young sow or boar. *Hoyer*.—2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron. *Pope*.

To PIG, plg, v. n. [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON, pld'jin, s. [pigeon, Fr.] A fowl bred in a cote or a small house, in some places called dove-cote. *Raleigh*.

PI'GEONFOOT, pld'jin-fût, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

PI'GEONLIVERED, pld'jin-liv'ûrd, a. [pigeon and liver.] Mild; soft; gentl. *Shakspeare*.

PI'GGIN, plg'gin, s. In the northern provinces, a small wooden vessel.

FIGHT, plte, fold preterite and participle passive of pitch.] Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. *Shaks*.

PI'GIRON, plg'ûrn, s. Iron as melted in large lumps from the ore.

PI'GMENT, plg'mènt, s. [pigmentum, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Boyle*.

PI'GMY, plg'mè, s. [pigmaeus, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PI'GNORATION, plg'nô-râ'shûn, s. [pignora, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT, plg'nût, s. [pig and nut.] An earth nut.

PI'GSNEY, plgz'nè, s. [piga, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PI'GWIDGEON, plg-wid'jân, s. Any thing pretty or small. *Cleveland*.

PIKE, plke, s. [pique, Fr. his snout being sharp.]—1. The pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters. *Bacon* observes the pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years. *Walton*.—2. [Pique, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off

the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded. *Hayward*.—3. A fork used in husbandry. *Tusser*.—4. Among turners, two iron springs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

PI'KED, pl'kèd, a. [piqué, Fr.] Sharp; accumulated; ending in a point. *Shakspeare*.

PI'KEMAN, plke'mân, s. [pike and man.] A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles*.

PI'KESTAFF, plke'stâf, s. [pike and staff.] The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler*.

PILA'STER, pè-lâs'têr, s. [pilaster, Fr.] A square column, sometimes insular, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a burth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Diet*.

PI'LCHER, plitsh'ûr, s.—1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Fanmer*.—2. A fish like a herring.

PILE, plie, s. [pile, Fr. pyl, Dutch.]—1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation. *Knolles*.—2. A heap; an accumulation. *Shaks*.—3. Any thing heaped together to be burned. *Collier*.—4. An edifice; a building. *Pope*.—5. [Pilus, Latin.] A hair. *Shaks*.—6. Hairy surface; nap. *Grew*.—7. [Pilum, Lat.] The head of an arrow.—8. One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.—9. [In the plural, piles.] The hæmorrhoids. *Arbutnot*.

To PILE, plie, v. a.—1. To heap; to coacervate. *Shaks*.—2. To fill with something heaped. *Abbott*.

PIL'EATED, pl'è-â-tèd, a. [pilicus, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat. *Wadward*.

PIL'ER, plie'ûr, s. [from pile.] He who accumulates.

To PIL'FER, pl'fûr, v. a. [piller, French.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery. *Iacon*.

To PIL'FER, pl'fûr, v. n. To practise petty theft.

PIL'FERER, pl'fûr'ûr, s. [from pilfer.] One who steals petty things. *Alberdy*.

PIL'FERINGLY, pl'fûr'ing-lè, ad. With petty larceny; filchingly.

PIL'FERy, pl'fûr'è, s. [from pilfer.] Petty theft.

PIL'GRIM, pl'grîm, s. [pelgrim, Dutch.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stillingfleet*.

To PIL'GRIM, pl'grîm, v. n. [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. *Grew*.

PIL'GRIMAGE, pl'grîm-âdje, s. [pelerinage, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden*.

PILL, pil, s. [pilula, Lat.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Crashaw*.

To PILL, pil, v. a. [piller, French.]—1. To rob; to plunder. *Shaks*.—2. For peel; to strip off the bark. *Genesis*.

To PILL, pil, v. n. To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriae. *Tobit*.

PILLAGE, pil'lidge, s. [pillage, Fr.]—1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling. *Shaks*.—2. The act of plundering. *Shakspeare*.

To PILLAGE, pil'lidge, v. a. [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil. *Arbutnot*.

PIL'LAGER, pil'lidge'ûr, s. [from pillage.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

PIL'LAR, pl'ûr, s. [pillier, Fr. pilastro, Italian.]—1. A column. *Walton*.—2. A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakspeare*.

PIL'LARED, pl'lâr'd, a. [from pillar.]—1. Supported by columns. *Milton*.—2. Having the form of a column. *Thomson*.

PIL'LION, pl'yûn, s. [from pillow.]—1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on. *Swift*.—2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser*.—3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PIL'LORY, pl'lâr'è, s. [pillori, Fr. pillorium, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes, and folding boards, through which the head and hands of criminals are put. *Watts*.

To PIL'LORY, pl'lâr'è, v. a. [pillorier, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PIL'LOW, pl'lô, s. [pyle, Saxon; pulewe, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Donne*.

Fåse, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

To **PYLOW**, pî'lo, v. a. To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton*.

P'YLOWBEER, pî'lo-hêre, }
P'YLOWCASE, pî'lo-kâse, }^s
 The cover of a pillow. *Swift*.

PILO'SITY, pè-lo's'è-tè, s. [from pilosus, Latin.] Hairiness. *Bacon*.

P'LOT, pî'lôt, s. [pilote, Fr. pilot. Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship. *B. Jonson*.

To **P'LOT**, pî'lôt, v. i. [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

P'YLOTAGE, pî'lôt-tâje, s. [pilottage, Fr. from pilot.]—1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh*.—2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth*.

P'LSER, pî'sdr, s. The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.

PIMENTA, pè-mên'ti, s. [piment, Fr.] A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, allspice.

PIMP, pîmp, s. [pinge, Fr. Skinner.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison*.

To **PIMP**, pîmp, v. a. [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander. *Swift*.

P'MPERNEL, pîm'pè-nèl, s. [pimpernella, Lat.] A plant.

P'MPING, pîm'pîng, a. [pimple mensch, a weak man, Dutch.] Little. *Skinner*.

P'MPLE, pîm'pl, s. [pompette, Fr.] A small red pustule. *Addison*.

P'MPLED, pîm'pld, a. [from pimple.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is pimpled.

PIN, pîn, s. [espingle, French.]—1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes. *Pope*.—2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value. *Spenser*.—3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton*.—4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.—5. That which locks the wheel to the axle.—6. The central part. *Shaks*.—7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.—8. a note; a strain. *L'Estrange*.—9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shaks*.—10. A cylindrical roller made of wood, with which pastry is wrought. *Corbet*.—11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

To **PIN**, pîn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten with pins. *Pope*.—2. To fasten; to make fast. *Shaks*.—3. To join; to fix. *Shaks. Digby*.—4. [Pmban, Sax.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine. *Hooker*.

PINCASE, pîn'kâse, s. [pin and case.] A pin-cushion, or small box for pins.

PINCERS, pîn'sâr, s. [pincette, Fr.]—1. An instrument by which nails are drawn or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser*.—2. The claw of an animal. *Addison*.

To **PINCH**, pîنش, v. a. [pincer, Fr.]—1. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth. *Shaks*.—2. To hold hard with an instrument.—3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or liv'd. *Shaks*.—4. To press between hard bodies.—5. To gall; to fret. *Shaks*.—6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Raleigh*.—7. To distress; to pain. *Thomson*.—8. To press; to drive to difficulties.—9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier*.

To **PINCH**, pîنش, v. n.—1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden*.—2. To spare; to be frugal. *Dryden*.

PINCH, pîنش, s. [pinceon, Fr. from the verb.]—1. A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden*.—2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shaks*.—3. Oppression; distress inflicted. *L'Estrange*.—4. Difficulty; time of distress. *L'Estrange*.

PINCHFIST, pîنش'fîst, }
PINCHPENNY, pîنش'pèn-nè, }^s
 [pinch, fist, and penny.] A miser.

PINCUSHION, pîنش'kush-ân, s. [pin and cushion.] A small bag stuffed with hair or wool in which pins are stuck. *Addison*.

PINDUST, pî'ndüst, s. [pin and dust.] Particles of metal made by cutting pins. *Digby*.

PINE, pîne, s. [pinus, Lat.] A tree.

To **PINE**, pîne, v. n. [pinnen, Sax. pînen, Dutch.]—

1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser*.—2. To languish with desire. *Shakspeare*.

To **PINE**, pîne, v. a.—1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Shaks*.—2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

PINEAPPLE, pîne'âp-pl, s. A plant. *Anana*.

PINEAL, pîne'âl, s. [pincæle, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. *Arbutnot*.

PINFATHERED, pîn'fâth-ârd, a. [pin and feather.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden*.

PINFOLD, pîn'fôld, s. [pîndan, Saxon, to shut up and fold.] A place in which beasts are confined. *Milton*.

PINGLE, pîng'gl, s. A small close; an enclosure.

PINMONEY, pîn'mân-nè, s. [pin and money.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expenses without account. *Addison*.

PINGUID, pîng'gwîd, a. [pinguis, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Martiner*.

PINHOLE, pîn'hôle, s. [pin and hole.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman*.

PINION, pîn'yân, s. [pignon, French.]—1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.—2. *Shakspeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.—3. Wing.—4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.—5. Fetters for the hands.

To **PINION**, pîn'yân, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To bind the wings. *Bacon*.—2. To confine by binding the wings.—3. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden*.—4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Dryden*.—5. To shackle; to bind. *Herbert*.—6. To bind to. *Pope*.

PINK, pîngk, s. [from pink, Dutch, an eye.]—1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon*.—2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, pink eyed. *Shaks*.—3. Any thing supremely excellent. *Shaks*.—4. A colour used by painters. *Dryden*.—5. [Pinque, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship. *Shaks*.—6. A fish; the minnow.

To **PINK**, pîngk, v. a. [from pink, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes, to pierce in small holes. *Prior*.

To **PINK**, pîngk, v. n. [pincken, Dutch.] To wink with the eye. *L'Estrange*.

PINMAKER, pîn'mâ-kâr, s. [pin and make.] He who makes pins.

PINNACE, pîn'âs, s. [pinnasse, French, pinnacia, Italian.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Raleigh*.

PINNACLE, pîn'nâ-kl, s. [pinnacle, French, pinna, Latin.]—1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building. *Clarendon*.—2. A high spring point. *Cowley*.

PINNER, pîn'nâr, s. [from pinna, or pinion.]—1. The lappet of a head which flies louse. *Addison*.—2. A pinmaker.

PINNER, pîn'nâr, s. The keeper of a pound or pinfold. *George a greenie*.

PINNOCK, pîn'nûk, s. The tom-tit. *Ainsworth*.

PINT, pînt, s. [pint, Sax.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

PINTA-DO-BIRD, pînt-â'ô-bîrd, s. A bird of South America. *Hawkesworth's Voyages*.

PINULES, pîn'yûlez, s. In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict*.

PIONEER, pî-ô-nèèr, s. [pionier, from pion, obsolete, Fr.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines, in military operations. *Fairfax*.

PIONING, pî'ô-nîng, s. Works of pioneers. *Spenser*.

PIONY, pî'ân-è, s. [pæonia, Latin.] A large flower.

PIOUS, pî'ûs, a. [pius, Lat. pieus, Fr.]—1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious.—2. Such as is due to sacred things. *Milton*.—3. Careful of the duties of near relation.

—nó, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb, bāll;—ōll;—pōlnd;—/līm, Tllis.

Taylor.—4. Practised under the appearance of religion. *K. Charles*.

PIOUSLY, pī'ōs-lē, ad. [from pious.] In a pious manner; religiously; with regard, such as is due to sacred things. *Philips*.

PIP, pīp, s. [pippe, Dutch.]—1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras*.—2. A spot on the cards. *Addison*.

To **PIP**, pīp, v. n. [pipio, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle*.

PIPE, pīpe, s. [pīb, Welsh; pipe, Saxon.]—1. Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins*.—2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon*.—3. An instrument of wind music. *Roscommon*.—4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-*pipe*. *Peachment*.—5. The key of the voice. *Shaks*.—6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon*.—7. [Peep, Dutch.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheds. *Shakspeare*.

To **PIPE**, pīpe, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To play on the pipe. *Camden*.—2. To have a shrill sound. *Shakspeare*.

PIPER, pīp'ūr, s. [from pipe.] One who plays on the pipe. *Provelation*.

PIPETREE, pīpe'trēē, s. The lilac tree.

PIPING, pīpe'ing, a. [from pipe.]—1. Weak; feeble; sickly. *Shaks*.—2. Hot; boiling.

PIPKIN, pīp'kīn, s. [diminutive of pipe.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope*.

PIPPIN, pīp'pīn, s. [puppynge, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple. *King*.

PIQUANT, pīk'kānt, a. [piquant, Fr.]—1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating. *Addison*.—2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon*.

PIQUANCY, pīk'kān-sē, s. [from piquant.] Sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANTLY, pīk'kānt-lē, ad. [from piquant.] Sharply; tartly. *Locke*.

PIQUE, pēēk, s. [pique, Fr.]—1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Derry of Piety*.—2. A strong passion. *Hudibras*.—3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden*.

To **PIQUE**, pēēk, v. a. [piquer, Fr.]—1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret. *Prior*.—2. To offend; to irritate. *Pope*.—3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke*.

To **PIQUEER**, pīk-kēēr. See To **PICKEER**.

PIQUEERER, pīk-kēēr'ūr, s. A robber; a plunderer.

PIQUET, pē-kēt', s. [piquet, Fr.] A game at cards. *Prior*.

PIRACY, pī'rā-sē, s. [πνεῖμα.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Waller*.

PIRATE, pī'rāt, s. [πνεῖμα.]—1. A sea robber. *Bacon*.—2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To **PIRATE**, pī'rāt, v. n. [from the noun.] To rob by sea. *Arbuthnot*.

To **PIRATE**, pī'rāt, v. a. [pirater, Fr.] To take by robbery. *Pope*.

PIRATICAL, pī-rāt'tē-kāl, a. [piraticus, Latin.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon*.

PIRATICALLY, pī-rāt'tē-kāl-lē, ad. [from piratical.] After the manner of pirates. *Bryant on Troy*.

PISCATION, pīs-kā'shūn, s. [piscatio, Latin.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown*.

PISCARY, pīs-kā-rē, s. A privilege of fishing.

PISCATORY, pīs-kā-tūr-ē, a. [piscatorius, Latin.] Relating to fishes. *Addison*.

PISCES, pīs-kēs, s. [Lat. for fishes.] The twelfth sign in the zodiac. *Adams*.

PISCIVOROUS, pīs-iv'vō-rās, a. [piscis and voro, Lat.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray*.

PISH, pīsh, interj. A contemptuous exclamation.

To **PISH**, pīsh, v. n. [from the interjection.] To express contempt. *Pope*.

PISMIRE, pīz'mīre, s. [μύρμα, Saxon; pismiere, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior*.

To **PISS**, pīs, v. n. [pīsser, French; pissen, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Estrange*.

PISS, pīs, s. [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope*.

PISSABED, pīs-ā-bēd, s. A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURN, pīs'būrnt, a. Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO, pīs-tā'shō, s. [pistacchi, Ital.] The *pistachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure. *Pistich* int. *Hill*.

PISTE, pēste, s. [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLATION, pīs-tīl-lā'shūn, s. [pistillum, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown*.

PISTOL, pīs'tūl, s. [pistolet, French.] A small handgun. *Clarendon*.

To **PISTOL**, pīs'tūl, v. a. [pistolier, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, pīs-tōle', s. [pistolet, French.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pīs-tō-lēt', s. [diminutive of pistol.] A little pistol. *Doine*.

PISTON, pīs'tān, s. [piston, Fr.] The moveable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT, pīt, s. [pīt, Saxon.]—1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon*.—2. Abyss; profundity. *Milton*.—3. The grave. *Psalms*.—4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras*.—5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden*.—6. Any hollow of the body; as, the *pit* of the stomach.—7. A dint made by the finger.

To **PIT**, pīt, v. a.—1. To press into hollows. *Sharp*.—2. To mark with hollows, as by the small *fox*.

PITPAT, pīt'ā-pāt, s. [patte patte, French.]—1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Estrange*.—2. A light quick step. *Dryden*.

PITCH, pītsh, s. [pic, Sax. pix, Latin.]—1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs*.—2. [from pīet, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shaks*.—3. Highest rise. *Shaks*.—4. State with respect to lowness or height.—5. Size; stature. *Spenser*.—6. Degree; rate. *Denham*.

To **PITCH**, pītsh, v. a. [apicciare, Italian.]—1. To fix; to plant. *Knolles*. *Dryden*.—2. To order regularly. *Hooker*.—3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.—4. To smear with pitch. *Gen*. *Dryden*.—5. To darken. *Shaks*.—6. To pave. *Ainsworth*.

To **PITCH**, pītsh, v. n.—1. To light; to drop. *Mortimer*.—2. To fall headlong. *Dryden*.—3. To fix choice. *Hudibras*.—4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pītsh'ūr, s. [pieher, Fr.]—1. An earthen vessel; a water pot. *Shaks*.—2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Martiner*.

PITCHFORK, pītsh'tōrk, s. [pitch and fork.] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon. *Swift*.

PITCHINESS, pītsh'ē-nēs, s. [from pitch.] Blackness; darkness.

PITCHY, pītsh'ē, a. [from pitch.]—1. Smear'd with pitch. *Dryden*.—2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Hookward*.—3. Black; dark; dismal. *Prior*.

PIT-COAL, pīt'kōle, s. [pit and coal.] Fossil coal.

PIT-MAN, pīt'mān, s. [pit and man.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit. *Maxon*.

PIT-SAW, pīt'sāw, s. [pit and saw.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Maxon*.

PITTEOUS, pītsh'ē-ūs, a. [from pity.]—1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.—2. Compassionate; tender. *Prior*.—3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton*.

PITFOUSLY, pītsh'ē-ūs-lē, ad. [from piteous.] In a piteous manner. *Shakspeare*.

PITTEOUSNESS, pītsh'ē-ūs-nēs, s. [from piteous.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL, pīt'fāl, s. [pit and fall.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys*.

PITH, pīth, s. [pitte, Dutch.]—1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon*.—2. Marrow. *Doine*.—3. Strength; force. *Shaks*.—4. Energy; cogency; fullness of sentiment; close-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine; pln;—

ness and vigour of thought and style.—5. Weight; movement; principal part. *Shaks.*—6. The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakspeare.*

PITHILY, pîth'êlê, ad. [from pithy.] With strength; with cogency; with force.

PITHINESS, pîth'ê-nês, s. [from pithy.] Energy; strength. *Spenser.*

PITHLESS, pîth'lês, a. [from pith.]—1. Wanting pith. *Shaks.*—2. Wanting energy; without force.

PITHY, pîth'ê, a. [from pith.]—1. Consisting of pith. *Philips.*—2. Strong; forcible; energetic. *Addison.*

PITYABLE, pî'tê-â-bl, a. [pitoyable, Fr. from pity.] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*

PITYFUL, pî'tê-fûl, a. [pity and full.]—1. Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser.*—2. Tender; compassionate. *Shaks.*—3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Dryden.*

PITIFULLY, pî'tê-fûl-ê, ad. [from pitiful.]—1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson.*—2. Contemptibly; despicably. *Clariss.*

PITIFULNESS, pî'tê-fûl-nês, s. [from pitiful.]—1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.*—2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESLY, pî'tê-lês-ê, ad. [from pitiless.] Without mercy.

PITILESSNESS, pî'tê-lês-nês, s. Unmercifulness.

PITILESS, pî'tê-lês, a. [from pity.] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Farfax.*

PITTANCE, pî'tânse, s. [pittance, Fr. pietantia, Ital.]—1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.—2. A small portion. *Shakspeare.*

PITUITARY, pî-tû-ê-târ-rê, a. [pituitarius, Latin.] That conducts the phlegm. *Reed's Inquiry.*

PITUIITE, pî'tshû-ite, s. [pituite, Fr. pituita, Lat.] Phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

PITUITOUS, pî'tshû-ê-tûs, a. [pituitosus, Latin; pituiteux, French.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

PITY, pî'tê, s. [pitié, Fr. pieta, Lat.]—1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Calamy.*—2. A ground of pity; a subject of pity or of grief. *Bacon.*

To **PITY**, pî'tê, v. a. [pitoyer, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison.*

To **PITY**, pî'tê, v. n. To be compassionate. *Jeremiah.*

PIVOT, pîv'vût, s. [pivot, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

PIX, pîks, s. [pixis, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept. *Hannet.*

PLACABLE, plâ'kâ-bl, a. [placabilis, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*

PLACABILITY, plâ'kâ-bl-ê-tê, }
PLACABLENESS, plâ'kâ-bl-nês, }
 [from placable.] Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, plâk'ârd, }
PLACART, plâk'ârt, }
 [plakaert, Dutch.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto.

To **PLACATE**, plâ'kâte, v. a. [placato, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland. *Forbes.*

PLACE, plâse, s. [place, Fr.]—1. Particular portion of space. *Addison.*—2. Locality; ubiqity; local relation. *Locke.*—3. Local existence. *Revelations.*—4. Space in general. *Davies.*—5. Separate room. *Shaks.*—6. A seat; a residence; mansion. *John.*—7. Passage in writing. *Bacon.*—8. Ordinal relation; think on pity in the first place, and knowledge in the second. *Spectator.*—9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual operation: where honour is irresistible, courage has no place. *Hayward.*—10. Rank; order of priority: place among equals is not easily settled. *Shaks.*—11. Precedence; priority: the younger gives the older place. *Ben Jonson.*—12. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*—13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession. *Dryden.*—14. Ground; room. *Hannoid.*—15. Station in life.

To **PLACE**, plâse, v. a. [placer, Fr.]—1. To put in any place, rank, or condition. *Evodus Dryden.*—2. To fix; to settle; to establish. *Locke.*—3. To put out at interest. *Pope.*

PLACER, plâ'sûr, s. [from place.] One who places.

PLACID, plâ'sûd, a. [placidus, Latin.]—1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*—2. Soft; kind; mild.

PLACIDLY, plâ'sûd-lê, ad. [from placid.] Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*

PLACIT, plâ's'it, s. [placitum, Latin.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLACRET, or **PLAQUET**, plâk'kît, s. A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plâ'jâ-rîzm, s. [from plagiary.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*

PLAGIARY, plâ'jâ-rê, s. [from plagiarius, Lat.]—1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*—2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

PLAGUE, plâg, s. [plague, Dutch; πλῆγμα.]—1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.*—2. State of misery. *Psalms.*—3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.

To **PLAGUE**, plâg, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To infect with pestilence.—2. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*

PLAGUILY, plâ'gê-lê, ad. [from plaguy.] Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.*

PLAGUY, plâ'gê, ad. [from plague.] Vexatiously; troublesome. *Donne.*

PLAICE, plâse, s. [plate, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Cardinal.*

PLAID, plâd, s. A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed wore much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plâne, a. [planus, Lat.]—1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberance or excrescences. *Spenser.*—2. Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.*—3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Hannmond.*—4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.*—5. Mere; bare. *Shaks.*—6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Denham.*—7. Not varied by much art. *Sidney.*

PLAIN, plâne, ad.—1. Without ornamental appendages.—2. Not obscurely.—3. Distinctly; articulately. *Mark.*—4. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*

PLAIN, plâne, s. [plane, Fr.] Level ground; open fields; flat expanse; often, a field of battle. *Hayward.* *Lavies.*

To **PLAIN**, plâne, v. a. [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*

To **PLAIN**, plâne, v. n. [plaindre, je plains, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*

PLAINDEALING, plâne-dê'îng, s. [plain and deal.] Acting without art. *L'Estrange.*

PLAINDEALING, plâne-dê'îng, s. Management void of art. *Dryden.*

PLAINLY, plâne'lê, ad. [from plain.]—1. Levelly; flatly.—2. Not subtly; not speciously.—3. Without ornament.—4. Without gloss; sincerely. *Pope.*—5. In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.*—6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. *Milton.*

PLAINNESS, plâne'nês, s. [from plain.]—1. Levelness; flatness.—2. Want of ornament; want of show.—3. Openness, rough sincerity. *Sidney.*—4. Artlessness; simplicity. *Dryden.*

PLAINSONG, plâne'sông, s. A term in musick. *Breuer's Lingua.*

PLAINING, plânî, s. [plainte, French.]—1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.*—2. Expression of injury. *Bacon.*—3. Expression of sorrow. *Watson.*

PLAINTIFUL, plân't'fûl, a. [plaint and full.] Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLAINTIFFE, plâne'tîf, s. [plaintiff, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another; opposed to the defendant. *Dryden.*

PLAINTIFFF, plâne'tîf, a. [plaintiff, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in use. *Prior.*

—nô, môve, nôr nôt;—tâle, tâl, bûll;—ôit;—pôânâ;—tân, TIIIS.

PLAINATIVE, plâne'tîv, a. [plaintif, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, plâne'wôrk, s. [plain and work.] Needlework as distinguished from cembroidery. *Pope.*

PLAIT, plâte, s. [corrupted from plight or plygit.] A fold; a double. *Davies.*

To **PLAIT**, plâte, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*—2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*—3. To entangle; to involve. *Shakspeare.*

PLAITER, plâte'ûr, s. [from plait.] He that plaits.

PLAN, plân, s. [plan, Fr.]—1. A scheme; a form; a model. *Addison.*—2. A plot of any building, or ichnography.

To **PLAN**, plân, v. a. [from the noun.] To scheme; to form in design. *Pope.*

PLANARY, plân'â-ré, a. Pertaining to a plane. *Diet.*

PLANCHED, plântsh'éd, a. [from planch.] Made of boards. *Shakspeare.*

PLANCHER, plântsh'ûr, s. [plancher, Fr.] A board; a plank. *Bacon.*

PLANCHING, plântsh'ing, s. [In carpentry.] The laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, plâne, s. [planus, Latin.]—1. A level surface. *Chryme.*—2. [Plane, Fr.] An instrument by which the surfaces of boards are smoothed. *Maxon.*

To **PLANE**, plâne, v. a. [planer, French.]—1. To level; to smooth from inequalities.—2. To smooth with a plane. *Maxon.*

PLANE-TREE, plâne'trê, s. [platanus, Lat. plane, platane, Fr.] The introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor *Bacon*. *Miller.*

PLANET, plân'ît, s. [planeta, Latin, πλανητα.] Planets are the erratic or wandering stars; we now number the earth among the planets, because we know it moves round the sun, and the moon is accounted among the secondary planets, since she moves round the earth. *Harris.*

PLANETARY, plân'nê'târ-ré, a. [planetaire, French; from planet.]—1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*—2. Under the dominion of any particular planet. *Dryden.*—3. Produced by the planets. *Shaks.*—4. Having the nature of a planet; erratic. *Blackmore.*

PLANETICAL, plân'nê'tê-kâl, a. [from planet.] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLANETS' TRUCK, plân'ît-strûk, a. [planet and strike.] Blast-d. *Suckling.*

PLANIFOLIOUS, plân'ê-fô'lê-û, a. [planus and folium, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves. *Diet.*

PLANIMETRICAL, plân'nê-nê'trê-kâl, a. [from planimetry.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIMETRY, plân'nîn'mê'trê, s. [planus and μετρο.] The mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPE TALOUS, plân'ê-pêr'tâl-ûs, a. [planus, Lat. and πτελοει] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as dandelion and succory.

To **PLANISH**, plân'nîsh, v. a. [from plane.] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLANSPIHERE, plân'nê-sfêre, s. [planus, Lat. and sphere.] A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plângk, s. [planchie, French.] A thick strong board. *Chapman.*

To **PLANK**, plângk, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks. *Dryden.*

PLANOCONICAL, plân-nô-kôn'ûnê-kâl, a. [planus and conus, Lat.] Level on one side and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLANOCONVEX, plân-nô-kôn'ûvêks, a. [planus and convexus, Lat.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT, plânt, s. [plante, Fr. planta, Latin.]—1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.—2. A sapling. *Shaks.*—3. [Planta, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

To **PLANT**, plânt, v. a. [planto, Latin; planter, French.]—1. To put into the ground in order to

grow; to set; to cultivate.—2. To procreate; to generate. *Shaks.*—3. To place; to fix. *Dryden.*—4. To settle; to establish; as, to plant a colony. *Bacon.*—5. To fill or adorn with something planted; as, he planted the garden or the country.—6. To direct properly; as, to plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plân'tâje, s. [plantago, Latin.] An herb. *Shakspeare.*

PLANTAIN, plân'tân, s. [plantain, French.]—1. An herb. *More.*—2. A tree in the West-Indies, which bears an esculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLANTAL, plân'tâl, a. [from plant.] Pertaining to plants. *Glanville.*

PLANTANIMAL, plântân-nê'mâl, s. [from plant and animal.] A zoophyte; a creature which partakes of the nature both of a plant and an animal.

PLANTATION, plânt'âtsh'ûn, s. [plantatio, Lat.]—1. The act or practice of planting.—2. The place planted. *King Charles.*—3. A colony. *Bacon.*—4. Introduction; establishment. *King Charles.*

PLANTED, plânt'éd, [from plant.] This word seems in *Shakspeare* to signify settled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plânt'ûr, s. [planteur, French.]—1. One who sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.*—2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies. *Locke.*—3. One who disseminates or introduces.

PLASH, plâsh, s. [plache, Dutch.]—1. A small lake of water or puddle. *Bacon.*—2. Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Martiner.*

To **PLASH**, plâsh, v. a. [plessor, French.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLASHY, plâsh'û, a. [from splash.] Watery; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*

PLASM, plâzm, s. [πλασμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

PLASTER, plâst'ûr, s. [from πλαστει.]—1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid.—2. A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Shakspeare.*

To **PLASTER**, plâst'ûr, v. a. [plaster, Fr.]—1. To overlay as with plaster. *Bacon.*—2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER, plâst'ûr-ûr, s. [plasticr, Fr. from plaster.]—1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shaks.*—2. One who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

PLASTICK, plâst'îk, a. [πλαστικος.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLASTRON, plâst'rân, s. [French.] A piece of leather studded, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Dryden.*

To **PLAT**, plât, v. a. [from plait.] To weave; to make by texture. *Addison.*

PLAT, plât, s. [plot, Sax.] A small piece of ground. *Milton.*

PLATANE, plât'ân, s. [platane, Fr. platanus, Latin.] The plane tree. *Milton.*

PLATE, plâte, s. [plate, Dutch; plaque, Fr.]—1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.—2. Armour of plates. *Spenser.*—3. [Plata, Spanish.] Wrought silver. *Ben Jonson.*—4. [Plat, French, piatta, Italian.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*

To **PLATE**, plâte, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with plates. *Sindys.*—2. To arm with plates. *Shaks.*—3. To beat into laminae or plates. *Newton.*

PLATE, plât'ên, s. Among printers, the flat part of the press, where by the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plât'ôrm, s. [plat, flat, French, and form.]—1. The stretch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sindys.*—2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*—3. A level place before a fortification. *Shaks.*—4. A scheme; a plan. *Woodward.*

PLATICK aspect, plât'îk. In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATONICK, plât'ô-nîk, s. [from Plato.] One who professes great sanctity of love. *Suckling's Anglaura.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

PLA'FOON, plâ-tôôn, s. [a corruption of peloton, French.] A small square body of musketeers.

Tickell.

PLA'TUER, plât'ûr, s. [from plate.] A large dish, generally of earth. *Dryden.*

PLA'UIT, } plâw'ûit, s.

PLA'U'DITE, }
Applause. *Denham.*

PLAUSIBILITY, plâw-zê-bil'ê-tê, s. [plausibilité, French.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plâw-zê-bl, a. [plausible, French.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular. *Clarendon.*

PLAUSIBLENESS, plâw-zê-bl-nêss, s. [from plausible.] Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderson.*

PLAUSIBLY, plâw-zê-blê, ad. [from plausible.]—1. With fair show; speciously. *Collier.*—2. With applause. Not in use. *Brown.*

PLAUSIVE, plâw'siv, a. [from plaudo, Latin.]—1. Applauding.—2. Plausible. *Shakespeare.*

To PLAY, plâ, v. n. [plegan, Saxon.]—1. To sport; to frolic; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure. *Milton.*—2. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*—3. To be dismissed from work. *Shaks.*—4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple.*—5. To do something fanciful. *Shaks.*—6. To practise sarcastic merriment. *Pope.*—7. To mock; to practise illusion. *Shaks.*—8. To game; to contend at some game. *Shaks.*—9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful. *Addison.*—10. To touch a musical instrument. *Clawville.*—11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion; as, the *cannons* play. *Cheyne.*—12. To wanton; to move irregularly: *the leaves play with the wind.* *Dryden.*—13. To personate a drama. *Shaks.*—14. To represent a character.—15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*

To PLAY, plâ, v. a.—1. To put in action or motion; as, he played his cannon.—2. To use an instrument of music. *Gay.*—3. To act a meritorious character. *Milton.*—4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shaks.*—5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAY, plâ, s.—1. Action not imposed; not work.—2. Amusement; sport. *Milton.*—3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*—4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game. *Shaks.*—5. Practice in any contest. *Tillotson.*—6. Action; employment; office. *Dryden.*—7. Practice; action; manner of acting. *Sidney.*—8. Act of touching an instrument.—9. Irregular and wanton motion.—10. A stat of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden.*—11. Room for motion. *Maxon.*—12. Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison.*

PLAYBOOK, plâ'hôök, s. [play and book.] Book of dramatic compositions. *Swift.*

PLAYDAY, plâ'dâ, s. [play and day.] Day exempt from tasks or work. *Swift.*

PLAYDEBT, plâ'dêt, s. [play and debt.] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot.*

PLAYER, plâ'âr, s. [from play.]—1. One who plays.—2. An idler; a lazy person. *Shaks.*—3. Actor of dramatic scenes. *Sidney.*—4. A mimic. *Dryden.*—5. One who touches a musical instrument. *1 Samuel* xvi.—6. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carver.*

PLAYFELLOW, plâ'fêl-lô, s. [play and fellow.] Companion in amusement. *Spenser.*

PLAYFUL, plâ'fûl, a. [play and full.] Sportive; full of levity. *Addison.*

PLAYGAME, plâ'gâm, s. [play and game.] Play of children. *Locke.*

PLAYHOUSE, plâ'hôûse, s. [play and house.] House where dramatic performances are represented. *Stillingfleet.*

PLAYPLEASURE, plâ'plêzh-ûre, s. [play and pleasure.] Idle amusement. *Bacon.*

PLAYSOME, plâ'sûm, a. [play and some.] Wanton; full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, plâ'sûm-nêss, s. [from playsome.] Wantonness; levity.

PLAYTHING, plâ'thîng, s. [play and thing.] Toy; thing to play with. *Orway.*

PLA'YRWRIGHT, plâ'rte, s. [play and wright.] A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA, plê, s. [plaid, old French.]—1. The act or form of pleading.—2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.—3. Allegation. *Milton.*—4. An apology; an excuse. *Milton.*

To PLEACH, plêsh, v. a. [plessor, French.] To bend; to interweave. *Shakespeare.*

To PLEAD, plêd, v. n. [plaidier, French.]—1. To argue before a court of justice. *Gran.*—2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another. *Dryden.*—3. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD, plêd, v. a.—1. To defend; to discuss. *Shaks.*—2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser.*—3. To offer as an excuse. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE, plê'dâ-bl, a. [from plead.] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER, plê'dâr, s. [plaidier, French.]—1. One who argues in a court of justice.—2. One who speaks for or against. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'DING, plê'dîng, s. [from plead.] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE, plê'zânse, s. [plaisance, Fr.] Gayety; pleasantry. *Spenser.*

PLEA'SANT, plê'zânt, a. [plaisant, French.]—1. Delightful; giving delight. *Psalms.*—2. Grateful to the senses. *Milton.*—3. Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addison.*—4. Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.*—5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY, plê'zânt-lê, ad. [from pleasant.]—1. In such a manner as to give delight.—2. Gaily; merrily; in good humour. *Clarendon.*—3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Broomer.*

PLEA'SANTNESS, plê'zânt-nêss, s. [from pleasant.]—1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.—2. Gayety; cheerfulness; merriment.

PLEA'SANTRY, plê'zânt-trê, s. [plaisanterie, French.]—1. Gayety; merriment. *Addison.*—2. Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison.*

To PLEA'SE, plêze, v. a. [placeo, Lat. plaire, Fr.]—1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.—2. To satisfy; to content. *Shaks.*—3. To obtain favour from. *Milton.*—4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*

To PLEA'SE, plêze, v. n.—1. To give pleasure. *Milton.*—2. To gain approbation. *Hosca.*—3. To like; to choose. *Pope.*—4. To condescend; to comply. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SER, plêze'âr, s. [from please.] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY, plê'zîng-lê, ad. [from pleasing.] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS, plê'zîng-nêss, s. [from pleasing.] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN, plêze'mân, s. [please and man.] A pickthank; an officious fellow. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SURABLE, plêzh'âr-â-bl, a. [from pleasure.] Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*

PLEA'SURE, plêzh'ûre, s. [plaisir, French.]—1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.*—2. Loose gratification. *Shaks.*—3. Approbation. *Psalms.*—4. What the will dictates. *Shaks.*—5. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*

To PLEA'SURE, plêzh'ûre, v. a. [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SUREFUL, plêzh'ûre-fûl, a. [pleasure and full.] Pleasant; delightful. *Ohsolete.* *Abbot.*

PLEBEIAN, plê-bê'yân, s. [plebéien, French; plebeius, Latin.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*

PLEBE'AN, plê-bê'yân, a.—1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.—2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*—3. Vulgar; low, common. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE, plêdje, s. [pleige, French; pieggio, Italian.]—1. Any thing put to pawn; a pawn.—2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security. *Rove.*—3. A surety; a bail; an hostage. *Raleigh.*

To PLEDGE, plêdje, v. a. [pleiger, French; pieggio, Italian.]—1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*—2. To give as warrant or security.—3. To secure by a

—nò, móve, nòr, nòg;—tùbe, táb, háll;—òli;—pòdand;—tlin, THis.

pledge. *Shaks.*—4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shaks.*
PLED'GET, pléd'jít, s. [plagghe, Dutch.] A small mass of lint. *Wiseman.*
PLEIADS, plé'yádz, }
PLEIADES, plé'yá-déz, }^{s.}
 [pleiades, Latin. πλειάδες.] A northern constellation.
PLE'NARILY, plén-á'yé-lé, ad. [from plenary.] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*
PLE'NARY, plén-á-ré, or plé'ná-ré, a. [from plenus, Lat.] Full; complete. *Watts.*
PLE'NARY, plén-á-ré, or plé'ná-ré, s. Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*
PLE'NARINESS, plén-á-ré-nés, s. [from plenary.] Fulness; completeness.
PLE'NILUNARY, plén-né-lú'ná-ré, a. [from plenilunium, Latin.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*
PLE'NILUNE, plén-né-lúne, s. [plenilunium, Lat.] A full moon. *Ben Jonson.*
PLE'NIPOTECE, plé-ní'pò-téncé, s. [from plenus and potentia, Lat.] Fulness of power.
PLE'NIPOTE'NT, plé-ní'pò-tént, a. [plenipotens, Lat.] Invested with full power. *Milton.*
PLE'NIPOTE'NTIARY, plén-né-pò-tén'shà-ré, s. [plenipotentiare, Fr.] A negociator invested with full power. *Stillingfleet.*
PLE'NI'ET, plé'níst, s. [from plenus, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*
PLE'NTITUDE, plén'té-túde, s. [plenitudo, from plenus, Latin; plenitudo, French.]—1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*—2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethora.—3. Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.*—4. Completeness. *Prior.*
PLE'NTUDINA'RIAN, plén-né-tú-dé-ná-ré-án, s. [from plenitudo.] One who allows no vacuum to exist in nature. *Shaftesbury.*
PLE'NTIFUL, plén'tshé-ús, a. [from plenty.]—1. Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton.*—2. Fruitful; fertile. *Milton.*
PLE'NTIFULNESS, plén'tshé-ús-léss, ad. [from plenteous.] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly. *Shaks.*
PLE'NTIFULNESS, plén'tshé-ús-nés, s. [from plenteous.] Abundance; fertility. *Genesis.*
PLE'NTIFUL, plén'té-fúl, a. [plenty and full.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*
PLE'NTIFULLY, plén'té-fú-lé, ad. [from plentiful.] Copiously; abundantly. *Addison.*
PLE'NTIFULNESS, plén'té-fúl-nés, s. [from plentiful.] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.
PLE'NTY, plén'té, s. [from plenus, Lat. full.]—1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*—2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.—3. It is used, I think improperly, for plentiful.—4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel.*
PLE'ONASIM, plé-ò-ná-zim, s. [pleonasmus, Lat.] A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.
PLESH, plésh, s. [A word used by Spenser instead of *plash*.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.
PLE'THORA, plé'thò-rá, s. [from πλεθώρα.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health. *Arbuthnot.*
PLETHORE'TICK, plé'thò-ré-tí'k, }
PLETHORICK, plé'thò-rí'k, }^{a.}
 [from plethora.] Having a full habit.
PLE'THORY, plé'thò-ré, s. [plethora, French; from πλεθώρα.] Fulness of habit. *Arbuthnot.*
PLE'VIN, plé'vín, s. [plevine French, plevína, low Latin.] In law, a warrant or assurance. *Dict.*
PLE'URISY, plú'rè-sé, s. [πλευρις.] Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, remedied by evacuation, suppuration, or expectoration, or all together.
PLEU'RICAL, plú-rí-té-kál, }
PLEU'RICK, plú-rí-tí'k, }^{a.}
 [from pleurisy.]—1. Disksed with a pleurisy. *Arbuthnot.*—2. Denoting a pleurisy. *Wiseman.*
PLI'ABLE, plí-á-bl, a. [pliable, from plier, French, to bend.]—1. Easy to be bent; flexible.—2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS, plí-á-bl-nés, s. [from pliable.]—1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent. *South.*—2. Flexibility of mind; facility. *South.*
PLI'ANCY, plí-án-sé, s. [from pliant.] Easiness to be bent; compliance. *Addison.*
PLI'ANT, plí-ánt, a. [pliant, French.]—1. Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addison.*—2. Easy to take a form. *Dryden.*—3. Easily complying. *Bacon.*—4. Easily persuaded. *South.*
PLI'ANTNESS, plí-ánt-nés, s. [from pliant.] Flexibility; toughness. *South.*
PLI'CATURE, plí'k-á-túre, }
PLI'CA'TION, plé-ká'shún, }^{s.}
 [plicatura, from plico, Lat.] Fold; double.
PLI'ERS, plí-úr-z, s. [from ply.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.
TO PLI'GHT, plí'te, v. a. [plichten, Dutch.]—1. To pledge; to give as surety. *Shaks.*—2. To braid; to weave. *Spenser.*
PLI'GHT, plí'th, s. [plíht, Saxon.]—1. Condition; state. *Shaks.*—2. Good case. *Tusser.*—3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shaks.*—4. [From *plíght*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a parlie; a plait. *Spenser.*
PLI'NTH, plí'nth, s. [πλίνθος.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*
TO PLOD, plód, v. n. [ploeghen, Dutch. *Skinner.*]—1. To toil; to toil; to drudge; to travel.—2. To travel laboriously. *Shaks.*—3. To study closely and dolly. *Hudibras.*
PLO'DDER, pló'd-úr, s. [from plod.] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakspeare.*
PLOT, plót, s. [plot, Saxon.]—1. A small extent of ground. *Tusser.*—2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*—3. A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser.*—4. A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *Daniel.*—5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed. *Rosomonion.*—6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end. *Milton.*—7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
TO PLOT, plót, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority. *Dryden.*—2. To contrive; to scheme. *Wotton.*
TO PLOT, plót, v. a.—1. To plan; to contrive.—2. To describe according to ichnography.
PLO'TTER, plót'túr, s. [from plot.]—1. Conspirator. *Dryden.*—2. Contriver. *Shakspeare.*
PLO'VE'R, plú'v-úr, s. [pluvier, French; pluvialis, Lat.] A lapwing. *Carver.*
PLOUGH, plóá, s. [ploz, Sax.]—1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.—2. A kind of plane.
TO PLOUGH, plóá, v. n. [To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed.
TO PLOUGH, plóá, v. a.—1. To turn up with the plough. *Dryden.*—2. To bring to view by the plough. *Woodward.*—3. To furrow; to divide. *Arbuthnot.*—4. To tear; to hollow. *Shakspeare.*
PLOUGH-BOTE, plóá-bòt, s. [plough and bote, Saxon; compensatio.] Allowance of wood sufficient for making or repairing a plough. *Blackstone.*
PLOUGHBOY, plóá'bòé, s. [plough and boy.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy. *Watts.*
PLOUGHER, plóá-úr, s. [from plough.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser.*
PLOUGHLAND, plóá'lánd, s. [plough and land.] A farm for corn. *Donne.*
PLOUGHMAN, plóá'mán, s. [plough and man.]—1. One that attends or uses the plough. *Taylor.*—2. A gross ignorant rustic. *Shaks.*—3. A strong laborious man. *Arbuthnot.*
PLOUGHMONDAY, plóá'mán-dá, s. The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser.*
PLOUGHSHARE, plóá'shà-re, s. [plough and share.] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney.*
TO PLUCK, plák, v. n. [ploccian, Saxon.]—1. To pull with numbness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay.*—2. To strip off feathers. *Shaks.*—3. To pluck up

Fâre, lân, lâl, lât;—mê, nê;—plnc, plu;—

a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resuming of courage. *Knolles*.
PLUCK, plûk, s. [from the verb.]—1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *L'Estrange*.—2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.
PLUCKER, plûk'kâr, s. [from pluck.] One that plucks.
PLUG, plûg, s. [plugg, Swedish; plugghe, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body. *Boyle*. *Swift*.
 To **PLUG**, plûg, v. n. [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.
PLUM, plûm, s. [plum, plumtrep, Saxon.]—1. A fruit with a stone. *Locke*.—2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shaks*.—3. The sum of one hundred thousand pounds. *Addison*.—4. A kind of play, called *How many plums for a penny*. *Ainsworth*.
PLUMAGE, plû'm'dje, s. [plumage, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon*.
PLUMB, plûm, s. [plomb, French.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Mozon*.
PLUMB, plûm, ad. [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray*.
 To **PLUMB**, plûm, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift*.—2. To regulate any work by the plummet.
PLUMBER, plûm'mûr, s. [plombier, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plumbr*.
PLUMBERY, plûm'mûr-ê, s. [from plumber.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.
PLUMCAKE, plûm'kake, s. [plum and cake.] Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras*.
PLUME, plûme, s. [plume, French; pluma, Latin.]—1. Feather of birds. *Milton*.—2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shaks*.—3. Pride; towering mien. *Shaks*.—4. Token of honour; price of contest. *Milton*.—5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk.
 To **PLUME**, plûme, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer*.—2. [Plumer, French.] To strip off feathers.—3. To strip; to pill. *Bacon*.—4. To place as a plume. *Milton*.—5. To adorn with plumes. *Shaks*.—6. To make proud; as, *he plumes himself*.
PLUMEA'LUM, plûme-âl'ûm, s. [alumen plumosum, Lat.] A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins*.
PLUMGEROUS, plû-mê'djêr-ûs, a. [pluma and gero, Lat.] Having feathers, feathered.
PLUMPEDE, plû'mê-pêdê, s. [pluma and pes, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict*.
PLUMMET, plûm'mît, s. [from plumb.]—1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton*.—2. Any weight. *Duppa*.
PLUMOSITY, plû-môs'sê-tê, s. [from plumosus.] The state of having feathers.
PLUMOUS, plû'mûs, a. [plumeux, French; plumosus, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.
PLUMP, plûmp, a. Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *L'Estrange*.
PLUMP, plûmp, s. [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. *Sandys*.
 To **PLUMP**, plûmp, v. a. [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle*.
 To **PLUMP**, plûmp, v. n. [from the adverb.]—1. To fall like a stone in the water.—2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen.
PLUMP, plûmp, ad. With a sudden fall. *Ben Jonson*.
PLUMPER, plûmp'ûr, s. Something worn in the month to swell out the cheeks. *Swift*.
PLUMPNESS, plûmp'nês, s. Fullness; disposition towards fatness. *Newton*.
PLUMPORRIDGE, plûm-pôr'ridje, s. [plum and porridge.] Porridge with plums. *Addison*.
PLUMPUDDING, plûm-pûd'ding, s. [plum and pudding.] Pudding made with plums.
PLUMPHY, plûmp'hê, a. Plump; fat. *Shakspeare*.
PLUMY, plû'mê, a. [from plume.] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton*.

To **PLUNDER**, plûn'dûr, v. a. [plunderen, Dutch.]—1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.—2. To rob as a thief. *Pope*.
PLUNDER, plûn'dûr, s. [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Otway*.
PLUNDERER, plûn'dûr-ûr, s. [from plunder.]—1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.—2. A thief; a robber. *Addison*.
 To **PLUNGE**, plûnje, v. a. [plonger, Fr.]—1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Dryden*.—2. To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden*.—3. To hurry into any distress. *Watts*.—4. To force in suddenly. *Watts*.
 To **PLUNGE**, plûnje, v. n.—1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Shaks*.—2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tillotson*.
PLUNGE, plûnje, s.—1. Act of putting or sinking under water.—2. Difficulty; strait; distress. *Baker*.
PLUNGEON, plûn'jûn, s. [mergus, Latin.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth*.
PLUNGER, plûn'jûr, s. [from plunge.] One that plunges; a diver.
PLUNKET, plûng'kît, s. A kind of blue colour.
PLURAL, plû'râl, a. [pluralis, Lat.] Implying more than one. *Shakspeare*.
PLURALIST, plû'râl-îst, s. [pluraliste, Fr.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. *Collier*.
PLURALITY, plû-râl-ê-tê, s. [pluralité, Fr.]—1. The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon*.—2. A number more than one. *Hammond*.—3. More cures of souls than one.—4. The greater number; the majority. *L'Estrange*.
PLURALLY, plû'râl-ê, ad. [from plural.] In a sense implying more than one.
PLUSH, plûsh, s. [peluche, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag. *Boyle*.
PLUSHER, plûsh'ûr, s. A sea-fish. *Carew*.
PLUVIAL, plû've-âl, s. }
PLUVIOUS, plû've-ûs, } a.
 [from pluvia, Latin.] Rainy; relating to rain. *Brown*.
PLUVIAL, plû've-âl, s. [pluvial, Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth*.
 To **PLY**, plî, v. a. [plien, to work at any thing, old Dutch.]—1. To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden*.—2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work. *Hudibras*.—3. To practise diligently. *Milton*.—4. To solicit importunately. *Saith*.
 To **PLY**, plî, v. n.—1. To work or offer service. *Addison*.—2. To go in haste. *Milton*.—3. To busy one's self. *Dryden*.—4. [Plier, French.] To bend. *L'Estrange*.
PLY, plî, s. [from the verb.]—1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.—2. Plait; fold. *Arbutnot*.
PLYERS, plî'ûrs, s. See **PLIERS**.
PNEUMATICAL, nû-mât'tê-kâl, } a.
PNEUMATICK, nû-mât'tik, }
 [πνευματικός.]—1. Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke*.—2. Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon*.
PNEUMATICKS, nû-mât'tiks, s. [pneumatique, French; πνευμα.]—1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which the fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris*.—2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances: as, God, angels, and the souls of men.
PNEUMATOLOGY, nû-mât-tô'lô-jê, s. [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.
 To **POACH**, pôsh, v. a. [coûr' pochê, French.]—1. To boil slightly. *Bacon*.—2. To begin without consulting: from the practice of boiling eggs ly. *Bacon*.—3. [Poacher, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew*.—4. [From poche, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth*.
 To **POACH**, pôsh, v. n. [from poche, a bag, Fr.]—1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham*.—2. To be damp. *Mortimer*.
POACHARD, pôsh'ûrd, s. A kind of water-fowl.
POACHER, pôsh'ûr, s. [from poach.] One who steals game. *More*.
POACHINESS, pôsh'hê-nês, s. Marshiness; dampness. A cant word. *Mortimer*.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund—thin, THIS.

POACHY, pòtsh'á, a. Damp; marshy. *Mortimer*.
POCK, pòk, s. [from pox.] A pustule raised by the small-pox.

POCKET, pòk'kít, s. [pocca, Sax. poche, Fr.] The small bag inserted into clothes. *Prior*.

To POCKET, pòk'kít, v. a. [pocheter, French; from the noun.]—1. To put in the pocket. *Pope*.—2. To POCKET *up*. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Prior*.

POCKETBOOK, pòk'kít-bòók, s. [pocket and book.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts*.

POCKETGLASS, pòk'kít-glàs, s. [pocket and glass.] Portable looking glass. *Swift*.

POCKHOLE, pòk'hòle, s. [pock and hole.] Pit or scar made by the small-pox. *Donne*.

POCKINESS, pòk'kè-nès, s. [from pocky.] The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pòk'kè, a. [from pox.] Infected with the pox. *Dehcm*.

POCULENT, pòk'kù-lènt, a. [poculum, Lat.] Fit for drink. *Bacon*.

POD, pòd, s. [bode, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer*.

PODAGRICAL, pò-dàg'grè-kál, a. [ποδαγρικος, πòδ'αγ'ε'ος;]—1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown*.—2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PODDER, pòd'dâr, s. [from pod.] A gatherer of pears-eeds. *Diet*.

PODGE, pòdje, s. A puddle; a splash. *Skinner*.

POEM, pò'ém, s. [poema, Latin; ποιημα] The work of a poet; metrical composition. *Ben Jonson*.

POÉSIE, pò'è-zè, s. [poesie, French; poesis, Latin. ποησις;]—1. The art of writing poems. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Brown*.—3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakspeare*.

POËTE, pò'è-tè, s. [poete, Fr. poëta, Lat. ποιητης.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. *Milton*.

POETASTER, pò-è-tàs'târ, s. [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

POËTESSE, pò'è-tè-sès, s. [from poet; pica poetris, Lat.] A she poet.

POËTICAL, pò-è-tè-kál, } s.
POËTICK, pò'è-tík, } s.

[ποιητικος;] poetique, French, poëticus, Latin.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Hale*.

POËTICALLY, pò-è-tè-kál-lè, ad. [from poetical.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh*.

To POËTIZE, pò-è-tìze, v. n. [poetiser, Fr. from poet.] To write like a poet. *Donne*.

POËTRESS, pò'è-tè-sès, s. A she poet. *Spenser*.

POËTRY, pò'è-tè-ri, s. [ποιητικος;]—1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Claveland*.—2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shaks*.

POIGNANCY, pò-è-nàns-è, s. [from poignant.]—1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift*.—2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POIGNANT, pò-è-nànt, a. [pugniant, French.]—1. Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Locke*.—2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South*.—3. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POINARD, pò-è-nàrd, s. [formerly] A poinard. *Return from Parnassus*.

POINT, pòint, s. [point, French.]—1. The sharp end of any instrument. *Temple*.—2. A string with a tag. *Shaks*.—3. Headland; promontory. *Addison*.—4. A string of an epigram. *Dryden*.—5. An indivisible part of space. *Locke*.—6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.—7. A small space. *Prior*.—8. Punctilio; nicety; the question depended on a difficult point. *Milton*.—9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place; the middle point between defect and excess. *Atterbury*.—10. Degree; state; he is now at his highest point. *Silvery*.—11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.—12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; as, the points of a die.—13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the navigator's compass, is divided. *Bacon*.—14. Particular

place to which any thing is directed: he tended formerly to another point, he has changed his direction. *Brown*.—15. Particular mode: in point of dress they resemble each other. *Shaks*.—16. To aim; the act of aiming or striking.—17. The particular thing required: he gained his point by diligence. *Roscommon*.—18. Particular; instance: they were the several points on which he was accused. *Temple*.—19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. *Baker*.—20. A note; a tune. *Shaks*.—21. Pointblank; directly; as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or whitemark. *Shaks*.—22. Point de vise; exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon*.

To POINT, pòint, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To sharpen; to lurge or grind to a point.—2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it into the notice of being pocky. *Milton*.—3. To direct the eye or notice. *Pope*.—4. To shew us by directing the finger. *Addison*.—5. [Pointer, French.] To direct toward a place; he pointed his gun.—6. To distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, pòint, v. n.—1. To note with the finger; to force notice by directing the finger toward any thing. *Ray*.—2. To distinguish words or sentences by points. *Forbes*.—3. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen. *Gay*.—4. To show. *Swift*.

POINTED, pòint'èd, a. or participle [from point.]—1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique; acute. *Pope*.—2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, pòint'èd-lè, ad. [from pointed.] In a pointed manner. *Dryden*.

POINTEDNESS, pòint'èd-nès, s. [from pointed.]—1. The state of having a point; acuteness.—2. The state of having prominences and asperities. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Epigrammatical smartness. *Dryden*.

POINTEL, pòint'èl, s. Any thing on a point. *Derrham*.

POINTER, pòint'âr, s. [from point.]—1. Any thing that points. *Watts*.—2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay*.

POINTINGSTOCK, pòint'ing-stòk, s. [pointing and stock.] Something made the object of ridicule. *Shakspeare*.

POINTLESS, pòint'lès, a. [from point.] Deprived of points; blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden*.

POISON, pò'è-zèn, s. [poison, French.]—1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom.—2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

To POISON, pò'è-zèn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To infect with poison.—2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given. *Mac*.—3. To corrupt; to taint. *Shakspeare*.

POISONING, pò'è-zèn-ìng, s. [from poison.] The act of destroying by poison. *Gray's Agrippina*.

POISON-TREE, pò'è-zèn-trèè, s. [toxicodendron.] A plant.

POISONER, pò'è-zèn-âr, s. [from poison.]—1. One who poisons. *Dryden*.—2. A corrupter. *South*.

POISONOUS, pò'è-zèn-ús, a. [from poison.] Venomous; having qualities of poison. *Chrysc*.

POISONOUSLY, pò'è-zèn-ús-lè, ad. [from poisonous.] Venomously. *South*.

POISONOUSNESS, pò'è-zèn-ús-nès, s. [from poisonous.] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL, pò'è-trèl, s. [pointrel, French.]—1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner*.—2. A graving tool. *Ainsworth*.

POIZE, pò'èze, s. [poizis, Fr.]—1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Spenser*.—2. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium. *Britley*.—3. A regulating power. *Dryden*.

To POIZE, pò'èze, v. a. [peser, French.]—1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney*.—2. To be equiponderant to. *Shaks*.—3. To weigh. *South*.—4. To oppress with weight. *Shaks*.

POKE, pòke, s. [pocca, Saxon; poche, Fr.] A pocket; a small bag. *Camden*. *Dryden*.

To POKE, pòke, v. a. [poka, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. *Brown*.

PO'KER, pò'kâr, s. [from poke.] The iron bar with which men stir the fire. *Swift*.

POL'AR, pò'lâr, a. [polaire, Fr. from pole.] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole. *Prior*.

POLA'RITY, pò-lâr-ê-tê, s. [from polar.] Tendency to the pole. *Brown*.

POL'ARY, pò'lâr-ê, a. [polaris, Latin.] Tending to the pole; having a direction towards the poles. *Brown*.

POLE, pôle, s. [polus, Latin; pole, French.]—1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton*.—2. A long staff. *Bacon*.—3. A piece of timber erected. *Shaks*.—4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser*.—5. An instrument of measuring. *Bacon*.—6. The sign of a barber.

To POLE, pôle, v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with poles. *Mortimer*.

POLEAXE, pôle'âks, s. [pole and axe.] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Hovel*.

POL'ECAT, pôle'kât, s. [Pole or Polish cat.] The fitchew; a stinking animal. *L'Estrange*.

POLEDAVY, pôle'dâ-vê, s. A sort of coarse cloth.

POLEMICAL, pô-lêm'mîkâl, } a.
[πολεμικός.] Controversial; disputative. *Stillingfleet*.

POL'EMICK, pô-lêm'mîk, s. Disputant; controvertist.

POLE'MOSCOPE, pô-lêm'ôs-kôpe, s. [πολεμῶς and σκῆπτρον] In optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict*.

POL'ESTAR, pôle'stâr, s. [pole and siar.]—1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; eynosure; lodestar. *Dryden*.—2. Any guide or director.

POL'ÉY-MOUNTAIN, pô-lê-môûn-tûn, s. [polium, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

POL'ICE, pô-lê-ês, s. [French.] The regulation and government of the city and country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pô-lê-êst', a. [from police.] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration. *Bacon*.

POL'ICY, pôl'lê-sê, s. [πολιτικός; politia, Latin.]—1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.—2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem. *Shaks*.—3. [Poliça, Span.] A warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POL'ISH, pôl'îsh, v. a. [polio, Lat. polir, Fr.]—1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss. *Glaville*.—2. To make elegant of manners. *Milton*.

To POL'ISH, pôl'îsh, v. n. To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss. *Bacon*.

POL'ISH, pôl'îsh, s. [poli, polysure, French.]—1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition. *Newton*.—2. Elegance of manners. *Addison*.

POLISHABLE, pôl'îsh-â-bl, a. [from polish.] Capable of being polished.

POL'ISHER, pôl'îsh-âr, s. [from polish.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss. *Addison*.

POL'ITE, pô-lî-te, a. [politus, Latin.]—1. Glossy; smooth. *Newton*.—2. Elegant of manners. *Pope*.

POL'ITELY, pô-lî-te'le, ad. [from polite.] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

POL'ITENESS, pô-lî-te'nês, s. [politesse, Fr. from polite.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift*.

POL'ITICAL, pô-lî-tê-kâl, a. [πολιτικός.]—1. Relating to politticks; relating to the administration of publick affairs. *Rogers*.—2. Cunning; skilful.

POL'ITICALLY, pô-lî-tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from polittical.]—1. With relation to publick administration.—2. Artfully; polittically. *Knolles*.

POLITICASTER, pô-lî-tê-kâs'târ, s. A petty ignorant pretender to politticks. *L'Estrange*.

POLITICIAN, pô-lî-tê-tsh-ân, s. [politicien, Fr.]—1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politticks. *Dryden*.—2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *Milton*.

POL'ITICK, pô-lî-tîk, a. [πολιτικός.]—1. Political; civil. *Temple*.—2. Prudent; versed in affairs. *Shaks*.—3. Artful; cunning. *Bacon*.

POL'ITICKLY, pô-lî-tîk-lê, ad. [from polittick.] Artfully; cunningly. *Shakspeare*.

POL'ITICKS, pô-lî-tîks, s. [politique, French; πολιτικά.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs. *Addison*.

POL'ITURE, pô-lî-tshûre, s. The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POL'ITY, pô-lî-tê, s. [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil constitution. *Hooker*.

POLL, pôl, s. [poll, pol, Dutch, the top.]—1. The head. *Shaks*.—2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads or persons. *Shaks*.—3. A fish, called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL, pôl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon*.—2. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear. *Ezekiel*.—3. In this sense is used *poll'd* sheep. *Mortimer*.—4. To mow; to crop. *Shaks*.—5. To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Bacon*.—6. To take a list or register of persons.—7. To enter one's name in a list or register.—8. To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickell*.

POLLARD, pôl'lârd, s. [from poll.]—1. A tree lopped. *Bacon*.—2. A clipped coin. *Camden*.—3. The club fish.

To POLLARD, pôl'lârd, v. a. To lop the head from. *Evelyn*.

POLL'EN, pôl'în, s. A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey*.

POLL'ENGER, pôl'în-jûr, s. Brushwood. *Tusser*.

POLL'ER, pôl'îr, s. [from poll.]—1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon*.—2. He who votes or polls.

POLL'EVIL, pô-lê-vî, s. [poll and evil.] Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume, in the horse's poll or the nape of the neck. *Farrier's Dict*.

POLL'LOCK, pôl'îlk, s. A kind of fish. *Carew*.

To POLLUTE, pôl-lû-te, v. a. [polluo, Lat.]—1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. *Shaks*.—2. To taint with guilt. *Milton*.—3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill. *Dryden*.

POLLU'TEDNESS, pôl-lû-têd-nês, s. [from pollute.] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLU'TER, pôl-lû-tûr, s. [from pollute.] Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden*.

POLLU'TION, pôl-lû'shûn, s. [pollutio, Lat.]—1. The act of defiling. *Ayliffe*.—2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

POL'TRON, pôl-trôon', s. A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel. *Shakspeare*.

POL'Y, pôl'ê, s. [pulium, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

POL'Y, pôl'ê, s. [πολυ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude; as *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POLY'ACOUSTICK, pô-lê-â-kôû'stîk, a. [πολυ; and ακουστός.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLY'ANTHOS, pô-lê-ân'thûs, s. [πολυ; and ανθος.] A plant. *Miller*.

POLY'EDRICAL, pô-lê-êd'rê-kâl, } a.
POLY'DROUS, pô-lê-d'rûs, } a.
[from πολυεδρῶς; polyedre, French.] Having many sides. *Woolward*.

POLY'GAMIST, pô-lîg-gâ-mîst, s. [from polygamy.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY, pô-lîg-gâ-nê, s. [polygamie, French; πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt*.

POLY'GLOT, pôl'î-glôt, a. [πολυγλωττῶς; polyglotte, Fr.] Having many languages. *Hovel*.

POLY'GON, pôl'î-gôn, s. [πολυ; and γωνία.] A figure of many angles. *Watts*.

POLY'GONAL, pô-lîg-gô-nâl, a. [from polygon.] Having many angles.

POLY'GRAM, pôl'îe-grâm, s. [πολυ; and γραμμα] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY, pô-lîg-grâ-fê, s. [πολυ; and γραφή.] The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

POLY'LOGY, pô-lî-lô-jê, s. [πολυ; and λογος.] Talkativeness. *Dict*.

—*no*, *mōve*, *nōr*, *nōt*;—*tābe*, *tāb*, *bāll*;—*ōll*;—*pōdānd*;—*thin*, *Tllis*.

POLY'MATHY, pō-līm'ā-thē, s. [πολυ and μαθημα] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLY'PE'TALOUS, pōl'pē-tāl'ūs, a. [πολυ and πέταλο.] Having many petals.

POLY'PHONISM, pō-lī'fō-nīz-m, s. [πολυ and φωνη.] Multiplicity of sound. *Vertigam*.

POLY'PODY pō-lī'pō-dē, s. [poly podium, Latin.] A plant. *Bacon*.

POLYPUS, pōl'pē-pūs, a. [from poly pus] Having the nature of a poly pus; having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pōl'pē-pūs, s. [πολυπους; poly pe, French.] —*t.* *Poly pus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy*.—2. A sea animal with many feet. *Pope*.

POLYSCOPE, pōl'pē-skōpe, s. [πολυ and σκοπεω.] A multiplying-glass.

POLYSPAST, pōl'pē-spāst, s. [poly paste, French.] A machine consisting of many pulleys.

POLYSPERMOUS, pōl'pē-spē'mūs, a. [πολυ and σπέρμα.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy*.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pōl'pē-sīl-lāb'ē-kāl, a. [from polysyllable.] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. *Dict*.

POLYSYLLABLE, pōl'pē-sīl-lā-bl, s. [πολυ and συλλαβη.] A word of many syllables. *Holder*.

POLYSYNETON, pōl'pē-sīn-dē-tōn, s. [πολυ and συνήθετο.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came and saw and overcame.

POLYTHEISM, pōl'pē-thē-īz-m, s. [πολυ and θεος.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet*.

POLYTHEIST, pōl'pē-thē-īst, s. [πολυ and θεος.] One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACE, pōm'is, s. [pomaceum, Latin.] The dross of cyder pressings.

POMACEOUS, pō-mā'shūs, a. [from pomum, Lat.] Consisting of apples. *Philips*.

POMADE, pō-mādē, s. [pomade, Fr. pomado, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pō-mān'dār, s. [pomme d'ambre, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

POMATUM, pō-mā'tūm, s. [Latin.] An ointment.

TO POME, pōme, v. n. [pommer, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple.

POMECTION, pōm-sī'ti'ōn, s. [pome and citron.] A citron apple. *Dict*.

POMEGRANATE, pōm-grān'āt, s. [pomum granatum, Lat.]—1. The tree. *Shaks*.—2. The fruit. *Pencliam*.

POMEROY, pōm'rōē, s. }
POMEROYAL, pōm'rōē'āl, s. }
A sort of apple. *Ainsworth*.

POMIFEROUS, pō-mī'fēr-ūs, e. [pomifer, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pōm'mīl, s. [pommeau, Fr.]—1. A round ball or knob. *Sidney*.—2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword. *Sidney*.—3. The protuberant part of the saddle before. *Dryden*.

TO POMMEL, pōm'mīl, v. n. To beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

POMP, pōmp, s. [pompa, Lat.]—1. Splendour; pride. *Shaks*.—2. A procession of splendour and ostentation. *Dryden*. *Addison*.

POMPHOLYX, pōm'fōl'īks, s. *Pempholyx* is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles. *Hill*.

POMPION, pōm'pē-ōn, s. [pompon, Fr.] A pumpkin.

POMPIRE, pōm'pīre, s. [pomum and pyrus, Latin.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth*.

POMPOSITY, pōm-pōs'ē-tē, s. An affectation of pompousness.

POMPOUS, pōm'pūs, a. [pompeux, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand. *Pope*.

POMPOUSLY, pōm'pūs-ē, ad. [from pompous.] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden*.

POMPOUSNESS, pōm'pūs-nēs, s. [from pompous.]

Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness. *Addison*.

POND, pōnd, s. A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. *Hutchins*.

TO POND, pōnd, v. n. To ponder. *Spenser*.

TO PONDIER, pōn'dār, v. a. [pondero, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *Bacon*.

TO PONDIER, pōn'dār, v. n. To think; to muse. With *on*. *Dryden*.

PONDERABLE, pōn'dār-ā-bl, a. [from pondero, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; measurable by scales. *Bacon*.

PONDERAL, pōn'dār-āl, a. [from pondus, Latin.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Arbutnot*.

PONDERATION, pōn-dār-ā'shōn, s. [from pondero, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbutnot*.

PONDERER, pōn'dār-ār, s. [from pondero.] He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pōn-dār-ōs'ē-tē, s. [from pondero.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Bacon*.

PONDEROUS, pōn'dār-ūs, a. [ponderosus, Latin.] —1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon*.—2. Important, momentous. *Shakspeare*.—3. Forceful; strongly impulsive. *Dryden*.

PONDEROUSLY, pōn'dār-ūs-ē, ad. [from pondero.] With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pōn'dār-ūs-nēs, s. [from pondero.] Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle*.

PONOWEED, pōnd wēd, s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

PONIENT, pōn'ēt, a. [ponente, Ital.] Western.

PONIARD, pōn'jard, s. [poignard, French, puzio, Latin.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Dryden*.

TO PONIARD, pōn'jard, v. a. [poignarder, Fr.] To stab with a poniard.

PONK, pōnk, s. A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Spenser*.

PONTAGE, pōn'teje, s. [pons, pontis, & bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe*.

PONTIFF, pōn'tīf, s. [pontifex, Lat.]—1. A priest; a high priest. *Bacon*.—2. The pope.

PONTIFICAL, pōn'tīf'ē-kāl, a. [pontifical, Fr. pontificalis, Latin.]—1. Belonging to an high priest.—2. Popish. *Baker*.—3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakspeare*.—4. [From pons and facio.] Bridge-building.

PONTIFICAL, pōn'tīf'ē-kāl, s. [pontificalis, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *Stillingfleet*.

PONTIFICALLY, pōn'tīf'ē-kāl-ē, ad. [from pontifical.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pōn'tīf'ē-kāte, s. [pontificatus, Lat.] Farage; popedom. *Addison*.

PONTIFICE, pōn'tē-tīs, s. [pons and facio.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

PONTIFICAL, pōn'tē-tīn'ē-āl, a. Proceeding from *pontiffs* or Popes. *Blackstone*.

PONILEVIS, pōn'lē-īs, s. In horsemanship, is a disorderly action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey*.

PONTOON, pōn-dōn', s. [Fr. nch.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water; it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides. *Military Dict*.

PONY, pōnē, s. A small horse.

POOL, pōl, s. [pul, Sax.] A lake of standing water.

POOP, pōp, s. [pouppet, Fr. puppis, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship. *Kneller*.

POOR, pōr, a. [pauvre, French, pobre, Spanish.]—1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Pope*.—2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value. *Bacon*.—3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Darves*.—4. Unimportant. *Swift*.—5. Unhappy; uneasy. *Waller*.—6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon*.—7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear. *Prior*.—8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.—9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.—*Shaks*.—10. The POOR. Those who are in the lowest rank of the emununity; those who ennob' subsist but by the charity of others. *Spratt*.—11. Barren; dry; as, a poor soil.—12. Lean; starved, emia

râte, râr, râl, rât.—n.ê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

canted; as, a poor horse. *Ben Jonson*.—13. Without spirit; flaccid.

POORLY, pòò'rlé, ad. [from poor.]—1. Without wealth. *Sidney*.—2. Not prosperously; with little success.—3. Meanly; without spirit. *Shakspeare*.—4. Without dignity. *otton*.

POORJOHN, pòò'-dôn'. s. A sort of fish.

POORNNESS, pòò'r-nê's. s. [from poor.]—1. Poverty; indigence. *want*. *Burnet*.—2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.—3. Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon*.

POORSPIRITED, pòòr-spl'i-têd, a. [from poor and spirit.] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis*.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pòòr-spl'i-têd-nê's. s. Meanness; cowardice. *South*.

POP, pòp, s. [poppysma, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. *Addison*.

To POP, pòp, v. n. [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion. *Shakspeare*. *S. yst*.

To POP, pòp, v. a.—1. To put out or in suddenly, slyly or unexpectedly. *Shakspeare*.—2. To shift. *Locke*.

POPE, pòpe, s. [papa, Lat. ππάππς.]—1. The bishop of Rome. *Peaciani*.—2. A small fish, by some called ruffe. *Whelan*.

POPEDOM, pòpêdôm, s. [pope and dom.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakspeare*.

POPFERY, pòp'pâr-ê, s. [from pope.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift*.

POPESEYE, pòpes'ê, s. [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, pòp'gûn, s. [pop and gun.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Chesne*.

POPINJAY, pòp'pîn-jâ, s. [papagay, Dutch; papagayo, Span.]—1. A parrot. *Ascham*.—2. A woodpecker.—3. A trifling fool. *Shakspeare*.

POPISH, pòp'ish, a. [from pope.] Taught by the pope; peculiar to popery. *Hooker*.

POPISHLY, pòp'ish-lê, ad. [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope*.

POPULAR, pòp'lâr, s. [penplier, Fr. populus, Latin.] A tree.

POPPY, pòp'pê, s. [popus, Sax. papaver, Latin.] A plant. Of this there are eighteen species.

POPULACE, pòp'pû-lâ's. s. [populace, French, from populus, Latin.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift*.

POPULACY, pòp'pû-lâ-sê, s. [populace, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Decay of Piety*.

POPULAR, pòp'pû-lâr, a. [populaire, French; popularis, Lat.]—1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton*.—2. Suitable to the common people. *Hooker*.—3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Hooker*. *Clarendon*.—4. Studious of the favour of the people. *Addison*.—5. Prevailing among the populace; as, a popular dissembler. *popular opinion*.

POPULARITY, pòp'pû-lâr-ê-tê, s. [popularitas, Lat.]—1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Dryden*.—2. Representation suited to vulgar conception. *Bacon*.

POPULARLY, pòp'pû-lâr-ê, ad. [from popular.]—1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden*.—2. According to vulgar conception; not accurately. *Brown*.

To POPULATE, pòp'pû-lâte, v. n. [from populus, Lat. people.] To breed people. *Bacon*.

POPULATION, pòp'pû-lâ'shûn, s. [from populate.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon*.

POPULOSITY, pòp'pû-lòs'ê-tê, s. [from populous.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown*.

POPULOUS, pòp'pû-lû's. a. [populosus, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton*.

POPULOUSLY, pòp'pû-lû's-lê, ad. [from populous.] With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, pòp'pû-lû's-nê's. s. [from populous.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple*.

PORCELAIN, pòr'sê-lân, s. [porcellain, Fr.]—1. China; china ware. *Brown*.—2. [Portulaca, Lat.] An herb. *Answorth*.

PORCH, pòrsh, s. [porche, French, porticus, Latin.]—1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakspeare*.

PORCUPINE, pòr'kû-p'ine, s. [porcespi, or epso French.] The porcupine, full grown, is as large as a moderate pig, the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back, hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown. *Hill*.

PORE, pòre, s. [pore, Fr. πορος.]—1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon*.—2. Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy*.

To PORE, pòr, v. n. To look with great intenses and care. *Shakspeare*.

PORBLIND, pòr'blînd, a. [commonly written purblind.] N-arsighted; shortsighted. *Bacon*.

PORINESS, pòr-rê-nê's. s. [from pory.] Fullness of pores. *Wiscman*.

PORISICK method, pòr-rl's'îlk, [ποριστικός.] In mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved. *Dier*.

PORK, pòrk, s. [pore, Fr. porcus, Lat.] Swine's flesh unsalted. *Floyer*.

PORKER, pòrk'âr, s. [from pork.] A hog; a pig. *Pope*.

PORK EATER, pòrk'ê-târ, s. [pork and eater.] One who feeds on pork. *Shakspeare*.

PORKET, pòrk'it, s. [from pork.] A young hog. *Dryden*.

PORKLING, pòrk'îng, s. [from pork.] A young pig. *Tusser*.

POROSITY, pò-ròs'ê-tê, s. [from porous.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon*.

POROUS, pòr'û's. a. [poreux, Fr. from pore.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Milton*.

POROUSNESS, pòr'û's-nê's. s. [from porous.] The quality of having pores. *Digby*.

PORPHYR, pòr'ûr, s.

PORPHYRY, pòr'ûr-ê, s. [from πορφυρα; porphyrites, Lat.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke*.

PORPOISE, }
PORPUS, } pòr'pû's. s. [pore poison, Fr.] The sea-hog. *Locke*.

PORRAGEOUS, pòr-râ'shû's. a. [porraceus, Lat. porrace, Fr.] Greenish. *Wiscman*.

PORRECTION, pòr-rêk'shûn, s. [porrectio, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

PORRET, pòr'rê, s. [porrum, Latin.] A scallion. *Brown*.

PORRIDGE, pòr'rdjê, s. [from porrum, Lat. a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakspeare*.

PORRIDGE POT, pòr'rdjê-pòt, s. [porridge and pot.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER, pòr'rdîng-ûr, s. [from porridge.]—1. A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon*.—2. It seems in *Shakspeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.

PORT, pòrt, s. [port, French, portus, Latin.]—1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.—2. [Porta, Lat.] A gate. Shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Sion. *Psalms*.—3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh*.—4. [Portée, French.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax*.

To PORT, pòrt, v. a. [porto, Latin, porter, Fr.] To carry in form. *Milt n*.

PORTABLE, pòr'tâ-bl, a. [portabilis, Lat.]—1. Manageable by the hand.—2. Such as may be borne along with one.—3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke*.—4. Supportable. *Shakspeare*.

PORTABLENESS, pòr'tâ-bl-nê's. s. [from portable.] The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pòr'rdjê, s. [portage, Fr.]—1. The price of carriage.—2. Porthole. *Shakspeare*.

POROTAL, pòr'tâl, s. [portail, French, portella, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sondis*.

PORTRANCE, pòr'tânse, s. [from porter, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser*.

PORTACE, pòr'tâ's. s. A breviary; a prayer-book.

PORTCULLIS, pòr'kûllîs, s.

PORTCULUSE, pòr'kûlû'sê, s. [portecoulisse, Fr.] A sort of machine like a har-

-nô, môve, nôr, nôt; -tâbe, tâb, bâll; -ôll; -pôund; -thin, THis.

row, hang over the gates of a city, to let be down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser*
To PORTICULLIS, pôrt'è-kûll'is, v. a. [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up. *Shakspeare*
PORTIËD, pôrt'éd, a. [porter, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular order.
To PORTËND, pôrt'ënd, v. a. [portendo, Latin.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens. *Roscommon*
PORTËN'ION, pôrt'ên'siôn, s. [from portend.] The act of foretokening. *Brown*
PORTËNT, pôrt'ënt, s. [portentum, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy for tokening misery. *Dryden*
PORTËN'TOÛS, pôrt'ên'tshûs, a. [portentous, Lat. from portent.] Monstrous; prodigious; foretokening ill. *Roscommon*
PORTËR, pôrt'ûr, s. [porteur, Fr. from porta, Lat. a gate.]—1. One that has the charge of the gate.—2. One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope*.—3. One who carries burthens for hire. *Huvel*
PORTËRAGE, pôrt'ûr'ldje, s. [from porter.] Money paid for carriage.
PORTËSSE, pôrt'ès, s. A breviary.
PORTGLAVE, pôrt'glâve, s. [porter and glaive, Fr. nel and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth*
PORTGRAVE, } pôrt'grâve, s.
PORTIGREVE, }
 [porta, Latin, and grave, Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.
PORTICO, pôrt'è-kô, s. [porticus, Latin; portico, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden*
PORTION, pôrt'shûn, s. [portio, French, portio, Latin.]—1. A part. *Waller*.—2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Waller*.—3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior*.—4. A wife's fortune.
To PORTION, pôrt'shûn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe*.—2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope*
PORTIONËL, pôrt'shûn'ûr, s. [from portion.] One that divides.
PORTLINESS, pôrt'le-nês, s. [from portly.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage. *Camden*
PORTLY, pôrt'le, a. [from port.]—1. Grand of mien. *Spenser*.—2. Bulky; swelling. *Shakspeare*
PORTMAN, pôrt'mân, s. [port and man.] An inhabitant and Burgess, as those of the cinque ports.
PORTMANTEAU, pôrt-mân'tô, s. [portemanteau, Fr. nci.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.
PORTRAIT, pôrt'râte, s. [pourtrait, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior*
To PORTRAIT, pôrt'râte, v. a. [pourtraire, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenser*
PORTRAITURE, pôrt'â-tûre, s. [portraiture, Fr.] Picture; painted resemblance. *Brown*
To PORTRAY, pôrt'râ, v. a. [pourtraire, Fr.]—1. To paint; to describe by picture. *Dryden*.—2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton*
PORTRESS, pôrt'rês, s. [from porter.] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift*
PORWIGLE, pô'wîg-gl, s. A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped. *Brown*
PORY, pô'rË, a. [poreux, Fr. from pore.] Full of pores. *Dryden*
To POSE, pôze, v. a.—1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Herbert*.—2. To oppose; to interrogate. *Bacon*
PÔSER, pôz'ûr, s. [from pose.] One that asketh questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon*
POSTËD, pôz'z'èd, a. [positus, Latin.] Placed; ranged. *Hale*
POSTION, pô-z'ish'ûn, s. [position, French, positio, Latin.]—1. State of being placed; situation. *Temple*.—2. Principle laid down. *Hooker*.—3. Advancement of any principle. *Brown*.—4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants.
POSITIONAL, pô-z'ish'ûn'âl, a. [from position.] Respecting position. *Brown*
POSITIVË, pôz-zè'tiv, a. [positivus, Latin.]—1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. *Locke*.—2. Absolute; particular; direct; not

implied. *Bacon*.—3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer*.—4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker*.—5. Having the power to enact any law. *Swift*.—6. Certain; assured. *Ainsworth*
POSITIVËLY, pôz-zè'tiv'èl, ad. [from positive.]—1. Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon*.—2. Not negatively. *Bentley*.—3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden*.—4. Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Sparr*
POSITIVËNESS, pôz-zè'tiv'nês, s. [from positive.]—1. Actuality; not mere negation. *Norris*.—2. Peremptoriness; confidence. *Government of the Tongue*
POSITIVITY, pôz-zè'tiv'vè'tè, s. [from positive.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word. *Watts*
POSITURE, pôz-zè'tshûre, s. [positura, Latin.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Branshall*
PO'SNET, pôz'nît, s. [from bassinot, Fr.] A little basin; a portinger; a skillet. *Bacon*
PO'SSE, pôz'sè, s. [Lat.] An armed power. A low word. *Bacon*
To POSSESS, pôz'zès, v. a. [possessus, Lat.]—1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew*.—2. To seize; to obtain. *Hayward*.—3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. *Shaks*.—4. To fill with something fixed. *Addison*.—5. To have power over as an unclean spirit. *Roscommon*.—6. To affect by intestine power. *Shakspeare*
POSSE'SSION, pôz-zès'shûn, s. [possessio, Fr. possessio, Lat.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.
POSSESSIVË, pôz-zès'siv, a. [possessivus, Latin.] Having possession.
POSSESSORY, pôz-zès'sûr'è, a. [possessoire, Fr.] From possess.] Having possession. *Huvel*
POSSESSOUR, pôz-zès'sûr, s. [possessor, Latin, possesseur, French.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Sittingfleet*
PO'SSEÏT, pôz'sît, s. [posca, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling*
To PO'SSEÏT, pôz'sît, v. a. [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle; as milk with acids. *Shakspeare*
POSSIBLËTY, pôs-sè-bliv'è-tè, s. possibilitè, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Norris*
POSSIBLË, pôs-sè-bl, a. [possible, Fr. possibilis, Latin.] Having the power to be, or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke*
POSSIBLY, pôs-sè-blè, ad. [from possible.]—1. By any power really existing. *Hooker*. *Milton*.—2. Perhaps, without absurdity. *Clarendon*
POST, pôst, s. [poste, Fr. nel.]—1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden*.—3. Situation; seat. *Barnet*.—4. Military station. *Addison*.—5. Place; employment; office. *Cudier*.—6. A piece of timber set erect. *Watson*
To POST, pôst, v. n. [poster, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed. *Wash*
To POST, pôst, v. a.—1. To fix opprobriously on posts. *King Charles*.—2. [Poster, French.] To place; to station; to fix. *Addison*.—3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Archbishop*.—4. To delay. [post, Latin.] *Shaks*
POSTAGE, pôst'ldje, s. [from post.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden*
POSTBOY, pôst'bôË, s. [post and boy.] Courier; boy that rides post. *Kalder*
POST-CHAISË, pôst-shâze, s. A carriage resembling a chariot, without a box. *Gray's Letter*
To POSTDATE, pôst'dâte, v. a. [post, after, Lat. and date.] To date later than the real time.
POSTDILUVIAN, pôst-dè-liv'vè-ân, a. [post and diluvium, Latin.] Posterior to the flood. *Wootward*
POSTDILUVIAN, pôst-dè-liv'vè-ân, s. [post and diluvium, Latin.] One that lived since the flood. *Grew*
POSTËR, pôst'ûr, s. [from post.] A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakspeare*
POSTËRIOR, pôs-tè-rè-ûr, a. [posterior, Latin.]—

POS

POT

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, yin;—

Happening after; placed after; following. *Bacon*.—
2. Backward. *Pope*.
POSTERIOR, pôs-té-ri-ô-âr, s. [posteriora, Latin.]
The hinder parts. *Swift*.
POSTERIORITY, pôs-té-ri-ô-âr-é-té, s. [posteriorité,
Fr. from posterior.] The state of being after; op-
posite to *priority*. *Faie*.
POSTERITY, pô-tê-ri-té, s. [posteritas, Lat.] Suc-
ceeding generations; descendants. *Snalridge*.
POSTERN, pô-têrn, s. [posterne, Dutch.] A small
gate; a little door. *Fairfax*.
POSTEXISTENCE, pô-t-ê-g-zîs-tênse, s. [post and
existence.] Future existence. *Addison*.
POSTHACKNEY, pôs-t-âk-né, s. [post and hack-
ney.] Hired post horses. *Wotton*.
POSTHASTE, pôs-t-hâsté, s. [post and haste.]
Haste like that of a courier. *Hakewill*.
POSTHORSE, pôs-t-hôrsé, s. [post and horse.] A
horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shaks*.
POSTHOUSE, pôs-t-hôusé, s. [post and house.] Post
office; house where letters are taken and despatched.
Watts.
POSTHUMOUS, pôs-t-hû-mûs, a. [posthumus, Lat.
posthume, Fr.] Done, had, or published after one's
death. *Addison*.
POSTICK, pôs-tîk, a. [posticus, Lat.] Backward.
Brown.
POSTILL, pôs-tîl, s. [postile, Fr. postilla, Lat.] Gloss;
marginal notes.
POSTILL, pô-tîl, v. a. [from the noun.] To gloss;
to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon*.
POSTILLER, pô-tî-lâr, s. [from postil.] One
who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.
Brown.
POSTILLION, pôs-tîl-yôn, s. [postillon, Fr.]—1.
One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses
in a coach. *Tatler*.—2. One who guides a post-
chaise.]
POSTLIMINIOUS, pôs-t-lè-mî-né-ûs, a. [postlimi-
nium, Latin.] Done or contrived subsequently.
South.
POSTMASTER, pôs-t-mâ-tûr, s. [post and master.]
One who has charge of publick conveyance of let-
ters. *Spectator*.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pôs-t-mâ-tûr-jên-êr-
âl, s. He who presides over the posts or letter-
carriers.
POSTMERIDIAN, pôs-t-mê-rîd-é-ân, a. [postmeri-
dianus, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon*.
POSTOFFICE, pôs-t-ôfîs, s. [post and office.]
Office where letters are delivered to the post; a
post-house. *Swift*.
To POSTPONE, pô-t-pô-né, v. a. [postpono, Lat.]
—1. To put off to delay. *Dryden*. *Rogers*.—2. To
set on val. b. low something else. *Locke*.
POSTSCRIPT, pôs-t-skrîpt, s. [post and scriptum,
Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.
Addison.
POSTULANT, pô-tû-lânt, s. [postulans, Lat.] A
candidate. *Chessterfield*.
To POSTULATE, pô-tû-lâ-té, v. a. [postulo, Lat.
postular, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof.
Brown.
POSTULATE, pôs-tû-lâ-té, s. [postulatum, Lat.]
Position supposed or assumed without proof.
Watts.
POSTULATION, pôs-tû-lân-shûn, s. [postulatio,
Lat.] The act of supposing without proof gratuit-
ous assumption. *Hale*.
POSTULATE, pô-tû-lâ-tûr-é, a. [from postu-
late]—1. Assuming without proof.—2. Assumed
without proof. *Brown*.
POSTULATIUM, pô-tû-lâ-tûm, s. [Latin.] Position
assumed without proof. *Addison*.
POSTURE, pôs-tshûr, s. [postura, Fr. positura,
Lat.]—1. Place; situation. *Hale*.—2. Voluntary
collocation of the parts of the body with respect
to each other. *South*.—3. State; disposition. *Clar-
endon*.
To POSTURE, pô-tshûr, v. a. [from the noun.]
To put in any particular place or disposition. Not
use. *Greiv*.
POSTUREMASTER, pôs-tshûr-mâs-tûr, s. [posture
and master.] One who teaches or practises artifi-
cial contortions of the body. *Spect*.

POESY, pô-zé, s. [contracted from poesy.]—1. A motto
on a ring. *Cowley*. *Addison*.—2. A bunch of flowers.
Spenser.
POT, pôt, s. [pot, Fr. potte, Islandic.]—1. A vessel
in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden*.—2.
A vessel to hold liquids. *John*.—3. Vessel made
of earth. *Martiner*.—4. A small cup. *Prior*.—5.
To go to POT. To be destroyed or devoured.
L'Estrange.
To POT, pôt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To preserve
earthed in pots. *Dryden*.—2. To enclose in pots of
reason. *Evelyn*.
POTABLE, pô-tâ-bl, a. [potable, French; potabilis,
Latin.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Phi-
lips*.
POTABLENESS, pô-tâ-bl-nés, s. [from potable.]
Drinkableness.
POTTAGER, pô-tâ-jûr, s. [from pottage.] A por-
ringer. *Greiv*.
POTARGO, pô-târ-gô, s. A West-Indian pickle.
King.
POTASH, pô-tâ-b, s. *Potash* is made by burning
vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German
potash, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The
Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a species
of kali, a plant. 3. The home-made *potash*, made
from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds,
with a volatile acid matter combined with them;
but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish, which
is made of decayed wood only; the Russian *potash*
is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Hill*.
Woodward.
POTATION, pô-tâ-shûn, s. [potatio, Lat.] Drinking
bout; draught. *Shakspeare*.
POTATO, pô-tâ-tô, s. [I suppose an American
word.] An esculent root. *Waller*.
POTBELLIED, pô-t-bêl-lîd, a. [pot and belly.] Hav-
ing a swollen paunch.
POTBELLY, pô-t-bêl-lé, s. [pot and belly.] A swell-
ing paunch. *Arbutnot*.
To POTCH, pôts, v. a. [pocher, Fr.]—1. To thrust;
to push. *Shaks*.—2. [Poche, Fr.] To poach; to
boil slightly. *Wiseman*.
POTCOMPANION, pô-t-kâm-pân-yôn, s. A fellow
drinker; a good fellow at carousals.
POTENCY, pô-tên-sé, s. [potentia, Latin.]—1.
Power, influence. *Shaks*.—2. Efficacy; strength.
Shakspeare.
POTENT, pô-tént, a. [potens, Lat.]—1. Powerful;
orbic; strong; efficacious. *Hooker*.—2. Having
great authority or dominion; as, *potent* monarchs.
POTENTATE, pô-tên-tâ-té, s. [potentat, Fr.] Mon-
arch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel*.
POTENTIAL, pô-tên-shâl, a. [potenciel, Fr. poten-
tialis, Lat.]—1. Existing in possibility, not in act.
Rale gle.—2. Having the effect without the ex-
ternal actual property. *Shaks*.—3. Efficacious;
powerful. *Shaks*.—4. [In grammar.] *Potential* is
a mood denoting the possibility of doing any ac-
tion.
POTENTIALITY, pô-tên-shê-âl-té, s. [from po-
tential.] Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor*.
POTENTIALLY, pô-tên-shâ-lé, ad. [from poten-
tial.]—1. In power or possibility; not in act or
positively. *Bentley*.—2. In efficacy; not in actuality.
Boyle.
POTENTLY, pô-tént-lé, ad. [from potent.] Power-
fully; forcibly. *Bacon*.
POTENTNESS, pô-tént-nés, s. [from potent.] Power-
fulness; might; power.
POTGUN, pô-t-gûn, s. A gun which makes a small
smart noise. *Swift*.
POTHANGER, pô-t-hâng-ûr, s. [pot and hanger.]
Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the
fire.
POTHECARY, pô-thê-kâ-ré, s. [from apothecary.]
One who compounds and sells physic.
POTHER, pô-thûr, s. [poudre, Fr. dust.]—1. Bustle;
tumult; flutter. *Guardian*.—2. Suffocating eloud.
Drayton.
To POTHER, pô-thûr, v. a. To make a blustering
ineffectual effort. *Locke*.
POTHERE, pô-têrb, s. [put and herb.] An herb fit
for the pot. *Dryden*.
POTHOOK, pô-t-hôok, s. [pot and hook.] Hooks

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb ball;—ôli;—pôând;—thin, THis.

to fasten pots or kettles with; also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pō'shûn, s. [potion, French; potio, Latin.] A draught; commonly a physical draught *Watson*.

POTLID, pôt'lid, s. [pot and lid.] The cover of a pot. *Derham*.

POTSHERD, pôt-shârd', s. [pot and sherd.] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys*.

POTPAGE, pôt'pâje, s. [potage, French, from pot.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Genesis*.

POTTER, pôt'târ, s. [potier, French, from pot.] A maker of earthen v. scs. *Mortimer*.

POTTERN-ORE, pôt'têrn-ôre, s. Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels. *Bayle*.

POTTING, pôt'ting, s. [from pot.] Drinking. *Shakspeare*.

POTTLE, pôt'tl, s. [from pot.] Liquid measure containing four pints. *Ben Jonson*.

POTVALIANT, pôt-vâl'iânt, s. [pot and valiant.] Heated to courage by strong drink.

POTULENT, pôt'û-lênt, a. [potulentus, Lat.]-1. Pretty much in drink.-2. Fit to drink.

POUCH, pôtsh, s. [poche, Fr.]-1. A small bag; a pocket. *Sharp*.-2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or a punch.

To POUCH, pôtsh, v. a.-1. To pocket. *Tusser*.-2. To swallow. *Derham*.-3. To pout; to hang down the lip.

POUCHMOUTHED, pôtsh'môûthd, a. [pouch and mouth.] Blubber-tongued. *Ainsw.*

POVERTY, pôv'vû-iê, s. [pauvreté, French.]-1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Rogers*.-2. Meanness; def. er. *Bacon*.

POULDAVIS, pôûl'dâ-î, s. A sort of sail-cloth. *Ainsworth*.

POULT, pôit, s. [poulet, Fr.] A young chicken. *King*.

POULTYERER, pôlt'ûr-âr, s. [from poult.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Harvey*.

POULTICE, pôlt'is, s. [poultis, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application. *Swift*.

To POUltICE, pôlt'is, v. a. [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTIVE, pôlt'iv, s. [A word used by Temple.] A poultice.

POULTRY, pôlt'rê, s. [poulet, Fr.] Domestic fowls. *Dryden*.

POUNCE, pôânse, s. [ponzone, Italian.]-1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser*.-2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called, because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE, pôânse, v. a. [pungare, Ital.]-1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon*.-2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon*.-3. To seize with the pounce or talons.

POUNCED, pôânsd, a. [from pounce.] Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson*.

POUNCETBOX, pôân'sit-bôks, s. [pounce and box.] A small box perforated. *Shakspeare*.

POUND, pôûnd, s. [pônd, pûnd, Sax.]-1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces.-2. The sum of twenty shillings. *Peachment*.-3. [From pindan, Sax.] A pinfold; an enclosure; a prison in which brasts are enclosed. *Swift*.

To POUND, pôûnd, v. n. [puntan, Saxon.]-1. To beat; to grind with a pestle. *Benley*.-2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. *Spectator*.

POUNDAGE, pôûnd'âje, s. [from pound.]-1. A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift*.-2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon*.

POUNDER, pôûnd'âr, s. [from pound.]-1. The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift*.-2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as a ten pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight. *Swift*.-3. A pestle.

POUPETON, pôûp'ê tûn, s. [poupe, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPICTS, pôûp'ikts, s. In cookery, veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey*.

To POUR, pôûr, v. a. [bwrw, Welsh.]-1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle. *Exodus*.-2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course. *Duppa*.

To POUR, pôûr, v. n.-1. To stream; to flow.-2. To rush tumultuously. *Pope*.

POURER, pôûr'âr, s. [from pour.] One that pours.

POUSSE, pôûs'sê, s. The old word for peace. *Spenser*.

POUF, pôûf, s.-1. A kind of fish; a cod fish.-2. A kind of bird. *Carew*.

To POUT, pôût, v. n. [houter, Fr.]-1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips. *Shaks*.-2. To gape; to hang prominent. *Wiseman*.

POWDER, pôû'dâr, s. [poudre, French.]-1. Dust; any body comminuted. *Exodus*.-2. Gunpowder. *Hayward*.-3. Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert*.

To POWDER, pôû'dâr, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.-2. [Poudre, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust. *Donne*.-3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Cleaveland*.

To POWDER, pôû'dâr, v. n. To come tumultuously and violently. *L'Estrange*.

POWDERBOX, pôû'dâr-bôks, s. [powder and box.] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay*.

POWDERHORN, pôû'dâr-hôrn, s. [powder and horn.] A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERMILL, pôû'dâr-mîl, s. [powder and mill.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mixed. *Arbutnot*.

POWDER-ROOM, pôû'dâr-rôôm, s. [powder and room.] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller*.

POWDERCHESTS, pôû'dâr-tshêsts, s. Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB, pôû'dâr-ing-tâb, s. [powder and tub.]-1. The vessel in which meat is salted. *Morc*.-2. The place in which an infected lecher is physic'd, to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakspeare*.

POWDERY, pôû'dâr-ê, a. [poudreux, Fr. from powder.] Dusty; friable. *Woodward*.

POWER, pôû'r, s. [pouvoir, Fr.]-1. Command; authority; dominion; influence. *Shaks*.-2. Influence; pre valence upon. *Bacon*.-3. Ability; force; reach. *Hoker*.-4. Strength; motive; force. *Lork*.-5. The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins*.-6. Animal strength; natural strength. *Bacon*.-7. Faculty of the mind. *Davies*.-8. Government; right of governing. *Milton*.-9. Sovereign; potentate. *Ad-dison*.-10. One invested with dominion. *Davies*.-11. Divinity. *Davies*.-12. Host; army; military force. *Knolles*.-13. A large quantity; a great number.

POWVERABLE, pôû'r-â-bl, a. [from power.] Capable of performing any thing. *Camden*.

POWERFUL, pôû'r-fûl, a. [power and full.]-1. Invested with command or authority; potent.-2. Forceful; mighty. *Milton*.-3. Efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pôû'r-fûl-ê ad. [from powerful.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Til-lotson*.

POWERFULNESS, pôû'r-fûl-nêss, s. [from powerful.] Power; efficacy; might. *Hakewil*.

POWERLESS, pôû'r-lêss, a. [from power.] Weak; impotent. *Shakspeare*.

POX, pôks, a. [pocæ, Sax.]-1. Pustules, efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions.-2. The venereal disease. *Wiseman*.

POY, pôé, s. [appoy, Spanish; appuy, pois, Fr.] A top-dancer's pole.

To POZE, pôze, v. a. To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE. *Glanville*.

PRACTICABLE, prâk'tik-â-bl, a. [practicable, Fr.]-1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange*.-2. Assailable; fit to be assailed.-3. [Used of persons] such as may be persuaded; such as may be won.

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

PRACTICABLENESS, prâk'tè-kâ-bl-nês, s. [from practicable.] Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prâk'tè-kâ-blê, ad. [from practicable.] In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers*.

PRACTICAL, prâk'tè-kâl, a. [practicus, Latin.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *Tilston*.

PRACTICALLY, prâk'tè-kâl-lê, ad. [from practical.]—1. In relation to action.—2. By practice; in real fact. *Hovel*.

PRACTICALNESS, prâk'tè-kâl-nês, s. [from practical.] The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prâk'tîs, s. [practico, Lat.]—1. The habit of doing any thing.—2. Use; customary use. *Tate*.—3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shaks*.—4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.—5. Method or art of doing any thing.—6. Medical treatment of diseases. *Shaks*.—7. Exercise of any profession.—8. Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. *Sidney*.

PRACTICE, prâk'tîk, a. [practico, Lat.]—1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham*.—2. Sly; artful. *Spenser*.

TO PRACTISE, prâk'tîs, v. a. [practico, Lat.]—1. To do habitually. *Palms*.—2. To do; not merely to profess; as, to practise law or physick.—3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

TO PRACTISE, prâk'tîs, v. n.—1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed and settled by use. *Waller*.—2. To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Adison*.—3. To try artifices. *Graunville*.—4. To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shaks*.—5. To use medical methods. *Temple*.—6. To exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT, prâk'tîz-ânt, s. [from practise.] An agent. *Shakspeare*.

PRACTISER, prâk'tîz-âr, s. [from practise.]—1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *Sutton*.—2. One who prescribes medical treatment. *Temple*.

PRACTITIONER, prâk-tîsh'ân-âr, s. [from practice.]—1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbutnot*.—2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift*.—3. One who does any thing habitually. *South*.

PRAECOGNITI, prê-kôg'nê-tî, s. [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke*.

PRAGMATIC, prâg-mât'tîk, }
PRAGMATICAL, prâg-mât'tè-kâl, }
[pragmaticus.] M. ddingly; impertinently busy; assuming business without invitation. *Swift*.

PRAGMATICALLY, prâg-mât'tè-kâl-lê, ad. [from pragmatical.] M. ddingly; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prâ-mât'tè-kâl-nês, s. [from pragmatical.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRaise, prâze, s. [prijs, Dutch.]—1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden*.—2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton*.—3. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden*.

TO PRAISE, prâze, v. a. [prijsen, Dutch.]—1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton*.—2. To glorify in worship. *Palms*.

PRaisEful, prâz'fûl, a. [praise and full.] Laudable; commendable. *Clappman*.

PRaisER, prâz'âr, s. [from praise.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney*.

PRaisEWORTHY, prâz'wôr-thê, a. [praise and worthy.] Commendable; deserving praise. *Ben Jonson*.

PRAME, prâme, s. A flat bottomed boat.

TO PRANCE, prâs, v. n. [pronken, Dutch.]—1. To spring and bound in high mettle. *Watson*.—2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously. *Adison*.—3. To move in a watlike or showy manner. *Swift*.

TO PRANK, prânk, v. a. [pronken, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Spenser*. *Milton*.

PRANK, prânk, s. A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act. *Raleigh*.

PRAsON, prâ'sn, s. [prason.] A leek; also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey*.

TO PRATE, prâte, v. n. [praten, Dutch.] To talk

carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle. *Cleveland*.

PRATE, prâte, s. [from the verb.] Tattle, slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham*.

PRATER, prâ'târ, s. [from prate.] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southey*.

PRA'TINGLY, prâ'tîng-lê, ad. [from prate.] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE, prâ'tîk, s. [Fr. prattica, Ital.] A license for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey*.

TO PRATTLE, prâ'tîl, v. n. To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke*.

PRA'TTLE, prâ'tîl, s. [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakspeare*.

PRA'TTLER, prâ'tîl, s. [from prattle.] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert*.

PRAVITY, prâv'ê-tê, s. [pravitas, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *South*.

PRAWN, prâwn, s. A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakspeare*.

TO PRAY, prâ, v. n. [prier, Fr. pregare, Ital.]—1. To make petition to heaven. *Shaks*. *Taylor*.—2. To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryden*.—3. I PRAY, is a slightly eceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley*.

TO PRAY, prâ, v. a.—1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with petitions. *Milton*.—2. To ask for as a supplicant. *Ayliffe*.—3. To entreat in ceremony or form. *Ben Jonson*.

PRAYER, prâ'âr, s. [priere, Fr.]—1. Petition to heaven. *Taylor*.—2. Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingfleet*.

PRAYERBOOK, prâ'âr-bôok, s. [prayer and book.] Book of publick or private devotions. *Shakspeare*.

PRE, prê, [p æ, Lat.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

TO PREACH, prêsh, v. n. [predico, Lat. prescher, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Decay of Piety*.

TO PREACH, prêsh, v. n.—1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Acts*.—2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness. *Dryden*.

PREACH, prêsh, s. [preche, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker*.

PREACHER, prêsh'âr, s. [precheur, French; upon preach.]—1. One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects. *Crashaw*.—2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift*.

PREACHMENT, prêsh'mênt, s. [from preach.] A sermon mentioned in contempt. *L'Estrange*.

PREAMBLE, prê'am-bl, s. [preambule, French.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Clarendon*.

PREAMBULARY, prê'am'bù-lâr-lê, }
PREAMBULOUS, prê'am'bù-lûs, }
[from preamble.] Previous. Not in use. *Brown*.

PREAPPREHENSION, prê-âp-prêhên'shûn, s. [pre and apprehend.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown*.

PREASE, prêz, s. Press; crowd. *Spenser*.

PREASING, prê'zîng, part. a. Crowding. *Spenser*.

PREBEND, prê'bênd, s. [prebenda, low Lat.]—1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift*.—2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon*.

PREBENDARY, prê'bên-dêr-lê, s. [prebendarius, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser*.

PRECAARIOUS, prê-kâ'rê-ûs, a. [precarious, Latin.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy.

PRECAARIOUSLY, prê-kâ'rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from precarious.] Uncertainly; by dependence; dependently.

PRECAIOUSNESS, prê-kâ'rê-ûs-nês, s. [from precarious.] Uncertainty; dependence on others.

PRECAUTION, prê-âw'shûn, s. [precautio, Fr.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Adison*.

TO PRECAUTION, prê-kâw'shûn, v. a. [precautioner, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tôbe, tâb, bôll;—ôff;—pôdand;—thin, THis.

PRECEDANTIOUS, prês-ê-dâ-nê-ûs, a. Previous; antecedent. *Hale*.

To PRECEDE, prês-sêd', v. a. [præcedo, Latin.]
—1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden*.
—2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prês-sê-dênse, }
PRECEDENCY, prês-sê-dênse, }^s

[from precedo, Lat.]—1. The act or state of going before; priority.—2. Something going before; something past. *Shaks*.—3. Adjustment of place. *Hale*.—4. The foremost place in ceremony. *Dryden*.—5. Superiority. *Locke*.

PRECEDENT, prês-sê-dênt, a. [precedent, French; præcedens, Latin.] Former; going before. *Shaks*. *South*.

PRECEDENT, prês-sê-dênt, s. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Shaks*. *Grainville*.

PRECEDENTLY, prês-sê-dênt-lê, ad. [from precedent, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, prês-sên-tôr, s. [precentor, Latin; precenteur, French.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond*.

PRECEPT, prês-sêpt, s. [præceptum, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden*.

PRECEPTIAL, prês-sêp-ti-âl, a. Consisting of precepts. *Shakspeare*.

PRECEPTIVE, prês-sêp-tiv, a. [præceptivus, Latin.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Estrange*.

PRECEPTOR, prês-sêp-tôr, s. [preceptor, Lat.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmo. c.*

PRECEPTORY, prês-sêp-tôr-ê, s. [from preceptor.] A seminary of instruction. *Weever*.

PRECESSION, prês-sêsh-ôn, s. [precessus, Latin.] The act of going before.

PRECINCT, prês-singkt, s. [præcinctus, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker*.

PRECIOUSLY, prês-nê-ô-s-ê-nê, s. [from pretiosus, Lat.]—1. Value; preciousness.—2. Any thing of high price. *More*.

PRECIOUS, prês-h-ûs, a. [preciosus, French; pretiosus, Latin.]—1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addison*.—2. Costly; of great price; as a precious stone. *Milton*.

PRECIOUSLY, prês-h-ûs-lê, ad. [from precious.] Valuable; to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, prês-h-ûs-nê-s, s. [from precious.] Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins*.

PRECIPICE, prês-sê-tis, s. [præcipitium, Lat.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys*.

PRECIPITANCE, prês-sip-pê-tânse, }
PRECIPITANCY, prês-sip-pê-tânse, }^s

[from precipitans.] Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton*.

PRECIPITANT, prês-sip-pê-tânt, a. [precipitans, Lat.]—1. Falling or rushing headlong. *Philips*.—2. Hasty; urged with violent haste. *Pope*.—3. Rashly hurried. *King Charles*.

PRECIPITANTLY, prês-sip-pê-tânt-lê, ad. [from precipitant.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, prês-sip-pê-tâte, v. a. [precipito, Lat.]—1. To throw headlong. *Wilkins*.—2. To hasten unexpectedly. *Harvey*.—3. To hurry blindly or rashly. *Bacon*.—4. To throw to the bottom. A term of chemistry opposed to sublime. *Greve*.

To PRECIPITATE, prês-sip-pê-tâte, v. n.—1. To fall headlong. *Shaks*.—2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment. *Bacon*.—3. To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon*.

PRECIPITATE, prês-sip-pê-tâte, a. [from the verb.]—1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh*.—2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon*.—3. Hasty; violent. *Pope*.

PRECIPITATE, prês-sip-pê-tâte, s. A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Waxman*.

PRECIPITATELY, prês-sip-pê-tâte-lê, ad. [from precipitate.]—1. Headlong; steeply down.—2. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Pope*.

PRECIPITATION, prês-sip-pê-tâshôn, s. [from precipitate.]—1. The act of throwing headlong.

Shaks.—2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward*.—3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Wood*.—4. In chemistry, subsidence; contrary to sublimation. *Woodward*.

PRECIPITIOUS, prês-sip-pê-ti-ûs, a. [precipitiosus, Latin.]—1. Headlong; steep. *King Charles*.—2. Hasty; sudden. *Brown*. *Evelyn*.—3. Rash; heady. *Dryden*.

PRECISE, prês-îsê, a. [præcisus, Lat.]—1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker*.—2. Formal; finical. *Addison*.

PRECISELY, prês-îs-lê, ad. [from precise.]—1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton*.—2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

PRECISENESS, prês-îs-nê-s, s. [from precise.] Exactness; rigid meety. *Watts*.

PRECYSIAN, prês-sizh-ê-ân, s. [from precise.]—1. One who limits or restrains. *Shaks*.—2. One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts*.

PRECISION, prês-sizh-ôn, s. [precision, Fr.] Exact limitation; nicety. *Pope*.

PRECISIVE, prês-siv, a. [from precisus, Lat.] Exactly limitive. *Watts*.

To PRECLUDE, prês-klûdê, v. a. [præcludo, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation. *Bentley*.

PRECOCCIOUS, prês-kô-shûs, a. [præcocis, Lat. precocor, Fr.] Ripe before the time. *Brown*.

PRECOCCITY, prês-kô-s-ê-ê, s. [from precocious.] Ripeness before the time. *Hovel*.

To PRECOGITATE, prês-kô-gitâte, v. a. [præcogito, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prês-kô-g-nish-ôn, s. [præ and cognitio, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prês-kôn-sê-tê, s. [præ and conceit.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker*.

To PRECONCEIVE, prês-kôn-sêv', v. a. [præ and conceive.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South*.

PRECONCEPTION, prês-kôn-sêp-shôn, s. [præ and conception.] Opinion previously formed. *Hammond*.

PRECONTRACT, prês-kôn-trâkt, s. A contract previous to another. *Shakspeare*.

To PRECONTRACT, prês-kôn-trâkt', v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe*.

PRECURSE, prês-kûrsê, s. [from præcurro, Latin.] Forerunning. *Shakspeare*.

PRECURSOR, prês-kûr-sôr, s. [præcursor, Latin.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope*.

PREDACEOUS, prês-â-shûs, a. [from præda, Lat.] Living by prey. *Derham*.

PREDAL, prês-dâl, a. [from præda, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. *Sa. Boyle*.

PREDATORY, prês-dâ-tôr-ê, n. [predatorius, Latin.]—1. Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon*.—2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon*.

PREDCEASED, prês-dê-sêst', a. [præ and ceased.] Dead before. *Shakspeare*.

PREDECESSOR, prês-dê-sê-sôr, s. [predecessor, Fr.]—1. One that was in any state or place before another. *Prior*.—2. Ancestor.

PREDESTINARIAN, prês-dê-s-tê-nâr-ê-ân, s. [from predestinate.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Deity of Piety*.

To PREDESTINATE, prês-dê-tê-nâte, v. a. [predestinare, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Shakspeare*.

To PREDESTINATE, prês-dê-tê-nâte, v. n. To hold predestination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden*.

PREDESTINATION, prês-dê-tê-nâshôn, s. [predestination, Fr.] Fatal decree; preordination; fixed destiny. *Raleigh*.

PREDESTINATOR, prês-dê-tê-nâ-tôr, s. One that holds predestination, or the prevalence of pre-established necessity. *Cowley*.

To PREDESTINE, prês-dê-tê-n, v. a. [præ and destine.] To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prês-dê-tê-r-nê-û-shôn, s. [predetermination, Fr.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond*.

To PREDETERMINE, prês-dê-tê-r-nîn, v. a. [præ

and determine.] To doom or confine by previous decree; to judge or settle principles. *Hale*.

PREDIAL, prê'dê-âl, or prê'jê-âl, a. [prædium, Lat.] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe*.

PREDICABILITY, prêd-ê-kâ-bil'ê-tê, s. [from the logical term predicabile.] The capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Reid*.

PREDICABLE, prê'dê-kâ-bl, a. [predicabile, Fr. prædicabilis, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE, piê'dê-kâ-bl, s. [predicabile, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts*.

PREDICAMENT, prê-dik'kâ-mênt, s. [predicament, Fr. prædicamentum, Lat.]—1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also categoria or category. *Digby*.—2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Shakspeare*.

PREDICAMENTAL, prê-dik-â-mên'tâl, a. [from predicament.] Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prê'dê-kânt, s. [predicant, Latin.] One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, prê'dê-kâte, v. a. [prædico, Latin.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke*.

To PREDICATE, prê'dê-kâte, v. n. To affirm or speak. *Hale*.

PREDICATE, prê'dê-kâte, s. [predicatum, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the subject: as, *man is rational*.

PREDICATION, prêd-ê-kâ'shôn, s. [predicatio, Lat. from predicare.] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke*.

To PREDICT, prê'dikt', v. a. [predictus, Lat.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PREDICTION, prê-dik'shôn, s. [predictio, Latin.] Prophecy, declaration of something future. *South*.

PREDICTOR, prê-dikt'ûr, s. [from predict.] Foreteller. *Swift*.

PREDIGESTION, prê-dê-jê'shôn, s. [præ and digestio.] Digestion too soon performed. *Bacon*.

PREDILECTION, prê-dê-lêk'shôn, s. [from præ and dilectio, Lat.] Preference of attachment; prior engagement of the affections. *Robertson*.

To PREDISPOSE, prê-dis-pôze', v. a. [præ and dispose.] To adapt previously to any secret purpose. *South*.

PREDISPOSITION, prê-dis-pô-zish'ôn, s. [præ and disposition.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose. *Wise man*.

PREDOMINANCE, prê-dôm'mê-nânse, s. }

PREDOMINANCY, prê-dôm'mê-nân-sê, s. }

[præ and domino, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence. *Brown*.

PREDOMINANT, prê-dôm'mê-nânt, a. [predominant, Fr.] Prevalence; supreme in influence; ascendant. *Shakspeare*.

To PREDOMINATE, prê-dôm'mê-nâte, v. n. [predominare, Fr.] To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence. *Newton*.

PREDOMINATION, prê-dôm'mê-nâ'shôn, s. [from predominate.] Superior influence. *W. Brown*.

To PRELECT, prê-ê-lêkt', v. a. [præ and elect.] To choose by previous decree.

PREMINENCE, prê-êm'mê-nênce, s. [pre-eminence, Fr.]—1. Superiority of excellence. *Addison*.—2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker*.—3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown*.

PREMINENT, prê-êm'mê-nênt, a. [pre-eminent, French.] Excellent above others. *Milton*.

To PREEMPTION, prê-êm'shôn, s. [præemptio, Latin.] The right of purchasing before another. *Carew*.

To PREEN, prêne, v. a. [prænen, Dutch.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air. *Bailey*.

To PREENGAGE, prê-ên-gâdje', v. a. [præ and engage.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rogers*.

PREENGAGEMENT, prê-ên-gâdje'mênt, s. [from preengage.] Precedent obligation. *Boyle*.

To PREESTA/BLISH, prê-ês-tâ-blîsh, v. a. [præ and establish.] To settle beforehand.

PREESTABLISHMENT, prê-ês-tâ-blîsh-mênt, s. [from pre-establish.] Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXIST, prê-êgz-îst', v. a. [præ and existo, Lat.] To exist beforehand. *Dryden*.

PREEXISTENCE, prê-êgz-îs'tênce, s. [pre-existence, Fr.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison*.

PREEXISTENT, prê-êgz-îs'tênt, a. [pre-existent, Fr.] Existent beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pope*.

PREFACE, prê'fâs, s. [preface, Fr.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something preomial. *Peacham*.

To PREFACE, prê'fâs, v. n. [præfari, Lat.] To say something introductory. *Spectator*.

To PREFACE, prê'fâs, v. a.—1. To introduce by something preomial. *Southern*.—2. To face; to cover. *Cleaveland*.

PREFACER, prê'fâs-ûr, s. [from prefacer.] The writer of a preface. *Dryden*.

PREFATORY, piê'fâ-î-ôr-ê, a. [from prefacer.] Introductory. *D. yden*.

PREFECT, prê'fêkt, s. [præfectus, Lat.] Governor; commander. *Ben Jonson*.

PREFECTURE, prê'fêkt'ûre, s. [prefectura, Fr. præfectura, Latin.] Command; office of Government.

To PREFER, prê'fêr', v. a. [preferer, Fr. præfero, Lat.]—1. To regard more than another. *Romans*.—2. To advance; to exalt; to raise. *Pope*.—3. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit. *Daniel*. *Seniys*.

PREFERABLE, prê'fêr-â-bl, a. [preferable, Fr. from prefer.] Eligible before something else. *Locke*.

PREFERABLENESS, prê'fêr-â-bl-nêss, a. [from preferable.] The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prê'fêr-â-bl-ê, ad. [from preferable.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis*.

PREFERENCE, prê'fêr-ênce, s. [preference, Fr. from prefer.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Spratt*.

PREFERENCEMENT, prê'fêr'mênt, s. [from prefer.]—1. Advancement to a higher station. *Shaks*.—2. A place of honour or profit. *L'Estrange*.—3. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown*.

PREFERER, prê'fêr'ûr, s. [from prefer.] One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prê'fig'yû-râte, v. n. [præ and figuro, Lat.] To show by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, prê'fig-yû-râ'shôn, s. [from pre-figurare.] Antecedent representation. *Norris*.

To PREFIGURE, prê'fig'ûre, v. a. [præ and figuro, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hannibal*.

To PREFINE, prê'fîne', v. a. [præfinio, Lat.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles*.

To PREFIX, prê'fîks', v. a. [præfigo, Lat.]—1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys*.—2. To settle; to establish. *Hale*.

PREFIX, prê'fîks', s. [præfixum, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Clarke*. *Brown*.

PREFIXION, prê'fîshôn, s. [præfixion, Fr. from prefix.] The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prê'fôr'm', v. a. [præ and form.] To form beforehand. *Shakspeare*.

PREGNANCY, prê'gnân-sê, s. [from pregnant.]—1. The state of being with young. *Ray*.—2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift*.

PREGNANT, prê'gnânt, a. [pregnans, Latin.]—1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior*.—2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden*.—3. Full of consequence. *Woodward*.—4. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shaks*.—5. Easy to produce any thing. *Shaks*.—6. Free; kind. *Shakspeare*.

PREGNANTLY, prê'gnânt-lê, adv.—1. Fruitfully.—2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *South*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—díl;—pònd;—tín, THIs.

PREGUSTATION, prè-gús-tá'shún, s. [præ and gusta, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.
To PREJUDGE, prè-júdj'è, v. a. [prejuge, Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift*.
To PREJUDICATE, prè-jú-dé-ká'te, v. n. [præ and judico, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys*.
PREJUDICATE, prè-jú-dé-ká'te, a. [from the verb.]—1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts*.—2. Prejudiced; prepossessed. *Brown*.
PREJUDICATION, prè-jú-dé-ká'shún, s. [from prejudicate.] The act of judging beforehand.
PREJUDICE, prè-jú-dí's, s. [prejudicium, Lat.]—1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon*.—2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Lucan*.
To PREJUDYCE, prè-jú-dí's, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior*.—2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Whitgift*.—3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair. *Prior*.
PREJUDICIAL, prè-jú-dísh'ál, a. [prejudicial, French.]—1. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions.—2. Contrary; opposite. *Hooker*.—3. Mischivous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury*.
PREJUDICIALNESS, prè-jú-dísh'ál-nés, s. [from prejudicial.] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.
PRELACY, prè-lá-sé, s. [from prelate.]—1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastic of the highest order. *Ayliffe*.—2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden*.—3. Bishops. *Hooker*.
PRELATE, prè-lát, s. [prelat, Fr. prelatus, Lat.] An ecclesiastic of the highest order and dignity. *Shakspeare*.
PRELITICAL, prè-lát'è-kál, a. [from prelate.] Relating to prelates or prelacy.
PRELATION, prè-lá'shún, s. [prelatus, Lat.] Preterence; setting of one above the other. *Hale*.
PRELATURE, prè-lá-tú're, s.
PRELATURESHIP, prè-lá-tú're-shíp, } s.
 [prelatur, Latin.] The state or dignity of a prelate.
PRELECTION, prè-lék'shún, s. [prelectio, Latin.] Reading; lecture. *Hale*.
PRELIBATION, prè-lí-bá'shún, s. [from prælibo, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More*.
PRELIMINARY, prè-lím'è-ná-ré, s. [preliminaire, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden*.
PRELIMINARY, prè-lím'è-ná-ré, s. Something previous; preparatory measures. *Pope*.
PRELUDE, prè-lú'de, s. [preludium, Latin.]—1. Some short flight of music played before a full concert.—2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow. *Addison*.
To PRELUDE, prè-lú'de, v. a. [preluder, Fr. preludo, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden*.
PRELUDIOUS, prè-lú'dé-ús, a. [from prelude.] Previous; introductory. *Claveland*.
PRELUDIUM, prè-lú'dé-úm, s. [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden*.
PRELUSIVE, prè-lú'síve, a. [from prelude.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson*.
PREMATURE, prè-má-tú're, a. [prematuros, Latin.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, or done; too hasty. *Hammond*.
PREMATURELY, prè-má-tú're-lé, a. [from premature.] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.
PREMATURENESS, prè-má-tú're-nés, } s.
PREMATURITY, prè-má-tú're-té, } s.
 [from premature.] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.
To PREMEDITATE, prè-méd'è-tá'te, v. a. [premeditor, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden*.
To PREMEDITATE, prè-méd'è-tá'te, v. n. To

have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker*.
PREMEDITATION, prè-méd'è-tá'shún, s. [premeditatio, Latin.] Act of meditating beforehand. *Mare*.
To PREMERIT, prè-mér'ít, v. a. [premeritor, Latin.] To deserve before. *King Charles*.
PREMICES, prè-mí's-íz, s. [premita, Latin, premitis, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden*.
PREMIER, prè-mé'ér, a. [French.] First; chief. *Camden*.
To PREMISE, prè-mí'ze, v. a. [premissus, Latin.]—1. To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet*.—2. To send before the time. *Shaks*.
PREMISES, prè-mí's-íz, s. [premissa, Latin.]—1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker*.—2. In law language, houses or lands.
PREMISS, prè-mí's, s. [premissum, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts*.
PREMIUM, prè-mé-úm, s. [premium, Latin.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison*.
To PREMONISH, prè-môn'ísh, v. a. [premoneo, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.
PREMONISHMENT, prè-môn'ísh-mént, s. [from premonish.] Previous admonition. *Watton*.
PREMONITION, prè-môn'ísh'ún, s. [from premonish.] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman*.
PREMONITORY, prè-môn'né-rú-ré, s. [from præ and moneo, Lat.] Previously advising.
To PREMONSTRATE, prè-môn'strá'te, v. a. [præ and monstro, Lat.] To show beforehand.
PREMUNYRE, prè-mún'í-ré, s. [Latin.]—1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrible, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall*.—2. The penalty so incurred.—3. A difficulty; a distress.
PREMUNITION, prè-mún'ísh'ún, s. [from præmunio, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.
To PREMINATE, prè-nóm'mé-ná'te, v. a. [præ and nomen, Lat.] To forename. *Shakspeare*.
PREMININATION, prè-nóm'mé-ná'shún, s. [præ and nomen, Latin.] The privilege of being named first. *Brown*.
PRENOTION, prè-nó's'ún, s. [prenotion, French.] Fore-knowledge; prescience.
PRENTICE, prènt'ís, s. [from apprentice.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakspeare*.
PRENTICESHIP, prènt'ís-shíp, s. [from prentice.] The servitude of an apprentice. *Pope*.
PRENUNCIATION, prè-nún'shé-á'shún, s. [prenuncio, Lat.] The act of telling before.
PREOCCUPANCY, prè-òk'kúp-áns-é, s. [from preoccupare.] The act of taking possession before another.
To PREOCCUPATE, prè-òk'kúp-á'te, v. a. [preoccupar, Fr.]—1. To anticipate.—2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Watton*.
PREOCCUPATION, prè-òk'kúp-á'shún, s. [preoccupatio, Fr.]—1. Anticipation.—2. Prepossession.—3. Anticipation of objection. *Swinn*.
To PREOCCUPY, prè-òk'kúp-á'te, v. a. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudice; to seize before another. *Arbutnot*.
To PREOMINATE, prè-òm'mé-ná'te, v. a. [præ and ominor, Latin.] To prognosticate; to gadier from omens any future event. *Brown*.
PREOPINION, prè-òp'ín'ún, s. [præ and opinio, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown*.
To PREORDAIN, prè-òr'dá'né, v. a. [præ and ordaino, Lat.] To ordain beforehand. *Hannand*.
PREORDINANCE, prè-òr'dé-nánsé, s. [præ and ordinare.] Antecedent decree; list decree. *Shakpeare*.
PREORDINATION, prè-òr'dé-ná'shún, s. [from preordain.] The act of preordaining.
PREPARATION, prè-pér-á'shún, s. [preparatio, Lat.]—1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any pur use. *Wake*.—2. Previous measures. *Burnet*.—3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shaks*.—4. The act of making or fitting by a regu-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plin;—

lar process. *Arbutnot.*—5. Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown.*—6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Shakspemc.*

PRÉPARATIVE, prè-pâ'r-râ-tiv, a. [preparatif, Fr.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South.*

PRÉPARATIVE, prè-pâ'r-râ-tiv, s. [preparatif, French.]—1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Decay of Piety.*—2. That which is done in order to something else. *South.*

PRÉPARATIVELY, prè-pâ'r-râ-tiv-lè, ad. [from préparative.] Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PRÉPARATORY, prè-pâ'r-râ-tôr-ê, a. [preparatoire, Fr.]—1. Antecedently necessary. *Tillotson.*—2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PRÉPARER, prè-pâ're, v. a. [paraparo, Latin.]—1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose. *Blackmore.*—2. To qualify for any purpose. *Addison.*—3. To make ready by bargain. *Milton.*—4. To form; to make. *Psalm.*—5. To make by regular process; as, he prepared a medicine.

To PRÉPARER, prè-pâ're, v. n.—1. To take previous measures. *Peacham.*—2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shaks.*—3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PRÉPARER, prè-pâ're, s. [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. *Shakspere.*

PRÉPARÉDLY, prè-pâ'r-êd-lè, ad. [from prepared.] By proper precedent measures. *Shakspere.*

PRÉPARÉDNESS, prè-pâ'r-êd-nèss, s. [from prepared.] State or act of being prepared; as, he's in a preparedness for his final exit.

PRÉPARER, prè-pâ'r, s. [from prepare.]—1. One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton.*—2. That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer.*

PRÉPENSE, prè-pênse, } a.
PRÉPENSÉD, prè-pênst, } a.

[præpensus, Latin.] Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand; as, malice prepense.

To PRÉPONDER, prè-pôn-dèr, v. a. [from preponderare.] To outweigh. *Hutton.*

PRÉPONDERANCE, prè-pôn-dèr-ânse, } s.
PRÉPONDERANCY, prè-pôn-dèr-ân-si, } s.

[from preponderate.] The act of outweighing; superiority of weight. *Locke.*

To PRÉPONDERATE, prè-pôn-dèr-âte, v. a. [prepondera, Latin.]—1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Glanville.*—2. To overpower by strong influence.

To PRÉPONDERATE, prè-pôn-dèr-âte, v. n.—1. To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*—2. To exceed by influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*

PRÉPONDERATION, prè-pôn-dèr-â-shûn, s. [from preponderate.] The act or state of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*

To PRÉPOSER, prè-pôzè, v. a. [proposer, French.] To put before.

PRÉPOSITION, prè-pôz-î-shûn, s. [preposition, Fr. prepositio, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a case. *Clarke.*

PRÉPOSITIONER, prè-pôz-î-zh-ûr, s. [prepositor, Latin.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To PRÉPOSSESS, prè-pôz-zèss, v. a. [pre and possess.] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiseman.*

PRÉPOSSESSION, prè-pôz-zèss-ûn, s. [from prepossess.]—1. Preconception; first possession. *Hammer.*—2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*

PRÉPOSTEROUS, prè-pôst-êr-ûs, a. [preposterus, Latin.]—1. Having that first which ought to be last; wrong; absurd; perverted. *Denham.*—2. Applied to persons; foolish; absurd. *Shakspere.*

PRÉPOSTEROUSLY, prè-pôst-êr-ûs-lè, ad. [from preposterous.] In a wrong situation; absurdly. *Bentley.*

PRÉPOSTEROUSNESS, prè-pôst-êr-ûs-nèss, s. [from preposterous.] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

PRÉPOTENCY, prè-pôt-ên-sè, s. [prepotentia, Latin.] Superior power; predominance. *Brown.*

PRÉPUCE, prè-pûse, s. [preputium, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreskin. *Wiseman.*

To PRÉREQUIRE, prè-rè-kwivè, v. a. [pre and require.] To demand previously. *Hammond.*

PRÉREQUISITE, prè-rèk-kwiz-î-tè, a. [pre and requisite.] Something previously necessary. *Hale.*

PRÉROGATIVE, prè-rôg-ê-tiv, s. [prærogativa, low Latin.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney. Knolles.*

PRÉROGATIVED, prè-rôg-ê-tiv-d, a. [from prerogative.] Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative. *Shakspere.*

PRESAGE, prèz-sâj, s. [presage, French, præaugum, Latin.] Prognostick; presension of futurity. *Addison.*

To PRESAGE, prèz-sâj-è, v. n. [presager, French; præaugo, Lat.]—1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy. *Milton.*—2. To foretell; to foreshow. *Shakspere.*

PRESAGEMENT, prèz-sâj-mènt, s. [from presage.]—1. Forebodemint; presension, *Wotton.*—2. Foretolden. *Brown.*

PRÉSBYTER, prèz-bè-tûr, s. [πρεσβυτηρ]—1. A priest. *Hooker.*—2. A presbyterian. *Butler.*

PRÉSBYTERIAN, prèz-bè-tèr-ân, a. [πρεσβυτηρ] Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government. *King Charles.*

PRÉSBYTERIAN, prèz-bè-tèr-ân, s. [from presbyter.] An abettor of presbytery or calvinistical discipline. *Swift.*

PRÉSBYTERY, prèz-bè-tèr-è, s. [from presbyter.] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen. *Claveland.*

PRÉSCIENCE, prèsh-è-nse, s. [prescience, Fr.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *South.*

PRÉSCIENT, prèsh-è-nt, a. [presciens, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetic. *Bacon.*

PRÉSCIOUS, prèsh-è-ûs, a. [prescius, Latin.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*

To PRÉSCIND, prè-sînd, v. a. [prescindo, Latin.] To cut off; to abstract. *Norris.*

PRÉSCINDENT, prè-sînd-ènt, a. [prescindens, Lat.] Abstracting. *Cheyne.*

To PRÉSCRIBE, prè-skrîbè, v. a. [prescribo, Latin.]—1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*—2. To direct medically. *Swift.*

To PRÉSCRIBE, prè-skrîbè, v. n.—1. To influence by long custom. *Brown.*—2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*—3. [Prescribere, French.] To form a custom which has the force of law. *Arbutnot.*—4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*

PRÉSCRIPT, prè-skrîpt, a. [prescriptus, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

PRÉSCRIPT, prè-skrîpt, s. [prescriptum, Latin.] Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milton.*

PRÉSCRIPTION, prè-skrîp-shûn, s. [prescriptio, Lat.]—1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*—2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*

PRÉSENCE, prè-sè-nse, s. [presence, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. *Carew.*

PRÉSENCE, prèz-zè-nse, s. [presence, French; presentia, Lat.]—1. State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shaks.*—2. Approach face to face to a great personage. *Daniel.*—3. State of being in the view of a superior. *Milton.*—4. A number assembled before a great person. *Shaks.*—5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*—6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court. *Spenser.*—7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients. *Waller.*—8. The person of a superior. *Milt n.*—9. In presence; where another, commonly a superior, is, as in the king's presence; in the place where the king is.

PRÉSENCE-CHAMBER, prèz-zè-nstshâm-bûr, } s.
PRÉSENCE-ROOM, prèz-zè-nst-rôôm, } s.

[presence and chamber, or room.] The room in which a great person receives company. *Addison.*

PRÉSENSION, prè-sèn-shûn, s. [presensio, Lat.] Preception by forehand. *Brown.*

PRÉSENT, prèz-zènt, a. [present, French; presens, Latin.]—1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*—2. Not past; not future.

PRE

-nô, môvc, nôr, nôr; -tâbe, tâb, bâl; -ôl; -pôund; -thin, THis.

Prior.—3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Estrange*.—4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben Jonson*.—5. Unforgotten; not neglected. *Watts*.—6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

The PRESENT, prèz'zènt. An elliptical expression for the present time; the time now existing. *Rowe*.
At PRESENT, prèz'zènt, [à présent, French.] At the present time; now. *Addison*.

PRESENT, prèz'zènt, s. [present, French].—1. A gift; a donation; something ceremoniously given. *Shaks*.—2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shaks*.

To PRESENT, prèz'zènt', v. a. [presento, low Lat.].—1. To place in the presence of a superior. *Milton*.—2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shaks*.—3. To offer; to make obvious, as, the shore presented a rough surge. *Milton*.—4. To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior*.—5. To put into the hands of another. *Dryden*.—6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden*.—7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury*.—8. To offer openly. *Hayward*.—9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. *Spenser*.—10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry. *Swift*.—11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESENTABLE, prèz'zènt'â-bl, a. [from present.] What may be presented. *Ayliffe*.

PRESENTANEOUS, prèz'zènt'â-nè-ûs, a. [presens, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey*.

PRESENTATION, prèz'zènt'â-shûn, s. [presentation, Fr.].—1. The act of presenting. *Hooker*.—2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale*.—3. Exhibition. *Dryden*.

PRESENTATIVE, prèz'zènt'â-tîv, a. [from present.] Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spehman*.

PRESENTÉE, prèz'zènt'è-è, s. [from presenté, French.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe*.

PRESENTER, prèz'zènt'âr, s. [from present.] One that presents. *L'Estrange*.

PRESENTIAL, prèz'zènt'â-shâl, a. [from present.] Supposing actual presence. *Norris*.

PRESENTIALITY, prèz'zènt'â-sh'â-l'è-tè, s. [from presential.] State of being present. *South*.

To PRESENTIATE, prèz'zènt'â-tî-â-tè, v. a. [from present.] To make present. *Greob*.

PRESENTIFICK, prèz'zènt'â-tî-fîk, a. [presens and facio, Latin.] Making present.

PRESENTIFICKLY, prèz'zènt'â-tî-fîk-lè, ad. [from presentifick.] In such a manner as to make present. *More*.

PRESENTMENT, prèz'zènt'mènt, s. [French.] Previous idea. *Butler's Analogy*.

PRESENTLY, prèz'zènt-lè, ad. [from present.]—1. At present; at this time; now. *Sidney*.—2. Immediately; soon after. *South*.

PRESENTMENT, prèz'zènt'mènt, a. [from present.]—1. The act of presenting. *Shaks*.—2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton*.—3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Covel*.

PRESENTNESS, prèz'zènt-nès, s. [from present.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon*.

PRESERVATION, prèz'zèr-vâ'shûn, s. [from preserve.] The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Dryden*.

PRESERVATIVE, prèz'zèr-vâ-tîv, s. [preservatif, Fr.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker*.

To PRESERVE, prèz'zèrv', v. a. [preservo, low Lat.].—1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. 2 *Tim. iv. 18*.—2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prèz'zèrv', s. [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Mortimer*.

PRESERVER, prèz'zèrv'âr, s. [from preserve.]—1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Addison*.—2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

PRE

To PRE'SIDE, prè-sl'dè', v. n. [from præsidio, Lat. presidet, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden*.

PRE'SIDENCY, prèz'zè-ti-è-n-è-sè, s. [presidence, Fr. from president.] Superintendance. *Ray*.

PRE'SIDENT, prèz'zè-dènt, s. [presidens, Latin.]—1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts*.—2. Governour; prelat. *Brewerood*.—3. A tutulary power. *Waller*.

PRE'SIDENTSHIP, prèz'zè-dènt-shîp, s. [from presidet.] The office and place of president. *Hooker*.

PRE'SIDIAL, prè-sîd'jè-âl, a. [presidium, Latin.] Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS, prèss, v. a. [presser, French].—1. To squeeze; to crush. *Milton*.—2. To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shaks*.—3. To constrain; to comp. k. to urge by necessity. *Hooker*.—4. To drive by violence. *Shaks*.—5. To affect strangely. *Acts xviii. 5-6*. To enforce; to influence with argument or importunity. *Felton*.—7. To urge; to hear strongly on. *Boyle*.—8. To compress; to hug, as embracing. *Smith*.—9. To act upon with weight. *Dryden*.—10. To make earnest. *Bacon*.—11. To force into military service. *Shakspeare*.

To PRESS, prèss, v. n.—1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson*.—2. To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles*.—3. To make invasion; to encroach. *Pepe*.—4. To crowd; to throng. *Mark iii. 10-5*. To come unseasonably or importunately.—5. To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon*.—7. To act upon or influence. *Addison*.—8. *To PRESS upon*. To invade; to push against. *Pope*.

PRESS, prèss, s. [pressoir, Fr. from the verb.]—1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; as a wine-press, in which the juice is, by squeezing the grapes, pressed out. *Itoguy ii. 16-2*. The instrument by which books are printed. *Shaks*.—3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker*.—4. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses. *Shaks*.—5. A commission to force men to military service. *Raleigh*.

PRESSBED, prèss'hèd, s. [press and bed.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER, prèss'âr, s. [from press.] One that presses or works at a press. *Swift*.

PRESSGANG, prèss'gâng, s. [press and gang.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, prèss'ing-lè, ad. [from pressing.] With force; closely.

PRESSINGNESS, prèss'ing-nès, s. [from pressing.] Urgency, pressure of difficulty or necessity.

PRESSION, prèss'ûn, s. [from press.] The act of pressing. *Newton*.

PRESSITANT, prèss'è-tânt, a. Gravitating; heavy. *More*.

PRESSMAN, prèss'mân, s. [press and man.]—1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman*.—2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prèss'mân-è, s. [press and money.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay*.

PRESSURE, prèss'shûre, s. [from press.]—1. The act of pressing or crushing.—2. The state of being pressed or crushed.—3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting. *Newton*.—4. Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon*.—5. Affliction; grievance; distress. *Atterbury*.—6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression. *Shakspeare*.

PREST, prèst, a. [press or prêt, Fr.]—1. Ready; not dilatory.—2. Neat; tight.

PREST, prèst, s. [prest, Fr.] Old word. A loan. *Bacon*.

PRESTIGATION, prèss-tè-gâ'shûn, s. [prestigatio, Latin.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRESTIGES, prèss'tè-jèss, s. [prestigaci, Latin.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.

PRESTO, prèst'ô, s. [presto, Italian.] Quick; at once. *Swift*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

PRESUMABLY, prè-zû'mâ-blè, ad. [from presume.] Without examination. *Brown.*

To PRESUME, prè-zû'mè, v. n. presume, French; prasumo, Lat.]—1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.*—2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.*—3. To venture without positive leave. *Milton.*—4. To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.*—5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESUMER, prè-zû'mâr, s. [from presume.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person. *Watson.*

PRESUMPTION, prè-zû'm'shûn, s. [presumptus, Latin; presumption, Fr.]—1. Supposition previously formed. *King Charles.*—2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed. *Clarendon.*—3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative. *Hooker.*—4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness. *Dryden.*—5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESUMPTIVE, prè-zû'm'tiv, a. [presumptif, Fr.]—1. Taken by previous supposition. *Locke.*—2. Supposed; as, the presumptive heir; opposed to the heir apparent.—3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown.*

PRESUMPTUOUS, prè-zû'm'tûs ô-dâ, a. [presumptueux, Fr.]—1. Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Shaks.*—2. Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Milton.*

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prè-zû'm'tshû ô-s'è, ad. [from presumption.]—1. Arrogantly; irreverently. *Addison.*—2. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammor.*

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prè-zû'm'tshû ô-s'nè, s. [from presumption.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prè-sûp-pô-zâl, s. [pre and supposal.] Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*
To PRESUPPOSE, prè-sûp-pô-zè, v. a. [presupposer, Fr. pre and supposè.] To suppose; as previous. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSITION, prè-sûp-pô-zîsh'ûn, s. [presupposition, French.] Supposition previously formed.

PRESUMISE, prè-sûr-mîze, s. [pre and surmise.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakspeare.*

PRETENCE, prè-tènsè, s. [pretensus, Latin.]—1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. *Tillotson.*—2. The act of showing or alleging what is not real. *Clarendon. Wake.*—3. Assumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*—4. Claim true or false. *Milton.*—5. Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakspeare.*

To PRETEND, prè-tènd', v. a. [pretendo, Latin.]—1. To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dryden.*—2. To simulate; to make false appearances, or representations; to allege falsely. *Milton.*—3. To show hypocritically. *Decay of Piety.*—4. To hold out as a delusive appearance. *Milton.*—5. To claim. *Dryden.*

To PRETEND, prè-tènd, v. n.—1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dryden.*—2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown.*

PRETENDER, prè-tènd'âr, s. [from pretend.] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*

PRETENDINGLY, prè-tènd'ing-lè, ad. [from pretending.] Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*

PRETENSION, prè-tèn'shûn, s. [praetensio, Latin.]—1. Claim true or false. *Swift.*—2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*

PRETER, prè-tèr, s. [preter, Latin.] A particle, which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies beside.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prè-tèr-îm-pèr-fèkt, a. In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, prè-tè-ît, a. [præter, Fr. præteritus, Latin.] Past.

PRETERITION, prè-tè-îsh'ûn, s. [preteritio, Fr. from præterit.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS, prè-tè-îr-nè, s. [from pre-

terit.] State of being past; not presence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prè-tèr-lâp'st, a. [praeterlapsus, Latin.] Past and gone. *Walker.*

PRETERLEGAL, prè-tèr-lè-gâl, a. [præter and legal.] Not agreeable to law. *King Charles.*

PRETERMISSION, prè-tèr-mîs'sh'ûn, s. [pretermissio, Latin.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMITE, prè-tèr-mît', v. n. [praetermitto, Lat.] To pass by. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURAL, prè-tèr-nât'tshû-râl, a. [præter and natural.] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*

PRETERNATURALLY, prè-tèr-nât'tshû-râl-lè, ad. [from preternatural.] In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURALNESS, prè-tèr-nât'tshû-râl-nè, s. [from preternatural.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prè-tèr-pèr-fèkt, a. [praeteritum perfectum, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prè-tèr-plû'pèr-fèkt, a. [praeteritum plusquam perfectum, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, prè-tèkst, s. [praetextus, Latin.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*

PRETEXTA, prè-tèks-tâ, s. [Lat.] The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age. *Shenstone.*

PRETOR, prè-tèr, s. [praetor, Latin.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. *Spectator.*

PRETORIAN, prè-tèr-è-an, a. [praetorianus, Lat. pretorior, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRETTILY, prè-tè-lè, ad. [from pretty.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly. *Bacon.*

PRETTINESS, prè-tè-nè, s. [from pretty.] Beauty without dignity. *More.*

PRETTY, prè-tè, a. [præter, finery, Sax. pretto, Ital. prat, prattigh, Dutch.]—1. Neat; elegant. *Watts.*—2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spectator.*—3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation. *Abbot.*—4. Not very small. *Abbot.*

PRETTY, prè-tè, ad. In some degree; as, the words are pretty good; that is, not very good. *Newton. Afterbury. Baker.*

To PITY-TYPIFY, prè-tîp-èf', v. a. [from pity and typify.] To shew in emblem beforehand. *Pearson.*

To PREVAIL, prè-vâl', v. n. [prevailor, French.]—1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*—2. To overcome; to gain the superiority. *King Charles.*—3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.—4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. *Clarendon.*

PREVAILING, prè-vâ'ling, a. [from prevail.] Predominant, having most influence. *Rowe.*

PREVAILEMENT, prè-vâl'è-mènt, s. [from prevail.] Prevalence. *Shakspeare.*

PREVALENCE, prè-vâ-lènsè, }
PREVALENCY, prè-vâ-lènsè, }

[prevalence, Fr. prevalencia, low Latin.] Superiority; influence; predominance. *Clarendon.*

PREVALENT, prè-vâ-lènt, a. [prevalens, Lat.]—1. Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.*—2. Predominant; powerful. *Milton.*

PREVALENTLY, prè-vâ-lènt-lè, ad. [from prevalent.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

To PREVARICATE, prè-vâr-è-kâte, v. n. [prevaricatio, Latin.] To cavil, to quibble; to shuffle. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICATION, prè-vâr-è-kâ'shûn, s. [prevaricatio, Lat.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICATOR, prè-vâr-è-kâ-tûr, s. [prevaricator, Lat.] A caviller; a shuffler.

To PREVENT, prè-vèné, v. a. [preventio, Lat.] To hinder.

nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûh, hûll;—ôll;—pûdûnd;—tûn, Tûis.

PREVENTIENT, prè-vè'nè-ènt, a. [præveniens, Latin.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

To PREVENT, prè-vènt', v. a. [prævenio, Latin; prevenir, French.]—1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.*—2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate. *Bacon.*—3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. *King Charles.*—4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. *Asterb. ry.*

To PREVENT, prè-vènt', v. a. To come before the time. *Bacon.*

PREVENTER, prè-vènt'ûr, s. [from prevent.]—1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*—2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVENTION, prè-vè'n'shûn, s. [prevention, Fr. from præventum, Latin.]—1. The act of going before. *Milton.*—2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shaks.*—3. Hinderance; obstruction. *Milton.*—4. Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVENTIONAL, prè-vè'n'shûn-âl, a. [from prevention.] Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prè-vènt'iv, a. [from prevent.]—1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*—2. Preservative; hindering ill; a prophylactic. *Brown.*

PREVENTIVE, prè-vènt'iv, s. [from prevent.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, prè-vènt'iv-ly, ad. [from preventive.] In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PREVIOUS, prè-vè-ûs, a. [prævius, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PREVIOUSLY, prè-vè-ûs-ly, ad. [from previous.] Beforehand; antecedent. *Prior.*

PREVIOUSNESS, prè-vè-us-nèss, s. [from previous.] Antecedence.

PREVISION, prè-vîzh-ûn, s. The act of foreseeing. *Pearson.*

PREY, præ, s. [præda, Latin.]—1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravine; plunder. *Clayton.*—2. Ravage; depredation. *Shaks.*—3. Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY, præ, v. n. [prædor, Latin.]—1. To feed by violence. *Shaks.*—2. To plunder; to rob. *Shaks.*—3. To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PREYER, præ-ûr, s. [from præy.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRIAPISM, pri-â-pîz-m, s. [priapismus, Lat. priapisme, French.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE, prîs, s. [prix, Fr. pretium, Latin.]—1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*—2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Bacon.*—3. Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.*—4. Reward; thing purchased at any rate. *Pope.*

To PRICE, prîs, v. a. To pay for. *Spenser.*

To PRICK, prîk, v. a. [pierce, Saxon.]—1. To pierce with a small puncture. *Arbutnot.*—2. To form or erect with an acuminated point. *Bacon.*—3. To fix by the point. *Newton.*—4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.*—5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Shaks.*—6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Pope.*—7. To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts ii. 27.*—8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*—9. To make a tunc.

To PRICK, prîk, v. n. [pijken, Dutch.]—1. To dress one's self for show.—2. To come upon the spur. *Spenser, Milton.*

PRICK, prîk, s. [pueca, Saxon.]—1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*—2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shaks.*—3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Curcio.*—4. A point; a fixed place. *Shaks.*—5. A puncture. *Brown.*—6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prîk'ûr, s. [from prick.]—1. A sharp pointed instrument. *Moxon.*—2. A light horseman. *Hayward.*

PRICKET, prîk'kîl, s. [from prick.] A buck in his second year. *Mamood.*

PRICKLE, prîk'kl, s. [from prick.] Small sharp point, like that of a brier. *Watts.*

PRICKLINESS, prîk'kl-nèss, s. [from prickly.] Fullness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prîk'lôûs, s. [prick and louse.] A word of contempt for a tailor. *L'Entrange.*

PRICKSONG, prîk'sông, s. [prick and song.] Song set to music. *Shakspeare.*

PRICKLY, prîk'ly, a. [from prick.] Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*

PRICKMADAM, prîk'mâd-âm, s. A species of house-leek.

PRICKPUNCH, prîk'pûnsh, s. A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRICKWOOD, prîk'wûd, s. A tree.

PRIDE, prîd, s. [proud or pyôd, Saxon.]—1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem. *Milton.*—2. Insolence; rude treatment of others. *Milton.*—3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.—4. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.*—5. Elevation; dignity. *Shaks.*—6. Ornament; show; decoration. *Milton.*—7. Splendour; ostentation. *Dryden.*—8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shakspeare.*

To PRIDE, prîd, v. a. [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

PRIE, prî, s. I suppose an old name of privet. *Tusser.*

PRIEE, prîe. For proof. *Spenser.*

PRIEE, prî-ûr, s. [from pry.] One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prîest, s. [p̄p̄er, Saxon; prestre, French.]—1. One who officiates in sacred offices. *Milton.*—2. One of the second order of the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Rowe.*

PRIESTCRAFT, prîest'krâft, s. [priest and craft.] Religious fraud. *Spectator.*

PRIESTESS, prîest'ès, s. [from priest.] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison.*

PRIESTHOOD, prîest'hûd, s. [from priest.]—1. The office and character of a priest. *Whitgiste.*—2. The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden.*—3. The second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prîest'le-nèss, s. [from priestly.] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, prîest'ly, a. [from priest.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest. *South.*

PRIESTRIDDEN, prîest'rid-dn, a. [priest and ridden.] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE, prîeve. For prove. *Spenser.*

PRIG, prîg, s. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatic, little fellow. *Spectator.*

PRILL, prîl, s. A bird or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM, prîm, a. [by contraction from primitive.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM, prîm, v. a. [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to furnish to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prîm-â-sè, s. [primatic, Fr.] The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon.*

PRIMAGE, prîm'idge, s. The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

PRIMAL, prîm-âl, a. [primus, Lat.] First. A word not in use. *Shakspeare.*

PRIMARILY, prîm-â-rè-ly, ad. [from primary.] Originally; in the first intention. *Brown.*

PRIMARINESS, prîm-â-rè-nèss, s. [from primary.] The state of being first in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRIMARY, prîm-â-rè, a. [primarius, Latin.]—1. First in intention. *Hammond.*—2. Original; first. *Raleigh.*—3. First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley.*

PRIMATE, prîm-ât, s. [primat, Fr. primas, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick. *Aylfe.*

PRIMATESHIP, prîm-ât'ship, s. [from primate.] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prîm, s. [primus, Latin.]—1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton.*—2. The beginning; the early days. *Milton.*—3. The best part. *Swift.*—4. The spring of life. *Dryden.*—5. Spring. *Waller.*—6. The height of perfection. *Woodward.*—7. The first canonical hour.—8. The first part; the beginning.

PRIME, prîm, a. [primus, Latin.]—1. Early; blooming. *Milton.*—2. Principal; first rate. *Clarendon.*—3. First; original. *Locke.*—4. Excellent. *Shakspeare.*

To PRIME, prîm, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâg—mê, mêt,—pine, pln;—

put in the first powder; to put p-wider in the an of a gun. *Boyle*.—2. [Primer, French, to begin.] To lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prim'èl, ad. [from prime.]—1. Originally; primarily; in the first place. *South*.—2. Excellently; supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prim'è-nês, s. [from prime.]—1. The state of being first.—2. Excellence.

PRIMER, prim'mâr, s.—1. An office of the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet*.—2. A small prayer book in which children are taught to read. *Lock*.

PRIME'RO, pri-mê'rô, s. [Spanish.] A game at cards. *Shakspeare*.

PRIME'VAL, pri-mê'vâl, }
PRIME'VOUS, pri-mê'vûs, } a.
- [primævus, Latin.] Original; such as was at first.

PRIMI'TIAL, pri-mîsh'âl, a. [primitivus, primitive, Latin.] Being of the first production. *Ainsworth*.

PRIMI'TIVE, prim'è-tîv, a. [primitif, French; primitivus, Latin.]—1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning. *Tillotson*.—2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.—3. Original; primary; not derivative. *Milton*.

PRIMI'TIVELY, prim'è-tîv-lê, ad. [from primitive.]—1. Originally; at first. *Brown*.—2. Primarily; not derivatively.—3. According to the original rule. *South*.

PRIMI'TIVENESS, prim'è-tîv-nês, s. [from primitive.] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMO'GENIAL, pri-mô-jên'è-âl, s. [primogenius, Lat.] First born; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Boyle*.

PRIMO'GENI'FURE, pri-mô-jên'è-tûre, s. [primogeniture, French.] Seniority; eldership; state or privilege of being first born. *Government of the Tongue*.

PRIMO'RDIAL, pri-môr'dê-âl, or pri-môr'jê-âl, a. [primordium, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Boyle*.

PRIMO'RDIAL, pri-môr'dê-âl, or pri-môr'jê-âl, s. [from the adjective.] Origin; first principle.

PRIMO'RDIAN, pri-môr'dê-ân, s. A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIA'TE, pri-môr'dê-âte, a. [from primordium, Latin.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle*.

PRIM'ROSE, prim'rôze, s. [primula veris, Latin.]—1. A flower. *Shaks*.—2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or flowery.

PRINCE, prinse, s. [prince, Fr. princeps, Lat.]—1. A sovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton*.—2. A sovereign of rank next to king.—3. Ruler of whatever sex. *Camden*.—4. The son of a king; in England the eldest son.—5. The kinsman of a sovereign. *Sidney*.—6. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham*.

To **PRINCE**, prinse, v. n. To play the prince; to take state. *Shakspeare*.

PRINCEDOM, prins'dôm, s. [from prince.] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty. *Milton*.

PRINCELIKE, prins'like, a. [prince and like.] Becoming a prince. *Shakspeare*.

PRINCELINESS, prins'lê-nês, s. [from princely.] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCE'LY, prins'lê, a. [from prince.]—1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shaks*.—2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney*.—3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. *Milton*.

PRINCE'ROSLY, prins'lê, ad. [from prince.] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES'FEATHER, prins'fê-tê-TH'âr, s. The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth*.

PRINCESS, prin'sês, s. [princesse, French.]—1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. *Granville*.—2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.—3. The daughter of a king. *Shaks*.—4. The wife of a prince; as, the princess of *Wales*.

PRIN'CI'PAL, prin'sê-pâl, a. [principalis, Lat.]—1.

Princely. *Spenser*.—2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential. *Shakspeare*.

PRIN'CI'PAL, prin'sê-pâl, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A head; a chief; not a second. *Baron*.—2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary. *Swift*.—3. A capital sum placed out at interest. *Swift*.—4. The president or governor.

PRIN'CI'PALITY, prin'sê-pâl'è-tê, s. [principauté, Fr.]—1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney*.—2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Milton*.—3. The country which gives title to a prince; as, the principality of *Wales*. *Temple*.—4. Superiority; predominance. *Taylor*.

PRIN'CI'PALLY, prin'sê-pâl'è, ad. [from principal.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. *Newton*.

PRIN'CI'PALNESS, prin'sê-pâl-nês, s. [from principal.] The state of being princip 1.

PRIN'CI'PIA'TION, prin'sîp'è-â-shûn, s. [from principium, Latin.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon*.

PRIN'CI'PLE, prin'sê-pl, s. [principium, Latin.]—1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. *De Witt*.—2. Original cause. *Dryden*.—3. Being productive of other being; operative cause. *Tillotson*.—4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. *Hooker*.—5. Ground of action; motive. *Addison*.—6. Tenet on which mortality is founded. *Addison*.

To **PRIN'CI'PLE**, prin'sê-pl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill. *South*.—2. To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke*.

PRIN'COCK, prin'kôk, }
PRIN'COX, prin'kôks, } s.
[from princk, or princock.] A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. *Shakspeare*.

To **PRIN'K**, prin'k, v. a. [pronken, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show.

To **PRIN'T**, print, v. a. [imprimer, empreint, Fr.]—1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another; as, to print paper. *Dryden*.—2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form; he printed a medal in wax.—3. To form by impression. *Roscommon*.—4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen but the press. *Pope*.

To **PRIN'T**, print, v. n. To publish a book. *Pope*.

PRIN'T, print, s. [empreinte, French.]—1. Mark or form made by impression. *Chapman*.—2. That which being impressed leaves its form, as a butter print.—3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper.—4. Picture made by impression. *Waller*.—5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. *Dryden*.—6. The state of being published by the printer. *Shaks*.—7. Single sheet printed and sold. *Addison*.—8. Formal method. *Locke*.

PRIN'TER, print'âr, s. [from print.]—1. One that prints books. *Digby*.—2. One that stains linen.

PRIN'TLESS, print'lês, a. [from print.] That which leaves no impression. *Shaks*. *Milton*.

PRI'OR, pri'âr, a. [prior, Latin.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior. *Rogers*.

PRI'OR, pri'âr, s. [prieur, French.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addison*.

PRI'ORESS, pri'âr-ês, s. [from prior.] A lady superior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden*.

PRI'ORITY, pri'ôr'è-tê, s. [from prior, adjective.]—1. The state of being first; precedence in time. *Hayward*.—2. Precedence in place. *Shakspeare*.

PRI'ORSHIP, pri'âr-shîp, s. [from prior.] The state or office of prior.

PRI'ORY, pri'âr-ê, s. [from prior.] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakspeare*.

PRI'SAGE, pri'sâdj, s. [from prise.] A custom, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowell*.

PRI'SER, pri'zâr, s. An athletic contender for a prize. *Shakspeare*.

PRISM, prizm, s. [πρίσμα] A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides.

nó, mōve, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, bíbl;—óll;—póúnd—thín, THís.

which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMA'TICK, priz-mát'ík, a. [prismatique, Fr. from prism.] Formed as a prism. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICAL'LY, priz-mát'té-kál'é, ad. [from prismatick.] In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID, priz'móid, s. [πρῖσμα and ἰσός.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRIS'ON, priz'zn, s. [prison, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol. *Shaks. Dryd.*

To **PRIS'ON,** priz'zn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.—2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*—3. To confine. *Shakspeare.*

PRIS'ONBASE, priz'zn-báse, s. A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbays*. *Sandys.*

PRIS'ONER, priz'zn-úr, s. [prisonnier, French.]—1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*—2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bacon.*—3. One under arrest. *Dryden.*

PRIS'ONHOUSE, priz'zn-hóuse, s. Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakspeare.*

PRIS'ONMENT, priz'zn-mént, s. [from prison.] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity. *Shaks.*

PRIS'TINE, pris'tín, a. [pristinus, Lat.] First; ancient; original. *Philips.*

PRITHEE, pr'íth'é. A familiar corruption, of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. *L'Estrange.*

PRIVACY, priv'á-sé, or priv'ásé, s. [from private.]—1. State of being secret; secrecy.—2. Retirement; retreat; secret place. *Dryden.*—3. Privy; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbutnot.*—4. Familiarity.

PRIVADO, pri-vá'dó, s. [Spanish.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PRIVATE, priv'át, a. [privatus, Latin.]—1. Not open; secret. *Shaks. Milton.*—2. Alone; not accompanied.—3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular; opposed to publick. *Hooker.*—4. Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.*—5. In **PRIVATE.** Secretly; not publicly; not openly. *Glanville.*

PRIVATE, priv'át, s. A secret message. *Shaks.*

PRIVATEER, pri-vá'téér, s. [from private.] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies. *Swift.*

To **PRIVATEER,** pri-vá'téér, v. a. [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, priv'át'é, ad. [from private.] Secretly; not openly. *Shakspeare.*

PRIVATENESS, priv'át-nés, s. [from private.]—1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.—2. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*—3. Obscurity; retirement. *Walton.*

PRIVATION, pri-vá'shún, s. [privatio, Latin.]—1. Absence, removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*—2. The act of the mind, by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant; obstruction.—3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE, priv'á-tív, a. [privativus, Latin.]—1. Causing privation of any thing.—2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Taylor.*

PRIVATIVE, priv'á-tív, s. That of which the essence is the absence of something, as, silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVELY, priv'á-tív'é, ad. [from privative.] By the absence of something; negatively. *Hanmond.*

PRIVATIVENESS, priv'á-tív-nés, s. [from privative.] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVILEGE, priv'í-lj, s. *Escrepen. Miller.*

PRIVILEGE, priv'vé-íljje, s. [privilegium, Fr. privilegium, Lat.]—1. Peculiar advantage. *Shaks.*—2. Immunity; publick right. *Dryden.*

To **PRIVILEGE,** priv'vé-íljje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.*—2. To exempt from censure or danger. *Sidney.*—3. To exempt from paying tax or impost. *Hale.*

PRIVILY, priv'é-lj, ad. [from privy.] Secretly; privately. *Spenser.*

PRIVYTY, priv'é-té, s. [privauté, Fr. from privy.]

—1. Private communication. *Spenser.*—2. Consciousness; joint knowledge. *Hooker.*

PRIVY, priv'é, a. [privé, French.]—1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses. *Shaks.*—2. Secret; clandestine; as, a *privy* meeting. *2 Mac.*—3. Secret; not shown; as, a *privy* weapon. *Ezekiel.*—4. Admitted to secrets of state. *Spectator.*—5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation. *Dan.*

PRIVY, priv'é, s. Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift.*

PRIVY, priv'é, s. [of persons. A law term.] *Privies* to a fine are such as are any way related to the parties who levy the fine, and claim under them by any right. *Blackstone.*

PRIZE, prize, s. [prix, French.]—1. A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison.*—2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*—3. [Prise, French.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*

To **PRIZE,** prize, v. a. [priser, Fr.]—1. To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zechariah.*—2. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRISER, priz'úr, s. [priseur, Fr.] He that values. *Shakspeare.*

PRIZÉFIGHTER, prize'f'í-túr, s. [prize and fighter.] One that fights publickly for a reward. *Bramston.*

PRO, pró, [Lat.] For; in defence of.

PROBAB'ILITY, pró-bá-b'í-l'é-té, s. [probabilitas, Latin.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotson.*

PROBABLE, pró-bá-bl, a. [probable, French, probabilis, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PROBABLY, pró-bá-bl'é, ad. [from probable.] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PROBÁT, pró'hát, s. [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Diet.*

PROBATION, pró-bá'shún, s. [probatio, Latin.]—1. Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shaks.*—2. The act of proving by ratification or testimony. *Locke.*—3. [Probation, French.] Trial; examination. *Bacon.*—4. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate. *Pope.*

PROBATIONARY, pró-bá'shún-á-ré, a. [from probation.] Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, pró-bá'shún-úr, s. [from probation.]—1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*—2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBATIONERSHIP, pró-bá'shún-úr-shíp, s. [from probationer.] State of being a probationer; novice. *Locke.*

PROBATORY, pró-bá-túr'é, a. [from proba, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall.*

PROBÁTUM EST, pró-bá'túm-ést. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried, or proved. *Prior.*

PROBE, próbe, s. [from proba, Latin.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Wiseana.*

To **PROBE,** próbe, v. a. [probo, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South.*

PROBÉ-SCISSORS, prób'sz-zúr, s. [probe and scissor.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseana.*

PROBITY, prób'é-té, s. [probité, Fr. probitas, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PROBLEM, prób'lém, s. [πρόβλημα.] A question proposed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL, prób-lém-át'té-kál, a. [problematica, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputable; disputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY, prób-lém-át'té-kál'é, ad. [from problematical.] Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, pró-bós'sis, s. [proboscis, Latin.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIUS, pró-ká'shús, s. [procaus, Lat.] Petulant; loose.

PROCA'CIETY, pró-ká'sh'é-té, s. [from procaus.] Petulance; sauciness.

Fâte, fâr, tâll, fât,—mê, niê;—plû; plû—

PROCATARCTICK, prô-kât-ârk'tîk, a. [*προκαταρκτητικός*] Forerunning; antecedent. *Harvey*.

PROCATARXIS, prô-kât-ârk'sîs, s. [*προκαταρξις*] The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy*.

PROCEDEND' DO, prô-sê-dên'dô, s. [Lat.] A kind of writ issuing from the court of chancery. *Blackstone*.

PROCEDURE, prô-sê-jûre, s. [procedure, Fr.]—1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct; *South*.—2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale*.—3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon*.

To PROC'ED prô-sêéd, v. n. [procedo, Latin.]—1. To pass from one thing or place to another. *Dryden*.—2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed. *Ben Jonson*.—3. To come forth from a place or from a sender. *John*.—4. To go or march in state. *Anon*.—5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shaks*.—6. To prosecute any design. *Locke*.—7. To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shaks*.—8. To make progress; to advance. *Milton*.—9. To carry on juridical process. *Clarendon*.—10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton*.—11. To take effect; to have its course. *Ayliffe*.—12. To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton*.—13. To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton*.

PRO'CEED, prô-sêéd', s. Produce; as, the proceeds of an estate.

PROCEEDER, prô-sêéd'âr, s. [from proceed.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon*.

PROCEEDING, prô-sêéd'ing, s. [procedé, French.]—1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift*.—2. Legal transaction.

PROCELL' LOUS, prô-sêl'lûs, a. [procellus, Latin.] Tempestuous. *Dict*.

PROCEP'TION, prô-sêp'shûn, s. Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *King Charles*.

PROCE'RITY, prô-sêr'ê-tê, s. [from procerus, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison*.

PRO'CESS, prô-sê's, s. [processus, Latin.]—1. Tendency, progressive course. *Hooker*.—2. Regular and gradual progress. *Kneller*.—3. Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale*.—4. Methodical management of any thing; as, a chemical process. *Boyle*.—5. Course of law. *Hayward*.

PROCE'SSION, prô-sêsh'ûn, s. [processio, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker*.

To PROC'ESSION, prô-sêsh'ûn, v. n. [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL, prô-sêsh'ûn-â-l, a. [from procession.] Relating to procession.

PROCE'SSIONARY, prô-sêsh'ûn-â-rê, a. [from procession.] Consisting in procession. *Hooker*.

PRO'CHRONISM, prô-k'ró-nîz'm, s. [*προχρονισμος*] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict*.

PRO'CIDENCE, prô-sê-dên'se, s. [procidencia, Latin.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CIINCT, prô-sînk't, s. [procinetus, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton*.

To PROCLA'IM, prô-klâ'mê, v. a. [proclamo, Lat.]—1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deuteronomy*.—2. To tell openly. *Locke*.—3. To outlaw by public denunciation. *Shakspeare*.

PROCLA'IMER, prô-klâ'mûr, s. [from proclaim.] One that publishes by authority. *Milton*.

PROCLAMA'TION, prô-klâ-mâ'shûn, s. [proclamatio, Latin.]—1. Publication by authority. *Milton*.—2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarendon*.

PROCLIV'ITY, prô-kliv'ê-tê, s. [proclivitas, Lat.]—1. Tendency; natural inclination; propensity. *Bramhall*.—2. Readiness; facility of attaining. *Watson*.

PROCLIV'OUS, prô-kliv'vû, a. [proclivis, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature.

PROCONSUL, prô-kôn'sûl, s. [Latin.] A Roman

officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacham*.

PROCONSULSHIP, prô-kôn'sûl-shîp, s. [from proconsul.] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE, prô-krâs'tê-nâ-tê, v. a. [procrastinor, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakspeare*.

To PROCRA'STINATE, prô-krâs'tîn-nâ-tê, v. n. To be dilatory. *Swift*.

PROCRAS'TINATION, prô-krâs'tîn-â'shûn, s. [procrastinatio, Latin.] Delay; dilatoriness. *Decay of Piety*.

PROCRAS'TINATOR, prô-krâs'tîn-â'tûr, s. [from procrastinate.] A dilatory person.

PROCREANT, prô-krê-ânt, a. [procreans, Latin.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakspeare*.

To PROCREATE, prô-krê-â-tê, v. a. [procreo, Latin.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley*.

PROCREA'TION, prô-krê-â'shûn, s. [procreatio, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh*.

PROCREATIVE, prô-krê-â-tîv, a. Generative; productive. *Hale*.

PROCREATIVENESS, prô-krê-â-tîv-nês, s. [from procreative.] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety*.

PROCREATOR, prô-krê-â'tûr, s. [from procreate.] Generator; begetter.

PROCTOR, prôktûr, s. [contracted from procurator, Latin.]—1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker*.—2. An attorney in the spiritual court. *Swift*.—3. The magistrate of the university.

To PROCTOR, prôktûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To manage. *Shakspeare*.

PROCTORSHIP, prôktûr-shîp, s. [from proctor.] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon*.

PRO'CUMBENT, prô-kûm'bên't, a. [procumbens, Lat.] Lying down; prone.

PROCURABLE, prô-kû-râ-b'l, a. [from procure.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle*.

PROCURACY, prô-kû-râ-sê, s. [from procure.] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION, prô-kû-râ'shûn, s. [from procure.]—1. The act of procuring. *Woodward*.—2. [From procurator.] Commission for managing affairs. *Burke*.

PROCURATOR, prô-kû-râ'tûr, s. [procurator, French.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Taylor*.

PROCURATORIAL, prô-kû-râ-tô-rê-âl, a. [from procurator.] Made by a procurator. *Ayliffe*.

PROCURA'TORY, prô-kû-râ-tûr-ê, a. [from procurator.] Tending to procurement.

To PROCURE, prô-kûr', v. a. [procuro, Latin.]—1. To manage; to transact for another.—2. To obtain; to acquire. *Milton*.—3. To persuade; to prevail on. *Herbert*.—4. To contrive; to forward. *Shakspeare*.

To PROCURE, prô-kûr', v. a. To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden*.

PROCUREMENT, prô-kûr'mên't, s. The act of procuring. *Dryden*.

PROCURER, prô-kû'rûr, s. [from procure.]—1. One that gains; obtainer. *Walton*.—2. Pimp; pander. *South*.

PROCUR'ESS, prô-kû'rês, s. [from procure.] A bawd. *Speator*.

PRODIGAL, prô-dê-gâl, a. [prodigus, Latin.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Philips*.

PRODIGAL, prô-dê-gâl, s. A waster; a spendthrift. *Ben Jonson*.

PRODIGALITY, prô-dê-gâl-ê-tê, s. [prodigalité, Fr.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Glanville*.

PRODIGALLY, prô-dê-gâl-ê, ad. [from prodigal.] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *Ben Jonson*. *Dryden*.

PRODIGIOUS, prô-dîd'jûs, a. [prodigiösus, Latin.] Amazing; astonishing; monstrous. *Bacon*.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prô-dîd'jûs-lê, ad. [from prodigiösus.] Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously. *enormously*. *Ray*.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prô-dîd'jûs-uês, s. [from prodigiösus.] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

—nò, mòce, nòr, nòc;—tòbe, tòh, hòll, —dìl;—pòdnd;—thin, This.

PRODIGY, prò'dì-jé, s. [prodigium, Lat.]—1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addison*.—2. Monster. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Any thing astonishing, for good or bad. *Spectator*.

PRODUCTION, prò'dìsh'ùn, s. [productio, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Ainsworth*.

PRODITOR, prò'dì-tòr, s. [Lat.] A traitor. Not in use. *Shakspeare*.

PRODUCTIVE, prò'd-è-tò-cè-ùs, a. [from proditor, L. i.]—1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel*.—2. Apt to make discoveries. *Wotton*.

TO PRODUCE, prò'dùs'e, v. a. [produco, Lat.]—1. To offer to the view or notice. *Leaith*.—2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift*.—3. To bring as an evidence. *Shaks*.—4. To bring forth, as a vegetable. *Sandys*.—5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon*.

PRODUCE, prò'dùs, s. [from the verb.]—1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden*.—2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity. *Addison*.

PRODUCENT, prò'dùs'ènt, s. [from produce.] One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe*.

PRODUCER, prò'dùs'èr, s. [from produce.] One that generates or produces. *Sackring*.

PRODUCIBLE, prò'dùs'è-bl, a. [from produce.]—1. Such as may be exhibited. *South*.—2. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle*.

PRODUCIBLENESS, prò'dùs'è-bl-nès, s. [from producibilis] The state of being producible. *Boyle*.

PRODUCT, prò'dùkt, s. [productus, Lat.]—1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator*.—2. Work; composition. *Watts*.—3. Thing consequential; effect. *Milton*.

PRODUCTILE, prò'dùkt'íl, a. [from produce, Lat.] Which may be produced.

PRODUCTION, prò'dùk'shùn, s. [from product.]—1. The act of producing. *Dryden*.—2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Wallr.*—3. Composition. *Swift*.

PRODUCTIVE, prò'dùkt'ív, a. [from producee.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative. *Milton*.

PREFACE, prò'fè, s. [πρόλογος] Preface; introduction. *Swift*.

PROFANATION, prò'fà-nà'shùn, s. [from profano, Lat.]—1. The act of violating any thing sacred. *Donne*. *South*.—2. Irreverence to holy things or persons. *Shakspeare*.

PROFANE, prò'fàn, a. [from profanus, Lat.]—1. Irreverent to sacred names or things. *South*.—2. Not sacred; secular. *Burnet*.—3. Polluted; not pure. *Rabiah*.—4. Not purified by holy rite. *Dryden*.

TO PROFANE, prò'fàn, v. a. [profano, Lat.]—1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton*.—2. To put to wrong use. *Shakspeare*.

PROFANELY, prò'fàn'lè, ad. [from profane.] With irreverence to sacred names or things. *2 Esdras*.

PROFANER, prò'fàn'èr, s. [from profane.] Polluter; violator. *Hooker*.

PROFANENESS, prò'fàn'è-nès, s. [from profane.] Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden*.

PROFECTION, prò'fèk'shùn, s. [profectio, Lat.] Advance; progression. *Brown*.

TO PROFESS, prò'fès, v. a. [professus, Latin.]—1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character. *Milton*.—2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *Shaks*.—3. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Eccles*.

TO PROFESS, prò'fès, v. n.—1. To declare openly. *Shaks*.—2. To declare friendship. *Shaks*.—3. To take the vows of a monastick life.

PROFESSIEDLY, prò'fès'èd'lè, ad. [from professus.] According to open declaration made by himself. *Dryden*.

PROFESSION, prò'fèsh'ùn, s. [from profess]—1. Calling; vocation; known employment. *Spratt*.—2. Declaration. *Swift*.—3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion. *Tillotson*.

PROFESSIONAL, prò'fèsh'ùn-ál, a. [from profession.] Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Clarissa*.

PROFESSOR, prò'fès'sòr, s. [professeur, French]—1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon*.—2. One who publicly practices or teaches an art. *Swift*.—3. One who is visibly religious. *Locke*.

PROFESSORSHIP, prò'fès'sòr-shíp, s. [from professor.] The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton*.

TO PROFFER, prò'fàr, v. a. [proffero, Latin.]—1. To propose; to offer. *Milton*.—2. To attempt. *Ainsworth*.

PROFFER, prò'fàr, s. [from the verb.]—1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon*.—2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon*.

PROFFERER, prò'fàr'èr, s. [from proffer.] Ho that offers. *Collier*.

PROFICIENCE, prò'fìsh'ènsè, }
PROFICIENCY, prò'fìsh'ènsè, }
[from proficio, Lat.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers*.

PROFICIENT, prò'fìsh'ènt, s. [proficiens, Lat.] One who has made advancement in any study or business. *Boyle*.

PROFICUOUS, prò'fìk'ùs, a. [proficeus, Lat.] Advantageous; useful. *Philips*.

PROFILE, prò'fèl, s. [profilè, Fr.] The side face; half face. *Dryden*.

PROFIT, prò'fìt, s. [profit, Fr.]—1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift*.—2. Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon*.—3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

TO PROFIT, prò'fìt, v. a. [profiter, Fr.]—1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job*.—2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden*.

TO PROFIT, prò'fìt, v. n.—1. To gain advantage. *Arbutnot*.—2. To make improvement. *Dryden*.—3. To be of use or advantage. *Prior*.

PROFITABLE, prò'fìt'è-bl, a. [profitable, Fr. from profit]—1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon*.—2. Useful; advantageous. *Arbutnot*.

PROFITABLENESS, prò'fìt'è-bl-nès, s. [from profitable.]—1. Gainfulness.—2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

PROFITABLY, prò'fìt'è-bl, ad. [from profitable.]—1. Gainfully.—2. Advantageously; usefully. *Hake*.

PROFITLESS, prò'fìt-lès, a. [from profit.] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakspeare*.

PROFLIGATE, prò'fìlè-gàt, a. [profligatus, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Koscomon*.

PROFLIGATE, prò'fìlè-gàt, s. An abandoned shameless wretch. *Swift*.

TO PROFLIGATE, prò'fìlè-gàt, v. a. [profligo, Lat.] To drive away. *Harvey*.

PROFLIGATELY, prò'fìlè-gàt'lè, ad. [from profligate.] Shamelessly. *Swift*.

PROFLIGATENESS, prò'fìlè-gàt-nès, s. [from profligate.] The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, prò'fìlù-ènsè, s. [from profluent.] Progress; course. *Wotton*.

PROFLUENT, prò'fìlù-ènt, s. [from profluent, Lat.] Flowing forward. *Milton*.

PROFOUND, prò'fònd, a. [profundus, Lat.]—1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton*.—2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind.—3. Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive. *Dappa*.—4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hecker*.—5. Deep in contrivance. *Hovea*.

PROFOUND, prò'fònd, s.—1. The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys*.—2. The abyss. *Milton*.

TO PROFOUND, prò'fònd, v. n. [from the noun.] To drive; to penetrate. *Glanville*.

PROFOUNDLY, prò'fònd'lè, ad. [from profound.]—1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shaks*.—2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Dryden*.

PROFOUNDNESS, prò'fònd'nès, s. [from profound.]—1. Depth of place.—2. Depth of knowledge. *Hecker*.

Fâle, târ, tâll, tât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

PROFUNDITY, prô fân'dê-tê, s. [from profound.] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton*.

PROFUSE, prô-fûsê, a. [profusus, Latin.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding. *Addison*.

PROFUSELY, prô-fûsê 'lê, ad. [from profuse.]
—1. Lavishly; prodigally.—2. With exuberance. *Thomson*.

PROFUSINESS, prô-fûsê-nêss, s. [from profuse.] Lavishness; prodigality. *Dryden. Aterbury.*

PROFUSION, prô-fû'shûn, s. [profusio, Latin.]
—1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe*.
—2. Lavish expense; superfluous effusion. *Hymond*.—3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison*.

To **PROG**, prôg, v. n.—1. To rob; to steal.—2. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Extrange*.

PROG, prôg, s. [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. *Swift. Congreve*.

PROGENERATION, prô-jên-êr-â'shûn, s. [progenero, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGENITOR, prô-jên'î-târ, s. [progenitus, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Addison*.

PROGENY, prô-jên'ê-nê, s. [progenie, old French; progenis, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison*.

PROGNOSTICABLE, prô-nô's-tê-kâ-bl, a. [from prognosticatus.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown*.

To **PROGNOSTICATE**, prôg-nô's-tê-kâ-te, v. a. [from prognosticâre.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Clarendon*.

PROGNOSTICATION, prôg-nô's-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [from prognosticare.]—1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing. *Burnet*.—2. Foretoken. *Sidney*.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prôg-nô's-tê-kâ'târ, s. [from prognosticare.] Foreteller; foreknower. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PROGNOSTICK, prôg-nô's-tîk, a. [προγνοστικος.] Foretelling disease or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, prôg-nô's-tîk, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases. *Arbuthnot*.—2. A prediction. *Swift*.
—3. A token foretelling. *South*.

PROGRAMA, prô-grâ'mâ, s. [Lat.] An edict or proclamation set up in a public place; also a bill posted up or delivered by hand to give notice of some speech or ceremony, of something to be performed in a school or university, also a letter sealed with the King's seal. *Bailey*.

PROGRESS, prôg-rê'ss, s. [progressus, French; from progressus, Latin.]—1. Course; procession; passage. *Shaks. Milton. Pope*.—2. Advancement; motion forward. *Bacon. Swift*.—3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge. *Locke*.—4. Removal from one place to another. *Denham*.—5. A journey of state; a circuit. *Bacon*.

To **PROGRESS**, prôg-rê'ss, v. n. [progrederi, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. *Shakspeare*.

PROGRESSION, prôg-rê'sh'ûn, s. [progressio, Latin.]—1. Process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton*.—2. Motion forward. *Brown*.—3. Course; passage. *Shaks*.—4. Intellectual advance. *Locke*.

PROGRESSIONAL, prôg-rê'sh'ûn-âl, a. [from progression.] Such as are in a state of increase or advance. *Brown*.

PROGRESSIVE, prôg-rê'ss-iv, a. [progressiv, Fr.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown*.

PROGRESSIVELY, prôg-rê'ss-iv-lê, ad. [from progressive.] By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder*.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prôg-rê'ss-iv-nêss, s. [from progressive.] The state of advancing.

To **PROHIBIT**, prô-hî'b-î-t, v. a. [prohibeo, Lat.]—1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney*.—2. To deter; to hinder. *Milton*.

PROHIBITER, prô-hî'b-î-târ, s. [from prohibere.] Forbidding; interdicter.

PROHIBITION, prô-hî'b-î-t'ûn, s. [prohibition, Fr.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotson*.

PROHIBITORY, prô-hî'b-î-târ-ê, a. [from prohibere.] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe*.

To **PROJECT**, prô-jêkt', v. a. [projectus, Lat.]—1. To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope*.—2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden*.—3. [Proj-ter, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *South*.

To **PROJECT**, prô-jêkt', v. n. To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.

PROJECT, prô-jêkt, s. [project, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; contrivance. *Regeys*.

PROJECTILE, prô-jêkt'îl, s. [from the adj.] A body put in motion. *Cheyne*.

PROJECTILE, prô-jêkt'îl, a. [projectile, Fr.] Impelled forward. *Arbuthnot*.

PROJECTION, prô-jêk'shûn, s. [from project.]—1. The act of shooting forwards. *Brown*.—2. [Projection, Fr.] Plan; delineation. *Watts*.—3. Scheme; plan of action.—4. In chymistry, crisis of an operation. *Bacon*.

PROJECTOR, prô-jêkt'âr, s. [from project.]—1. One who forms schemes or designs. *Addison. Rogers*.—2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes. *Pope*.

PROJECTURE, prô-jêkt'shûre, s. [projecture, Fr. projectura, Lat.] A jutting out.

To **PROIN**, prô-in, v. a. [a corruption of pruned.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Ben Jonson*.

To **PROLATE**, prô-lâ'tê, v. a. [prolatum, Lat.] To promote; to utter. *Houell*.

PROLATE, prô-lâ'tê, a. [prolatus, Lat.] Oblate; flat. *Cheyne*.

PROLATION, prô-lâ'shûn, s. [prolatum, Latin.]—1. Promotion; utterance. *Ray*.—2. Delay; act of deferring.

PROLOGOMENA, prô-lê-gô'm'ênê-nâ, s. [προλογουμενα.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS, prô-lêp'sis, s. [προληψις.] A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall*.

PROLEPTICAL, prô-lêp'tê-kâl, a. [from prolepsis.] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville*.

PROLEPTICAL, prô-lêp'tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from proleptical.] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa*.

PROLETA'RIAN, prô-lê-târ'î-ê-ân, a. Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras*.

PROLIFICATION, prô-lîf'îk-â'shûn, s. [proles and facio, Latin.] Generation of children. *Brown*.

PROLIFICK, prô-lîf'îk, } a.
PROLIFICAL, prô-lîf'îk-âl, } a.
[prolifique, Fr.] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden*.

PROLIFICALY, prô-lîf'îk-âl-ê, ad. [from prolific.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIX, prô-lîks', a. [prolixus, Lat.]—1. Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby*.—2. Of long duration. *Ayliffe*.

PROLIXIOUS, prô-lîk'shûs, a. [from prolix.] Dilatory; tedious. *Shakspeare*.

PROLIXITY, prô-lîks'ê-tê, s. [prolixité, French.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity. *Boyle*.

PROLIXLY, prô-lîks'lê, ad. [from prolix.] At great length; tediously. *Dryden*.

PROLIXNESS, prô-lîks'nêss, s. [from prolix.] Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, prô-lô-kû'târ, s. [Lat.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation. *Swift*.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prô-lô-kû'târ-shîp, s. [from prolocutor.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prô'lôg, s. [προλογος.]—1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton*.—2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakspeare*.

To **PROLOGUE**, prô'lôg, v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakspeare*.

To **PROLONG**, prô-lông, v. a. [prolongare, French.]—1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton*.—2. To put off to a distant time. *Shakspeare*.

PROLONGATION, prô-lông-gâ'shûn, s. [prolongation, French, from prolong.]—1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon*.—2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon*.

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nó, mōve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póddnd;—thín, This.

PROM'USION, pró-m'úshún, s. [promusio, Latin.] Entertainments; performance of diversion. *Habe-will.*

PROM'INENT, pró-m'éné-nént, a. [prominens, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

PROM'INENCE, pró-m'éné-nénsé, } s.
PROM'INENCY, pró-m'éné-nénsé, }
[prominencia, Lat.] Protuberance; extant part. *Addison.*

PROM'ISCUOUS, pró-m'ís-k'ú-ús, a. [promiscuus, Latin.] Mingled; confused; unalistinguished. *Til-letson.*

PROM'ISCUOUSLY, pró-m'ís-k'ú-ús-lé, ad. [from promiscuus.] With confused mixture; indiscrimi-nat-ly. *Stanley.*

PROM'ISE, pró-m'íz, s. [promissum, Latin.]—1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *Dryden.*—2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised. *Acts*—3. Hopes; expectation. *Shakespeare.*

To PROM'ISE, pró-m'íz, v. a. [promitto, Lat.] To make declaration of some benefit to be conferr'd hereafter. *Temple.*

To PROM'ISE, pró-m'íz, v. n.—1. To assure one by a promise. *Dryden.*—2. It is used of assurance, even of ill. *Shakespeare.*

PROM'ISEBREACH, pró-m'íz-brétsh, s. [breach and promise.] Violation of promises. *Shaks.*

PROM'ISEBREAKER, pró-m'íz-brá-k'ár, s. [promise and break.] Violator of promise. *Shaks.*

PROM'ISER, pró-m'íz-ár, s. [from promise.] One who promises. *Ben Jonson.*

PROM'ISSORY, pró-m'ís-sú-r-é, a. Containing pro-cession of some benefit to be conferred. *Ar-buthnot.*

PROM'ISSORILY, pró-m'ís-sú-r-é-lé, ad. [from promissory.] By way of promise. *Brown.*

PROM'ONT, pró-m'únt, }
PROM'ONTORY, pró-m'únt-ú-r-é, }
[promontorium, Lat.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea. *Suckling.*

To PROM'OTE, pró-m'óté, v. a. [promotus, Latin.]—1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*—2. [Promou-voir, French.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milton.*

PROM'OTEMENT, pró-m'óté-mént, s. [from pro-mote.] Advancement. *Pearson.*

PROM'OTER, pró-m'ót-ár, s. [promoteur, Fr.]—1. Advancer; forward; encourager. *Atterbury.*—2. Informer; makebate. *Tusser.*

PROM'OTION, pró-m'ót-shún, s. [promotion, Fr.] Advancements; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton.*

To PROM'OVE, pró-m'ód-ú, v. a. [promoveo, Latin.] To advance; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT, prómpt, a. [prompt, Fr.]—1. Quick; ready; acute; easy. *Clarendon.*—2. Quick; impatient. *Dryden.*—3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no n. w. motive. *Dryden.*—4. Ready; told down; as, prompt payment.

To PROMPT, prómpt, v. a. [promtare, Ital.]—1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss. *Ashmole.* *Stillingfleet.*—2. To incite; to instigate. *Shaks.*—3. To remind. *Brown.*

PROM'PTER, prómpt-ár, s. [from prompt.]—1. One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he forgets. *Shaks.*—2. An admonisher; a reminder. *L'Estrange.*

PROM'PTITUDE, prómpt-ítúde, s. [promptitude, Fr.] Readiness; quickness.

PROM'PTLY, prómpt-lé, ad. [from prompt.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Taylor.*

PROM'PTNESS, prómpt-nés, a. [from prompt.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity. *South.*

PROM'PTURE, prómptshúre, s. [from prompt.] Suggestion; motion given by another. *Shaks.*

PROM'PTUARY, prómptshú-á-r-é, s. [promptuarium, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Woodward.*

To PROM'ULGATE, pró-m'úlgáte, v. a. [promulgo, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration. *Locke.*

PROMULG'ATION, pró-m'úlg-áshún, s. [pro-

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mulgatio, Latin.] Publication; open exhibition. *South.*

PROMULGA'TOR, pró-m'úlg-á-túr, s. [from promulgate.] Publisher; open teacher. *Deacy of Piety.*

To PROMULGE, pró-m'úlj-ú, v. a. [from promulgo, Latin.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

PROMULGER, pró-m'úlj-úr, s. [from promulge.] Publisher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PROMA'TOR, pró-m'á-túr, s. A muscle of the radius.

PRONE, próne, a. [pronus, Lat.]—1. Bending down-ward; not erect. *Milton.*—2. Lying with the face downwards; contrary to supine. *Brown.*—3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards. *Milton.*—4. Deceivous; sloping. *Blackmore.*—5. Inclined; propense; disposed. *South.*

PRON'ENESS, pró-néns, s. [from prone.]—1. The state of leaning downwards; not er-ectness. *Brown.*—2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.—3. Deceit; de-licity.—4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker.*

PRONG, próng, s. [pronghen, Dutch, to squeeze.] A fork. *Samys.* *Hudibras.*

PRON'IFY, pró-n'í-fé, s. [from prone.] Pronous. *Mare.*

PRONOMINAL, pró-nóm-é-n-ál, s. [pronominalis, Lat.] Having the nature of a pronoun. *Lowth.*

PRONOU'N, pró-nóún, s. [pronomen, Lat.] Words used instead of nouns or names. *Clarke.*

To PRONOUN'CE, pró-nóúns-ú, v. a. [prononciare, French; pronuncio, Latin.]—1. To speak; to utter. *Jeremich.*—2. To utter solemnly; to utter emphatically. *Shaks.*—3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder.*—4. To utter rhetori-cally.

To PRONOUN'CE, pró-nóúnsé, v. n. To speak with confidence or authority. *South.*

PRONOUN'CEER, pró-nóúns-úr, s. [from pronoun-] One who pronounces. *A. Liffé.*

PRONUNCI'ATION, pró-núns-é-á-shún, s. [pronunciatio, Latin.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*

PROOF, próóf, s. [from provi.]—1. Evidence; testi-mony; convincing token. *Locke.*—2. Test; trial; experientia. *Milton.*—3. Firm temper; imperturbability. *Dryden.*—4. Any hard-wood till it will abide a certain trial. *Shaks.*—5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first taken.

PROOF, próóf, a. Impenetrable; able to resist. *Collin.*

PROOF'LESS, pró-óflés, a. [from proof.] Unpro-ved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*

To PROP, próp, v. a. [propere, Dutch.]—1. To support by something placed under or against. *Milton.*—2. To support by standing under or against. *Creech.*—3. To sustain; to support. *Pope.*

PROP, próp, s. [proppe, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies.*

PROPAGABLE, próp-á-g-á-bl, a. [from propagate.] Such as may be spread. *Boyle.*

To PROPAGATE, próp-á-g-á-ú, v. a. [propago, Latin.]—1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Newton.*—2. To extend; to widen. *Shaks.*—3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*—4. To increase; to extend. *Shaks.*—5. To generate.

To PROPAGATE, próp-á-g-á-ú, v. n. To have off-spring. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION, próp-á-g-á-shún, s. [propagatio, Latin.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Whiston.*

PROPAGA'TOR, próp-á-g-á-túr, s. [from propa-gate.]—1. One who continues by successive pro-duction.—2. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*

To PROPEL, pró-pé-l-ú, a. [propello, Latin.] To drive forward. *Hayey.*

To PROPE'ND, pró-pé-r-ú, v. n. [propendo, Latin.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY, pró-pé-n-dén-sé, s. [from propen-deo, Latin.]—1. Inclination or tendency of desire

Fâte, fâr, fâll. fâts—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

to any thing.—2. [From propendo, Latin, to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPENSIVE, prô-pên'se', a. [propensus, Latin.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton.*

PROPENSION, prô-pên'shûn. }
PROPENSITY, prô-pên'si-té. }
 [propensio, Latin, from propense.]—1. Inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*—2. Tendency. *Digby.*

PROPER, prô-pâr, a. [proprius, Lat.]—1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*—2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*—3. One's own. *Shaks.*—4. Natural; original. *Milton.*—5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.*—6. Exact; accurate; just.—7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*—8. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify, mere; pure.—9. [Propre, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebr.*—10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. *Shakspeare.*

PROPERLY, prô-pâr-lé, ad. [from proper.]—1. Fitly; suitably.—2. In a strict sense. *Milton.*

PROPERNESS, prô-pâr-nês, s. [from proper.]—1. The quality of being proper.—2. Tallness.

PROPERTY, prô-pâr-té, s. [from proper.]—1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*—2. Quality; disposition. *South.*—3. Right of possession. *Locke.*—4. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*—5. The thing possessed. *Shaks.*—6. Nearness or right. *Shaks.*—7. Something useful; an appendage. *Dryden.*

TO PROPERTY, p ôpâr-té, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To invest with qualities. *Shaks.*—2. To s'ize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakspeare.*

PROPHASIS, prô-fâ'sis, s. [προφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PROPHESY, prô-fê-sé, s. [προφησεια.] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *Shakspeare.*

PROPHET, prô-fê-sî, s. [from prophesy.] One who prophesies.

TO PROPHESY, prô-fê-sî, v. a.—1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. *Shaks.*—2. To foreshew. *Shakspeare.*

TO PROPHESY, prô-fê-sî, v. n.—1. To utter predictions. *Shaks.*—2. To preach. A scriptural sense. *Ezek.*

PROPHET, prô-fê-t, s. [προφητα.]—1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. *Dryden.*—2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. *Shakspeare.*

PROPHETESS, prô-fê-tês, s. [prophetessa, Fr. from prophet.] A woman that foretells future events. *Peacock.*

PROPHETICK, prô-fê-tîk, }
PROPHETICAL, prô-fê-tîk-âl. }
 [propheticus, Fr.] Foreseeing or foretelling future events. *Sailing fleet.*

PROPHETICALLY, prô-fê-tîk-âl-lé, ad. [from prophetic.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*

TO PROPHETIZE, prô-fê-tî-zé, v. a. To give predictions. *Daniel.*

PROPHETICAL, prô-fê-tîk-âl, n. [προφητικα.] Preceding; preservative. *Watts.*

PROPRINQUITY, prô-pîn-gwê-té, s [propinquitas, Lat.]—1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood. *Rogers.*—2. Nearness of time. *Brown.*—3. Kindness; nearness of blood. *Shakspeare.*

PROFITABLE, prô-pî-tâ-bl, a. [from propitiare.] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

TO PROFITATE, prô-pî-tâ-târ, v. a. [propitio, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Sail fleet.*

PROFITATION, prô-pî-tâ-shûn, s. [propitio, Fr.]—1. The act of making propitious.—2. The attainment; the offering by which propitiations are obtained. *John.*

PROFITATOR, prô-pî-tâ-târ, s. [from propitiare.] One that propitiates.

PROFITATORY, prô-pî-tâ-târ-é, a. [propitiatorius, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Sailing fleet.*

PROFITOUS, prô-pî-tûs, a. [propitius, Latin.] Favourable; kind. *Addison.*

PROFITOUSLY, prô-pî-tûs-lé, ad. [from propitius.] Favourably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PROFITOUSNESS, prô-pî-tûs-nês, s. [from propitius.] Favourableness; kindness. *Temple.*

PROPLASM, prô-plâz-m, s. [προπλασμα.] Mould; matrix. *Woolcraft.*

PROPLASTICE, prô-plâ-tis, s. [προπλαστις.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPOSANT, prô-pôz-ânt, s. [from proponeus, Latin.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

PROPORTION, prô-pôz-shûn, s. [Fr. proportio, Lat.]—1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. *Raleigh Taylor.*—2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Add.*—3. Harmonick degree. *Milton.*—4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.—5. Form; size. *Davies.*

TO PROPORTION, prô-pôz-shûn, v. a. [proportionare, Fr.]—1. To adjust by comparative relation. *Addison.*—2. To form symmetria. *y. Sidway.*

PROPORTIONABLE, prô-pôz-shûn-â-bl, a. [from proportion.] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit. *Tillotson.*

PROPORTIONABLY, prô-pôz-shûn-â-blé, ad. [from proportion.] According to proportion; according to comparative relations. *Rogers.*

PROPORTIONAL, prô-pôz-shûn-âl, a. [proportionel, Fr.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else. *Cocker.* *Newton.*

PROPORTIONALITY, prô-pôz-shûn-âl-té, s. [from proportional.] The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*

PROPORTIONALLY, prô-pôz-shûn-âl-lé, ad. [from proportional.] In a stated degree. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONATE, prô-pôz-shûn-ât, a. [from proportion.] Adjusted to some thing else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*

TO PROPORTIONATE, prô-pôz-shûn-ât, v. a. [from proportion.] To adjust according to settled rates, to something else. *Bentley.*

PROPORTIONATENESS, prô-pôz-shûn-ât-nês, s. [from proportionate.] The state of being by comparison adjusted. *Hale.*

PROPOSAL, prô-pôz-âl, s. [from propose.]—1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. *Addison.*—2. Offer to the mind. *South.*

TO PROPOSE, prô-pôz-e', v. a. [proposer, French.] To offer to the consideration. *Watts.*

TO PROPOSE, prô-pôz-e', v. n. To lay schemes. *Shakspeare.*

PROPOSER, prô-pôz-âr, s. [from propose.] One that offers any thing to consideration. *Sayfi.*

PROPOSITION, prô-pôz-â-shûn, s. [propositio, Fr. propositio, Latin.]—1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.*—2. Proposal; offer of terms. *Clydenon.*

PROPOSITIONAL, prô-pôz-â-shûn-âl, a. [from proposition.] Considered as a proposition. *Watts.*

TO PROPOUND, prô-pôz-ând, v. a. [propono, Lat.]—1. To offer to consideration; to propose. *Watton.*—2. To offer; to exhibit. *Sir'speare.*

PROPOUNDER, prô-pôz-ând-âr, s. [from propound.] He that propounds; he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prô-pri-é-târ-é, s. [propriétaire, Fr. from propriety.] Possessor in his own right. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPRIETARY, prô-pri-é-târ-é, a. Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*

PROPRIETOR, prô-pri-é-târ, s. [from proprius, Lat.] A possessor in his own right. *Rogers.*

PROPRIETRESS, prô-pri-é-têr-ês, s. [from proprietor.] A female possessor in her own right. *L'Es-trange.*

PROPRIETY, prô-pri-é-té, s. [proprietas, Latin.]—1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Sack-ling.*—2. Accuracy; justness. *Locke.*

PROPT, prôpt, for *propbed*. [from prop.] Sustained by some prop. *Pope.*

TO PROPTIGN, prô-pîgn-e', v. a. [propugno, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hannibal.*

PROPUGNATION, prô-pîgn-nâ-shûn, s. [propugnatio, from propugno, Lat.] Defence. *Shakspeare.*

PROPUGNER, prô-pîgn-âr, s. [from propugn.] A defender. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

—*n*ô, *m*ôve, *n*ôr, *n*ôr;—*t*âbe, *t*âb, *b*âll;—*d*îl;—*p*ôndâ;—*t*hîn, *T*Hîs.

PROPULSION, *prô-pûl'shûn*, s. [propulsus, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon*.

PRORE, *prôze*, s. [prora, Lat.] The prow; the fore-part of a ship. *Enpe*.

PROROGATION, *p. ôr-rô-gâ'shûn*, s. [prorogatio, —1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South*.—2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift*.

To **PROROGUE**, *prô-rôg'*, v. a. [prorogo, Lat.]—1. To protract; to prolong. *Dryden*.—2. To put off; to delay. *Shaks*.—3. To interrupt the session of parliament. *Bacon*.

PRORUPTION, *prô-rûp'shûn*, s. [proruptus, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown*.

PROSA'ICK, *prô-â'ik*, a. [prosaïque, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

To **PROSCRIBE**, *prô-skrîb'e*, v. a. [proscribo, Latin.]—1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Roscommon*.—2. To interdict. Not in use. *Dryden*.

PROSCRIBER, *prô-skrî'bûr*, s. [from proscribere.] One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden*.

PROSCRIPTION, *prô-skrîp'shûn*, s. [proscriptio, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation. *B. Jonson*.

PROSE, *prôze*, s. [prosa, Latin.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables. *Swift*.

To **PROSE**, *prôze*, v. n. [from the noun.] To make tedious narrations.

To **PROSECUTE**, *prô-sê-kûte*, v. a. [prosecutus, Lat.]—1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Milton*.—2. To continue; to carry on. *Hayward*.—3. To proceed in consideration or discussion of any thing. *Holder*.—4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION, *prô-sê-kû'shûn*, s. [from prosecute.]—1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on. *South*.—2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, *prô-sê-kû'tûr*, s. [from prosecute.] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, *prô-sê-lîte*, s. [προσηλυτισμός] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleaveland*.

To **PROSELYTE**, *prô-sê-lîte*, v. a. To convert. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

PROSELYTISM, *prô-sê-lî-tîz-m*, s. [from proselyte.] The desire of making converts. *Burke*.

To **PROSELYTIZE**, *prô-sê-lî-tîze*, v. a. [from proselyte.] To convert to one's own opinions. *Burke*.

PROSEMINATION, *prô-sê-mî-nâ'shûn*, s. [proseminatus, Latin.] Propagation by s. ed. *Hale*.

PROSEUR, *prô-zûr*, s. [from prose.] A tedious reciter of interesting circumstances. A colloquial word.

PROSODIAN, *prô-ô'dî-ân*, s. [from prosody.] One skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown*.

PROSODY, *prô-sô-dê*, s. [προσοδία] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables and the measures of verse.

PROSOPE'IA, *prô-sô-pô-pé-â*, s. [προσωποποιία] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden*.

PROSPECT, *prô-pêkt'*, s. [prospectus, Latin.]—1. View of something distant. *Milton*.—2. Place which afford an extended view. *Milton*.—3. Series of objects open to the eye. *Addison*.—4. Object of view. *Prin*.—5. View into futurity; opposed to retrospect. *Smith*.—6. Regard to something futur. *T. Watson*.

To **PROSPECT**, *prô-pêkt'*, v. a. [prospicit, Lat.] To look forward. *Diet*.

PROSPER'FIVE, *prô-pêkt'îv*, a. [from prospect.]—1. Viewing at a distance.—2. Acting with foresight. *Child*.

To **PROSPER**, *prô-spûr*, v. a. [prospero, Lat.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden*.

To **PROSPER**, *prô-spûr*, v. n. [prosperet, Fr.]—1. To be prosperous; to be successful. *Isaiah*.—2. To thrive; to come forward. *Cowley*.

PROSPERITY, *prô-spêr'î-tê*, s. [prosperitas, Lat.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Hooker*.

PROSPEROUS, *prô-spûr-ûs*, a. [prosperus, Lat.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton*.

PROSPEROUSLY, *prô-spûr-ûs-î*, ad. [from prosperous.] Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon*.

PROSPEROUSNESS, *prô-spûr-ûs-nês*, s. [from prosperous.] Prosperity.

PROSPICI'ENCE, *prô-spîst'ê-nse*, s. [from prospicio, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, *prô-stêr-nâ'shûn*, s. [from prosterno, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down. *Rosseau*.

To **PROSTITUTE**, *prô-stê-tûte*, v. a. [prostituere, Latin.]—1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to erim-s for a reward. *Addison*.—2. To expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson*.

PROSTITUTE, *prô-stê-tûte*, a. [prostituere, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness. *Prior*.

PROSTITUTE, *prô-stê-tûte*, s. [from the verb.]—1. A hire-ling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden*.—2. A publick strumpet. *Dryden*.

PROSTITUTION, *prô-stê-tû'shûn*, s. [prostitution, Fr. from prostituere.]—1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.—2. The life of a publick strumpet. *Addison*.

PROSTRATE, *prô-strâte*, a. [prostratus, Latin.]—1. Lying at length. *Fairfax*.—2. Lying at mercy. *Shaks*.—3. Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker*.

To **PROSTRATE**, *prô-strâte*, v. a. [prostratus, Latin.]—1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward*.—2. To throw down in adoration. *Duffin*.

PROSTRATION, *prô-strâ'shûn*, s. [from prostratus.]—1. The act of falling down in adoration. *South*.—2. Dejection; depression. *Arbuthnot*.

PROSTYLE, *prô-stîl'*, s. [προστυλή] A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM, *prô-sîl'ô-jîz-m*, s. [pro and syllogism.] A *prosylogism* is when two or more syllogisms are connected together. *Watts*.

PROTASIS, *prô-â'sîs*, s. [προτασια.]—1. A maxim or proposition.—2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Ditt*.

PROTAGONIST, *prô-tâ'tîk*, s. [προταγωνιστής] *Protagonist* persons in plays give the relation.

To **PROTECT**, *prô-têkt'*, v. a. [protectus, Latin.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milton*.

PROTECTION, *prô-têkt'shûn*, s. [protection, Fr.]—1. Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift*.—2. A passport; exemption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE, *prô-têkt'îv*, a. [from protect.] Defensive; sheltering. *Tillotson*.

PROTECTOR, *prô-têktûr*, s. [protector, Fr.]—1. Defender; supporter; supporter. *Waller*.—2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakspeare*

PROTECTORATE, *prô-têkt'ô-râte*, s. Government by a protector. *Guthrie*.

PROTECTORSHIP, *prô-têkt'ûr-shîp*, s. The office of a protector. *Hume*.

PROTECTRESS, *prô-têkt'ûrês*, s. [protectrix, Fr.] A woman that protects.

To **PROTEND**, *prô-tênd*, v. a. [protendo, Latin.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden*.

PROTENSE, *prô-têns'*, s. [from protendo, Latin.] Extension. *Sp. F. O. U. H. C. III. n. A.*

PROTERVITY, *prô-têr'ê-tê*, s. [protervitas, Lat.] Perverseness; perverseness.

To **PROTEST**, *prô-têst'*, v. n. [protestor, Lat.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Denham*.

To **PROTEST**, *prô-têst'*, v. a.—1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. *Shaks*.—2. To call as a witness. *Milton*.

PROTEST, *prô-têst'*, or *prô-têst*, s. [from the verb.]—1. A solemn declaration of opinion against something.—2. A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something. *Blackstone*.—3. The commercial law. A notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance. *Blackstone*.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât,—mé, mêt;—plic, plu;—

PROTESTANTISM, prô-tês-tân-iz-izm, s. The protestant religion. *Burle.*
PROTESTANT, prô-tês-tân-t, a. [from protest.] Belonging to protestants. *Addison.*
PROTESTANT, prô-tês-tân-t, s. [protestant, Fr.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the church of Rome. *King Charles.*
PROTESTATION, prô-tês-tâ-shûn, s. [protestation, Fr.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*
PROTESTER, prô-tês-târ, s. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterbury.*
PROTHONOTARY, prô-thôn'ô-târ-ê, s. [prothonotarius, Lat.] The head register. *Breerewood.*
PROTHONOTARYSHIP, prô-thôn'ô-târ-rê-shîp, s. [from prothonotary.] The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carver.*
PROTOCOL, prô-tô-kôl, s. [from προτοκόλιον and κόλλη] The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*
PROTOMARTYR, prô-tô-mâr'tân, s. [προτομαρτυρος] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.
PROTOPLAST, prô-tô-plâst, s. [πρωτοπλαστης] Original thing first formed. *Harvey.*
PROTOTYPE, prô-tô-tîpe, s. [πρωτοτυπον] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Watson. Stillinger.*
PROTRACT, prô-trâkt', v. a. [protractus, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*
PROTRACT, prô-trâkt', s. [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Senner.*
PROTRACTER, prô-trâkt'târ, s. [from protract.] —1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.—2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.
PROTRACTING, prô-trâkt'ing, s. [from protract.] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*
PROTRACTIVE, prô-trâkt'iv, a. [from protract.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakspeare.*
PROTRIPITICAL, prô-trîp'itê-kâl, a. [προτριπτικός] Hortat. ry; suatory. *Ward.*
TO PROTRUDE, prô-trûd', v. a. [protrudo, Lat.] To thrust forward. *Woodward.*
TO PROTRUDE, prô-trûd', v. n. To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*
PROTRUSION, prô-trûshûn, s. [protrusus, Latin.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Locke.*
PROTUBERANCE, prô-tûb'er-ânse, s. [protubero, Latin.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*
PROTUBERANT, prô-tûb'er-ânt, a. [from protuberare.] Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*
TO PROTUBERATE, prô-tûb'er-âte, v. n. [protubero, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*
PROUD, prôud, a. [proud, Saxon.] —1. Too much pleased with himself. *Hutton.* —2. Flated valuing himself. *Dryden.* —3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.* —4. Daring; presumptuous. *Dryden.* —5. Lofly of mien; grand of person. *Milton.* —6. Grand; lolly; splendid; magnificent. *Bacon.* —7. Ostentatious; spacious; grand. *Shaks.* —8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.* —9. Fungous; exuberant. *Arbutnot.*
PROUDLY, prôud'ly, ad. [from proud.] Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner. *Dryden. Addison.*
TO PROVE, prôv, v. a. [probo, Lat. prouver, Fr.] —1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Atterbury.* —2. To try; to bring to the test. *Milton.* —3. To experience. *Davies.*
TO PROVE, prôv, v. n.—1. To make trial. *Bacon.* —2. To be found by experience. *Shaks.* —3. To succeed; as, the seed did not prove. *Bacon.* —4. To be found in the event. *W. Ver.*
PROVEABLE, prôv'ê-bl, a. [from prove.] That may be proved.
PROVEIDOR, prô-vê-id'ôr, s. [provéditor, Italian.] One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prôv'ên-dûr, s. [provender, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakspeare.*
PROVERB, prôv'êrb, s. [proverbium, Latin.] —1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Addison.* —2. A word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered. *To-bias ii.*
TO PROVERB, prôv'êrb, v. a.—1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.* —2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakspeare.*
PROVERBIAL, prô-vêr'bê-âl, a. [proverbial, Fr.] —1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.* —2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.* —3. Comprised in a proverb. *Dope.*
PROVERBIALLY, prô-vêr'bê-âl'ly, ad. [from proverbial.] In a proverb. *Brown.*
TO PROVIDE, prô-vid', v. a. [provideo, Latin.] —1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.* —2. To furnish; to supply. *Bacon.* —3. To stipulate.—4. **TO PROVIDE** against. To take measures for countering or escaping any ill. *Hales.* —5. **TO PROVIDE** for. To take care of beforehand. *Shakspeare.*
PROVIDED that, prô-vid'd, L'Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *L'Esrange.*
PROVIDENCE, prô-vê-dênse, s. [providentia, Lat.] —1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sidney.* —2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. *Ruleigh.* —3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expense. *Dryden.*
PROVIDENT, prô-vê-dênt, a. [providens, Latin.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Haller.*
PROVIDENTIAL, prô-vê-dên'shâl, a. [from providence.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*
PROVIDENTIALLY, prô-vê-dên'shâl'ly, ad. [from providential.] By the care of providence. *Addison.*
PROVIDENTLY, prô-vê-dênt'ly, ad. [from provide-nt.] With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*
PROVIDER, prô-vî-dâr, s. [from provide.] He who provides or procures. *Shakspeare.*
PROVINCE, prôv'îns, s. [provincia, Lat.] —1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.* —2. The proper office or business of any one. *Ottway.* —3. A region; a tract. *Watts.*
PROVINCIAL, prô-vîn'shâl, a. [provincialis, Fr.] —1. Relating to a province. *Shaks.* —2. Appendant to the provincial country. *Brown.* —3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished. *Dryden.* —4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical. *Ayliffe.*
PROVINCIAL, prô-vîn'shâl, s. [provincialis, Fr. from province.] A spiritual governor. *Stillinger. fleet.*
TO PROVINCIATE, prô-vîn'shê-âte, v. a. [from province.] To turn to a province. *Havel.*
TO PROVINCE, prô-vîns, v. n. [provincier, French.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.
PROVISION, prô-vîzh'ân, s. [provisio, Fr. provisio, Latin.] —1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.* —2. Measures taken beforehand. *Tillotson.* —3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock colled. *Knolles.* —4. Vietais; food; provender. *Clarendon.* —5. Stipulation; terms settled. *Davies.*
PROVISIONAL, prô-vîzh'ân-âl, a. [provisional, French; from provision.] —1. Temporarily established.—2. Provided for present need. *Ayliffe.* —3. Settled beforehand.
PROVISIONALLY, prô-vîzh'ân-âl'ly, ad. [from provisional.] By way of provision. *Locke.*
PROVISO, prô-vîz'ô, s. Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Senner.*
PROVOCATION, prôv-dê-kâ'shûn, s. [provocatio, Lat.] —1. An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Smith.* —2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*
PROVOCATIVE, prô-vô-kâ-tiv, s. [from provoke.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tôbe, tâh, bâll;—ôll;—pôând;—thîn, 'I His.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prô-vô kâ-iv-nês, s. [from provocative.] The quality of being provocative.
To PROVOKE, prô-ôkê, v. n. [provoco, Latin.]—1. To rouse; to excite by something. *Dryden*.—2. To ang r; to engage; to offend; to incense. *Charendon*.—3. To cause; to promote. *Ascham*.—4. To challenge. *Dryden*.—5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Barnet*.
To PROVOKE, prô-ôkê, v. n.—1. To appeal. A Latinism. *Dryden*.—2. To produce anger. *Taylor*.
PROVOKER, prô-vôkâr, s. [from provoke.]—1. One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—2. Cause; promoter. *Shakespeare*.
PROVOKINGLY, prô-vôkinglê, ad. [from provoking.] In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Piety*.
PROVOST, prôv'ôst, s. [prowast, Saxon.]—1. The chief of any body; as, the provost of a college. —2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward*.
PROVOSTSHIP, prôv'ôstshîp, s. [from provost.] The office of a provost. *Hackwell*.
PROW, prô, or prô, s. [proue, French; proa, Spanish; proa, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacham*.
PROW, prô, or prô, a. *Vali. nt. Spenser*.
PROWESS, prô'is, or prô'is, s. [prodezza, Ital.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney*.
PROWEST, prô'ist, a. Bravest; most valiant. *Spenser*.
To PROWL, prôwl, or prôle, v. a. To rove over. *Sidney*.
To PROWL, prôwl, or prôle, v. n. To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser*.
PROWLER, prôwlâr, s. [from prowl.] One that roves about for prey. *Thomson*.
PROXIMATE, prôks'ê-mâi, a. [proximus, Latin.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet*.
PROXIMATELY, prôks'ê-mâitlê, ad. [from proximate.] Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley*.
PROXIME, prôks'im, a. [proximus, Lat.] Next; immediate. *Watts*.
PROXIMITY, prôks'im'itê, s. [proximitas, Lat.] Nearness. *Hayward*.
PROXY, prôks'ê, s. [By contraction from procuracy.]—1. The agency of another.—2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *South*.—3. The person substituted or deputed. *L'Estrange*.
PRUCE, prôds, s. Prussian leather. *Dryden*.
PRUDE, prôd, s. [prude, French.] A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Swift*.
PRUDENCE, prôd'ênse, s. [prudencia, French; prudentia, Latin.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale*.
PRUDENT, prôd'ênst, a. [prudens, Fr. prudens, Lat.]—1. Practically wise. *Milton*.—2. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton*.
PRUDENTIAL, prôd'ên'shâ, a. [from prudent.] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Tillotson. Rogers*.
PRUDENTIALS, prôd'ên'shâlz, s. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts*.
PRUDENTIALITY, prôd'ên'shê-âp'itê, s. [from prudential.] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown*.
PRUDENTIALLY, prôd'ên'shâitlê, ad. [from prudential.] According to the rules of prudence. *South*.
PRUDENTLY, prôd'ên'tlê, ad. [from prudent.] Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon*.
PRUDERY, prôd'êr-ê, s. [from prude.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
PRUDISH, prôd'ish, a. [from prude.] Affectedly grave.
To PRUNE, prôdn, v. n.—1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluous. *Davies*.—2. To clear from excesses. *Bacon*.
To PRUNE, prôdn, v. n. To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden*.
PRUNE, prôdn, s. A dried plum. *Bacon*.
PRUNEL, prôdn'êl, s. An herb.
PRUNELLO, prôdn'êlô, s.—1. A kind of stuff of

which the clergymens' gowns are made. *Pope*.—2. A kind of plum.
PRUNER, prôdn'êr, s. [from prune.] One that crops trees. *Brunam*.
PRUNIFEROUS, prôdn'êfêrê-ôs, a. [prunum and fero Lat.] Plum-bearing.
PRUNINGHOOK, prôdn'êng-hôök, }
PRUNINGKNIFE, prôdn'êng-nitê, }
 A hook or knife used in lopping trees. *Philips*.
PRURIENCE, prôd'ê-ênse, } s.
PRURIENCY, prôd'ê-ênse, }
 [from prurio, Latin.] An itching or a great desire or appetite to anything. *Swift*.
PRURIENT, prôd'ê-ênst, a. [pruriens, Lat.] Itching. *Ainsworth*.
PRURIGINOUS, prôd'êd'jîn-ôs, a. [prurio, Lat.] Tending to an itch.
To PRY, pri, v. n. [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly. *Shakespeare*.
PSALM, sâm, s. [psalm, Heb.] A holy song. *Peacham*.
PSALMIST, sâm'ist, s. [from psalm.] A writer of holy songs. *Addison*.
PSALMODY, sâm'ôd-ê, s. [psalmodia.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.
PSALMOGRAPHY, sâm'ôd'ê-grâf-ê, s. [psalmographia.] The act of writing psalms.
PSALTER, sâm'târ, s. [psalterium.] The volume of psalms; a psalm book.
PSALTERY, sâm'târ-ê, s. A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Saunders*.
PSEUDO, sôdô, s. [pseude, Gr.] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit; as, *pseudo-apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.
PSEUDOGRAPHY, sôdô-grâf-ê, s. False writing.
PSEUDOLOGY, sôdô-lôj-ê, s. [psudologia.] Falseness of speech. *Arbutnot*.
PSHAW, shâw, interj. An expression of contempt. *Saunders*.
PSYCHOLOGY, sî-kôl-ô-djê, [of ψυχη the soul, λογία, a discourse.] The doctrine of the soul or mind.
PSYCHOMACHY, sî-kô-mâ-kê, s. [ψυχη and μάχη.] A conflict of the soul and the body.
PSYCHOMANCY, sî-kô-mânsê, s. Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.
PUSAAN, pûzân, s. [pusaan.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Garth*.
PTYALISM, pt'â-lizm, s. [ptyalismus.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.
PTYSMAGOGUE, ptz'mâ-gôg, s. [ptysma and γωγ.] A medicine which discharges spittle.
PUBERTY, pûbêr-tê, s. [pubertas, Latin.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bentley*.
PUBESCENCE, pûbêr-sênse, s. [from pubesca, Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown*.
PUBESCENT, pûbêr-sênst, a. [pubescens, Latin.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown*.
PUBLICAN, pûb'ê-kân, s. [from publicus, Latin.]—1. A toll-gatherer. *Matthew* 13.—2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.
PUBLICATION, pûb'ê-kâ'shên, s. [from publico, Latin.]—1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulging. *Hooker*.—2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope*.
PUBLICK, pûb'ik, a. [publique, Fr. publicus, Lat.]—1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker*.—2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Matthew*.—3. General; done by many. *Milton*.—4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon*.—5. Open for general entertainment. *Addison*.
PUBLICK, pûb'ik, s. [from publicus, Latin.]—1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation. *Addison*.—2. Open view; general notice. *Locke*.
PUBLICKLY, pûb'iklê, ad. [from publick.]—1. In the name of the community. *Addison*.—2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon*.
PUBLICKNES, pûb'ik-nês, s. [from publick.]—1. State of belonging to the community.—*Boyle*.—2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

Fâce, fâr, fâll, fât;—acé, mêt;—pine, pln;—

PUBLICSPIRITED, pûb'lik-spir'it-êd, a. [public and spirit.] Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden*.

TO PUBLISH, pûb'lish, v. a. [publier, French.]—1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known.—2. To put forth a book into the world. *Digby*.

PUBLISHER, pûb'lish-âr, s. [from publish.]—1. One who makes public or generally known. *Atterbury*.—2. One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior*.

PUCELLAGE, pû'sêl-âdje, s. [French.] A state of virginity.

PUCK, pûk, s. [perhaps the same with pug.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances. *Corbet*.

PUCKBALL or **puckfist**, pûk'bâl, s. A kind of mushroom full of dust.

TO PUCKER, pûk'kâr, v. a. To gather into contractions; to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator*.

PUDDER, pûd'dâr, s. A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. *Locke*.

TO PUDDER, pûd'dâr, v. n. [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle. *Locke*.

TO PUDDER, pûd'dâr, v. a. To perplex; to disturb. *Locke*.

PUDDING, pûd'dîng, s. [puding, Swedish.]—1. A kind of food variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. *Prior*.—2. The gut of an animal. *Shaks*.—3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. *Prior*.

PUDDINGPIE, pûd'dîng-pl, s. [pudding and pie.] A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras*.

PUDDING TIME, pûd'dîng-tîme, s. [pudding and time.]—1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.—2. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras*.

PUDDLÉ, pûd'dl, s. [hence pool.] A small muddy lake; a dirty splash. *Hall*.

TO PUDDLÉ, pûd'dl, v. a. [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney*.

PUDDLY, pûd'dl-ê, a. [from puddle.] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Cæcæ*.

PUDDOCK or **purroek**, pûd'dûk, s. [for paddock or parrock.] A provincial word for a small enclosure.

PUDENCY, pûd'ên-sê, s. [pudens, Latin.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakspeare*.

PUDICITY, pûd'is-sê-tê, s. [pudicitia, French; from pudicitia, Lat.] Modesty; chastity.

PUEFELLOW, pû'êf-êl, s. A partner. *Shaks*.

PUERILE, pû'ê-ri, a. [puerilis, French; puerilis, Lat.] Childish; boyish. *Pope*.

PUERILITY, pû'ê-ri-lî-tê, s. [puerilitas, Latin.] Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden*.

PUET, pû'ê, s. A kind of waterfowl. *Walton*.

PUFF, pûf, s. [pof, Dutch.]—1. A quick blast with the mouth. *Philips*.—2. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh*.—3. A kind of mushroom.—4. Any thing light and porous; as, *puff* paste.—5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth*.

TO PUFF, pûf, v. n. [hossen, Dutch.]—1. To swell the cheeks with wind.—2. To blow with a quick blast. *Shaks*.—3. To blow with scornfulness. *South*.—4. To breathe thick and hard. *L'Estrange*.—5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert*.—6. To swell with the wind. *Boile*.

TO PUFF, pûf, v. a.—1. To swell as with wind. *Ray*.—2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Shaks*.—3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully. *Dryden*.—4. To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon*.—5. To swell or elate with pride. *Shakspeare*.

BUFFER, pûf'fâr, s. [from puff.] One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pûf'fin, s. [puffino, Italian.]—1. A water fowl. *Cæcæ*.—2. A kind of fish.—3. A kind of fungus full of dust.

PUFFINGAPPLE, pûf'fîng-âp-pl, s. A sort of apple.

PUFFINGLY, pûf'fîng-lê, ad. [from puffing.]—1. Tumidly, with swell.—2. With shortness of breath.

PUFFY, pûf'fê, a. [from puff.]—1. Windy; fatulent. *Jensen*.—2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden*.

PUG, pûg, s. [puga, Sax.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Aldrich*.

PUGGERED, pûg'gûrd, a. Crowded; complicated.

PUGH, pûgh, interj. A word of contempt.

PUGIL, pû'jil, s. [pugille, French.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon*.

PUGNACIOUS, pûg-nâ'shûs, a. [pugnax, Latin.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

PUGNACIOUSLY, pûg-nâ'shûs-lê, s. [from pugnax, Lat.] Quarrelsome; inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pû'nê, a. [puisné, Fr.]—1. Young; young; later in time. *Bacon*.—2. Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shakspeare*.

PUISSANCE, pû'is-sânse, or pû'is'sânse, s. [puissance, Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Desturion of Troy*.

PUISSANT, pû'is'sânt, or pû'is'sânt, a. [puissant, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Raleigh*.

PUISSANTLY, pû'is'sânt-lê, ad. [from puissant.] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE, pûk, s. Vomit; medicine causing vomit. *To PUKÉ*, pûk, v. n. To spew; to vomit. *Shaks*.

PUKE, pûk, a. An old word for yellow.

PUKER, pûk'âr, s. [from puke.] Medicine causing vomit. *Certh*.

PULCHRITUDE, pûl'krê-tûde, s. [pulchritudo, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *More*.

TO PULÉ, pûl-ê, v. n. [pianler, Fr.]—1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon*.—2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke*.

PULICK, pû'lik, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

PULICOSE, pû-lê-kôse, a. [pulicosus, Lat.] Abounding with fleas.

PULIOL, pû-lê-ôl, s. An herb.

TO PULL, pûl, v. a. [pullian, Saxon.]—1. To draw violently towards one, opposed to push or to drive from one. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To draw forcibly. *Hayward*.—3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer*.—4. To tear; to rend. *Lamentations* iii. 2.—5. *To PULL down*. To subvert; to demolish. *Hovel*.—6. *To PULL down*. To degrade. *Roscom*.—7. *To PULL up*. To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke*.

PULL, pûl, s. [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck. *Shakspeare*.

PULLER, pûl'âr, s. [from pull.] One that pulls. *Shakspeare*.

PULLEN, pû'l'ên, s. Poultry.

PULLETT, pûl'it, s. [poulet, Fr.] A young hen. *Brown*.

PULLY, pûl'ê, s. [poulie, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. *Swift*.

TO PULLULATE, pûl'û-lâ-te, v. n. [pullula, Latin; pulluler, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PULMONARY, pûl'mô-nâr-ê, a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONARY, pûl'mô-nâr-ê, s. [pulmonaire, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth*.

PULMONICK, pûl'môn'nik, a. [from pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pûlp, s. [pulpa, Latin; pulpe, French.]—1. Any soft mass. *Bacon*.—2. The soft part of fruit. *Ray*.

PULPATO'GN, pûl-pâ-tôdn, s. [from pulpanentum, Lat.] A delicacy. *Arbutnot*.

PULPIT, pûl'pit, s. [pulpitum, Lat.]—1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shaks*.—2. The higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden*.

PULPOUS, pûlp'ûs, a. [from pulp.] Soft. *Philips*.

PULPOUSNESS, pûlp'ûs-nês, s. [from pulposus.] The quality of being pulposus.

PULPY, pûl'pê, a. [from pulp.] Soft; pappy. *Arbutnot*.

PULSA'TION, pûl-sâ'shûn, s. [from pulsatio, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Harvey*.

PULSA'TOR, pûl-sâ'tôr, s. [from pulso, Latin.] A striker; a benter.

PULSE, pûlse, s. [pulsus, Lat.]—1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart.

nó, nóve, nóv, nóv;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—j—óúnd—/hín, THis.

and as it is perceived by the touch.—2. Oscillation; vibration. *Newton*.—3. To feel one's PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.—4. [From pull.] Leguminous plants. *Milton*.

To PULSE, púl'se, v. n. [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse. *Itay*.

PULSION, púl'shún, s. [from pulsus, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward; in opposition to suction. *Mare*.

PULVEABLE, púl've-á-bl, a. [from pulvis, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle*.

PULVERIZATION, púl've-rí-zá'shún, s. [from pulverize.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To PULVERIZE, púl've-rí-ze, v. n. [from pulvis, Lat.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust. *Boyle*.

PULVERULENCE, púl've-rú-lénse, s. [pulverul. n. tá, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PULVIL, púl'vil, s. [pulvillum, Lat.] Sweet scented powder. *Gay*.

To PULVIL, púl'vil, v. a. [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Cong*.

PUMICE, púm'is, or púm'is, s. A flag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter, full of little pores and cavities, found in masses of different sizes and shapes, of a pale whitish grey colour: the pumice is found about the burning mountains *Ætna, Vesuvius, and Hecla. Bacon*.

PUMMEL, púm'míl, s. See POMMEL.

PUMY, púm'è, a. Perforated like pumice.

PUMY, púm'è, s. [the a. by ellipsis] A puny stone.

PUMP, púmp, s. [pompe, Dutch and French.]—1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.—2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel. *Shakspeare*.

To PUMP, púmp, v. n. [pompen, Dutch.] To throw a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Piety*.

To PUMP, púmp, v. n.—1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.—2. To examine artfully by interrogatories. *Osway*.

PUMPER, púmp'ér, s. [from pump.] The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle*.

PUMPION, púmp'yún, s. A plant. *Milner*.

PUN, pún, s. An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings. *Addison*.

To PUN, pún, v. n. [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden. Tatler*.

To PUNCH, púnsh, v. n. [poinçonner, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Wiseman*.

PUNCH, púnsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon*.—2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Swift*.—3. The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show. *Gay*.—4. In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHEON, púnsh'ún, s. [poinçon, Fr.]—1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression. *Camden*.—2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER, púnsh'ér, s. [from punch.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Greco*.

PUNCTYLIO, púmk-tíl'yú, s. A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness. *Addison*.

PUNCTYLIOS, púmk-tíl'yú, a. [from punctilio.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition. *Rogers*.

PUNCTYLIOSLY, púmk-tíl'yú-s-lè, ad. [from punctilious.] In compliance with punctilio. *Burke*.

PUNCTYLIQUENESS, púmk-tíl'yú-s-nè, s. [from punctilious.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO, púmk'tò, s. [punto, Spanish.]—1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon*.—2. The point in fencing. *Shakspeare*.

PUNCTUAL, púmk'tshú-ál, a. [punctuel, French.]—1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point. *Milton*.—2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Bacon. Atterbury*.

PUNCTUALITY, púmk'tshú-ál'è-tè, s. [from punctual.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Howell*.

PUNCTUALLY, púmk'tshú-ál'è, ad. [from punctual.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Kaleigh. Ray*.

PUNCTUALNESS, púmk'tshú-ál-nè, s. [from punctual.] Exactness; nicety. *Felton*.

PUNCTUATION, púmk'tshú-ál'shún, s. [punctum, Latin.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison*.

PUNCTURE, púmk'tshúre, s. [punctus, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Brown. Wiseman*.

To PUNCTULATE, púmk'tshú-làte, v. n. [punctulum, Lat.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward*.

PUN্ডLE, pún'dl, s. A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth*.

PUNĐAR, púmk'gár, s. [pagurus, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth*.

PUNĐENCY, pún'jén-sè, s. [from pungent.]—1. Power of pricking. *Arbutnot*.—2. Heat on the tongue; acrimony.—3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond*.—4. Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Stillingfleet*.

PUNĐENT, pún'jènt, a. [pungens, Lat.]—1. Pricking. *Pope*.—2. Sharp on the tongue; acid. *Newton*.—3. Piercing; sharp. *Swift*.—4. Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden*.

PUNĐICE, pún'is, s. A wall-house; a bug.

PUNĐICEOUS, pún'issh'ús, u. [punicus, Latin.] Purple.

PUNĐINESS, pún'è-nè, s. [from puny.] Pettiness; smallness.

To PUNĐISH, pún'nish, v. a. [punio, Lat.]—1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties. *Lev. xxvi. 18*.—2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNĐISHABLE, pún'nish-á-bl, a. [punishable, Fr. from punish.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Hooker. Taylor*.

PUNĐISHABLENESS, pún'nish-á-bl-nè, s. [from punishable.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNĐISHER, pún'nish'ér, s. [from punish.] One who inflicts pain for a crime. *Milton*.

PUNĐISHMENT, pún'nish-mènt, s. [punissement, Fr.] Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Spenser. 2 Mac. vii. 36. Job xxxi. 3*.

PUNĐITION, pún'nish'ún, s. [punition, Fr. punitio, Lat.] Punishment. *Ainsworth*.

PUNĐITIVE, pún'è-tív, a. [from punio, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Hammond*.

PUNĐITORY, pún'è-túre, a. [from punio, Latin.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK, púmk, s. A whore; a common prostitute. *Hudibras. Dryden*.

PUNĐELL, pún'stér, s. [from pun.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbutnot. Addison*.

To PUNĐ, púnt, v. a. To play at certain games with cards.

PUNĐ, púnt, s. [Saxon, pontonium.] A small flat bottomed boat. They are common on the Thames, and worked by a pole pushed upon the bed of the river. *Portlock's Voyage*.

PUNĐY, pún'è, a. [puné, French.]—1. Young.—2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate. *Shaks. Milton*.

PUNĐY, pún'è, s. A young inexperienced unseasoned wretch. *South*.

To PUP, púp, v. n. [from puppy.] To bring forth whelps; used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, púp'il, s. [pupilla, Lat.]—1. The apple of the eye. *Bac. Ray. Newton*.—2. [Pupillus.] A ward; one under care of his guardian. *Dryden. Tickell*.—3. A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Shaks. Fairfax. Locke*.

PUPILLAGE, púp'il-ádjé, s. [from pupil.]—1. Wardship; minority. *Spenser*.—2. State of being a scholar. *Locke*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

PUPILLARY, pû'pîl-âr-ê, a. [pupillaire, Fr. pupillar, Lat.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, pûp'it, s. [poupée, Fr. pupus, Lat.]—1. A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope*.—2. A word of contempt. *Shakspeare*.

PUPPETMAN, pûp'ît-mân, s. [puppet and man.] Master of a puppet-show. *Swift*.

PUPPETSHOW, pûp'ît-shò, s. [puppet and show.] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift*. *Arbuthnot*.

PUPPY, pûp'pè, s. [poupée, Fr.]—1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Shaks. Gay*.—2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakspeare*.

To **PUPPY**, pûp'pè, v. a. [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PUR, pûr, s. [from the verb.] A gentle moan made by a man. *Shakspeare*.

PURBLIND, pû'blînd, a. Nearsighted; shortsighted. *Shaks. Boyle*.

PURBLINDNESS, pû'blînd-nês, s. [from purblind.] Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE, pû'tshâs-â-bl, a. [from purchase.] That may be purchased or bought. *Locke*.

To **PURCHASE**, pû'tshâs, v. a. [purchasser, Fr.]—1. To buy for a price. *Shaks. Gen. xxv*.—2. To obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger. *Milton*.—3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakspeare*.

PURCHASE, pû'tshâs, s. [poureas, old Fr.]—1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Locke*.—2. Any thing of which possession is taken. *Shakspeare*.

PURCHASER, pû'tshâs-ûr, s. [from purchase.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Bacon*. *Saith*. *Addison*.

PURE, pûr, a. [pur, pure, Fr. purus, Lat.]—1. Not filthy; not sullied. *Proverbs xxx*.—2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney*.—3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures. *Taylor*.—4. Not connected with any thing extrinsic. *Wilkins*. *Watts*.—5. Free; clear. *Philips*.—6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. *Proverbs xx. 9*. *Milton*.—7. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickell*.—8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech. *Ascham*.—9. Mere; as, a pure villain. *Clarendon*.—10. Chaste; modest.

PURELY, pûr'è, ad. [from pure.]—1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiah i. 25*.—2. Innocently; without guilt.—3. *Mere*. *Clarendon*.

PURENESS, pûr'è-nês, s. [from pure.]—1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Sidney*. *Temple*.—2. Simplicity; not composition. *Raleigh*. *Dryden*.—3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Common Prayer*.—4. Freedom from vicious modes of speech. *Ascham*.

PURFILE, pûr'fîl, s. [pourfilée, French.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns. *Bailey*.

To **PURFILE**, pûr'fîl, v. a. [pourfiler, Fr. profilare, Ital.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenser*.

PURFILE, pûr'fîl, s. }
PURFILE, pûr'fîl, s. }
PURFILE, pûr'fîl, s. }
 [pourfilée, Fr.] A border of embroidery.

PURGATION, pûr-gâ-shûn, s. [purgation, Fr.]—1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures. *Bacon*.—2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon*.—3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pûr-gâ-tîv, a. [purgatif, French; purgativus, Lat.] Cathartic; having the power to cause evacuations downward. *Bacon*. *Donne*. *Wiseman*.

PURGATORY, pûr-gâ-tûr-ê, s. [purgatorium, Latin.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purg'd by fire from eternal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stillingfleet*.

To **PURGE**, pûrdje, v. a. [purgo, Latin.]—1. To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon*.—2. To clear from impurities. *Shaks. Wood*.—3. To clear from guilt. *Shaks. Heb. ix. 14*.—4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shaks. Bacon*.—5. To sweep or put away

impurities. *Decay of Piety*.—6. To evacuate the body by stool. *Camden*. *Bacon*.—7. To clarify; to defecate.

To **PURGE**, pûrdje, v. n. To have frequent stools.

PURGE, pûrdje, s. [from the verb.] A cathartic medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Shaks. Arbuthnot*.

PURGER, pûr'jûr, s. [from purge.]—1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shaks*.—2. Purge; cathartic. *Bacon*.

PURIFICATION, pûr-ê-fê-kâ-tîv, s. [purificatio, Fr. purificatio, Lat.]—1. The act of making pure. *Boyle*.—2. The act of cleansing from guilt. *Paylor*.—3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pûr-ê-fê-kâ-tîv, s. }
PURIFICATORY, pûr-ê-fê-kâ-tîv, s. }
 [from purify.] Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pûr-ê-fê-ûr, s. [from purify.] Cleanser; refiner. *Malachi*.

To **PURIFY**, pûr-ê-fê, v. a. [purifier, Fr. purifico, Lat.]—1. To make pure.—2. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Burnet*. *Dryden*.—3. To make clear. *Sidney*.—4. To free from guilt or corruption. *Titus*. *South*.—5. To free from pollution, as by lustration. *John*.—6. To clear from barbarisms or impurities. *Swart*.

To **PURIFY**, pûr-ê-fê, v. n. To grow pure. *Burnet*.

PURIST, pûr'ist, s. [puriste, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PURITAN, pûr-ê-tân, s. [from pure.] A sectary pretending to eminent sanctity of religion. *Sanders*.

PURITANICAL, pûr-ê-tân-nê-kâl, a. [from puritan.] Relating to puritans. *Walton*.

PURITANISM, pûr-ê-tân-izm, s. [from puritan.] The notions of a puritan. *Walton*.

PURITY, pûr-ê-tè, s. [purité, Fr. puritas, Lat.]—1. Clearness; freedom from foulness or dirt. *Prior*. *Thomson*.—2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Waks*.—3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes. *Shakspeare*.

PURL, pûrl, s. [from purfle.]—1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Sidney*. *Bacon*.—2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To **PURL**, pûrl, v. n. To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise. *Bacon*. *Milton*.

To **PURL**, pûrl, v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *Ben Jonson*.

PURLIEU, pûr'lî, s. The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure. *Shaks. Spectator*.

PURLING, pûr'ling, s. [from purl, v. a.] The murmur of a stream.

PURLINS, pûr'lîns, s. In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle. *Bailey*.

To **PURLOIN**, pûr-lôin', v. a. To steal; to take by theft. *Milton*. *Denham*.

PURLOINER, pûr-lôin-ûr, s. [from purloin.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely. *L'Es-trange*.

PURPARTY, pûr-pâr-tè, s. [pour and parti, Fr.] Share; part in division. *Davies*.

PURPLE, pûr'pl, a. [pourpre, Fr. purpureus, Lat.]—1. Red tingured with blue. *Shaks. Wotton*.—2. In poetry, red. *Dryden*.

To **PURPLE**, pûr'pl, v. a. [purpuro, Latin.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Donne*. *Milton*.

PURPLES, pûr'plz, s. [without a singular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH, pûr'pl-sh, a. [from purple.] Somewhat purple. *Boyle*.

PURPORT, pûr'pôrt, s. [purporte, French.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse. *Norris*.

To **PURPORT**, pûr'pôrt, v. a. [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to shew. *Bacon*. *Rowe*.

PURPOSE, pûr'pûs, s. [propos, Fr. propositum, Lat.]—1. Intention; design. *Shaks. Knol*.—2. Effect

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôr; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôli; —pôôud; —thin, T.Hi.

consequence. *Collier. Baker.*—3. Instance; example. *L'Estrange.*—4. Discourse.—5. Witty conceit. *Butler.*
TO PURPOSE, pûr'pûs, v. a. [from the noun.]—To intend; to design; to resolve. *Hooker. Prior.*
PURPOSELY, pûr'pûs-lê, ad. [from purpose.] By design; by intention. *Hooker. Prior.*
PURPRES'URE, pûr-prês-tûre, s. [from pourpris, Fr.] A particular species of common nuisances. *Blackstone.*
PURPRISE, pûr'prîze, s. [pourpris, old Fr. purprio, law Lat.] A close, or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour. *Bacon.*
PURR, pûr, v. a sea lark. *Ainsworth.*
TO PURR, pûr, v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
PURSE, pûrse, s. [bourse, French, pûrs, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained. *Shaks. Knolles. Addison.*
TO PURSE, pûrse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put into a purse. *Dryden.*—2. To contract as a purse. *Shaks. Care.*
PURSENET, pûrse-nêt, s. [purse and net.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string. *Mortimer.*
PURSEPROUD, pûrse-prôôd, a. [purse and proud.] Puffed up with money.
PURSER, pûr'sâr, s. [from purse.] The paymaster of a ship.
PURSINESS, pûr'sê-nês, }
PURSIVENESS, pûr'siv-nês, } s.
 [from pursy.] Shortness of breath.
PURSLAIN, pûr'slîn, s. [portulaca, Lat.] A plant. *Wiseman.*
PURSU'ABLE, pûr-sû'â-bl, a. [from pursue.] What may be pursued.
PURSU'ANCE, pûr-sû'ânse, s. [from pursue.] Prosecution; process.
PURSU'ANT, pûr-sû'ânt, a. [from pursue.] Done in consequence or prosecution of anything.
TO PURSUE, pûr-sû', v. a. [poursuivre, French.]—1. To chase; to follow in hostility. *Shaks.*—2. To prosecute; to continue. *Proverbs.*—3. To invite; to follow as an example. *Dryden.*—4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*
TO PURSUE, pûr-sû', v. n. To go on; to proceed. *Boyle.*
PURSU'ER, pûr-sû'âr, s. [from pursue.] One who follows in hostility. *Milton. Denham.*
PURSU'IT, pûr-sû'it, s. [poursuite, Fr.]—1. The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton.*—2. Endeavour to attain. *Dryden. Rogers.*—3. Prosecution. *Clarendon.*
PURSU'IVANT, pûr'swê-vânt, s. [poursuivant, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Dryden.*
PURSY, pûr'sê, a. [pousif, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shaks. Hudibras.*
PUR'TENANCE, pûr'tên-ânse, s. [appertenance, French.] The pluck of an animal. *Exodus. Hudibras.*
TO PURVE'Y, pûr-vâ', v. a. [pourvoir, French.]—1. To provide with conveniences. *Spenser.*—2. To procure. *Thomson.*
TO PURVE'Y, pûr-vâ', v. n. To buy in provisions. *Milton.*
PURVE'YANCE, pûr-vâ'ânse, s. [from purvey.]—1. Provision. *Spenser.*—2. Procurement of victuals. *Bacon.*
PURVE'YOR, pûr-vâ'âr, s. [from purvey.]—1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*—2. A procurer; a pimp. *Dryden. Addison.*
PUR'VIEW, pûr'vû, s. [pourveu, Fr.] Proviso; providing clause. *Hale.*
PUR'ULENCE, pûr'û-lênse, }
PUR'ULENCY, pûr'û-lên-sê, } s.
 [from purulent.] Generation of pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*
PUR'ULENT, pûr'û-lên-t, a. [purulent, Fr. purulentus, Latin.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
PUS, pûs, s. [Lat.] The matter of a well digested sore. *Arbuthnot.*
TO PUSH, pûsh, v. a. [pousser, French.]—1. To strike with a thrust. *Exodus.*—2. To force or drive

by impulse of any thing. *Job.*—3. To force, not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. *Shaks. Paulina.*—4. To press forward; as, to push a prosecution. *Dryden. Addison.*—5. To urge; to drive as, rage pushed him to mischief. *Addison.*—6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift.*—7. To importune; to tease.
TO PUSH, pûsh, v. n.—1. To make a thrust. *Dryden. Ray.*—2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*—3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*—4. To break or burst violently.
PUSH, pûsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Knolles.*—2. An impulse; force impressed. *Addison.*—3. Assault; attack. *Shaks. Watts.*—4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort. *Shaks. Addison.*—5. Exigence; trial. *L'Estrange. Arterbury.*—6. A sudden emergence. *Shaks.*—7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bacon.*
PUSHER, pûsh'âr, s. [from push.] He who pushes forward.
PUSHING, pûsh'ing, a. [from push.] Enterprising; vigorous.
PUSHPIN, pûsh'pîn, s. [push and pin.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*
PUSILLANIMITY, pû-sîl-ân-îm-îtê-tê, s. [pusillanimité, Fr.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. *Shaks. South.*
PUSILLANIMOUS, pû-sîl-ân-îm-î-ôus, a. [pusillanime, Fr.] Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Bacon. Spectator.*
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pû-sîl-ân-îm-î-ôus-nês, s. [from pusillanimous.] Meanness of spirit.
PUSS, pûs, s.—1. The fondling name of a cat. *L'Estrange. Watts.*—2. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*
PUS'TULE, pû'tshûle, s. [pustule, Fr. pustula, Latin.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot.*
PUS'TULOUS, pû'stû-lûs, a. [from pustule.] Full of pustules; pimply.
TO PUT, pût, v. a.—1. To lay or deposit in any place. *Milton. Mortimer.*—2. To place in any situation. *Milton. L'Estrange.*—3. To place in any state or condition. *Shaks. Genesis. Susan.*—4. To repose. *2 Kings. 1. Chronicles.*—5. To trust; to give up. *Exodus.*—6. To expose; to apply to anything. *Locke.*—7. To push into action. *Milton. Swift.*—8. To apply. *1 Samuel. Dryden.*—9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Shaks. Taylor. Wake.*—10. To cause; to produce. *Locke.*—11. To compris; to consign to writing. *2 Chronicles.*—12. To add. *Ezek.*—13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*—14. To reduce in any state. *Shaks.*—15. To oblige; to urge. *Bacon. Boyle.*—16. To propose; to state. *2 Chr. Swift.*—17. To form; to regulate.—18. To reach to another. *Hab.*—19. To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Knolles. Clarendon. Locke.*—20. To offer; to advance. *Dryden. Arterbury.*—21. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke.*—22. **TO PUT BY**, To turn off; to divert. *Taylor. Grew.*—23. **TO PUT BY**, To thrust aside. *Sidney. Cowley.*—24. **TO PUT DOWN**, To buffet; to repress. *Shaks.*—25. **TO PUT DOWN**, To degrade. *Spenser. 2 Chronicles.*—26. **TO PUT DOWN**, To bring into disuse. *Bacon. Dryden.*—27. **TO PUT DOWN**, To confute. *Shaks.*—28. **TO PUT FORTH**, To propose. *Judges.*—29. **TO PUT FORTH**, To extend. *Genesis.*—30. **TO PUT FORTH**, To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon.*—31. **TO PUT FORTH**, To exert. *Milton. Taylor.*—32. **TO PUT IN**, To interpose. *Collier.*—33. **TO PUT IN PRACTICE**, To use; to exercise. *Dryden.*—34. **TO PUT OFF**, To divert; to lay aside. *Nehemiah. Exodus. Addison.*—35. **TO PUT OFF**, To delay or delay with some artifices or excuse. *Bacon. Boyle.*—36. **TO PUT OFF**, To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.*—37. **TO PUT OFF**, To offer fallaciously. *Swift.*—38. **TO PUT OFF**, To discard. *Shaks.*—39. **TO PUT OFF**, To recommend; to veid or obtrude. *Bacon. Swift.*—40. **TO PUT ON**, To impute; to charge.—41. **TO PUT ON**, To invest with, as clothes or covering. *Shaks. Ben Jonson. Knolles. L'Estrange.*—42. **TO PUT ON**, To

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—ptne, ptn,—

forward; to promote; to incite. *Shaks.*—43. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to inflict. 2 *Kings.* L'Estrange.—44. To PUT on. To assume; to take. *Shaks. Dryden.*—45. To PUT over. To refer. *Shaks.*—46. To PUT out. To place at usury. *Psalms.*—47. To PUT out. To extinguish. *Judges.* *Milton.*—48. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant. *Bacon.*—49. To PUT out. To extend; to protrude. *Genesis.*—50. To PUT out. To expel; to drive from. *Spens. Bacon.*—51. To PUT out. To make publick. *Dryd. Add.*—52. To PUT out. To disconcert. *Bacon.*—53. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish by. *Bacon. Clarendon.*—54. To PUT to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Dryden. Addison.*—55. To PUT to. To assist with. *Sidney. Knolles.*—56. To PUT to death. To kill. *Bacon. Hayward.*—57. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet.*—58. To PUT up. To pass unrevenged. L'Estrange. *Boyle.*—59. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate as plants. *Bacon.*—60. To PUT up. To expose publickly. —61. To PUT up. To start. *Addison.*—62. To PUT up. To hoar. *Spectator.*—63. To PUT up. To hide. *Shaks.*—64. To PUT upon. To incite; to instigate. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*—65. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon. *Shaks.*—66. To PUT upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Locke. Arbutnot.*

To PUT, pût, or pût, v. n.—1. To go or move; he puts forward apace. *Bacon.*—2. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*—3. To steer a vessel. *Addison.*—4. To PUT forth. To leave a port. *Shaks.*—5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Shaks. Bacon.*—6. To PUT in. To enter a haven. *Pope.*—7. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. *Locke.*—8. To PUT in. To offer a claim. *Shaks. Brown.*—9. To PUT off. To leave land. *Addison.*—10. To PUT over. To sail across. *Abbot.*—11. To PUT to sea. To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon.*—12. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate. L'Estrange.—13. To PUT up. To advance; to bring one's self forward. *Stoſt.*—14. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment.

PUT, pût, s. [from the verb.]—1. An action of distress. L'Estrange.—2. A rustick; a clown. *Branston.*—3. A game at cards.—4. PUT off. Excuse; shift. L'Estrange.

PUTTAGE, pût'âje, s. [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pût'ânizâm, s. [putanisme, French.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dict.*

PUTTATIVE, pût'âtiv, a. [putatif, Fr. from puto, Lat.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*

PUTTID, pût'id, a. [putidus, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.

PUTTIDNESS, pût'id-nês, s. [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.

PUTTLOG, pût'lôg, s. *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Mason.*

PUTTREDINESS, pût'rêd'ênês, a. [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*

PUTTREFACTION, pût'rê-fâk'shân, s. [putrefactio, Fr.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy. Thom.*

PUTTREFACTIVE, pût'rê-fâk'tiv, a. [from putrefactio, Lat.] Making rotten. *Brown. Wiseman.*

To PUTTREFY, pût'rê-fy, v. a. [putrifier, Fr. putrefactio, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Shaks. Bacon. Temple. Arbutnot.*

To PUTTREFY, pût'rê-fy, v. n. To rot. *Isaiah. Bacon.*

PUTTRESCEANCE, pût'rê-s'êns, s. [from putresco, Lat.] The state of rotting. *Brown.*

PUTTRESCENT, pût'rê-s'ênt, a. [putrescens, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbutnot.*

PUTTRID, pût'rîd, a. [putride, French; putridus, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt. *Waller.*—Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrefy, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy.*

PUTTRIDNESS, pût'rîd-nês, s. [from putrid.] Rotteness. *Floyer.*

PUTTTER, pût'târ, s. [from put.]—1. One who puts. L'Estrange.—2. PUTTTER on. Inciter; instigator. *Shakspeare.*

PUTTINGSTONE, pût'tîng-stône, s. In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call puttingstones, for trials of strength. *Pope.*

PUTTTOCK, pût'tâk, s. [derived, by *Minshew*, from buteo, Lat.] A buzzard. *Pencham.*

PUTTTY, pût'ty, s.—1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground, made of tin calcined. *Newton.*—2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pûz'z'l, v. a. [for postle, from pose, Skinner.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle. *Shaks. Clarendon.*

To PUZZLE, pûz'z'l, v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notion; to be awkward. L'Estrange.

PUZZLE, pûz'z'l, s. [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*

PUZZLER, pûz'z'l-âr, s. [from puzzle.] He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pû'gârg, s. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

PYGMÆAN, pû'g-mê-ân, a. [from pigmy.] Belonging to a pigmy. *Milton.*

PYGMY, pû'g-my, s. [pygmée, French, πυγμαίος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*

PYLO'ROUS, pû-lô'rûs, s. [πυλορος.] The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pû'pôl-dâr. See PIEPOWDER.

PYRAMID, pû-râ-mîd, s. [pyramide, Fr. πυραμίδα.] In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

PYRAMIDAL, pû-râ-mîd'âl, s. }
PYRAMIDICAL, pû-râ-mîd'âl-kâl, }
[from pyramid.] Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*

PYRAMIDICALLY, pû-râ-mîd'âl-kâl'ty, ad. [from pyramidal.] In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*

PYRAMIS, pû-râ-mîs, s. A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE, pûr, s. [pyra, Latin.] A pile on which the dead are burnt. *Dryden. Pope.*

PYRITES, pûr'î-têz, or pûr'ê-têz, s. [from πυρ.] Firestone. *Woodward.*

PYROMANCY, pû-rô-mân-sê, s. [πυρομαντεία.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*

PYROTECHNICAL, pû-rô-têk'nê-kâl, a. [pyrotechnique, Fr. from pyrotechnicks.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pû-rô-têk'nîcks, s. [πυρ τεχνικα.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pû-rô-têk'nî, s. [pyrotechnie, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*

PYRRHONÆAN, pû-rô'nê-ân, a. Embracing the opinion of *Pyrrho. Shaftesbury.*

PYRRHONISM, pû-ro-nîzâm, s. [from Pyrrho.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, pû-rô-nîst, s. A sceptick.

PYTHAGOREAN, pû-thâ-gô-rê-ân, n. Founded on the opinion of *Pythagoras. Reid.*

PYX, pûks, s. [pyxis, Lat.]—1. The box in which the Romanists keep the host.—2. The box in which the nautical compass is hung.

-nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; -tùbe, túb, háll; -ðil; -pòdànd; -thin, TIIIs.

Q.

Q, kh. Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally used *ç*, the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queu*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB, kwáb, s. A sort of fish.
To QUACK, kwák, v. a. [quacken, Dutch.]—1. To cry like a duck. *King*.—2. To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras*.

QUACK, kwák, s. [from the verb.]—1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Fulton*.—2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addison*.—3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick. *Pope*.

QUACKERY, kwák'kúr-è, s. [from quack.] Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art.

QUACKSALVER, kwák'sál'vúr, s. [quack and salve.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan. *Burton*.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwòd'rà-jé'sè-mál, a. [quadragesimal, Fr. quadragesima, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to Lent. *Sanderson*.

QUADRANGLE, kwòd'ràng-gl, s. [quadratus and angulus, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angl's. *Hewel*.

QUADRANGULAR, kwá dràng'gú-lár, a. [from quadrangle.] Square; having four right angles. *Woodward*.

QUADRANT, kwá'dránt, s. [quadrans, Latin.]—1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown*.—2. The quarter of a circle. *Holler*.—3. An instrument with which latitudes are taken. *Gay*.

QUADRANTAL, kwá-dránt'ál, a. [from quadrant.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham*.

QUADRATE, kwá'drát, a. [quadratus, Latin.]—1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.—2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Hakevill*.—3. [Quadrans, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey*.

QUADRATE, kwá'drát, s. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser*.

To QUADRATE, kwá'drát, v. n. [quadro, Latin, quater, French.] To suit; to be accommodated. *Addison*.

QUADRATICK, kwá'drát'ík, a. Four square; belonging to a square. *Ditt*.

QUADRATICK equations, kwá-drát'ík. Such as remain on the unknown side, the square of the root of the number sought. *Harris*.

QUADRATURE, kwòd'rà-túr, s. [quadrature, Fr.]—1. The act of squaring. *Watts*.—2. The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke*.—3. The state of being square; a quadrature; a square. *Milton*.

QUADRENNIAL, kwá-drén'né-ál, a. [quadrinquennium, Lat.]—1. Comprising four years.—2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwòd'rè-bl, a. [from quadro, Latin.] That may be squared. *Derham*.

QUADRIFID, kwòd'rè-fíd, a. [quadrifidus, Latin.] Cleven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwòd-drè-là'tér-ál, a. [quatuor and latus, Lat.] Having four sides. *Woodward*.

QUADRILATERALNESS, kwòd-drè-là'tér-ál-nè's, a. [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides. *Ditt*.

QUADRILLE, kwá'drél, s. A game of cards.

QUADRIN, kwòd'rín, s. [quadrans, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailly*.

QUADRINOMICAL, kwá-drè-nóm'è-kál, a. [quatuor and nomen, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Ditt*.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwá-drí'pár-títe, a. [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.

[from quadripartite.] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, kwòd-dríp-pár-tísh'án, s. A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Ditt*.

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, kwòd-drè-fíl'lús, a. [quatuor and phyllon, Lat.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRENE, kwòd'drè-réne, s. [quadrirenus, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwòd-drè-síl'lá-bl, s. [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES, kwá-drè-válvz', s. [quatuor and valva, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, kwòd'drív'yál, a. [quadrivium, Latin.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED, kwòd'drú-péd, s. [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. *Arbutnot*.

QUADRUPED, kwòd'drú-péd, a. Having four feet. *Watts*.

QUADRUPLE, kwòd'drú-pl, a. [quaduplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Raleigh*.

To QUADRUPPLICATE, kwá-drú'plè-káte, v. a. [quaduplico, Latin.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPPLICATION, kwòd-drú-plè-ká'shán, s. [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPPLY, kwòd'drú-plè, ad. [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift*.

QUÆRE, kwè'rè, s. [Lat.] Inquire; seek.

To QUAFF, kwáf, v. a. [from coeffer, French, to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakspeare*.

To QUAFF, kwáf, v. n. To drink luxuriously. *Shakspeare*.

QUAFFER, kwáf'úr, s. [from quaff.] He who quaffs.

To QUAFFER, kwáf'úr, v. a. To feel out. *Derham*.

QUAGGY, kwág'gè, a. Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUAGMIRE, kwág'míre, s. [that is, quakenire.] A shaking marsh. *More*.

QUAID, kwáde, part. Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser*.

QUAIL, kwáde, s. [quaglio, Italian.] A bird of game. *Ray*.

To QUAIL, kwáde, v. n. [quelen, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection. *Herbert*.

To QUAIL, kwáde, v. a. [schellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell. *Daniel*.

QUAILPIPE, kwáde'pípe, s. [quail and pipe.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison*.

QUAINT, kwánt, a. [coint, Fr.]—1. Nice; scrupulously; minutely; superfluously exact. *Sidney*.—2. Subtle; artful. *Obsolete*. *Chancer*.—3. Nice; pretty; exact. *Shaks*.—4. Subtly excogitated; suspicious. *Milton*.—5. Affecting; soppyish. *Swift*.

QUAINTLY, kwánt'lè, ad. [from quaint.]—1. Nicely; exactly; with pretty elegance. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Artfully. *Shakspeare*.

QUAINTNESS, kwánt'nè's, s. [from quaint.] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope*.

To QUAKE, kwáke, v. n. [epacan, Saxon.]—1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Ezekiel*.—2. To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope*.

QUAKE, kwáke, s. [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling*.

QUAKER, kwá'kúr, s. [so named from the trembling with which they proceud and prayed.] One of a peaceable sect of Christians, that originated in the early part of the 7th century. *Denham*.

QUAKERISM, kwá'kúr-íz-m, s. The modes of a quaker. *Chesterfield*.

QUAKER-LIKE, kwá'kúr-í-ke, a. Like a quaker's. *Chesterfield*.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwá'kíng-grás, s. A herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwòd-lè-jè-ká'shán, s. [qualification, Fr. from qualify.]—1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift*.—2. Accomplishment. *Asterbury*.—3. Abstemper; diminution. *Raleigh*.

To QUALIFY, kwòl-lè-jè, v. a. [qualifier, French.]—1. Fit for any thing. *Swift*.—2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish. *Shaks*.—3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.—4. To

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, plû;—

abate; to soften; to diminish. *Raleigh*.—5. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser*.—6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown*.

QUA'LITY, kwô'yîl-è, s. [qualitas, Lat.]-1. Nature relatively considered. *Hooker*.—2. Property; accident. *Shaks. Bentley*.—3. Particular efficacy. *Shaks*.—4. Disposition; temper. *Shaks*.—5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden*.—6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Clarendon*.—7. Character. *Baron*.—8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temple*.—9. Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shaks*.—10. Persons of high rank. *Pope*.

QUALM, kwâm, s. [cepaln, Sax.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Donne. Roscommon. Calamy*.

QUA'LMISH, kwâm'îsh, a. [from qualm.] Seized with sickly languor. *Dryden*.

QUANDA'RY, kwôn-dâ'rê, s. [qu'en dirai je, Fr. *Skinner*.] A doubt; a difficulty.

QUANTITATIVE, kwôn'tè-tiv, a. [quantitativus, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby*.

QUANTITY, kwôn'tè-tè, s. [quantité, Fr. quantitas, Lat.]-1. The property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne*.—2. Any indeterminate weight or measure.—3. Bulk or weight. *Dryden*.—4. A portion; a part. *Shaks*.—5. A large portion. *Arbutnot*.—6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Holder*.

QUANTUM, kwôn'tâm, s. [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift*.

QUARANTAIN, } kwôr-rân-tèèn, s.
QUARANTINE, }

[quarantain, Fr.] The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift*.

QUARREL, kwôr'îl, s. [querelle, Fr.]-1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shaks*.—2. A dispute; a contest. *Hooker*.—3. A cause of debate. *Fairfax*.—4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reprisal. *Bacon*.—5. Objection; ill-will. *Felton*.—6. In *Shaks* it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.—7. [Quadrella, Italian.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden*.

To QUARREL, kwôr'îl, v. n. [quereller, Fr.]-1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shaks*.—2. To fall into variance. *Shaks*.—3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden*.—4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bromhall*.

QUARRELLER, kwôr'îl-âr, s. [from quarrel.] He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwôr'îl-ûs, a. [querelleux, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to animity. *Shaks*.

QUARRELSOME, kwôr'îl-sûm, a. [from quarrel.] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant. *Bacon. L'Estrange*.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwôr'îl-sûm-lè, ad. [from quarrelsome.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwôr'îl-sûm-nês, s. [from quarrelsome.] Cholericness; petulance.

QUARRY, kwôr'yè, s. [quarré, Fr.]-1. A square. *Mortimer*.—2. [Quidreau, French.] An arrow with a square head. *Sandys*.—3. Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandys*.—4. A stone mine; a place where they dig stones. *Cleveland*.

To QUARRY, kwôr'yè, v. n. [from the noun.] To prey upon. *L'Estrange*.

QUARRYMAN, kwôr'yè-mân, s. [quarry and man.] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward*.

QUART, kwôr, s. [quart, French.]-1. The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser*.—2. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shaks*.—3. [Quarte, French.] The vessel in which small drink is commonly retailed. *Shaks*.

QUARTAN, kwôr'tân, s. [quarta, Latin.] The fourth day ago. *Brown. Cleveland*.

QUARTATION, kwôr'tâ'shân, s. [from quartus, Lat.] A chymical operation. *Boyle*.

QUARTER, kwôr'tûr, s. [quart, quartier, French.]-1. A fourth part. *Burnet*.—2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seamen's card. *Addison*.—3. A particular region of a town or country. *Spratt*.—4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *Spectator*.—5. Proper station. *Milton*.—6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon*.—7. Treatment shown by an

enemy. *Collier*.—8. Friendship; amity; concord. *Shaks*.—9. A measure of eight bushels. *Mortimer*.—10. False quarter is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUARTER, kwôr'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To divide into four parts. *Shaks*.—2. To divide; to break by force. *Shaks*.—3. To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden*.—5. To lodge; to fix in a temporary dwelling. *Shaks*.—6. To diet. *Hudibras*.—7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham*.

QUARTERAGE, kwôr'tûr-îdjè, s. [from quarter.] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras*.

QUARTERDAY, kwôr'tûr-dâ, s. [quarter and day.] One of the four days in a year, on which rent or interest is paid. *Addison*.

QUARTERDECK, kwôr'tûr-dèk, s. [quarter and deck.] The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwôr'tûr-lè, s. [from quarter.] Containing a fourth part. *Holder*.

QUARTERLY, kwôr'tûr-lè, ad. Once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER, kwôr'tûr-mâs-tûr, s. [quarter and master.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tatler*.

QUARTERN, kwôr'tûrn, s. A gill, the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTER-SESSIONS, kwôr-tûr-sès'shûnz, s. One kind of court of law. *Blackstone*.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwôr'tûr-stâf, s. A staff of defence. *Dryden*.

QUARTETTO, kwôr-tèt'tò, s. A piece of music in four parts.

QUARTILE, kwôr'tîl, s. An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other. *Harris*.

QUARTO, kwôr'tò, s. [quartus, Latin.] A book in which every sheet being twice doubled makes four leaves. *Watts*.

To QUASH, kwôsh, v. a. [quassen, Dutch.]-1. To crush; to squeeze. *Waller*.—2. To subdue suddenly. *Roscommon*.—3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.

To QUASH, kwôsh, v. n. To be shaken with a noise. *Ray*.

QUASH, kwôsh, s. A pompon. *Ainsworth*.

QUAT, kwât, s. A pimple; thence used for an irritable person. *Shaks. Othello*.

QUATERCOUSINS, kâ'tûr-kûz-zns, s. Friends. *Skinner*.

QUATERNARY, kwâ-tèr'nâr-è, s. [quaternarius, Lat.] The number four. *Boyle*.

QUATERNION, kwâ-tèr'nè-ôn, s. [quaternion, Latin.] The number four. *Holder*.

QUATERNITY, kwâ-tèr'nè-tè, s. [quaternus, Lat.] The number four. *Brown*.

QUATRAIN, kwâ'trîn, s. [quatsin, French.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVE, kwâ'vûr, v. n. [cavan, Saxon.]-1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon*.—2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton*.

QUAY, kè, s. [quai, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwène, s. [epen, Sax.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet. *Dryden*.

QUEASINESS, kwè'zè-nês, s. [from queasy.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASy, kwè'zè, a. [of uncertain etymology.]-1. Sick with nausea.—2. Fastidious; squeamish. *Shaks*.—3. Causing nausea. *Shakspeare*.

To QUECK, kwèk, v. n. To shrink; to show pain. *Bacon*.

QUEEN, kwèèn, s. [epen, Sax.] The wife of a king. *Shakspeare*.

To QUEEN, kwèèn, v. n. To play the queen. *Shakspeare*.

QUEEN-APPLE, kwèèn'âp-pl, s. A species of apple. *Mortimer*.

QUEENING, kwèèn'îng, s. An apple. *Mortimer*.

QUEER, kwèèr, a. Odd; strange; original; particular; awkward. *Spectator*.

QUEERLY, kwèèr'lè, ad. [from queer.] Particularly; oddly; awkwardly.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôand;—thin, THis.

QUEERNESS, kwêr'nês, s. [from queer.] Oddly particularity.
 QUEEST, kwêst, s. [from questus, Lat. Skinner.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.
 To QUEEL, kwêl, v. a. [epellan, Sax.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill. *Atterbury.*
 To QUELL, kwêl, v. n. To die. *Spenser.*
 QUELL, kwêl, s. [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*
 QUE'LLER, kwêl'lar, s. [from quell.] One that crushes or subdues. *Milton.*
 QUE'LL-QUE'CHOSE, kêk'shûze. [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Doane.*
 To QUEME, kwême, v. n. To please. Obsolete.
 To QUENCH, kwênsh, v. a.—1. To extinguish fire. *Shaks.—2.* To still any passion or emotion. *Shaks.—3.* To allay thirst. *South.—4.* To destroy. *Davies.*
 To QUENCH, kwênsh, v. n. To cool; to grow cold. *Shakspeare.*
 QUENCHABLE, kwênsh'â-bl, a. [from quench.] That may be quenched.
 QUENCHER, kwênsh'âr, s. [from quench.] Extinguisher.
 QUENCHLESS, kwênsh'lês, a. [from quench.] Unextinguishable. *Crashaw.*
 QUE'RELE, kwêrêl, s. [querela, Lat. querela, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*
 QUERENT, kwêrênt, s. [querens, Lat.] The complainant; the plaintiff.
 QUERIMONIOUS, kwêrê-rê-mô'nê-ûs, ad. [querimonia, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.
 QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwêrê-rê-mô'nê-ûs-lê, ad. [from querimonious.] Querulously; with complaint. *Denham.*
 QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwêrê-rê-mô'nê-ûs-nês, s. [from querimonious.] Complaining temper.
 QU'ERIST, kwê'rist, s. [from quero, Latin.] An inquirer; an asker of questions. *Swift.*
 QUERN, kwêrn, s. [cepeyn, Saxon.] A handmill. *Shakspeare.*
 QUE'RRPO, kwê'r'pô, s. [corrupted from cuerpo, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*
 QUE'RRY, for query, kwê'r'rê, s. [ecuyer, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables. *Bailey.*
 QUE'RULOUS, kwê'r'ul-ûs, a. [querulus, Latin.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howel.*
 QUE'RULOUSNESS, kwê'r'ul-ûs-nês, s. [from querulus.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
 QUE'RY, kwê'rê, s. [from quære, Lat.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved. *Newton.*
 To QUE'RY, kwê'rê, v. a. [from the noun.] To ask questions. *Pope.*
 QUEST, kwêst, s. [queste, Fr.]—1. Search; act of seeking. *Shaks.—2.* An empannelled jury. *Shaks.—3.* Searchers. Collectively. *Shaks.—4.* Inquiry; examination. *Shaks.—5.* Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert.*
 To QUEST, kwêst, v. n. [quærer, Fr. from the noun.] To go in search.
 QUE'STANT, kwêst'ânt, s. [from quester, French.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Shakspeare.*
 QUE'STION, kwêst'shûn, s. [questio, Lat.]—1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired. *Bacon.—2.* Inquiry; disquisition. *Bacon.—3.* A dispute; a subject of debate. *John.—4.* Affair to be examined. *Swift.—5.* Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Tillotson.—6.* Judicial trial. *Hooker.—7.* Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.—8.* State of being the subject of present inquiry. *Hooker.—9.* Endeavour; search. *Shakspeare.*
 To QUE'STION, kwêst'shûn, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To inquire. *Bacon.—2.* To debate by interrogatories. *Shakspeare.*
 To QUE'STION, kwêst'shûn, v. a. [questionner, Fr.]—1. To examine one by questions. *Brown.—2.* To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.—3.* To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South.*
 QUE'STIONABLE, kwêst'shûn'â-bl, a. [from question.]—1. Doubtful; disputable. *Baker.—2.*

Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakspeare.*
 QUE'STIONARY, kwêst'shûn-ârê, a. [from question.] Inquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*
 QUE'STIONABLENESS, kwêst'shûn-â-bl-nês, s. [from question.] The quality of being questionable.
 QUE'STIONER, kwêst'shûn-âr, s. [from question.] An inquirer.
 QUE'STIONLESS, kwêst'shûn-lês, ad. [from question.] Certainly; without doubt. *South.*
 QUE'STMAN, kwêst'mân, }
 QUE'STMONGER, kwêst'mâng-gâr, }
 Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions. *Bacon.*
 QUES'TRIST, kwêst'trist, s. [from quest.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakspeare.*
 QUE'STUARY, kwêst'shû-ârê, a. [from questus, Lat.] Studios of profit. *Brown.*
 QUIB, kwîb, s. A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.*
 To QUIBBLE, kwîb'bl, v. n. [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Es-trange.*
 QUIBBLE, kwîb'bl, s. [from quilibet, Lat.] A low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. *Watts.*
 QUIBBLER, kwîb'bl-âr, s. [from quibble.] A punster.
 QUICK, kwîk, a. [epic, Sax.]—1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.—2.* Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.—3.* Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.—4.* Active; sprightly; ready; in a quick apprehension. *Clarendon.—5.* Pregnant with a live child. *Shakspeare.*
 QUICK, kwîk, ad. Nimbly; speedily; readily. *Drayton.*
 QUICK, kwîk, s.—1. A living animal. *Spenser.—2.* The living flesh; sensible parts. *Sharp.—3.* Living plants. *Noëfimer.*
 QUICKBEAM, or *Quicktree*, kwîk'bême, s. A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*
 To QUICKEN, kwîk'kn, v. n. [epicean, Sax.]—1. To make alive. *Psalms.—2.* To hasten; to accelerate. *Hayward.—3.* To sharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*
 To QUICKEN, kwîk'kn, v. n.—1. To become alive: as, a rooman quickens with child. *Sandys.—2.* To move with activity. *Pope.*
 QUICKENER, kwîk'kn-âr, s. [from quicken.]—1. One who makes alive.—2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *Mare.*
 QUICKLIME, kwîk'lîme, s. [caux viva, Lat. quick and lime.] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*
 QUICKLY, kwîk'lê, ad. [from quick.] Nimbly; speedily; actively. *Shakspeare.*
 QUICKNESS, kwîk'nês, s. [from quick.]—1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.—2.* Activity; briskness. *Wotton.—3.* Kern sensibility. *Locke.—4.* Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*
 QUICKSAND, kwîk'sând, s. [quick and sand.] Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Dryden.*
 To QUICKSET, kwîk'sêt, v. a. [quick and set.] To plant with living plants. *Tusser.*
 QUICKSET, kwîk'sêt, s. [quick and set.] Living plants set to grow. *Evelyn.*
 QUICKSIGHTED, kwîk'sî'têd, a. [quick and sight.] Having a sharp sight. *Bentley.*
 QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwîk'sî'têd-nês, s. [from quicksighted.] Sharpness of sight.
 QUICKSILVER, kwîk'sîl-vâr, s. [quick and silver.] *Quicksilver*, call'd mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold; its nature is so homogeneous and simple, that it is a question whether gold itself be more so: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part dissolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others, and is the most divisible of all bodies: the specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000: the ancients all es-

teemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, by the shepherds, who ventured to give it to his sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt, it was soon concluded that man might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but so powerful a medicine cannot be always used without danger. *Hill*.

QUICKSILVERED. kwik'sli-vârd, a. [from quicksilver.] Overlaid with quicksilver. *Neroton*.

QUIDDAM, kwidâm, s. [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenser*.

QUIDDANY, kwid'ân-ê, s. [quitten, German. a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDET, kwid'dêt, s. A subtlety; an equivocation.

QUIDDITY, kwid'ê-tê, s.—1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastic term. *Hudibras*.—2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Caundle*.

QUIESCENCE, kwê'ss'ênsê, s. [from quiesco, Lat.] Rest; repose. *Glaville*.

QUIESCENT, kwê'ss'ênt, a. [quiescens, Lat.] Resting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose. *Bolder*.

QUIET, kwî'êt, a. [quit, Fr. quietus, Lat.]—1. Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser*.—2. Peaceable; not turbulent. 1 *Peter*.—3. Still; not in motion. *Judges*.—4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakspeare*.

QUIËT, kwî'êt, s. [quies, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Hughes*.

To **QUIËT,** kwî'êt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Forbes*.—2. To still. *Locke*.

QUIËTER, kwî'êt-târ, s. [from quiet.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUIËTISM, kwî'êt-ism, s. Tranquillity of mind. *Temple*.

QUIËTIST, kwî'êt-ist, s. [from quietism.] One of a certain sect of religious enthusiasts. *J. Warton's Pope*.

QUIËTLY, kwî'êt-lê, ad. [from quiet.]—1. Calmly; without violent emotion. *Taylor*.—2. Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon*.—3. At rest; without agitation.

QUIËTNESS, kwî'êt-nês, s. [from quiet.]—1. Coolness of temper. *Sidney*.—2. Peace; tranquillity. *Shaks. Hayward*.—3. Stillness; calmness.

QUIËTSOME, kwî'êt-sâm, a. [from quiet.] Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser*.

QUIËTUDE, kwî'êt-tûde, s. [quietude, Fr. from quiet.] Rest; repose; not used. *Watton*.

QUIËTUS, kwî'êt-tûs, s. [A Latin word used in acquittances given from the Exchequer.] A final discharge. *Shakspeare*.

QUILL, kwîl, s.—1. The hard and strong feathers of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon*.—2. The instrument of writing. *Garth*.—3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbutnot*.—4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser*.—5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden*.

QUILLET, kwîl'êt, s. [quidlibet, Latin.] Subtlety; nicety. *Digby*.

QUILT, kwîlt, s. [kulekt, Dutch; culcitra, Latin.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Pope*.

To **QUILT,** kwîlt, v. a. [from the noun.] To stretch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser*.

QUINARIY, kwî'nâr-ê, a. [quinarius, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle*.

QUINCE, kwînsê, s. [quitten, German.]—1. The tree. *Millers*.—2. The fruit. *Peacham*.

To **QUINCH,** kwînsch, v. n. To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain. *Spenser*.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwînk'âng'shâl, a. [from quincunx.] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray*.

QUINCUNX, kwînk'âng's, s. [L. tin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each cor-

ner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESIMA, kwînk-wâ-jês'sê-mâ, [Latin.] *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; *Shrove-Sunday*. *Diet*.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwînk-wâng'gû-lâr, a. [quinque and angular, Latin.] Having five corners. *Woodward*.

QUINQUARTICULAR, kwînk-wâr'tik'ê-lâr, a. [quinque and articular, Lat.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanderson*.

QUINQUEFID, kwînk-wê'tid, a. [quinque and fido, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED, kwînk-wê'tô'lê-têd, a. [quinque and folium, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwînk-wên'nê-âl, a. [quinquennis, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINSEY, kwînzê, s. [corrupted from squintancy.] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden*.

QUIN, kwînt, s. [quint, French.] A set of five. *Hudibras*.

QUINTAIN, kwînt'ân, s. [quintain, Fr.] A post with a turning top. *Shakspeare*.

QUINTESSENCE, kwîntê'ss'ênsê, s. [quinta essentia, Lat.]—1. A fifth being. *Davies*.—2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Donne. Boyle*.

QUINTESSENTIAL, kwîntê'ss'ên-shâl, a. [from quintessence.] Consisting of quintessence. *Hake-will*.

QUINTIN, kwînt'în, s. An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag should strike the tilter on the back. *Ben Jonson*.

QUINTUPLE, kwînt'p'l, s. [quintuplus, Latin.] Five-fold. *Grundl*.

QUIP, kwîp, s. A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Milton*.

To **QUIP,** kwîp, v. a. To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth*.

QUIPOS, kwîp'ôs, s. [A Peruvian word.] Knots, of various colours, or cords. *Robertson*.

QUIRE, kwîre, s. [chœur, Fr. chori, Italian.]—1. A body of singers; a chorus. *Shaks*.—2. The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleaveland*.—3. [Cahier, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To **QUIRE,** kwîre, v. n. [from the noun.] To sing in concert. *Shakspeare*.

QUIRISTER, kwîr'is-têr, s. [from quire.] Christen; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Thomson*.

QUIRK, kwêrk, s.—1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.—2. Smart taunt.—3. Subtlety; nicety; artful distinction. *Deany of Peety*.—4. Loose light tune. *Pope*.

To **QUIT,** kwît, v. a. part. pass. quit; pret. I have quit or quitted. [quiter, Fr.]—1. To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Deulham*.—2. To set five. *Taylor*.—3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel*.—4. To clear himself of an affair. *Milton*.—5. To repay; to requite. *Shaks*.—6. To vacate obligations. *Ben Jonson*.—7. To pay an obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple*.—8. [Contracted from acquit.] To resolve; to acquit. *Fairfax*.—9. To abandon; to forsake. *Ben Jonson*.—10. To resign; to give up. *Prior*.

QUYTCRASS, kwîtsch'grâs, s. [cpice, Sax.] Dog grass. *Mortimer*.

QUITE, kwîte, ad. Completely; perfectly. *Hooker*.

To **QUITE,** kwîte, v. a. [from quit, Fr.]—1. To disengage. *Spenser*.—2. To requite. *Spenser*.

QUYTRENT, kwîr'ênt, s. [quit and trent.] Small rent reserved. *Temple*.

QUIT'S, kwîts, interj. [from quit.] An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwîtt'ân-ê, s. [quittance, French.]—1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an ac-

—nô, môte, nôr, nôç;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôti;—pôûud;—thin, THis.

quittance. *Shaks.*—2. Recompense; return; payment. *Shakspeare.*
 To QUITTANCE, kwî'tânç, v. a. [from the noun.]
 To repay; to recompense. *Shakspeare.*
 QUITTER, kwî'tûr, s. A deliverer.
 QUITTERBONE kwî'tûr-bôn, s. A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*
 QUIVER, kwî'vûr, s. [couvrir, Fr. to cover.] A case for arrows. *Spenser.*
 QUIVER, kwî'vûr, a. Nimble; active. *Shaks.*
 To QUIVER, kwî'vûr, v. n.—1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*—2. To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*
 QUIVERED, kwî'vûrd, a. [from quiver.]—1. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.*—2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*
 To QUOB, kwôb, v. n. To move as the embryo does in the womb. *Dict.*
 QUODLIBET, kwôd'lê-bêt, s. [Latin.] A nice point; a subtlety. *Prior.*
 QUODLIBETARIAN, kwôd-lîb-ê-tâ'rê-ân, s. [quodlibet, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject.
 QUODLIBETICAL, kwôd-lê-bêt'tê-kâl, a. [quodlibet, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject. *Dict.*
 QUOIF, kwôif, s. [coëffe, Fr.]—1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF. *Shaks.*—2. The cap of a serjeant at law.
 To QUOIF, kwôif, v. n. [coëffe, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head dress. *Addison.*
 QUOFFURE, kwôf'ûre, s. [coëffure, Fr.] Head-dress. *Addison.*
 QUOIL, kwôil, s. See COIL.
 QUOIN, kwôin, s. [coin, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys.*
 QUOIT, kwôit, s. [coete, Dutch.]—1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. *Arbutnot.*—2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quott*, but improperly.
 To QUOIT, kwôit, v. n. [from the noun.] To throw quoits, to play at quoits. *Dryden.*
 To QUOIT, kwôit, v. n. To throw. *Shakspeare.*
 QUONDAM, kwôndâm, [Latin.] Having been formerly. *Shakspeare.*
 QUOOK, kwôök, preterite of quake. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 QUORUM, kwôrdûm, s. [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*
 QUOTA, kwô'tâ, s. [quotus, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*
 QUOTATION, kwô-tâ'shûn, s. [from quote.]—1. The act of quoting; citation.—2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*
 To QUOTE, kwôte, v. a. [quoter, French.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitesfe.*
 QUOTER, kwô'tûr, s. [from quote.] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*
 QUOTH, kwôth, or kwôth, verb imperfect. [cpoðan, Sax.] Quoth I, say I, or said I; quoth he, says he, or said he. *Hudibras.*
 QUOTIDIAN, kwô-tîd'jê-ân, a. [quotidien, Fr. quotidianus, Latin.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*
 QUOTIDIAN, kwô-tîd'jê-ân, s. [febris quotidiana, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakspeare.*
 QUOTIENT, kwô'shênt, s. [quoties, Lat.] In arithmetic, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*
 QUOWARRANTO, kwô'wâr-rân-tô. [Law term.] Is a writ, that lies where a man usurps any franchise on the king. *Termes de la Ley.*

R.

R, âr. Is called the canine letter, because it is, uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English: as *red, rose, more, muratick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapsody*.
 To RA'BATE, râ'bâte', v. n. [rabatre, French.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*
 To RA'BETH, râb'bêt, v. a. [rabate, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Maxon.*
 RA'BBET, râb'hît, s. [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Maxon.*
 RA'BBI, râb'bê, or râb'bl, } s.
 RA'BBIN, râb'bin, }
 A doctor among the J-ws. *Camden.*
 RA'BBINICAL, râb'bin-ê-kâl, a. Belonging to the Rabbins. *P lingbroke to Pope.*
 RA'BBIT, râb'bit, s. [roobbekin, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakspeare.*
 RA'BBIT-SUCKER, râb'bit-sûk-kûç, s. A suckling rabbit. *Shakspeare.*
 RA'BBLE, râb'bl, s. [rabula, Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people. *Raleigh.*
 RA'BBLEMENT, râb'bl-ment, s. [from rabble.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser.*
 RA'BID, râb'bid, a. [rabidus, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.
 RA'BINET, râb'bin-êt, s. A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*
 RACE, râç, s. [race, Fr. from radice, Lat.]—1. A family ascending.—2. A family descending. *Milton.*—3. A generation; a collective family. *Shaks.*—4. A particular breed. *Milton.*—5. RACE of ginger. A root or sprig of ginger.—6. A particular strength or taste of wine. *Temple.*—7. Contest in running. *Milton.*—8. Course on the feet. *Bacon.*—9. Progress; course. *Milton.*—10. Train; process. *Milton.*
 RACEHORSE, râç'hôrç, s. [race and hor e.] Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*
 RACEHORSE, râç'hôrç, s. A South American bird. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*
 RACEMATION, râç-sê-mâ'shûn, s. [racemus, Lat.] State of growing in a cluster like that of grapes. *Brown.*
 RACEMIFEROUS, râç-sê-mîfêr-ûç, a. [raceous and fero, Lat.] Bearing clusters.
 RACENAG, râç'nâç, s. A race horse. *Builer.*
 RACER, râç'ûr, s. [from race.] Runner; one that contends in speed. *Dorset.*
 RACINESS, râç'niêç, s. [from racy.] The quality of being racy.
 RACK, râk, s. [rake, Dutch; from racken, to stretch.]—1. An engine to torture. *Taylor.*—2. Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*—3. Any instrument by which extension is performed. *Wilkins.*—4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; often called a rock. *Dryden.*—5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shaks.*—6. A neck of mutton cut for the table.—7. A grate.—8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; or on which bacon is placed. *Mortimer.*—9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor.
 To RACK, râk, v. n. [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Fâre, râre, râil, râs—mê, nêt;—plue; plin;—

To RACK, râk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden*.—2. To torment; to harass. *Milton*.—3. To harass by exaction. *Spenser*.—4. To screw; to force to performance. *Tillotson*.—5. To stretch; to extend. *Shaks*.—6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon*.

RACK-RENT, râkrênt, s. [rack and rent.] Rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift*.

RACK-RENTER, râkrêntêr, s. [rack and renter.] One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke*.

RA'CKLE, râk'kîl, s.—1. An irregular clattering noise. *Shaks*.—2. A confused talk, in burlesque language. *Swift*.—3. The instrument with which players strike the ball. *Digby*.

RA'CKING, râk'king, s. *Racking* pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread.

RA'CKOON, râk'kôon, s. A New-England animal like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur.

RA'CY, râ'sê, a. Strong; flavoured; tasting of the soil. *Cowley*.

RAD, râd, the old pret. of read. *Spenser*.

RAD, râd, red and rod, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor. *Gibson*.

RA'DDOCK, or *Rudlock*, râd'dôk, s. A bird. *Shaks*.

RA'DIANCE, râ'dê-ânse, or râ'jê-ânse, } s.
RA'DIANCY, râ'dê-ân-sê, or râ'jê-ân-sê, }

[radiare, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter. *Brown*.

RA'DIANT, râ'dê-ânt, or râ'jê-ânt, a. [radians, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Milton*.

To RA'DIATE, râ'dê-âte, or râ'jê-âte, v. n. [radio, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine. *Boyle*.

RA'DIATED, râ'dê-â-têd, or râ'jê-â-têd, a. [radius, Lat.] Adorned with rays. *Addison*.

RADIA'TION, râ-dê-â'shûn, or râ'jê-â'shûn, s. [radiatio, Latin.]—1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon*.—2. Emission from a centre every way. *Bacon*.

RA'DICAL, râd'dê-kâl, a. [radical, Fr.]—1. Primitive; original. *Bentley*.—2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins*.—3. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY, râd-dê-kâl'ê-tê, s. [from radical.] Origination. *Brown*.

RA'DICALLY, râd'dê-kâl-ê, ad. [from radical.] Originally; primitively. *Prior*.

RA'DICALNESS, râd'dê-kâl-nês, s. [from radical.] The state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE, râd'dê-kâte, v. a. [radicatus, Latin.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond*.

RADICA'TION, râd-dê-kâ'shûn, s. [from radicate.] The act of fixing deep. *Hammond*.

RA'DICAL, râd'dê-kl, s. [radicule, French; from radix, Lat.] Seed that forms the root. *Quincy*.

RA'DISH, râd'dîsh, s. [rœdic, Saxon.] A root commonly eaten raw.

RA'DIUS, râ'dê-ûs, or râ'jê-ûs, s. [Latin.]—1. The semi-diameter of a circle.—2. A bone of the forearm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFF, râf, v. a. To sweep; to huddle. *Carver*.

To RA'FFLE, râf'fl, v. n. [raffler, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for a prize. *Trotter*.

RA'FFLE, râf'fl, s. [raffe, Fr.] A species of game or lottery, in which many take a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbutnot*.

RAFT, râft, s. A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. *Shakspeare*.

RAFT, râft, part. pass. of rafe or raft. Torn; rent. *Spenser*.

RA'FTER, râf'têr, s. [raeft, p. Saxon; rafter, Dut.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne*.

RA'FTERED, râf'têrd, a. [from rafter.] Built with rafters. *Pope*.

RAG, râg, s. [hpaedê, torn, Sax.]—1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tait. *Milton*.—2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes. *Sandys*.—3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras*.—4. People of the lowest class. *Spenser*.

RAGAMUFFIN, râg-â-muffin, s. [from rag.] A pultry mean fellow.

RAGE, râje, s. [rage, Fr.]—1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shaks*.—2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon*.

To RAGE, râje, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Milton*.—2. To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller*.—3. To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Milton*.

RA'GEF-L, râje'f'ûl, a. [rage and full.] Furious; violent. *Hammond*.

RA'GGED, râg'gd, a. [from rag.]—1. Bent into tatters. *Arbutnot*.—2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. *Shaks*.—3. Dressed in tatters. *Dryden*.—4. Rugged; not smooth; as a ragged staff. *L'Estrange*.

RA'GGEDNESS, râg'gd-nês, s. [from ragged.] State of being dressed in tatters. *Shakspeare*.

RA'GINGLY, râ'jing-lê, ad. [from raging.] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN, râg'mân, s. [rag and man.] One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, râg'ôd, s. [Fr.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *Addison*.

RA'GSTONE, râg'stôn, s. [rag and stone.]—1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward*.—2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'GWORT, râg'wûrt, s. [rag and wort.] A plant. *Miller*.

RA'JAH, râ'jâ, s. An Indian potentate.

RAIL, râle, s. [riegel, German.]—1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. *Mozer*.—2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is enclosed. *Bacon*.—3. A kind of bird. *Carew*.—4. A woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, râle, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To enclose with rails. *Addison*.—2. To range in a line. *Bacon*.

To RAIL, râle, v. n. [rallen, Dutch.] To use insolent and reproachful language. *Shakspeare*.

RAILER, râle'êr, s. [from rail.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. *South*.

RAIL'ING, râle'ing, s. [from rail.]—1. Contumelious speech. *Spenser*.—2. A series of rails.

RAV'LLERY, râf'lêr-ê, s. [raillerie, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *Ben Jonson*.

RAI'MENT, râ'mênt, s. Vesture; vestment; clothes; dress; garment. *Stidney*.

To RAIN, râne, v. n. [reinan, Saxon; regeneren, Dutch.]—1. To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke*.—2. To fall as water from the clouds. *Milton*.—3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds. *Shakspeare*.

To RAIN, râne, v. a. To pour down as rain. *Shaks*.

RAIN, râne, s. [nen, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Waller*.

RAI'NBOW, râne'bô, s. [rain and bow.] The iris; the semi-circle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Shaks. Newton*.

RAI'NDEER, râne'dêr, s. [hpanap, Saxon; rangifer, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAI'NINESS, râne'ê-nês, s. [from rainy.] The state of being showery.

RAIN-RESOLVING, râne-rê-zôl'vîng, a. Pouring forth rain. *B. Jonson*.

RAINY, râne'ê, a. [from rain.] Slowery; wet. *Proverbs xxxii*.

To RAISE, râze, v. a. [reiser, Danish.]—1. To lift; to heave. *Pope*.—2. To set upright; as, he raised a mast. —3. To erect; to build up. *Joshua viii*.—4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon*.—5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shaks*.—6. To increase in curv'n value. *Temple*.—7. To elevate; to exalt. *Prior*.—8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clarendon*.—9. To excite; to put in action. *Milton*.—10. To excite to war or tumult. *Shaks*. *Acts xxiv*.—11. To rouse; to stir up. *Job*.—12. To give beginning of importance to; as, he raised the family. —13. To bring into being. *Amos ii. 11*.—14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys*.—15. To bring from death to life. *Romans iv. 25*.—16. To occasion; to begin. *Brown*.—17. To

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâhe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôând;—thîn, THis.

set up; to utter loudly; as, he raised his voice.—18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Arbutnot.*—19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.—20. To give rise to. *Milton.*—21. To RAISE paste. To form paste into pices without a dish. *Spect.*

RAISER *râze'âr* s. [from raise.] He that raises. *Toular.*

RAISIN, *rê'zi*, s. [racemus, Lat. raisin, French.] Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens.

RAKE, *râke*, s. [pæce, Sax. ræche, Dutch.]—1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided. *Dryden.*—2. [Rekel, Dutch, a worthless cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow. *Pope.*

To RAKE, *râke*, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To gather with a rake. *May.*—2. To clear with a rake. *Thomson.*—3. To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*—4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*—5. To heap together and cover. *Stuchling.*

To RAKE, *râke*, v. n.—1. To search; to grope. *South.*—2. To pass with violence. *Sidney.*

RAKER, *râke'âr*, s. [from rake.] One that rakes.

RAKEH'LL, *râke'hêl*, s. [raccaille, French, the rattle; from rekel, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow. *Spenser.*

RAKEHELLY, *râke'hêl'ê*, ad. [from rakehell.] Wild; dissolute. *Ben Jonson.*

RAKISH, *râke'ish*, a. [from rake.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.

To RALLY, *râll'ê*, v. a. [rallier, French.]—1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Atterbury.*—2. [Railler, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison.*

To RALLY, *râll'ê*, v. p.—1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.*—2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*—3. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, *râm*, s. [ram, Saxon, ram, Dutch.]—1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup. *Peacham.*—2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakspeare.*

To RAM, *râm*, v. a.—1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*—2. To fill with any thing driving hard together. *Hayward.*

To RAMBLE, *râm'bl*, v. n. [rammelen, Dutch.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Lucke.*

RAMBLE, *râm'bl*, s. [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion. *Swift.*

RAMBLER, *râm'bl'âr*, s. [from ramble.] Rover; Wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, } *râm-bôoze'*,
RAMRUSE, }

A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar. *Bailey.*

RAMENTS, *râm'ênst*, s. [ramenta, Latin.] Serapings; shavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICATION, *râm-nê-fê-kâ'shân*, s. [ramification, Fr.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*

To RAMIFY, *râm'nê-fî*, v. a. [ramifier, Fr.] To separate into branches. *Boyle.*

To RAMIFY, *râm'nê-fî*, v. n. To be parted into branches. *Arbutnot.*

RAMMER, *râm'nâr*, s. [from ram.]—1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*—2. The stick with which the charge is forced into a gun. *Wiseman.*

RAMMISH, *râm'mish*, a. [from ram.] strong scented.

RAMOUS, *râm'ûs*, a. [from ramus, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*

To RAMP, *râmp*, v. n. [rampet, French.]—1. To leap with violence. *Spenser.*—2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*

RAMP, *râmp*, s. [from the verb.] Leap; spring. *Milton.*

RAMPALLIAN, *râm-pâ'yân*, s. A mean wretch. *Shakspeare.*

RA'MPANCY, *râm'pân-sê*, s. [from rampant.] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*

RA'MPANT, *râm'pânt*, a. [rampant, French.]—1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.*—2. [In heraldry.] Rampant is when the lion is rears'd up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*

To RA'MPARE, *râm'pâr't*, }
To RA'MPIRE, *râm'pîr'e*, } v. a.

[from the noun.] To fortify with ramparts. *Hayward.*

RA'MPAET, *râm'pâr't*, }
RA'MPIRE, *râm'pîr'e*, }

[rempart, French.]—1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.—2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben Jonson.*

RA'MPIONS, *râm'pê-ûnz*, s. [rampunculus, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

RAMSONS, *râm'sûns*, s. A herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN, *rân*, preterite of run. *Addison.*

To RANCH, *rânsh*, v. a. [from wrench.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*

RANCID, *rân'sid*, a. [rancidus, Latin.] Strong scented. *Arbutnot.*

RANCIDNESS, *rân'sid-nêss*, }
RANCI'DITY, *rân'sid'ê-tê*, }

[from rancid.] Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCK, *rânk*, ad. [Saxon, protervus.] Fiercely. *Fairfax.*

RA'NCOROUS, *râng'kôr-ûs*, a. [from rancour.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Shakspeare.*

RA'NCOUR, *râng'kôr*, s. [rancœur, old Fr.] Inevitable malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate. *Spenser.*

RAND, *rând*, s. [rand, Dutch.] Border; seam.

RAN'DOM, *rân'dôm*, s. [random, French.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*

RAN'DOM, *rân'dôm*, a. Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*

RANG, *râng*, preterite of ring. *Grew.*

To RANGE, *rânje*, v. a. [ranger, Fr.]—1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Clarendon.*—2. To rove over. *Gay.*

To RANGE, *rânje*, v. n.—1. To rove at large. *Shaks.*—2. To be placed in order. *Shaks.*

RANGE, *rânje*, s. [rangée, Fr.]—1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newton.*—2. A class; an order. *Hale.*—3. Excursion; wandering. *South.*—4. Room for excursion. *Addison.*—5. Compass taken in by any thing excessive. *Pope.*—6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*—7. A kitchen grate. *Spenser.*

RA'NGER, *rân'jâr*, s. [from range.]—1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenser.*—2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*—3. An officer who tends the game of a forest. *Dryden.*

RANK, *rângk*, a. [pance, Sa on.]—1. High growing; strong; luxuriant. *Spenser.*—2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Samdys.*—3. [Rancidus, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid. *Shaks.*—4. High tasted; strong in quality. *Race.*—5. Rampant; high grown. *Shaks.*—6. Gross; coarse. *Swift.*—7. The iron of a plane is set rank, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

RANK, *rângk*, s. [range, French.]—1. Line of men placed abreast. *Shaks.*—2. A row. *Milton.*—3. Range of subordination. *Locke.*—4. Class; order. *Atterbury.*—5. Degree of dignity. *Addison.*—6. Dignity; high place; as, he is a man of rank.

To RANK, *rângk*, v. n. [ranger, French.]—1. To place abreast. *Milton.*—2. To range in any particular class. *Shaks.*—3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*

To RANK, *rângk*, v. a. To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*

To RAN'KLE, *rângk'kl*, v. n. [from rank.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser. Sandy.*

RA'NKLY, *rângk'le*, ad. [from rank.] Coarsely; grossly. *Shakspeare.*

RAN'KNNESS, *rângk'nêss*, s. [from rank.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Shakspeare.*

RA'NNY, *rân'nê*, s. The shrewmouse. *Brown.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

To RA'NSACK, rân'sák, v. a. [nan, Saxon, and saka, Swedish, to search for or seize.]—1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden*.—2. To search narrowly. *Woodward*.—3. To violate; to deflower. *Spenser*.

RA'NSOME, rân'súm, s. [rançon, French.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Tillotson*.

To RA'NSOME, rân'súm, v. a. [rançonner, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RA'NSOMELESS, rân'súm-lés, a. [from ransome.] Free from ransom. *Shakspeare*.

To RANT, rânt, v. n. [randen, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language. *Stillingfleet*.

RANT, rânt, s. [from the verb.] High sounding language. *Granville*.

RA'NTER, rânt'úr, s. [from rant.] A ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE, rânt'é-pôle, a. Wild; roving; rakish. *Congreve*.

To RA'NTIPOLE, rânt'é-pôle, v. n. To run about wildly. *Arbutnot*.

RA'NU'LA, rân'nú-lá, s. A soft swelling, possessing the saivals under the tongue. *Wicman*.

RANUNCULUS, rân-úng'kú-lús, s. Crowfoot. *Mortimer*.

To RAP, râp, v. n. [bræppan, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow. *Addison*.

To RAP, râp, v. a.—1. To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself. *Hooker*.—2. To snatch away. *Milton*.

To RAP and rend, râp. To seize by violence.

RAP, râp, s. [from the verb.] A quick smart blow. *Arbutnot*.

RAPA'CIOUS, rá-pá'shús, a. [rapace, French; rapax, Latin.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence. *Pope*.

RAPA'CIOUSLY, rá-pá'shús-lé, ad. [from rapacious.] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS, rá-pá'shús-nés, s. [from rapacious.] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY, rá-pás'sé-té, s. [rapacitas, Latin.] Ad-dictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; raven-ousness. *Spratt*.

RAPE, rápe, s. [raptus, Latin.]—1. Violent defloration of chastity. *Shaks*.—2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chapman*.—3. Something snatched away. *Sandys*.—4. Whole grapes plucked from the cluster. *Ray*.—5. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RA'PID, ráp'íd, a. [rapide, French.] Quick; swift. *Dryden*.

RAPÍ'DITY, rá-píd'é-té, s. [rapidité, Fr.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison*.

RAPÍ'DLY, ráp'íd-lé, ad. [from rapid.] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS, ráp'íd-nés, s. [from rapid.] Celerity; swiftness.

RA'PIER, rá-pé-ér, s. A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope*.

RA'PIER-FISH, rá-pé-ér-f'ish, s. The fish called xiphias; the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is about a yard long; he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with his sword. *Grew*.

RA'PINE, ráp'in, s. [rapina, Latin.]—1. The act of plundering. *King Charles*.—2. Violence; force. *Milton*.

RA'PPER, ráp'púr, s. [from rap.] One who strikes.

RAP'PORT, ráp-pórt, s. [rapport, Fr.] Relation; reference. *Temple*.

To RAPT, rápt, v. n. To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman*.

RAP'T, rápt, s. [from rap.] A trance.

RAP'TURE, ráp'tshúre, s.—1. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion. *Addison*.—2. Rapidity; haste. *Milton*.

RA'PTURED, ráp'tshúrd, a. [from rapture.] Ravished; transported. A bad word. *Thomson*.

RA'PTUROUS, ráp'tshúrd-s, a. [from rapture.] Ecstatic; transporting. *Collier*.

RARE, ráre, a. [rarus, Latin.]—1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shaks*.—2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley*.—3. Thinly

scattered. *Milton*.—4. Thin; subtle; not dense. *Newton*.—5. Rare; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden*.

RA'REFESHOW, rá-ré-shó, s. A show carried in a box. *Gay*.

RAREFACTION, rá-ré-fák'shún, s. [rarefaction, French.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Watton*.

RA'REFIABLE, rá-ré-f'á-bl, a. [from rarefy.] Ad-mitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY, rá-ré-f'í, v. a. [rarefier, French.] To make thin; contrary to condense. *Thomson*.

To RA'REFY, rá-ré-f'í, v. n. To become thin. *Dryden*.

RA'RELY, rá-ré-lé, ad. [from rare.]—1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.—2. Finely; nicely; ac-curatly. *Shakspeare*.

RA'RENESS, rá-ré-nés, s. [from rare.]—1. Uncom-monness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.—2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon*.

RA'RITY, rá-ré-té, s. [rarité, Fr. raritas, Lat.]—1. Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spectator*.—2. Any thing valued for its scarcity. *Shaks*.—3. Thinness; subtily; the contrary to density. *Bentley*.

RA'SCAL, rás'kál, s. [rascal, Saxon, a lean beast.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden*.

RASCA'LION, rás-kál'yún, s. One of the lowest people. *Hudibras*.

RCSCA'LITY, rás-kál'é-té, s. [from rascal.] The low mean people. *South*.

RA'SCALLY, rás'kál'é, a. [from rascal.] Mean; worthless. *Swift*.

To RASE, ráze, or rase, v. a. [raser, French.]—1. To skin; to strike on the surface. *South*.—2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton*.—3. To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Milton*.

RASH, râsh, a. [râsch, Dutch.] Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Acham*.

RASH, râsh, s. [rascia, Italian.]—1. Sattin. *Min-shaw*.—2. An effluescence on the bouy; a breaking out.

To RASH, râsh, v. a. [rasehiare, Italian.] To slice. *Spenser*.

RA'SHER, râsh'úr, s. A thin slice of bacon. *Shaks*.

RA'SHLY, râsh'lé, ad. [from rash.] Hastily; violent-ly; without due consideration. *Smith*.

RA'SHNESS, râsh'nés, s. [from rash.] Foolish con-tempt of danger. *Dryden*.

RASP, râsp, s. [raspo, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspber-ry. *Philips*.

To RASP, râsp, v. a. [raspen, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon*.

RASP, râsp, s. A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon*.

RA'SPATORY, râsp'á-tú-é, s. [raspatoir, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp. *Wiseman*.

RA'SPBERRY or RASBERRY, rás'bér-ré, s. A kind of berry. *Mortimer*.

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH, rás'bér-ré-búsh, s. A species of bramble.

RA'SURE, rá'zhúre, s. [rasura, Latin.]—1. The act of scraping or shaving.—2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe*.

RAT, rát, s. [ratte, Dutch; rat, French; ratta, Span-ish.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Dennis*.

To smell a RAT, rát. To be put on the watch by sus-picion. *Hudibras*.

RA'TABLE, rá'tá-bl, a. [from rate.] Set at a certain value. *Camden*.

RA'TABLY, rá'tá-blé, ad. Proportionably. *Ra-leigh*.

RA'TAFIA, rá'tá-fé-á, s. A fine liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey*.

RA'TAN, rá'tán, s. An Indian cane. *Diet*.

RAT-CATCHER, rá-tákátsh'úr, s. One that catches rats. Used for an appellation of contempt. *Shaks*.

RATCH, } râtsh, s.

RASH, } In clock-work, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey*.

RATE, ráte, v.—1. Price fixed on any thing. *Lace*.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôll;—pôund;—chin, Tillis.

Dryden.—2. Allowance settled. *Addison*.—3. Degree; comparative height or valour. *Shaks. Calamy*.—4. Quantity assignable. *Shaks*.—5. That which sets value; principle on which value is set; as, at that rate any man may be witty. *Atterbury*.—6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon*.—7. Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior*.

To RATE, râte, v. a.—1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle*.—2. To chide hastily and vehemently. *South*.

RATH, râth, s. A hill. *Spenser*.

RATH, râth, ad. Early. *Spenser*.

RATH, râth, u. [rath, Sax. quickly.] Early; coming before the time. *Milton*.

RATHER, RATH'âr, or Râ'THâr, ad.—1. More willingly; with better liking. *Common Prayer*.—2. Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke*.—3. In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden*.—4. More properly. *Shaks*.—5. Especially. *Shaks*.—6. To have RATHER. To desire in preference. *Rogers*.

RA'TIFIA, râ'tê-lêè, s. A liquor flavoured with fruit kernels. *Congreve*.

RATIFICATION, râ'tê-tê-kâ'shûn, s. [from ratify.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER, râ'tê-tê-âr, s. [from ratify.] The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakspeare*.

To RA'TIFY, râ'tê-tê, v. a. [ratum facio, Lat.] To confirm; to settle; to establish. *Dryden*.

RA'TIO, râ'shê-d, s. [Lat.] Proportion. *Cheyne*.

To RATIOCINATE, râshê-dê-sê-nâte, v. n. [ratiocinor, Lat.] To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINATION, râshê-dê-sê-nâ'shûn, s. [ratiocinatio, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown*.

RATIOCINATIVE, râshê-dê-sê-nâ-tîv, a. [from ratiocinate.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hair*.

RA'TIONAL, râsh'ân-âl, a. [rationalis, Latin].—1. Having the power of reasoning.—2. Agreeable to reason. *Glanville*.—3. Wise; judicious; as, a rational man.

RA'TIONALIST, râsh'ân-âl-îst, s. [from rational.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon*.

RATIONALITY, râshê-dê-nâl'ê-tê, s. [from rational].—1. The power of reasoning.—2. Agreeable of the Tongue.—3. Reasonableness. *Brown*.

RA'TIONALITY, râsh'ân-âl-ê, ad. [from rational.] Reasonably; with reason. *South*.

RA'TIONALNESS, râsh'ân-âl-nêss, s. [from rational.] The state of being rational.

RA'TSBANE, râts'bâne, s. [rat and bane.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakspeare*.

RA'TTEEN, râ'tê-ên, s. A kind of stuff. *Swift*.

To RA'TTLE, râ'tl, v. n. [ratelen, Dutch].—1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions. *Hayward*.—2. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift*.

To RA'TTLE, râ'tl, v. a.—1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden*.—2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shaks*.—3. To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbutnot*.

RA'TTLE, râ'tl, s. [from the verb].—1. A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior*.—2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill*.—3. An instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh*.—4. A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED, râ'tl-hêd-êd, a. [rattl. and head.] Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE, râ'tl-snâke, s. A kind of serpent. *Grew*.

RA'TTLESNAKE Root, râ'tl-snâke-rôôt, s. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill*.

RA'TTOON, râ'tôôn, s. A West-Indian fox. *Bailey*.

To RA'VAGE, râ'vâdjê, v. a. [ravager, French.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pilage; to plunder. *Addison*.

RA'VAGE, râ'vâdjê, s. [ravage, French.] Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden*.

RA'VAGER, râ'vâdjê-âr, s. [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler. *Swift*.

RA'UCITY, râ'vê-tê, s. [rucus, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon*.

To RAVE, râve, v. n. [reven, Dutch; rêver, Fr.]—1. To be delicious; to talk irrationally. *Cov. of the Tongue*.—2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys*.—3. To be unreasonably fond. *Locke*.

To RA'VEL, râ'vêl, v. a. [revelen, Dutch].—1. To entangle; to twist one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. *Waller*.—2. To unweave; to unknot; as, to ravel out a twist. *Shaks*.—3. To hurry over in confusion. *Digby*.

To RA'VEL, râ'vêl, v. n.—1. To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Milton*.—2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Decay of Piety*.

RA'VELIN, râ'vêl-in, s. [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RA'VEN, râ'vên, s. [hæpæn, Saxon.] A large black fowl. *Boyle*.

To RA'VEN, râ'vên, v. a. [ræpæn, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shakspeare*.

To RA'VEN, râ'vên, v. n. To prey with rapacity. *Luke*.

RA'VENOUS, râ'vên-ûs, a. [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakspeare*.

RA'VENUOUSLY, râ'vên-ûs-lê, ad. [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.

RA'VENUOUSNESS, râ'vên-ûs-nêss, s. [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale*.

RAUGHT, râwt, the old pret. and part. pass. of reach.

RA'VIN, râ'vên, s.—1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton*.—2. Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray*.

RA'VIN, râ'vên, a. [from the noun.] Ravinous.

RA'VINGLY, râ'vîng-lê, ad. [from ravê.] With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney*.

To RA'VISH, râ'vîsh, v. a. [ravish, French].—1. To deflower by force. *Shaks*.—2. To take away by violence. *Shaks*.—3. To delight; to rapture; to transport. *Can'*.

RA'VISHER, râ'vîsh-âr, s. [ravisèur, Fr.]—1. He that embraces a woman by violence. *Taylor*.—2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope*.

RA'VISHMENT, râ'vîsh-mênt, s. [ravisement, Fr. from ravish].—1. Violation; forcible constupration.—2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton*.

RAW, râw, a. [ræp, Sax. rouw, Dutch].—1. Not sub'ed by the fire. *Spenser*.—2. Not covered with the skin. *Shaks*.—3. Sore. *Spenser*.—4. Immature; unripe.—5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh*.—6. New. *Shaks*.—7. Bleak; chull. *Spenser*.—8. Not concocted. *Bacon*.

RA'WBONED, râw'bôud, a. [raw and bone.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh. *L'Estrange*.

RA'WHEAD, râw'hêd, s. [raw and head.] The name of a spectre. *Dryden*.

RA'WLY, râw'lê, ad. [from raw].—1. In a raw manner.—2. Unskillfully.—3. Newly. *Shaks*.

RA'WNESS, râw'nêss, s. [from raw].—1. State of being raw. *Bacon*.—2. Unskillfulness. *Hakewill*.—3. Hasty manner. *Shakspeare*.

RAY, râ, s. [raie, Fr. radius, Latin].—1. A beam of light. *Milton*. *Newton*.—2. Any lustre, corporeal or intellectual. *Milton*.—3. Ruy, Fr. raia, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth*.—4. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

To RAY, râ, v. n. [rayer, Fr.] To streak; to mark in long lines. *Shakspeare*.

RAY, râ, for array.

RAZE, râze, s. [rayz, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. *Sha spear*.

To RAZE, râze, v. a. [rasus, Latin].—1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Shaks*.—2. To efface. *Milton*.—3. To extirpate. *Shakspeare*.

RA'ZOR, râ'zôr, s. [rasor, Latin.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Dryden*.

RA'ZORABLE, râ'zôr-â-bl, a. [from razor.] Not to be shaved. *Shakspeare*.

RA'ZORFISH, râ'zôr-fîsh, s. A fish. *Carew*.

RA'ZURE, râ'zûre, s. [rasure, Fr.] Act of erasing. *Shakspeare*.

RE, rê, Is an inseparable particie used by the

ins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back, *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REACH/SS, *rê-âk-rês'*, s. [re and access.] Visit renewed. *Hakewill*.

To REACH, *rêsh*, v. a. [reacum, Sax.]—1. To touch with the hand extended. *Congreve*.—2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant. *Milton*.—3. To fetch from some place distant, and give. 2 *Estras*.—4. To bring forward from a distant place. *John*.—5. To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker*.—6. To attain; to going to obtain. *Cleyna*.—7. To transfer. *Rowe*.—8. To penetrate to. *Locke*.—9. To be adequate to. *Locke*.—10. To extend to. *Addison*.—11. To extend; to spread abroad. *Milton*.

To REACH, *rêsh*, v. n.—1. To be extended. *Boyle*.—2. To be extended far. *Shaks*.—3. To penetrate. *Addison*.—4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke*.

REACH, *rêsh*, s. [from the verb.]—1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand.—2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *Locke*.—3. Power of attainment or management. *Locke*.—4. Power; limit of faculties. *Addison*.—5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought. *Hayward*.—6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage. *Bacon*.—7. Tendency to distant consequences. *Shaks*.—8. Extent. *Milton*.

To REACT, *rê-âkt'*, v. a. [re and act.] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbutnot*.

REACTION, *rê-âk-shôn*, s. [reaction, Fr.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made; action and reaction are equal.

READ, *rêd*, s. [ræd, Sax.]—1. Counsel. *Sternhold*.—2. Saying; saw. *Spenser*.

To READ, *rêd*, v. a. pret. read, part. pass. r. ad. [ræd, Saxon.]—1. To peruse any thing written. *Shaks*.—2. To discover by characters or marks. *Spenser*.—3. To learn by observation. *Shaks*.—4. To know fully. *Shakspeare*.

To READ, *rêd*, v. n.—1. To perform the act of perusing writing. *Deuteronomy*.—2. To be studious in books. *Taylor*.—3. To know by reading. *Swift*.

READ, *rêd*, particip. a. Skillful by reading. *Dryden*.

READING, *rêd'ing*, s. [from read.]—1. Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts*.—2. A lecture; a prelection.—3. Public recital. *Hooker*.—4. Variation of copies. *Arbutnot*.

READEPTION, *rê-âd-êp'shôn*, s. [re and adeptus, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon*.

READER, *rêd'âr*, s. [from read.]—1. One that peruses any thing written. *Ben Jonson*.—2. One studious in books. *Dryden*.—3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift*.

READERSHIP, *rêd'âr-shîp*, s. [from reader.] The office of reading prayers. *Swift*.

READILY, *rêd'dê-lê*, ad. [from ready.] Expeditely; with little hindrance or delay. *South*.

READINESS, *rêd'dê-nês*, s. [from ready.]—1. Expeditness; promptitude. *South*.—2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon*.—3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction. *Holder*.—4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addison*.

READMISSION, *rê-âd-mîsh'ân*, s. [re and admission.] The act of admitting again. *Arbutnot*.

To READMIT, *rê-âd-mît'*, v. n. [re and admî.] To let in again. *Milton*.

To READORN, *rê-â-dôr'n*, v. a. [re and adorn.] To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore*.

READY, *rêd'dê*, a. [redo, Swedish; hupæc, nimble, Sax.]—1. Prompt; not delaying. *Temple*.—2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek; quick; active. *Shaks*.—3. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Milton*.—4. Willing; eager. *Spenser*.—5. Being at the point; not distant; near. *Milton*.—6. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden*.—7. Facile; easy; opportune; near. *Hooker*.—8. Quick; not done with hesitation. *Clarissa*.—9. Expedit; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow. *Watts*.—10. To make READY. To make preparations. *Mark*.

READY, *rêd'dê*, ad. Readily; so as not to need delay. *Numbers*.

READY, *rêd'dê*, s. Ready money. A low word. *Arbutnot*.

REAFFIRMANCE, *rê-âi-fêr'mânse*, s. [re and af firmance.] S cond confirmation. *Ayliffe*.

REAL, *rê-âl*, a. [real, Fr. realis, Lat.]—1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal. *Bacon*.—2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Clauville*.—3. In law, consisting of things immovable, as land. *Child*.

REALGAR, *rê-âl-gâr*, s. A mineral. *Bacon*.

REALITY, *rê-âl-tê-tê*, s. [réalité, Fr.]—1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison*.—2. Something intrinsically important. *Milton*.

To REALIZE, *rê-âl-îze*, v. a. [realiser, Fr.]—1. To bring into being or act. *Clauville*.—2. To convert money into land.

REALLY, *rê-âl-tê*, ad. [from real.]—1. With actual existence. *South*.—2. In truth; truly; not seemingly. *South*.—3. It is a slight error in an opinion; I really thought the man honest. *Young*.

REALM, *rêlm*, s. [royaume, Fr.]—1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton*.—2. Kingly government; not used. *Pope*.

REALTY, *rê-âl-tê*, s. Loyalty; not used.

REAM, *rêâm*, s. [ream, Fr. riem, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope*.

To REANIMATE, *rê-ân-nê-mâte*, v. a. [re and animo, Latin.] To revive; to restore to life. *Clauville*.

To REANNE'X, *rê-ân-nêks'*, v. a. [re and annex.] To annex again. *Bacon*.

To REAP, *rêpe*, v. a. [repan, Saxon.]—1. To cut corn at harvest. *Shaks*.—2. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker*.

To REAP, *rêpe*, v. n. To harvest. *Psalms*.

REAPER, *rêpâr*, s. [from reap.] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sandys*.

REAPINGHOOK, *rêp'ing-hôök*, s. [reaping and hook.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryden*.

REAR, *rêre*, s. [arrière, Fr.]—1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles*.—2. The last class. *Peacham*.

REAR, *rêre*, a. [hæpe, Saxon.]—1. Raw, half roasted; half sodden.—2. Early. A provincial word. *Guy*.

To REAR, *rêre*, v. a. [aræpan, Saxon.]—1. To raise up. 1 *Estras*.—2. To lift up from a fall. *Spenser*.—3. To move upward. *Milton*.—4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon*.—5. To educate; to instruct. *Southern*.—6. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior*.—7. To rouse; to stir up. *Dryden*.

REARWARD, *rêr'wârd*, s. [from rear.]—1. The last troop. *Sidney*.—2. The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shaks*.—3. The latter part. *Shakspeare*.

REARMOUSE, *rêr'môûse*, s. [hæpemu, Saxon.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot*.

To REASCEND, *rê-âs-sênd'*, v. n. [re and ascend.] To climb again. *Spenser*.

To REASCEND, *rê-âs-sênd'*, v. a. To mount again. *Addison*.

REASON, *rê-zôn*, s. [raison, French.]—1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences. *Milton*.—2. Cause; ground; or principle. *Tillotson*.—3. Cause efficient. *Hale*.—4. Final cause. *Locke*.—5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive. *Tillotson*.—6. Ratiocination; discursive power. *Davies*.—7. Clearness of faculties. *Shaks*.—8. Right; justice. *Spenser*.—9. Reasonable claim; just practice. *Taylor*.—10. Rationales; just account. *Boyle*.—11. Moderation; moderate demands. *Addison*.

To REASON, *rê-zôn*, v. n. [raisonner, Fr.]—1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises. *Locke*.—2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. *Shaks*.—3. To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries. *Milton*.

To REASON, *rê-zôn*, v. a. To examine rationally. *Burnet*.

REASONABLE, *rê-zôn-â-bl*, a. [raison, French.]—1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. *Sidney*.—2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally. *Hayward*.—3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason. *Swift*.—4. Not immoderate. *Shaks*.—5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney*. *Abbot*.

REASONABLENESS, *rê-zôn-â-bl-nês*, s. [from rea-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, hâll;—ôll;—pôllind;—chîn, TIIIS.

sonable.]—1. The faculty of reason.—2. Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon*.—3. Moderation.
REASONABLY, rê-zô-â-blé, ad. [from reasonable.]—1. Agreeably to reason. *Dryden*.—2. Moderately to a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon*.
REASONER rê-zô-âr, s. [raisonneur, Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore*.
REASONING, rê-zô-îng, s. [from reason.] Argument. *Addison*.
REASONLESS, rê-zô-lés, a. [from reason.] Void of reason. *Shakspeare*.
To REASSEMBLE, rê-âs-sêm-bl, v. a. [re and assemble.] To collect anew. *Milton*.
To REASSERT, rê-â-s-sêrt, v. a. [re and assert.] To assert anew. *Asterbury*.
To REASSUME, rê-âs-sûme, v. a. [reassumo, Lat.] To resume; to take again. *Denham*.
To REASSURE, rê-â-shûr, v. a. [reassurer, Fr.] To free from fear; to revive from terror. *Dryden*.
RE'ATE, rê-âte, s. A kind of small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton*.
To REAVE, rêve, v. a. pret. ref. [ræpan, Sax.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Carew*.
To REBAPTIZE, rê-bâp-tîzê, v. a. [rebaptiser, French, re and baptize.] To baptize again. *Ayliffe*.
REBAPTIZATION, rê-bâp-tê-zâ-shûn, s. [rebaptisation, Fr.] Renewal of baptism. *Hooker*.
To REBATE, rê-bâte, v. n. [rebattre, French.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Creech*.
REB'ATO, rê-bâ'tô, s. [from rebat, Fr.] A kind of ruff formerly worn about the neck; it seems to have required pinning. *Dekker*.
RE'BECK, rê-bêk, s. [rebec, Fr. ribeca, Italian.] A three-stringed fiddle. *Milton*.
RE'BEL, rê-bêl, s. [rebelle, Fr. rebellis, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority. *Fenton*.
To REBEL, rê-bêl, v. n. [rebello, Lat.] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakspeare*.
REBELLEI', rê-bê'lê'r, s. [from rebel.] One that rebels.
REBELLION, rê-bêl'yân, s. [rebellion, Fr. rebellio, Lat. from rebel.] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton*.
REBELLIOSLY, rê-bêl'yûs, a. [from rebel.] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut. ix. 7.*
REBELLIOSLY, rê-bêl'yûs-lé, ad. [from rebellious.] In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden*.
REBELLIOSNESS, rê-bêl'yûs-nês, s. [from rebellious.] The quality of being rebellious.
To REBELLOW, rê-bê'lô, v. n. [re and hellow.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Dryden*.
REBO'ATION, rê-bô-â'shûn, s. [reboo, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.
To REBOUND, rê-bôund, v. n. [rebouir, Fr. re and bound.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power. *Newton*.
To REBOUND, rê-bôund, v. a. To reverberate; to beat back. *Prior*.
REBOUND, rê-bôund, s. [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resiliency. *Dryden*.
RE'BRACE, rê-brâse, v. a. To brace again. *Gray*.
REBU'FF, rê-bûf, s. [rebuffade, Fr. rebuffa, Ital.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Milton*.
To REBU'FF, rê-bûf, v. a. [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.
To REBUILD, rê-bîld, v. a. [re and build.] To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair.
REBU'KABLE, rê-bûk-â-bl, a. [from rebuke.] Worthy of reprehension. *Shakspeare*.
To REBUKE, rê-bûke, v. a. [reboucher, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation. *Heb. xii. 15.*
REBUKE, rê-bûke, s. [from the verb.]—1. Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation. *Pope*.—2.

In low language it signifies any kind of check. *L'Estrange*.
REBU'KEIT, rê-bûkêr, s. [from rebuke.] A chiding; a reprehension. *Hosea v.*
RE'BUS, rê-bûs, s. [rebus, Lat.] A word represented by a picture. *Peuchan*.
To REBUT, rê-bût, v. n. [rebuter, Fr.] To retire back. *Spenser*.
To REBUT, rê-bût, v. a. [rebuter, Fr.] To drive back.
REBUTTER, rê-bût'târ, s. An answer to a rejoinder.
To RECALL, rê-kâf, v. a. [re and call.] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker*.
RECALL, rê-kâf, s. [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden*.
To RECA'NT, rê-kânt, v. a. [recauto, Latin.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Swift*.
RECA'NTATION, rê-kân-tâ'shûn, s. [from recant.] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillingfleet*.
RECA'NTER, rê-kân'târ, s. [from recant.] One who recants. *Shakspeare*.
To RECAPITULATE, rê-kâ-pî-tâ'shû-lâte, v. a. [recapituler, Fr.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again. *Morré*.
RECAPITULATION, rê-kâ-pî-tâ'shûn-lâ'shûn, s. [from recapitulate.] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points. *South*.
RECAPITULATORY, rê-kâ-pî-tâ'shû-lâ-târ-ê, a. [from recapitulate.] Repeating again.
To RECA'RRY, rê-kâr-rê, v. a. [re and carry.] To carry back. *Walton*.
To RECEDE, rê-sêdê, v. n. [recedo, Latin.]—1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley*.—2. To desist. *Clarendon*.
RECEI'PT, rê-sê't, s. [receptum, Lat.]—1. The act of receiving. *Wiseman*.—2. The place of receiving. *Matthew*.—3. A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.—4. Reception; admission. *Hooker*.—5. Reception; welcome. *Swifey*.—6. Prescription of ingredients for any composition. *Shakspeare*.
RECEI'VABLE, rê-sê-vâ-bl, a. [from receive.] Capable of being received.
To RECEI'VE, rê-sê've, v. a. [recevoir, Fr. recipio, Lat.]—1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shaks*.—2. To take or obtain from another. *Daniel*.—3. To take any thing communicated. *Lodge*.—4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke*.—5. To allow. *Hooker*.—6. To admit. *Psalms, Watts*.—7. To take in as a vessel.—8. To take into a place, state or vessel.—9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shaks*.—10. To entertain as a guest. *Milton*.
RECEI'VEDNESS, rê-sê-vêd-nês, s. [from received.] General allowance. *Boyle*.
RECEI'VER, rê-sê-vûr, s. [receveur, Fr.]—1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne*.—2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. *Spratt*.—3. One who partakes of the blessed sacraments. *Taylor*.—4. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals. *Spenser*.—5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still. *Blackmore*.—6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bentley*.
To RECEI'LEBRATE, rê-sê-lê-brâte, v. a. [re and celebrare.] To celebrate anew. *Ben Jonson*.
RE'GENCY, rê-êjn-ê, s. [reccens, Lat.] Newness; new state. *Wiseman*.
RE'CN'SION, rê-sên'shûn, s. [recensio, Lat.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn*.
RE'CENT, rê-sênt, a. [reccens, Latin.]—1. New; not of long existence. *Woodwards*.—2. Late; not antique. *Bacon*.—3. Fresh; not long dismissed from. *Pope*.
RE'CENTLY, rê-sênt-lé, ad. [from recent.] Newly; freshly. *Lybthnot*.
RE'CENTNESS, rê-sênt-nês, s. [from recent.] Newness; freshness. *Hale*.
RECE'PTACLE, rê-sêp-tâ-kl, or rê-sêp-tâ-kl, s.

Fâce, fâr, f'âl, fât,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pîn—

- [receptaculum, Lat.] A vessel or place into which anything is received. *Spenser*.
- RECEPTIBLE, rês-sêp-tî-b'lî-tê, s. [receptus, Lat.] Possibility of receiving. *Glanville*.
- RECEPTARY, rês-sêp-tâ-rê, s. [receptus, Latin.] Thing received. *Brown*.
- RECEPTION, rês-sêp-shûn, s. [receptus, Lat.]—1. The act of receiving. *Brown*.—2. The state of being received.—3. Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke*.—4. R-admission. *Milton*.—5. The act of containing. *Addison*.—6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond*.—7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke*.—8. Recovery. *Bacon*.
- RECEPTIVE, rês-sêp-tîv, a. [receptus, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Glanville*.
- RECEPTORY, rês-sêp-tîvê, a. [receptus, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown*.
- RECESS, rê-sês, s. [recessus, Lat.]—1. Retirement; retreat, withdrawing; secession. *Prior*.—2. Departure. *Glanville*.—3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode. *Milton*.—4. Departure into privacy. *Milton*.—5. Remission or suspension of any procedure. *Bacon*.—6. Removal to distance. *Brown*.—7. Privacy; secrecy of abode. *Dryden*.—8. Secret part. *Hammond*.
- RECESSION, rê-sês-shûn, s. [recessio, Lat.] The act of retreating.
- RECESSOR, rê-sês-sûr, a. [a term in painting.] The counterfeiting recess. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries*.
- TO RECHARGE, rê-tshârjê, v. a. [recharger, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden*.
- TO RECHARGE, rê-tshârjê, v. a. [recharger, Fr.]—1. To accuse in return. *Hooker*.—2. To attack anew. *Dryden*.
- RECHERCHÉ, rê-tshê-tê, s. Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game. *Shakspeare*.
- RECIDIVATION, rê-sî-dî-vâ-shûn, s. [recidivus, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again. *Hammond*.
- RECIDIVOUS, rê-sê-dî-vûs, a. [recidivus, Lat.] Subject to fall again.
- RECIPÉ, rê-sê-pê, s. [recipe, Lat.] A medical prescription. *Suckling*.
- RECIPIENT, rê-sîp-pê-ânt, s. [recipiens, Lat.]—1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville*.—2. The vessel into which spirits are driv n by the still. *Decay of Piety*.
- RECIPROCAL, rê-sîp-prô-kâl, a. [reciprocus, Lat.]—1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milt*.—2. Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Esrange*.—3. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts*.—4. Reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and *vice versa*. *Arbutnot*.
- RECIPROCALLY, rê-sîp-prô-kâl-ê, ad. [from reciprocal.] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newot*.
- RECIPROCALNESS, rê-sîp-prô-kâl-nês, s. [from reciprocal.] Mutual return; alternateness. *Decay of Piety*.
- TO RECIPROCATE, rê-sîp-prô-kâte, v. n. [reciprocus, Lat.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Sewel*.
- RECIPROCA'TION, rê-sîp-prô-kâ-shûn, s. [reciprocatio, from reciprocus, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown*.
- RECIPROCITY, rê-sê-prôs-ê-tê, s. Reciprocal obligation. *Blakstone*.
- RECISSION, rê-sî-shûn, s. [recisus, Lat.] The act of cutting off.
- RECITAL, rê-sî-tâl, s. [from recite.]—1. Repetition; rehearsal. *Addison*.—2. Enumeration. *Prior*.
- RECITATION, rê-sê-tâ-shûn, s. [from recite.] Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond*.
- RECITATIVE, rê-sê-tâ-tîv, s.
- RECITATIVO, rê-sê-tâ-tîv, s.
- [from recite.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt. *Dryden*.
- TO RECITE, rê-sîte, v. a. [recito, Latin.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Addison*.
- RECITE, rê-sîte, s. Recital. *Temple*.
- TO RECK, rêk, v. n. [reca, Saxn.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. *Spenser*. *Milton*.
- TO RECK, rêk, v. a. To heed; to care for. *Shaks*.
- RECKLESS, rêk-lês, a. [reccleap, Sax.] Careless; heedless; mindless. *Shaks*. *Cowley*.
- RECKLESSNESS, rêk-lês-nês, s. [from reck.] Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney*.
- TO RECKON, rêk-kûn, v. a. [peccan, Sax.]—1. To number; to count. *Crashaw*.—2. To esteem; to account. *Hooker*.—3. To assign in an account. *Romans*.
- TO RECKON, rêk-kûn, v. n.—1. To compute; to calculate. *Addison*.—2. To state an account. *Shaks*.—3. To charge to account. *Ben Jonson*.—4. To pay a penalty. *Sanderson*.—5. To call to punishment. *Tillotson*.—6. To lay stress or dependance upon. *Temple*.
- RECKONER, rêk-kûn-ûr, s. [from reckon.] One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camd*.
- RECKONING, rêk-kû-îng, s. [from reckon.]—1. Computation; calculation.—2. Account of time. *Sandys*.—3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel*.—4. Money charged by a host. *Shaks*.—5. Account taken. *2 Kings*.—6. Esteem; account; estimation. *Hooker*.
- TO RECLAIM, rê-klâme, v. a. [reclamo, Lat.]—1. To reform; to correct. *Brown*.—2. [Reclamer, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired. *Bacon*.—3. To recall; to cry out against. *Dryden*.—4. To tame. *Dryden*.
- RECLAIMLESS, rê-klâme-lês, a. Not to be reclaimed. *Lee*.
- TO RECLINE, rê-klîne, v. a. [reclino, Lat.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Addison*.
- TO RECLINE, rê-klîne, v. n. To rest; to repose; to lean.
- RECLINE, rê-klîne, a. [reclinis, Lat.] In a leaning posture. *Milton*.
- TO RECLOSE, rê-klôze, v. a. [re and close.] To close again. *Pope*.
- TO RECLUDE, rê-klûde, v. a. [recludo, Lat.] To open. *Harvey*.
- RECLUSE, rê-klûse, a. [reclus, Fr. reclusus, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety*.
- RECOAGULATION, rê-kô-âg-gû-lâ-shûn, s. Second coagulation. *Boyle*.
- RECOGNISANCE, rê-kôgnê-zânse, s. [recognisance, Fr.]—1. Acknowledgment of person or thing.—2. Badge. *Hooker*. *Shaks*.—3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowel*.
- TO RECOGNISE, rêk-kôgnîze, v. a. [recognosco, Lat.]—1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden*.—2. To review; to re-examine. *South*.
- RECOGNISEE, rê-kôgnê-zêd, s. He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
- RECOGNISOR, rê-kôgnê-zôr, s. He who gives the recognisance.
- RECOGNITION, rêk-kôgnî-shûn, s. [recognitio, Lat.]—1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker*.—2. Knowledge confessed. *Greiv*.—3. Acknowledgment. *Bacon*.
- TO RECOIN, rê-kôîf, v. n. [reculer, French.]—1. To rush back in consequence of resistance. *Milton*.—2. To fall back. *Spenser*.—3. To fail; to shrink. *Shakspeare*.
- TO RECOIN, rê-kôîf, v. a. [from the verb neuter.] To make to return. *Spenser*.
- TO RECOIN, rê-kôîf, v. a. [re and coin.] To coin over again. *Addison*.
- RECOINAGE, rê-kôîf-âje, s. [re and coinage.] The act of coining anew. *Bacon*.
- TO RECOLLECT, rêk-kôl-lêkt, v. a. [recollectus, Lat.]—1. To recover to memory. *Watts*.—2. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryden*.—3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle*.
- RECOLLECTION, rêk-kôl-lêk-shûn, s. [from recollect.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke*.
- TO RECOMFORT, rê-kôm-fôrt, v. a. [re and com-

—nó, móve, nór, nóty—túbe, túb, túb;—óh;—póáúdy—tán, THIS.

REC[O]RD.—1. To comfort or console again. *Sidney*.—2. To give new strength. *Bacon*.
 To RECOMMENCE, rĕk-kóm-mĕn'se, v. a. [recommence, Fr.] To begin anew.
 To RECOMMEND, rĕ-kóm-mĕn't, v. a. [recommenda, Fr.]—1. To praise to another.—2. To make acceptable. *Dryden*.—3. To commit with prayers. *Act*.
 RECOMMENDABLE, rĕk-kóm-mĕn'd-á-bl, a. [recommenabile, Fr.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glavinie*.
 RECOMMENDATION, rĕk-kóm-mĕn-dá'shún, s. [recommenda-tion, Fr.]—1. The act of recommending.—2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden*.
 RECOMMENDATORY, rĕk-kóm-mĕn-dá-tór-é, a. [from recommend.] That which commends to another. *Saift*.
 RECOMMENDER, rĕk-kóm-mĕn'd-ór, s. [from recommend.] One who recommends. *Atterbu*.
 To RECOMMIT, rĕ-kóm-mít, v. a. [re and commit.] To commit anew. *Clarendon*.
 To RECOMPACT, rĕ-kóm-pákt, v. a. [re and compact.] To join anew. *Bonnet*.
 To RECOMPENSE, rĕk-kóm-pĕn'se, v. a. [recompense, Fr.]—1. To repay; to requite. *2 Chron.*—2. To give in requital. *Romans*.—3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Knolles*.—4. To decree; to pay for. *Numbers*.
 RECOMPENSE, rĕk-kóm-pĕn'se, s. [recompense, Fr.] Equivalent compensation. *Clarendon*.
 RECOMPLEMENT, rĕk-kóm-plĕmĕnt, s. [re and complement.] New complement. *Bacon*.
 To RECOMPOSE, rĕ-kóm-póze, v. r. [recomposer, Fr.]—1. To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor*.—2. To form or finish anew. *Bottle*.
 RECOMPOSITION, rĕ-kóm-pó-zísh'ún, s. Composition renewed.
 To RECONCILE, rĕk-kón-síle, v. a. [reconcilior, French.]—1. To make to like again. *Shaks*.—2. To make to be liked again. *Clarendon*.—3. To make any thing consistent. *Locke*.—4. To restore to favour. *Ezekiel*.
 RECONCILEABLE, rĕk-kón-sí-lá-bl, a. [reconciliable, French.]—1. Capable of renewed kindness.—2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond*.
 RECONCILEABLENESS, rĕk-kón-sí-lá-bl-nĕs, s. [from reconcile-able.]—1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond*.—2. Disposition to renew love.
 RECONCILEMENT, rĕk-kón-síle-mĕnt, s. [from reconcile.]—1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Milton*.—2. Friendship renewed. *Sidney*.
 RECONCILER, rĕk-kón-sí-lár, s. [from reconcile.]—1. One who renews friendship between others.—2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris*.
 RECONCILIATION, rĕk-kón-sí-lá'shún, s. [reconciliatio, Latin.]—1. Renewal of friendship.—2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. *Rogers*.—3. Attonement; expiation. *Herbers*.
 To RECONDENSE, rĕ-kón-dĕn'se, v. a. [re and condense.] To condense anew.
 RECONDITE, rĕ-kón-dít, a. [reconditus, Latin.] Secret; profound; abstruse. *Fellon*.
 To RECONDUCT, rĕ-kón-dúkt, v. a. [reconduit, Fr.] To conduct again.
 To RECONJOIN, rĕ-kón-jóin, v. a. [re and conjoin.] To join anew. *Boyle*.
 To RECONNOITRE, rĕ-kón-nóit'ár, v. a. [Fr.] To take a review of. *Cook's Voyages*.
 To RECONQUER, rĕ-kóng-kwĕ, v. a. [reconquerir, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies*.
 To RECONSECRATE, rĕ-kón-sĕkráte, v. a. [re and consecrate.] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe*.
 To RECONSIDER, rĕ-kón-sísh'ár, v. a. To turn in one's own mind, over and over. *Chesterfield*.
 To RECONVENE, rĕ-kón-vĕn'ĕ, v. a. [re and convene.] To assemble anew. *Clarendon*.
 RECONVERSION, rĕ-kón-vĕr'shún, s. A second conversion. *Weaver*.
 To RECONVEY, rĕ-kón-vá, v. a. [re and convey.] To convey again. *Denham*.

To RECORD, rĕ-kórd, v. n. [recordor, Lat.]—1. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost. *Shaks*.—2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Eufrasia*.
 RECORD, rĕk'órd, or rĕk-kórd, s. [record, Fr.] Register; authentic memorial. *Shakspeare*.
 RECORDATION, rĕk-ór-á'shún, s. [recordatio, Lat.] Remembrance. *Shakspeare*.
 RECORDER, rĕ-kórd'ár, s.—1. One whose business is to register any events. *Duime*.—2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift*.—3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney*.
 To RECOUCH, rĕ-kóúsh, v. n. [re and couch.] To lie down again. *Watson*.
 To RECOVER, rĕ-kúv'ár, v. a. [recouvier, Fr.]—1. To restore from sickness or disorder. *Sidney*.—2. To repair. *Rogers*.—3. To regain. *Knolles*.—4. To release. *2 Tim.*—5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. *Shakspeare*.
 To RECOVER, rĕ-kúv'ár, v. n. To grow well from a disease or calamity. *Milton*.
 RECOVERABLE, rĕk-úv'ár-á-bl, a. [recouvrable, Fr.]—1. Possible to be restored from sickness.—2. Possible to be regained. *Clarendon*.
 RECOVERY, rĕ-kúv'ár-é, s. [from recover.]—1. Restoration from sickness. *Taylor*.—2. Power or act of regaining. *Shaks*.—3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakspeare*.
 To RECOUNT, rĕ-kóunt, v. a. [recount, Fr.] To relate in detail to tell distinctly. *Shakspeare*.
 RECOUNTMENT, rĕk-kóunt-mĕnt, s. [from recount.] Relation; recital. *Shakspeare*.
 RECOVERED, rĕ-kóv'éd, or Recoverer, or Recovered.
 RECURSE, rĕ-kúrs'e, s. [recursus, Lat.]—1. Frequent passage. *Shaks*.—2. Return; new attack. *Brown*.—3. Application in law for help or protection. *Watson*.—4. Access. *Shakspeare*.
 RECURRENT, rĕk-kúrant, a. [recurrant, Fr.]—1. Cowardly; unspirited; subdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenser*.—2. Apostat; false. *Milton*.
 To RECREATE, rĕk-kre-áte, v. a. [recreo, Lat.]—1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Taylor*. *Dryden*.—2. To delight to gratify. *Morr*.—3. To revive; to revive. *Harvey*.—4. To create anew. *Pearson*.
 RECREATION, rĕk-kre-á'shún, s. [from recreate.]—1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney*.—2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Haldor*.
 RECREATIVE, rĕk-kre-á-tív, a. [from recreate.] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Taylor*.
 RECREATIVENESS, rĕk-kre-á-tív-nĕs, s. [from recreative.] The quality of being recreative.
 RECREMENT, rĕk-kre-mĕnt, s. [recrementum, Latin.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless part; *Boyle*.
 RECREMENTAL, rĕk-kre-mĕnt'ál, }
 RECREMENTIOUS, rĕk-kre-mĕnt'ús, }
 [from recrementum] Dross.
 To RECRIMINATE, rĕ-krimĕ-náte, v. n. [re and criminor, Lat.] To return one accusation with another. *Stillingfleet*.
 To RECRIMINATE, rĕ-krimĕ-náte, v. a. To accuse in return. *South*.
 RECRIMINATION, rĕ-krimĕ-ná'shún, s. [recriminatio, Fr.] Return of one accusation with another. *Government of the Tongue*.
 RECRIMINATOR, rĕ-krimĕ-ná-tór, s. [from recrementate.] He that returns one charge with another.
 RECRUESCENT, rĕk-króv'sĕnt, a. [recruescens, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.
 To RECRUIT, rĕ-króút, v. a. [recruter, Fr.]—1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Dryden*. *Newton*.—2. To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon*.
 To RECRUIT, rĕ-króút, v. n. To raise new soldiers. *Addison*.
 RECRUIT, rĕ-króút, s. [from the verb.]—1. Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon*.—2. A new soldier. *Dryden*.
 RECTANGLE, rĕk'táng-gl, s. [rectangle, Fr. re-angulus, Latin.] A figure which has one angle of more of ninety degrees. *Locke*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, uê;—plur, pin;—

RECTANGULAR, rêk-tâng-gû-lâr, a. [rectus and angulus, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Watson*.

RECTANGULARLY, rêk-tâng-gû-lâr-lê, ad. [from rectangular.] With right angles. *Brown*.

RECTIFIABLE, rêk-tê-fl-â-bl, a. [from rectify.] Capable to be set right. *Brown*.

RECTIFICATION, rêk-tê-fl-â-shûn, s. [rectification, French.]—1. The act of setting right what is wrong. *Forbes*.—2. In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy*.

To **RECTIFY**, rêk-tê-fl, v. a. [rectifier, French.]—1. To make right; to reform; to redress. *Hooker*.—2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. *Grew*.

RECTILINEAR, rêk-tê-lîn-ê-âr, } a.
RECTILINEOUS, rêk-tê-lîn-ê-âs, } a.

[rectus and linea, Latin.] Consisting of right lines. *Newton*.

RECTITUDE, rêk-tê-tûde, s. [rectitude, Fr.]—1. Straightness; not curvity.—2. Rightness; upright-ness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles*.

RECTOR, rêktôr, s. [rector, Fr.]—1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe*.—2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORIAL, rêk-tôr-rê-âl, a. Belonging to the rector of a parish. *Blackstone*.

RECTORSHIP, rêk-tôr-shîp, s. [rektor, Fr. from rector.] The rank or office of rector. *Shaks*.

RECTORY, rêk-tôr-ê, s. [from rector.] A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithes, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the ministers thereof. *Spelman*.

RECTRESS, rêk-trêss, s. [rectrix, Lat.] Governess. *B. Jonson's Sejanus*.

RECUBATION, rêk-kû-bâ-shûn, s. [recubo, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning backward. *Brown*.

RECULE, for **RÉCOIL**, rê-kû-lê. [reculer, French.]

RECUMBENCY, rê-kûm-bên-ê, s. [from recumbent.]—1. The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown*.—2. Rest; repose. *Locke*.

RECUMBENT, rê-kûm-bên-t, a. [recumbens, Lat.] Lying; leaning. *Arbutnot*.

RECUPERATION, rê-kû-pêr-â-shûn, s. [Lat. recuperatio.] The recovery of a thing that was lost.

RECUPERATORY, rê-kû-pêr-â-tôr-ê, a. Belonging to recovery. *Sev'*.

RECUPERATIVE, rê-kû-pêr-â-tîv, a. Tending to recovery. *Grattan's answer to Lord Clair*.

To **RECUR**, rê-kûr, v. n. [recurro, Latin.]—1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Calamy*.—2. [Recurir, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke*.

To **RECURRE**, rê-kûr, v. a. [re and cure.] To recover from sickness or labour. *Spenser*.

RECURRE, rê-kûr, s. Recovery; remedy. *Knolles*.

RECURRENT, rê-kûr-rên-ê, } s.
RECURRENT, rê-kûr-rên-sê, } s.

[from recurrent.] Return. *Brown*.

RECURRENT, rê-kûr-rên-t, a. [recurrent, French. recurrens, Latin.] Returning from time to time. *Harvey*.

RECURSION, rê-kûr-shûn, s. [recursus, Lat.] Return. *Boyle*.

RECURVATION, rê-kûr-vâ-shûn, } s.
RECURVITY, rê-kûr-vê-tê, } s.

[recurvo, Latin.] Flexure backward. *Brown*.

RECURVOUS, rê-kûr-vâs, a. [recurvus, Lat.] Bent backward. *Derham*.

RECURSANT, rê-kû-sânt, or rêk-kû-zânt, s. [recusans, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Clarendon*.

To **RECURSE**, rê-kûzê, v. n. [recuso, Latin.] To refuse. A juridical word. *Digby*.

RED, rêd, u. [rêd, Saxon, rhod, Welsh.] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours. *Newton*.

RED, rêd, s. [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] Red colour. *Pope*.

To **REDARGUE**, rêd-âr-gû, v. a. [redarguo, Latin.] To refute. *Hakewill*.

REDBERRIED shrub, cassia, rêd-bê-rêd-shrûb, s. A plant.

REDBREAST, rêd-brêst, s. A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson*.

REDCOAT, rêd-kôte, s. A name of contempt for a soldier. *Hyden*.

To **REDDEN**, rêd-din, v. a. [from red.] To make red. *Dryden*.

To **REDDEN**, rêd-din, v. n. To grow red. *Pope*.

REDDISHNESS, rêd-dîsh-nêss, s. [from reddish.] Tendency to redness. *Boyle*.

REDDITION, rêd-dîsh-tîn, s. [from reddo, Latin.] Restitution. *Havel*.

REDDITIVE, rêd-dê-tîv, a. [redditivus, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rê-dl, s. A sort of mineral of the metal kind of a tolerably close and even texture; soft and unctuous to the touch, remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine flour, though not very deep red. *Hill*.

REDE, rêd, s. [ræd, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. *Shakspeare*.

To **REDE**, rêd, v. a. [rædan, Saxon.] To advise. *Spenser*.

To **REDEEM**, rê-dê-m, v. a. [redimo, Lat.]—1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price. *Rath*.—2. To rescue; to recover. *Shaks*.—3.

To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Shaks*.—4. To pay an atonement. *Shaks*.—5.

To save the world from the curse of sin. *Milton*.

REDEEMABLE, rê-dê-m-â-bl, s. [from redem.] Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, rê-dê-m-â-bl-nêss, s. [from redeemable.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rê-dê-m-âr, s. [from redem.]—1. One who ransoms or redeems. *Spenser*.—2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakspeare*.

To **REDELIVER**, rê-dê-lîv-âr, v. a. [re and deliver.] To deliver back. *Ayliffe*.

REDELIVERY, rê-dê-lîv-âr-ê, s. [from redeliver.] The act of delivering back.

To **REDEMAND**, rê-dê-mând, v. a. [redemand, Fr.] To demand back. *Addison*.

REDEMPTION, rê-dê-m-shûn, s. [redemptio, Fr. redemptio, Latin.]—1. Ransome; release. *Milton*.—2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Shakspeare*.

REDEMPATORY, rê-dê-m-tôr-ê, a. [from redemptus, Lat.] Paid for ransome. *Chapman*.

REDHOT, rêd-hôt, a. [red and hot.] Heated to redness. *Bacon*. *Newton*.

REDINTEGRATE, rê-dîn-tê-grâte, a. [redintegratus, Lat.] Restored, renewed; made new. *Bacon*.

REDINTEGRATION, rê-dîn-tê-grâ-shûn, s. [from a disintegration.]—1. Renovation; restoration. *Decay of Piety*.—2. *Redintegration*, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Boyle*.

To **REDISBOURSE**, rê-dîs-bûrse, v. a. [re and disburse.] To repay. *Spenser*.

REDLEAD, rêd-lêd, s. [red and lead.] Minium. *Peacham*.

REDNESS, rêd-nêss, s. [from red.] The quality of being red. *Shakspeare*.

REDOLENCE, rêd-ô-lên-ê, } s.
REDOLENCY, rêd-ô-lên-sê, } s.

[from redolent.] Sweetness of scent. *Boyle*.

REDOLENT, rêd-ô-lên-t, a. [redolens, Lat.] Sweet of scent. *Sandys*.

To **REDOUBLE**, rê-dû-bl, v. a. [redoubler, Fr.]—1. To rep. at oft'n. *Spenser*.—2. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison*.

To **REDOUBLE**, rê-dû-bl, v. n. To become twice as much. *Addison*.

REDOUBT, rê-dôût, s. [redout, French, ridotta, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon*.

REDOUBTABLE, rê-dôût-â-bl, a. [redoubtable, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope*.

REDOUBTED, rê-dôût-êd, a. [redoubté, French.] Dreadful; formidable. *Spenser*.

To **REDOUND**, rê-dô-ând, v. n. [rûdundo, Lat.]—1. To be sent back by reaction. *Milton*.—2. To conduce in the consequence; the loss redounded to our good.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THis.

Addison.—3. To fall in the consequence: from prosperity redounded confidence. *Addison*.
TO REDRESS, rê-drês, v. a. [redresser, Fr. nch.]—1. To set right; to amend. *Milton*.—2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sibney*.
REDRESS, rê-drês, s. [from the verb.]—1. Reformation; amendment. *Hooker*.—2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon*.—3. One who gives relief. *Dryden*.
REDRESSIVE, rê-drês'iv, a. Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomson*.
TO REDSEAR, rêd-sêr, v. n. If iron be too hot, it will redsear, that is, break under the hammer. *Moxon*.
REDSHANK, rêd'shânk, s. [red and shank.] A bird.
REDSTREAK, rêd'strêk, s. [red and streak.]—1. An apple; cyder fruit. *Mortimer*.—2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak. *Smith*.
TO REDUCE, rê-dûs', v. a. [reducere, Latin.]—1. To bring back. *Shaks*.—2. To bring to the former state. *Milton*.—3. To reform from any disorder. *Clarendon*.—4. To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle*.—5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotson*.—6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbutnot*.—7. To subvert. *Milton*.—8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.—9. To reclaim to order. *Milton*.—10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.
REDUCEMENT, rê-dûs'mênt, s. The act of bringing back; subsiding, reforming, or diminishing. *Bacon*.
REDUCER, rê-dû'sâr, s. [from reduce.] One that reduces. *Sidney*.
REDUCIBLE, rê-dû'sê-bl, a. [from reduce.] Possible to be reduced. *South*.
REDUCIBLENESS, rê-dû'sê-bl-nês, s. [from reducible.] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle*.
REDUCTION, rê-dûk'shûn, s. [reductio, Fr.]—1. The act of reducing. *Hale*.—2. In arithmetick, reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.
REDUCTIVE, rê-dûk'tiv, a. [reductif, Fr.] Having the power of reducing. *Hale*.
REDUCTIVELY, rê-dûk'tiv-lê, ad. By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond*.
REDUNDANCE, rê-dûndâns, s.
REDUNDANCY, rê-dûndâns-ê, s.
 [redundantia, Lat.] Superfluity; superabundance. *Bacon*.
REDUNDANT, rê-dûndânt, a. [redundans, Latin.]—1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Arbutnot*.—2. Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts*.
REDUNDANTLY, rê-dûndânt-lê, ad. [from redundant.] Superfluously; superabundantly.
TO REDUPLICATE, rê-dû'plikê-ât, v. a. [re and duplicate.] To double.
REDUPLICATION, rê-dû'plikê-â'shûn, s. [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling. *Digby*.
REDUPLICATIVE, rê-dû'plikê-ât-iv, a. [reduplicatif, Fr.] Double. *Watts*.
REDWING, rêd'wîng, s. A bird.
TO REE, rê, v. a. To riddle; to sift. *Mort*.
TO REECHO, rê-êk'kô, v. n. [re and echo.] To echo back. *Pope*.
REECHY, rêsh'ê, a. [from reek.] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakspeare*.
REED, rêde, s. [reod, Saxon; ried, German.]—1. An hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Enlrich*.—2. A small pipe. *Shaks*.—3. An arrow. *Prior*.
TO REEDIFY, rê-dê'dê-fî, v. a. To rebuild; to build again. *Shakspeare*.
REEDLESS, rêd'lês, a. [from reed.] Being without reeds. *Mary*.
REEDY, rêd'ê, a. [from reed.] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore*.
TO REEF, rêf, v. a. [a sea term applied to sails.] To reduce in expanse. *Hæck*. *Voyages*.
REEF, rêf, s. [a sea term.] A chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water. *Hæck*. *Nautical Terms*.
REEK, rêek, s. [reec, Saxon.]—1. Smoke; steam; vapour. *Shaks*.—2. A pile of corn or hay. *Mortimer*.

TO REEK, rêek, v. n. [pecan, Sax.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakspeare*.
REEKY, rêk'ê, s. [from reek.] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakspeare*.
REEL, rêel, s. [reel, Saxon.] A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.
TO REEL, rêel, v. a. [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins*.
TO REEL, rêel, v. n. [rollen, Dutch; ragla, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Shaks*. *Sandys*.
REEL, rêel, s. A reeling kind of dance. *Shaks*. *Ant*. and *Cleop*.
RELECTION, rê-êlêk'shûn, s. [re and election.] Repeated election. *Swift*.
TO REENACT, rê-ê-nâkt', v. n. [re and enact.] To enact anew. *Arbutnot*.
TO REENFORCE, rê-ên-fôrs', v. a. [re and enforce.] To strengthen with new assistance. *Collier*.
REENFORCEMENT, rê-ên-fôrs'mênt, s. [re and enforcement.] Fresh assistance. *Ward*.
TO REENJOY, rê-ên-jôê, v. a. [re and enjoy.] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope*.
TO REENTER, rê-ên'târ, v. a. [re and enter.] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton*.
TO REENTHRONE, rê-ên-thrônê, v. a. To replace in a throne. *Southern*.
REENTRANCE, rê-ên-trânse, s. [re and entrance.] The act of entering again. *Clanville*.
REERMOUSE, rêêr'môuse, s. [hepemuß, Saxon.] A bat.
TO REESTABLISH, rê-ê-stâb'lish, v. a. [re and establish.] To establish anew. *Smalridge*.
REESTABLISHER, rê-ê-stâb'lish-âr, s. [from re-establish.] One that reestablishes.
REESTABLISHMENT, rê-ê-stâb'lish-mênt, s. [from reestablish.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration. *Addison*.
REEVE, rêev, s. [rûg fâ, Saxon.] A steward. *Dryden*.
TO REEXAMINE, rê-êz-âm'in, v. a. [re and examine.] To examine anew. *Hooker*.
TO REFECT, rê-fêkt', v. a. [refectus, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown*.
REFECTION, rê-fêk'shûn, s. [refectio, Latin.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South*.
REFECTORY, rê-fêk'tôr-ê, or rê-fêk'tôr-ê, s. [refecturio, Fr.] Room of refreshment; eating room. *Dryden*.
TO REFUTE, rê-fût', v. a. [refello, Lat.] To refute; to repress. *Ben Jonson*.
TO REFER, rê-fêr', v. a. [refero, Lat.]—1. To dismiss for information or judgment. *Burnet*.—2. To betake to for decision. *Shaks*.—3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon*.—4. To reduce as to a class. *Boyle*.—5. In law; to submit to arbitration; to propose to the determination of impartial men, without the forms of law.
TO REFER, rê-fêr', v. n. To respect; to have relation. *Burnet*.
REFERER, rê-fêr-êl', s. [from refer.] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Estrange*.
REFERENCE, rê-fêr-êns, s. [from refer.]—1. Relation; respect; view toward; allusion to. *Raleigh*.—2. Dismission to another tribunal. *Swift*.—3. Appeal to arbitrators without legal form.
REFERENDARY, rê-fêr-êndâr-ê, s. [referendus, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon*.
TO REFERMENT, rê-fêr-nênt', v. a. [re and ferment.] To ferment anew. *Shakspeare*.
REFERRIBLE, rê-fêr-rê-bl, a. [from refer.] Capable of being considered as in relation to something else. *Brown*.
TO REFINER, rê-fî-nêr', v. a. [raffiner, Fr.]—1. To purify; to clear from dross and recurement. *Zech*.—2. To make elegant; to polish. *Peacham*.
TO REFINER, rê-fî-nêr', v. n.—1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden*.—2. To grow pure. *Addison*.—3. To affect nicely. *Atterbury*.
REFINEDLY, rê-fî-nêd-lê, ad. [from refine.] With all-ecled elegance. *Dryden*.
REFINEMENT, rê-fî-nê'mênt, s. [from refine.]—1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from

Fâto, fâ, fâll, fâ;—mê, mêr;—pne, pîn;—

divos. *Norris*.—2. Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift*.—3. Artificial practice. *Rogers*.—1. Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison*.

REFINER, rê-fî'nâr, s. [from refine].—1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or r. cement. *Bacon*.—2. Improver in elegance. *Swift*.—3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties. *Addison*.

To REPAIR, rê-pî'r, v. a. [refait, French; re and fit] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward*.

Dryden.

To RECTIFY, rê-ktî'fî, v. a. [rectifier, French; reflecto, Lat.] To throw back. *Milton*.

To REFLECT, rê-flêkt', v. n.—1. To throw back light. *Shaks*.—2. To bend back. *Bentley*.—3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. *Duppa*. *Taylor*.—4. To consider attentively. *Prior*.—5. To throw reproach or censure. *Smith*.—6. To bring reproach. *Dryden*.

REFLECTENT, rê-flêkt'ânt, a. [reflectens, Latin.] Bending back; flying back. *Digny*.

REFLECTION, rê-flêk'shân, s. [from reflect].—1. The act of throwing back. *Cheyne*.—2. The act of bending back. *Bentley*.—3. That which is reflected. *Shaks*.—4. Thought thrown back upon the past. *Denham*.—5. The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke*.—6. Attentive consideration. *Saith*.—7. Censure. *Prior*.

REFLECTIVE, rê-flêk'tîv, a. [from reflect].—1. Throwing back images. *Dryden*.—2. Considering things past; considering the operation of the mind. *Prior*.

REFLECTOR, rê-flêk'tôr, s. [from reflect.] Considerer. *Boyle*.

REFLEX, rê-flêks', a. [reflexus, Lat.] Directed backward. *Hale*. *Bentley*.

REFLEX, rê-flêks', s. [reflexus, Lat.] Reflection. *Hooker*.

REFLEXIBILITY, rê-flêks'ê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [from reflexible] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton*.

REFLEXIBLE, rê-flêks'ê-bl, a. [from reflexus, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne*.

REFLEXIVE, rê-flêks'îv, a. [reflexus, Latin.] Having respect to something past. *Hannwald*.

REFLEXIVELY, rê-flêks'îv-ê, ad. [from reflexive.] In a backward direction. *Govern*. of the *Tongue*.

REFLOAT, rê-flôte', s. [re and float] Ebb; reflux. *Bacon*.

To REFLOURISH, rê-flôr'îsh, v. a. [re and flourish.] To flourish anew. *Milton*.

To REFLOW, rê-flô', v. n. [refluer, Fr. re and flow.] To flow back.

REFLUENT, rê-flû-ânt, a. [refluens, Lat.] Running back. *Arbutnot*.

REFLUX, rê-flûks', s. [reflux, Fr.] Backward course of water. *Brown*.

REFOCILLATION, rê-fô-sîllâ'shân, s. [refocillo, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFORM, rê-ôr'm', v. a. [reformo, Latin.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker*.

To REFORM, rê-ôr'm', v. n. To pass by change from worse to better. *Atterbury*.

REFORM, rê-ôr'm', s. [Fr. neh.] Reformation.

REFORMATION, rê-fô-mâ'shân, s. [reformation, French].—1. Change from worse to better. *Addison*.—2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterbury*.

REFORMER, rê-ôr'm'âr, s. [from reform].—1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *King Charles*. *Spratt*.—2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon*.

To REFRACT, rê-frâkt', v. n. [refractus, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne*.

REFRACTION, rê-frâk'shân, s. [refraction, Fr.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Newton*.

REFRACTIVE, rê-frâk'tîv, a. [from refract.] Having the power of refraction. *Newton*.

REFRACTORINESS, rê-frâkt'ôr-ê-nês, s. [from refractory] Sulen obstinacy. *Standeron*.

REFRACTORY, rê-frâkt'ôr-ê, a. [refractorio, French.] Obstinate; perverse; contentious. *Bacon*.

REFRAGABLE, rê-frâ-gâ-bl, a. [refragabilis, Lat.] Capable of constitation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rê-frâ'n', v. n. [refrenir, Fr.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton*.

To REFRAIN, rê-frâ'n', v. n. To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker*.

REFRANGIBILITY, rê-frân-jê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [refrangibility] of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton*.

REFRANGIBLE, rê-frân-jê-bl, a. Such as may be turned out of its course, in passing from one medium to another. *Locke*.

REFRACTION, rê-frê-nâ'shân, s. [re and fractio.] The act of restraining.

To REFRESH, rê-frêsh', v. a. [refraîscheer, French].—1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, labour, or care. *Shaks*.—2. To improve, by new touches, any thing impaired. *Dryden*.—3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Eclius*.

REFRESHMENT, rê-frêsh'm'ânt, s. [from refresh.] That which refreshes. *Toussou*.

REFRESHMENT, rê-frêsh'm'ânt, s. [from refresh].—1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.—2. That which gives relief, as cool, rest. *South*. *Swalt*.

REFRIGERANT, rê-frî-jê-rânt, a. [refrigerant, French, from refrigerate.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wiseman*.

To REFRIGERATE, rê-frî-jê-râ'te, v. a. [refrigero, Lat.] To cool. *Brown*.

REFRIGERATION, rê-frî-jê-râ'shân, s. [refrigeratio, Lat.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wilkins*.

REFRIGERATIVE, rê-frî-jê-râ'tîv, s. [refrigeratorius, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, rê-frî-jê-râ'tôr-ê, s.—1. The part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy*.—2. Any thing internally cooling. *Martinez*.

REFRIGERENT, rê-frî-jê-r'ânt, s. [the adjective by ellipsis.] A cooling medicine. *Shenstone*.

REFRIGERIUM, rê-frî-jê-r'î-ûm, s. [Lac.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South*.

REFUGÉ, rêf, part. pret. of fraye.—1. Deprived; taken away. *Agatham*.—2. Preterite of fraye. Took away. *Spruner*.

REFUGE, rêf'ûjê, s. [refuge, Fr. refugium, Lat.]—1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Milton*.—2. That which gives shelter or protection. *Dryden*.—3. Expedition in distress. *Shaks*.—4. Expedition in general. *West n.*

To REFUGE, rêf'ûjê, v. n. [refugier, French.] To shelter; to protect. *Dryden*.

REFUGEE, rê-fû-jê', s. [refugiê, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden*.

REFULGENCE, rê-fûl-jên'se, s. [from resfulgens.] Splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT, rê-fûl-jên't, a. [refulgens, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Boyle*. *Dryden*.

To REFUND, rê-fând', v. a. [refundo, Lat.]—1. To pour back. *Ray*.—2. To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Esperance*.

REFUSAL, rê-fûz'al, s. [from refuse].—1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers*.—2. The preemption, the right of having any thing before another's option. *Swift*.

To REFUSE, rê-fûz', v. a. [refuser, French].—1. To deny what is solicited or required. *Shaks*.—2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shakspeare*.

To REFUSE, rê-fûz', v. n. Not to accept. *Milton*.

REFUSÉ, rê-fûz'ê, a. Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. *Swatlor*.

REFUSE, rê-fûz', s. That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Dryden*.

nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, hâll;—ôll;—pôlland;—thin, THIN.

REFUSER, rê-fû-zûr, s. [from refuse.] He who refuses. *Dryden.*

REFUTAL, rê-fû-tâl, s. [from refute.] Refutation.

REFUTATION, rê-fû-tâ-shûn, s. [refutatio, Latin.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley.*

To REFUTE, rê-fû-tê, v. n. [refuto, Lat.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*

To REGAIN, rê-gâin, v. n. [regagner, French.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*

REGAL, rê-gâl, a. [regal, Fr. regalis, Lat.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*

REGAL, rê-gâl, s. [regale, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*

REGALE, rê-gâle, s. [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGALISE, rê-gâl-ê, v. n. [regaler, French.] To refresh to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*

To REGALISE, rê-gâl-ê, v. n. [from the noun.] To feast. *Webster's White Devil.*

REGALEMENT, rê-gâl-mênir, s. [regalment, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Philips.*

REGALIA, rê-gâl-ê-â, s. [Latin.] Emblems of royalty.

REGALITY, rê-gâl-ê-ê, s. [regalis, Lat.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*

To REGARD, rê-gâr, v. n. [regarder, Fr.]—1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shakspeare.*—2. To observe; to remark. *Shakspeare.*—3. To mind as an object of grief or terror. *2 Mac. viii-4.* To observe religiously. *Rom. xiv. 6-5.* To pay attention to. *Proverbs-6.* To respect; to have relation to. *7.* To look toward. *Sandys.*

REGARD, rê-gâr, s. [regard, French.]—1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *Aberbury.*—2. Respect; reverence. *Milton.*—3. Note; eminence. *Spenser.*—4. Respect; account. *Hobbes.*—5. Relation; connexion. *White.*—6. Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryden.*—7. Prospect; object of sight. *Shakspeare.*

REGARDABLE, rê-gâr-dâ-bl, a. [from regard.]—1. Observable. *Bacon.*—2. Worthy of notice. *Carew.*

REGARDER, rê-gâr-dâr, s. [from regard.] One that regards.

REGARDER, rê-gâr-dâr, s. [from regarder, Fr.] An officer of the king's forest, sworn to take care of the venues, commit'd within the forest, and of all the conveniences of them; and if the officers of the forest do well execute their offices, or not. *Termes de la Ley.*

REGARDFUL, rê-gâr-dûl, a. [from regard and full.] Attentive; taken notice of. *Hayward.*

REGARDFULLY, rê-gâr-dûl-ê, ad. [from regardful.]—1. Attentively; heedfully.—2. Respectfully. *Shakspeare.*

REGARDLESS, rê-gâr-dê-s, a. [from regard.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*

REGARDLESSLY, rê-gâr-dê-s-ê, ad. [from regardless.] Without heed.

REGARDLESSNESS, rê-gâr-dê-s-ê-s, s. [from regardless.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGENCY, rê-jên-ê, s. [from regent.]—1. Authority; government. *Greco.*—2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*—3. The district governed by a viceregent. *Milton.*—4. Those to whom vicarious royalty is intrusted.

TO REGENERATE, rê-jên-ê-râ-ê, v. n. [regenero, Latin.]—1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Blackmore.*—2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Andison.*

REGENERATE, rê-jên-ê-râ-ê, a. [regeneratus, Lat.]—1. Reproduced. *Shakspeare.*—2. Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Milton. Wake.*

REGENERATION, rê-jên-ê-râ-ê-shûn, s. [regeneration, French.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life. *Tit. iii. 5.*

REGENERATENESS, rê-jên-ê-râ-ê-nê-s, s. [from regenerate.] The state of being regenerate.

REGENT, rê-jên-t, a. [regent, Fr. regens, Latin.]—

1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*—2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

REGENT, rê-jên-t, s.—1. Governour; ruler. *Milton.*—2. One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shakspeare.*

REGENTSHIP, rê-jên-t-shîp, s. [from regent.]—1. Power of governing.—2. Deputed authority. *Shakspeare.*

REGIMINATION, rê-jêr-mên-tâ-shûn, s. [re and g. mination.] The act of sprinkling water.

REGIMINABLE, rê-jêr-ê-bl, a. Governable. *Lucretius.*

REGICIDE, rê-jê-ê-ê-ê, s. [regicida, Latin.]—1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*—2. Murder of his king. *Decey of Decey.*

REGIMEN, rê-jê-ê-ê-ê, s. [Latin.] That care in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine. *Surgis.*

REGIMENT, rê-jê-mên-t, s. [regiment, old Fr.]—1. Established government; policy. *Hooker.*—2. Rule; authority. *Hale.*—3. A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Waller.*

REGIMENTAL, rê-jê-mên-tâl, a. [from regiment.] Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGIMENTALS, rê-jê-mên-tâl-s, s. The uniform military dress of a regiment.

REGION, rê-jôn, s. [region, French; regio, Latin.]—1. Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shakspeare.*—2. Part of the body. *Shakspeare.*—3. Place; rank. *Shakspeare.*

REGISTER, rê-jê-ê-târ, s. [registre, French; registrum, Lat.]—1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser. Bacon.*—2. The officer whose business it is to keep the register.

To REGISTER, rê-jê-ê-târ, v. n. [register, French.] To record; to preserve by authentic account. *Andison.*

REGISTERSHIP, rê-jê-ê-târ-shîp, s. The post of a register. *Selden.*

REGISTRY, rê-jê-ê-târ-ê, s. [from register.]—1. The act of inserting in the register. *Grant.*—2. The place where the register is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*

REGLEMENT, rê-jê-mên-t, s. [French.] Regulation. *Bacon.*

REGLETTE, rê-jê-ê-ê, s. [reglette, French.] Ledger of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

REGNANT, rê-gnân-t, a. [French.] Reigning; predominant; prevailing; having power. *Hobbes.*

To REGURGE, rê-gûr-jê, v. n. [re and gurgere.]—1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Horace.*—2. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*—3. To swallow back. *Dryden.*

To REGRAVE, rê-gâr-ê, v. n. [regresser, Fr.] To graze again. *Lucretius.*

To REGRAVE, rê-gâr-ê, v. n. [re and grave.] To graze back. *Ayliffe.*

To REGRAVE, rê-gâr-ê, v. n.—1. To offend; to shock. *Derham.*—2. To encroach; to forsake. *Spenser.*

REGRAVER, rê-gâr-ê-r, s. [regrafter, French.] Forestaller; cutthroat.

To REGRET, rê-grê-ê, v. n. To regret; to regret; to regret a second time. *Shakspeare.*

REGRET, rê-grê-ê, s. Return or exchange of salutation. *Shakspeare.*

REGRESS, rê-grê-ê-s, s. [regressus, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Barnet.*

To REGRESS, rê-grê-ê-s, v. n. [regressus, Latin.] To go back; to return. *Bacon.*

REGRESSION, rê-grê-ê-shûn, s. [regressus, Latin.] The act of returning or going back. *Bacon.*

REGRET, rê-grê-ê, s. [regret, French; regretto, Italian.]—1. Vacation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.*—2. Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.*—3. Dislike; aversion. *Decey of Decey.*

To REGRET, rê-grê-ê, v. n. [regretter, Fr.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*

REGURDON, rê-gê-r-dûn, v. [re and gurdon.] Reward; recompense. *Shakspeare.*

REGURDON, rê-gê-r-dûn, v. n. [from the noun.] To reward. *Shakspeare.*

REGULAR, rê-gû-lâr, a. [regularis, Latin.]—1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Addison.*—2. Governed by strict regula-

(ions. *Pope*.—3. In geometry, a regular body is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal: there are five sorts: 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles.—4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms.

REGULAR, rêg'û-lâr, s. [regulier, French.] In the Romish church, all persons are said to be regulars, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe*.

REGULARITY, rêg'û-lâr-î-té, s. [regularité, Fr.] —1. Agreeableness to rule.—2. Uniform propriety of practice or behaviour.—3. Method; certain order. *Cress*.

REGULARLY, rêg'û-lâr-lé, ad. [from regular.] In a manner concordant to rule. *Prior*.

To REGULATE, rêg'û-lâ-te, v. a. [regula, Latin.] —1. To adjust by rule or method. *Locke*.—2. To direct. *Wiseman*.

REGULATION, rêg'û-lâ-tshûn, s. [from regulate.] —1. The act of regulating. *Kay*.—2. Method; the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rêg'û-lâ-tûr, s. [from regulate.] —1. One that regulates. *Cress*.—2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS, rêg'û-lûs, s. [Lat. regule, French.] The finer and most weighty part of metals: *Quincy*.

To REGURGITATE, rê-gûr-jê-tâ-te, v. n. [re and gurgere, Latin.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley*.

To REGURGITATE, rê-gûr-jê-tâ-te, v. n. To be poured back. *Horrey*.

REGURGITATION, rê-gûr-jê-tâ-tshûn, s. [from regurgitare.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.

To REHEAR, rê-hê-rê, v. a. [re and hear.] To hear again. *Adanson*.

REHEARSAL, rê-hê-rsâl, s. [from rehearse.] —1. Repetition; recital. *South*.—2. The recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rê-hê-rs', v. a. [from rehear.] —1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift*.—2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden*.—3. To recite previously to public exhibition. *Dryden*.

To REJECT, rê-jêkt', v. a. [rejectus, Latin.] —1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal, or acceptance of offer. *Knolles*.—2. To cast off; to make an abject. *Isaiah*.—3. To refuse; not to accept. *Locke*.—4. To throw aside.

REJECTION, rê-jêktshûn, s. [rejection, Latin.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Baron*.

REGLE, rê-gl', s. [regie, Fr.] A hollow channel to guide any thing. *Carew*.

To REIGN, râne, v. n. [regno, Latin; regner, French.] —1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Comley*.—2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon*.—3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans*.

REIGN, râne, s. [regnum, Latin.] —1. Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope*.—2. Time of a king's government. *Thomson*.—3. Kingdom; dominions. *Pope*.

To REIMBODY, rê-îm-bôd-ê, v. n. [re and embody.] To embody again. *Boyle*.

To REIMBURSE, rê-îm-bûrs', v. a. [re, in, and bourse, Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expense by an equivalent. *Swift*.

REIMBURSEMENT, rê-îm-bûrs'mênt, s. [from reimburse.] Reparation, recompense; compensation; repayment. *Ayliffe*.

To REIMPRÉGNATE, rê-îm-prêg'nâ-te, v. a. [re and imprégnate.] To impregnate anew. *Brown*.

REIMPRESSION, rê-îm-prêsh'ûn, s. [re and impression.] A second or repeated impression.

To REIMPRINT, rê-îm-prînt, v. a. To imprint again. *Spelman*.

REIN, râne, s. [resnes, French.] —1. The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Shaks*.—2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shaks*.—3. To give the REINS. To give licence. *Milton*.

To REIN, râne, v. a. [from the noun.] —1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton*.—2. To restrain; to control. *Shakspeare*.

REINCREASE, rê-în-krêést, part. a. Increased again. *Spenser*.

REINS, rânz, s. [renes, Lat.] The kidneys; the lower parts of the back. *Joh six*.

To REINSERT, rê-în-sêr', v. a. [re and insert.] To insert a second time.

To REINSPIRE, rê-în-spl'r', v. a. [re and inspire] To inspire anew. *Dryden*.

To REINSTALL, rê-în-stâl', v. a. [re and instal.] —1. To seat again. *Milton*.—2. To put again in possession. *Shakspeare*.

To REINSTATE, rê-în-stâ-te', v. a. [re and instate.] To put again in possession. *Adanson*.

To REINTEGRATE, rê-în-tê-grate, v. a. [re and integer, Lat.] To renew with regard to any state or quality. *Baron*.

To REINVEST, rê-în-vêst', v. a. [re and invest.] To invest anew.

To REJOICE, rê-jê-êse', v. n. [rejoir, French.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton*.

To REJOICE, rê-jê-êse', v. a. To exhilarate; to gladden; to make glad. *Prior*.

REJOICER, rê-jê-ês'r, s. [from rejoice.] One that rejoices. *Taylor*.

To REJOIN, rê-joîn', v. a. [rejoindre, French.] —1. To join again. *Brown*.—2. To meet one again. *Pope*.

To REJOIN, rê-joîn', v. n. To answer to an answer. *Dryden*.

REJOINER, rê-joîn-êr, s. [from rejoin.] —1. Reply to an answer. *Glanville*.—2. Reply; answer. *Shakspeare*.

REJOINT, rê-joî't, s. [rejoindre, French.] Shock; succession. *South*.

REIT, rê-ê, s. Sedre or sea-weed. *Bailey*.

To REITERATE, rê-î-tê-râ-te, v. n. [re and iterum, Latin.] To repeat again and again. *Smallridge*.

REITERATION, rê-î-tê-râ-tshûn, s. [reiteration, Fr. from reiterare.] Repetition. *Boyle*.

To REJU'DGE, rê-ju'djê', v. a. [re and ju'ge.] To re-examine; to review; to recall to a new trial. *Pope*.

To REKINDLE, rê-kînd'l, v. a. [re and kindle.] To set on fire again. *Cheyne*. *Pope*.

To RELAPSE, rê-lâpse', v. n. [relapsus, Latin.] —1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.—2. To fall back into vice or error. *Taylor*.—4. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. *Wiseman*.

RELAPSE, rê-lâpse', s. [from the verb.] —1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken. *Milton*. *Rogers*.—2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness. *Spenser*.—3. Return to any state. *Shaks*.

To RELATE, rê-lâ-te', v. a. [relatus, Lat.] —1. To talk to recite. *Bacon*.—2. To ally by kindred. *Pope*.—3. To bring back; to restore. *Spenser*.

To RELATE, rê-lâ-te', v. n. To have reference; to have respect. *Locke*.

RELATER, rê-lâ-têr, s. [from relate.] Teller; narrator. *Brown*.

RELATION, rê-lâ-tshûn, s. [relation, French.] —1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *Hutler*. *South*.—2. Respect; reference; regard. *Locke*.—3. Connexion between one thing and another. *Shaks*.—4. Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden*.—5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman, or kinswoman. *Swift*.—6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis*.

RELATIONSHIP, rê-lâ-tshûn-shîp, s. [from relation.] The state of being related to another either by kindred or any artificial alliance. *Blackstone*.

RELATIVE, rê-lâ-tîv, s. [relativus, Latin.] —1. Having relation; respecting. *Locke*.—2. Considered not absolutely, but as respecting something

—nô, môte, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, tâll;—ôh;—pôând;—thin, THIS.

else. *South*.—3. Particular; positive; close in connection. *Shakspeare*.

RELATIVE, rêlâ-tîv, s.—1. Relation; kinsman. *Taylor*.—2. Pronoun answering to antecedent. *Acrona*.—3. Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke*.

RELATIVELY, rêlâ-tîv-lê, ad. [from relative.] At it respects something else; not absolutely. *Sp att*.

RELATIVENESS, rêlâ-tîv-nês, s. [from relative.] The state of having relation.

RELEVANCY, rêlê-vân-sê, s. State of being relevant.

RELEVANT, rêlê-vân-t, a. [law term in Scotland.]—1. To the point.—2. Relieving. *Walker*.

To **RELAX**, rê-lâks, v. a. [relaxo, Latin].—1. To slacken; to make less tense. *Bacon*.—2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous. *Swift*.—3. To make less attentive or laborious. *Vanity of Wishes*.—4. To ease; to divert.—5. To open; to loose. *Milton*.

To **RELAX**, rê-lâks, v. n. To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous. *Prior*.

RELAXATION, rê-lâks-â-shûn, s. [relaxation, French].—1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Cessation of restraint. *Burnet*.—3. Remission; abatement of rigour. *Hooker*.—4. Remission of attention or application. *Addison*.

RELAY, rê-lâ, s. [relais, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

To **RELIEVE**, rê-lêvê, v. n. [relascere, Fr.].—1. To set free from confinement or servitude. *Matthew*.—2. To set free from pain.—3. To free from obligation. *Milton*.—4. To quit; to let go. *Dryden*.—5. To relax; to slacken. *Hooker*.

RELIEVE, rê-lêvê, s. [v. lach, Fr. from the verb].—1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain. *Prior*.—2. Relaxation of a penalty.—3. Remission of a claim. *Bacon*.—4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To **RELIEGATE**, rêlê-gâtê, v. a. [reloger, Fr. relego, Lat.] To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION, rêlê-gât-shûn, s. [relegatio, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Aylife*.

To **RELIENT**, rê-lênt, v. n. [relient, Fr.].—1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard. *Bacon*.—2. To melt; to grow moist. *Boyle*.—3. To grow less intense. *Sidney*. *Digby*.—4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion. *Milton*.—5. To bring back to nimity.

To **RELIENT**, rê-lênt, v. a.—1. To slacken; to remit. *Spenser*.—2. To soften; to mollify. *Spenser*.

RELIANTLESS, rê-lênt-lêss, a. [from relent.] Unyielding; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. *Prior*.

RELEVANT, rêlê-vân-t, a. [French.] Relieving.

RELEVATION, rêlê-vâ-shûn, s. [relevatio, Latin.] A rising or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rê-lî-ân-sê, s. [from rely.] Trust; dependence; confidence. *Woodward*. *Rogers*.

RELICK, rê-lîk, s. [relicque, Lat.].—1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. *Spenser*.—2. It is oft. taken for the body deserted by the soul. *Milton*. *Pope*.—3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Addison*.

RELICKLY, rê-lîk-lê, ad. [from relick.] In the manner of relicks. *Donne*.

RELICT, rê-lîkt, s. [relicte, old Fr.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Spratt*. *Garth*.

RELIEF, rê-lêv, s. [relief, Fr.].—1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Pope*.—2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interposition of something different.—3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow. *Milton*.—4. That which frees from pain or sorrow. *Dryden*.—5. Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shaks*.—6. [Relevium, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, rê-lêv-â-bl, a. [from relieve.] Capable of relief. *Hale*.

To **RELIEVE**, rê-lêvê, [relevo, Lat.].—1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.

Stepney.—2. To support; to assist. *Brown*.—3. To ease pain or sorrow.—4. To succour by assistance. *Dryden*.—5. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post. *Shaks*.—6. To right by law.

RELIEVEMENT, rê-lêv-ê-mênt, s. [from relieve.] Release. *Waller*.

RELIEVER, rê-lêv-êr, s. [from relieve.] One that relieves. *Rogers*.

RELIEVO, rê-lêv-ê, s. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden*.

To **RELIGHT**, rê-lîte, v. a. [re and light.] To light anew. *Pope*.

RELIGION, rê-lî-jî-ôn, s. [religio, Lat.].—1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others. *More*. *Wotton*.

RELIGIONIST, rê-lî-jî-ôn-îst, s. [from religion.] A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift*.

RELIGIOUS, rê-lî-jî-ûs, a. [religious, Latin].—1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion. *Milton*.—2. Teaching religion. *Wotton*.—3. Among the Romanists. Bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Addison*.—4. Exact; strict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rê-lî-jî-ûs-lê, ad. [from religious.].—1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.—2. According to the rites of religion. *Shaks*.—3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duffin*.—4. Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon*.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rê-lî-jî-ûs-nês, s. [from religious.] The quality or state of being religious.

RELICQUARY, rêlê-kwâ-rê, s. [reliquaire, French.] Reliques in rich cases richly adorned. *Gray's Letters*.

To **RELINQUISH**, rê-lîng-kwîsh, v. a. [relinquo, Latin].—1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Davies*.—2. To quit; to release; to give up. *South*.—3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker*.

RELINQUISHMENT, rê-lîng-kwîsh-mênt, s. [from relinquish.] The act of forsaking. *South*.

RELISH, rê-lîsh, s. [from relischer, Fr. to lick again.].—1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle*.—2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shaks*.—3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison*.—4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Seed's Sermons*.—5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Addison*.—6. Cast; manner. *Pope*.

To **RELISH**, rê-lîsh, v. a. [from the noun.].—1. To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden*.—2. To taste; to have a liking. *Shaks*. *Baker*.

To **RELISH**, rê-lîsh, v. n.—1. To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill*.—2. To give pleasure. *Shaks*.—3. To have a flavour. *Woodward*.

RELISHABLE, rê-lîsh-â-bl, a. [from relish.] Gustable; having a taste.

To **RELIVE**, rê-lîv, v. n. [re and live.] To revive; to live anew. *Spenser*.

To **RELOVE**, rê-lôv, v. n. [re and love.] To love in return. *Boyle*.

RELUCENT, rê-lû-sênt, a. [rulucens, Lat.] Shining; transparent. *Thomson*.

To **RELUCT**, rê-lûkt, v. n. [reluctor, Latin.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety*.

RELUCTANCE, rê-lûkt-ân-sê, }
RELUCTANCY, rê-lûkt-ân-sê, }
[ructor, Lat.] Unwillingness; repugnance. *Boyle*.

RELUCTANT, rê-lûkt-ânt, a. [reluctans, Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickell*.

To **RELUCIATE**, rê-lûkt-âte, v. a. [ructor, Latin.] To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Piety*.

RELUCTATION, rê-lûkt-â-tî-shûn, s. [ructor, Lat.] Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon*.

To **RELUME**, rê-lûme, v. a. To light anew; to re-ignite. *Pope*.

To **RELUMINE**, rê-lûmîn, v. a. To light anew. *Shakspeare*.

To **RELY**, rê-lî, v. n. [re and lye.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon. *South*. *Rogers*.

To **REMAIN**, rê-mâin, v. n. [remanso, Lat.].—1.

Fâc, fâr, fâr, fâr;—mê, mêts;—pluc, plu;—

- To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *John. viii.*—2. To continue; to endure; to stay. *Milton.*—3. To be left after any event. *Locke.*—4. Not to be lost. *Spenser.*—5. To be left as not comprised. *Locke.*
- To REMAIN, rê-mâne', v. a. To await; to be left as. *Spenser.*
- REMAIN, rê-mâne', s. [from the verb.]—1. Relief; that which is left. Generally used in the plural. *Pope.*—2. The body left by the soul. *Pope.*—3. A house; habitation. *Shakspeare.*
- REMAINDER, rê-mâ-nê-dûr, s. [from remain.] Remaining; refuse; left. *Shakspeare.*
- REMAINDER, rê-mâ-nê-dûs, s. —1. What is left. *Bacon.*—2. The body when the soul is departed; remains. *Shakspeare.*
- To REMAKE, rê-mâ-ke', v. a. [re and make.] To make anew. *Gloucester.*
- To REMAND, rê-mâ-ndû', v. a. [re and mando, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies.*
- REMANENT, rê-mâ-nênt, s. [remanens, Latin.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*
- REMARK, rê-mârk', s. [remarque, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Cozier.*
- To REMARK, rê-mârk', v. a. [remarque, Fr.]—1. To note; to observe. *Locke.*—2. To distinguish; to point out to mark.
- REMARKABLE, rê-mârk'â-bl, a. [remarquable, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*
- REMARKABLENESS, rê-mârk'â-bl-nêss, s. [from remarkable.] Observableness; worthiness of observation.
- REMARKABLY, rê-mârk'â-blê, ad. [from remarkable.] Observably; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milton. Watts.*
- REMARKER, rê-mârk'âr, s. [remarque, French.] Observer; one that remarks. *Watts.*
- REMEDIAL, rê-mê-dê-â-bl, a. [from remedy.] Capable of remedy.
- REMEDIAL, rê-mê-dê-â-te, a. [from remedy.] Medicinal; affording a remedy. *Shakspeare.*
- REMEDILESS, rê-mê-dê-lêss, a. [from remedy.] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless. *Raleigh.*
- REMEDILESSNESS, rê-mê-dê-lêss-nêss, s. [from remedy.] Incapableness.
- REMEDY, rê-mê-dê, s. [remedium, Lat.]—1. A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift.*—2. Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden.*—3. That which counteracts any evil. *Locke.*—4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakspeare.*
- To REMEDY, rê-mê-dê, v. a. [rem dier, Fr.]—1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*—2. To repair or remove mischief.
- To REMEMBER, rê-mê-n'brâ, v. a. [remembrare, Ital.]—1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Psalmist.*—2. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.*—3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention. *Locke.*—4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment. *Milton.*—5. To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*—6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind. *Sidney.*
- REMEMBERER, rê-mê-n'brâ-âr, s. [from remember.] One who remembers. *Watton.*
- REMEMBRANCE, rê-mê-n'brâ-ns, s. [remembrance, Fr.]—1. Retention in memory. *Devinham.*—2. Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke.*—3. Honourable memory. Out of use. *Shaks.*—4. Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.*—5. Account preserved. *Hale.*—6. Memorial. *Dryden.*—7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shaks.*—8. Notice of something absent. *Shakspeare.*
- REMEMBRANCER, rê-mê-n'brâ-n-sâr, s. [from remembrance.]—1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Taylor.*—2. An officer of the Exchequer. *Bacon.*
- To REMEMBRANCE, rê-mê-n'brâ-ns, v. a. [remercier, Fr.] To thank. *Spenser.*
- To REMIGRATE, rê-mê-grâ-te, v. n. [reimigro, Lat.] To move back again. *Boyle.*
- REMIGRATION, rê-mê-grâ-sh'ân, s. [from reimigratio.] Removal back again. *Hale.*
- To REMIND, rê-mînd', v. a. [re and mînd.] To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*
- REMINISCENCE, rê-mê-nîs-sê-ns, s. [reminiscens, Latin.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*
- REMINISCENTIAL, rê-mê-nîs-sê-ns'â-sh'âl, a. [from reminiscens.] Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*
- REMISS, rê-mîs, a. [remis, French; remissus, Lat.]—1. Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward.*—2. Not careful; slothful. *Shaks.*—3. Not intense. *Rowe.*
- REMISSIBLE, rê-mîs'sê-bl, a. [from remit.] Admitting forgiveness.
- REMISSION, rê-mîs'si-ôn, s. [remissio, Fr. remissio, Latin.]—1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bacon.*—2. Diminution of intensity. *Woodward.*—3. In physics, remission is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.—4. Release. *Addison. Swift.*—5. Forgiveness; pardon. *Taylor.*
- REMISSLY, rê-mîs'ê, ad. [from remiss.]—1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.*—2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly. *Clarendon.*
- REMISSNESS, rê-mîs'sê-nêss, s. [from remiss.] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
- To REMIT, rê-mî', v. a. [remitto, Lat.]—1. To relax; to make less intense. *Milton.*—2. To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.*—3. [Remittre, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shaks.*—4. To give up; to resign. *Hayward.*—5. To defer; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*—6. To put again in custody. *Dryden.*—7. To send home, to a distant place. *Addison.*—8. To restore. *Hayward.*
- To REMIT, rê-mî', v. n.—1. To slacken; to grow less intense. *Brown.*—2. To abate by growing less eager. *South.*—3. In physics, to grow by intervals less violent.
- REMITMENT, rê-mî'mênt, s. [from remit.] The act of remitting to custody.
- REMITTANCE, rê-mî't'â-ns, s. [from remit.]—1. The act of paying money at a distant place. *Addison.*—2. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*
- REMITTER, rê-mî't'âr, s. [remittre, French.]—1. One who promises money to be paid at a distant place. *Addison.*—2. In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowell.*
- REMNANT, rê-mî-nânt, s. [from remanent.] Residue; that which is left. *Shakspeare.*
- REMNANT, rê-mî-nânt, a. Remaining yet left. *Prior.*
- REMOLTEN, rê-môl'tu, part. [from remolte.] Melted again. *Bacon.*
- REMONSTRANCE, rê-môn'strâ-ns, s. [remonstrance, Fr.]—1. Show; discovery. *Shaks.*—2. Strong representation. *Hooker.*
- To REMONSTRATE, rê-môn'strâ-te, v. n. [remonstro, Lat.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons.
- REMORA, rê-mô-râ, s. [Lat.]—1. A let or obstacle. *Addison.*—2. A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. *Crew.*
- To REMORATE, rê-mô-râ-te, v. a. [remotor, Lat.] To hinder.
- REMORSE, rê-môrse', or rê-môrse', s. [remorsus, Lat.]—1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*—2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow. *Spenser.*
- REMORSEFUL, rê-môrse'fûl, a. [remorse and full.] Tender; compassionate. *Shakspeare.*
- REMORSELESS, rê-môrse'lêss, a. [from remorse.] Unpitiful; cruel; savage. *Milton. South.*
- REMOTE, rê-mô-tê', a. [remotus, Lat.]—1. Distant in time; not immediate. *Locke.*—2. Distant in place; not at hand. *Locke.*—3. Removed far off; not near. *Locke.*—4. Foreign. *Locke.*—5. Distant in kin; not closely connected. *Glenville.*—6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*—7. Abstracted.
- REMOTELY, rê-mô-tê'lê, ad. [from remote.] Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown. Smith.*
- REMOVEDNESS, rê-mô-vê-nêss, s. [from remote.] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòr;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òh;—pòdúnd;—thín, Thís.

REMO'TION, ré-mò'shún, s. [from remotus, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Brown*.

REMOV'ABLE, ré-mòdòv'á-bl, a. [from remove.] Such as may be removed. *Spenser*.

REMOV'AL, ré-mòdòv'ál, s. [from remove.]—1. The act of putting out of any place. *Ho-ker*.—2. The act of putting away. *Arbutnot*.—3. Dismissal from a post. *Swift*.—4. The state of being removed. *Locke*.

To REMO'VE, ré-mòdòv', v. a. [removeo, Lat.]—1. To put from its place; to take or put away. *Shaks*.—2. To place at a distance. *Locke*.

To REMO'VE, ré-mòdòv', v. n.—1. To change place.—2. To go from one place to another. *Dryden*.

REMO'VE, ré-mòdòv', s. [from the verb.]—1. Change of place.—2. Susceptibility of being removed. *Clanville*.—3. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shaks*.—4. State of being removed. *Locke*.—5. Act of moving a chessman or draught.—6. Departure; act of going away. *Waller*.—7. The act of changing place. *Bacon*.—8. A step in the scale of gradation. *Locke*.—9. A small distance. *Rogers*.—10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift*.—11. Dish to be changed without changing the course.

REMO'VED, ré-mòdòv', part. a. Remote; separate from others. *Shakspeare*.

REMOVEDNESS, ré-mòdòv'èl-nés, s. [from removed.] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakspeare*.

REMO'VER, ré-mòdòv'ár, s. [from remove.] One that removes. *Bacon*.

To REMO'UNT, ré-mòdúnt', v. n. [remonter, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden*.

REMU'NERABILITY, ré-mò-nèr-á-bíl-è-té, s. [from remunerable.] Capacity of receiving rewards. *Pearson*.

REMU'NERABLE, ré-mò-n'èr-á-bl, a. [from remunerate.] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE, ré-mò-n'èr-áte, v. a. [remunero, Latin.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle*.

REMU'NERATION, ré-mò-n'èr-á'shún, s. [remuneratio, Latin.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Brown*.

REMU'NERATIVE, ré-mò-n'èr-á-tív, a. [from remunerate.] Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle*.

To REMURMUR, ré-múr'múr, s. a. [re and murmur.] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Pope*.

To REMURMUR, ré-múr'múr, v. n. [remurmure, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dryden*.

RENA'RD, ré-nárd, s. [renard, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox. *Dryden*.

RENA'GENCY, ré-ná's'èu-té, s. [from renascant.] Revival of growth. *Evelyn*.

RENA'SCENT, ré-ná's'sent, a. [renascens, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, ré-ná's'è-bl, a. [renascor, Latin.] Possible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE, ré-náv'è-gáte, v. a. [re and navigare.] To sail again.

RECONC'INTER, ré-n'kòdn'tár, s. [recontre, Fr.]—1. Clash; collision. *Collier*.—2. Personal opposition. *Addison*.—3. Loose or casual engagement. *Addison*.

—4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RECONC'INTER, ré-n'kòdn'tár, v. n. [recontre, Fr.]—1. To clash; to collide.—2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.—3. To skirmish with another.—4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, rénd, v. a. pret. and part. pass. rent. [rentan, Sax.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope*.

RENDER, rénd'ár, s. [from rend.] One that rends; a tearer.

To RENDER, rénd'ár, v. a. [rendre, Fr.]—1. To return; to pay back. *Locke*.—2. To restore; to give back. *Addison*.—3. To give upon demand. *Proverbs*.—4. To invest with qualities; to make. *South*.—5. To represent; to exhibit. *Shaks*.—6. To translate. *Burnet*.—7. To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Clarendon*.—8. To offer; to give to be used. *Watts*.

RE'NDER, rénd'ár, s. [from the verb.] Surrender. *Shakspeare*.

RENDEZVOUS, rénd-è-vòd'z, s. [rendezvous, Fr.]—1. Assembly, meeting appointed. *Raleigh*.—2. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon*.—3. Place appointed for assembly. *Clarendon*.

To RENDEZVOUS, rénd-è-vòd'z, v. n. [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION, rénd-ísh'ón, s. [from render.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE, ré-n'è-gáde, }
RENEGA'DO, ré-n'è-gá'dò, }^s

[renegado, Spanish.]—1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate. *Addison*.—One who deserts to the enemy; a revoler. *Arbutnot*.

To RENEG'E, ré-n'è-g', v. a. [renego, Lat. renier, Fr.] To disown. *King Charles*.

To RENEW, rénú, v. a. [re and new.]—1. To renovate; to restore the former state. *Hebrews*.—2. To repair; to put again in act. *Dryden*.—3. To begin again. *Dryden*.—4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans*.

RENEW'ABLE, ré-nú'á-bl, a. [from renew.] Capable to be renewed. *Swift*.

RENEW'AL, ré-nú'ál, s. [from renew.] The act of renewing; renovatio. *Forbes*.

RENIT'ENCY, ré-n'ít'èu-sé, s. [from renitent.] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy*.

RENIT'ENT, ré-n'ít'ent, a. [renitens, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power. *Ray*.

REN'NET, rén'nít, s. A ferment. *Floyer*.

REN'NET, rén'nít, }
RE'NETTING, rén'nít-íng, }^s

A kind of appl. *Mortimer*.

To RENOVATE, rénúo-váte, v. a. [renovo, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson*.

RENOVA'TION, rénúo-vá'shún, s. [renovatio, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon*.

To RENOUN'CE, ré-nòun'sé, v. a. [renonceo, Fr. renuncio, Latin.] To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden*.

To RENOUN'CE, ré-nòun'sé, v. n. To declare renunciation. *Dryden*.

RENOUN'CEMENT, ré-nòun'sé-mént, s. [from renounce.] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakspeare*.

RENOWN, ré-nòun, s. [renoumée, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Waller*.

To RENOWN, ré-nòun, v. a. [renommer, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous. *Pope*.

RENOWN'ED, ré-nòund', particip. a. [from renown.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dryden*.

RENT, rént, s. [from rend.] A break; a laceration. *Addison*.

To RENT, rént, v. a. [rather to rend.] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecluse*.

To RENT, rént, v. n. To rant; to bluster. *Hudibras*.

RENT, rént, s. [rente, Fr.]—1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope*.—2. Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller*.

To RENT, rént, v. a. [renter, Fr.]—1. To hold by paying rent. *Addison*.—2. To set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rént'á-bl, a. [from rent.] That may be rented.

RENTAL, rént'ál, s. [from rent.] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER, rént'ár, s. [from rent.] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke*.

REN'VERSED, rén-vèrséd, a. [renversée, French.] Overturned. *Spenser*.

RENUNCIATION, ré-nún-sh'è-á'shún, s. [renunciatio, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor*.

To REORDA'IN, ré-òr-dá-ne', v. a. [reordainer, Fr.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of the ordainer.

REORDINATION, ré-òr-è-á'shún, s. [from reordain.] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury*.

To REPA'CFIFY, ré-pá-s'è-í, v. a. [re and pacify.] To pacify again. *Daniel*.

REPA'IR, ré-páde', part. of repay.

To REPA'IR, ré-páre', v. a. [reparo, Lat. reparer, Fr.]—1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.

Fâce, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

Clarendon.—2. To amend any injury by an equivalent. *Milton*.—3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost. *Milton*.

REPAIRER, rê-pâre', s. [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after devastation. *Wilkens*.

To REPAIR, rê-pâre', v. n. [reparer, Fr.] To go; to betake himself. *Popr*.

REPAIR, rê-pâre', s. [repaire, French].—1. Resort; abode.—2. Act of betaking himself any whither. *Clarendon*.

REPAIRER, rê-pâre'ûr, s. [from repair.] Amender; restorer. *South*.

REPARANDOUS, rê-pân'dûs, a. [reparandus, Lat.] Bent upward. *Brown*.

REPARABLE, rê-pâr-â-bl, a. [reparabilis, Lat.] Capable of being amended or retrieved. *Bacon*.

REPARABLY, rê-pâr-â-blê, a. [from reparabile.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARATION, rê-pâr-â-shûn, s. [reparatio, Lat.]—1. The act of repairing. *Arbutnot*.—2. Supply of what is wasted. *Arbutnot*.—3. Recompense for any injury; amends. *Dryden*.

REPARATIVE, rê-pâr-â-tiv, s. [from repair.] Whatever makes amends. *Wotton*.

REPARTEE, rê-pâr-têé', s. [repartie, Fr.] Smart reply. *Dryden*.

To REPARTEE, rê-pâr-têé', v. n. To make smart replies. *Prior*.

To REPASS, rê-pâs', v. a. [repasser, Fr.] To pass again; to pass back. *Raleigh*.

To REPASS, rê-pâs', v. n. To go back in a road. *Dryden*.

REPA'ST, rê-pâst', s. [re and pastus, Lat.]—1. A meal; act of taking food. *Deham*.—2. Food, victuals. *Shakspeare*.

To REPA'ST, rê-pâst', v. a. [repaistre, French, from the noun.] To feed; to feast. *Shakspeare*.

REPA'STURE, rê-pâs'tshûre, s. [re and pasture.] Entertainment. *Shakspeare*.

To REPA'Y, rê-pâ', v. a. [repayer, Fr.]—1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Bacon*.—2. To recompense. *Milton*.—3. To requite either good or ill. *Pope*.—4. To reimburse with what is owed. *Shakspeare*.

REPAYMENT, rê-pâ'ment, s. [from repay.]—1. The act of repaying.—2. The thing repaid. *Arbutnot*.

To REPEAL, rê-pêl', v. a. [repeller, French.]—1. To revoke. *Shaks*.—2. To abrogate; to recall. *Dryden*.

REPEAL, rê-pêl', s. [from the verb.]—1. Recall from exile. *Shaks*.—2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies*.

To REPEAT, rê-pête', v. a. [repeto, Lat.]—1. To iterate; to use again; to do again. *Arbutnot*.—2. To speak again. *Hooker*.—3. To try again. *Dryden*.—4. To recite; to rehearse. *Milton*.

REPEATEDLY, rê-pête'êd-lê, ad. [from repeated.] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens*.

REPEATER, rê-pête'ûr, s. [from repeat.]—1. One that repeats; one that recites.—2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL, rê-pêl', v. a. [repello, Lat.]—1. To drive back any thing. *Hooker*.—2. To drive back an assailable. *Dryden*.

To REPEL, rê-pêl', v. n.—1. To act with force contrary to force impressed. *Newton*.—2. In phisick, to repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy*.

REPELLENT, rê-pêl'lent, s. [repellens, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiseman*.

REPELLER, rê-pêl'ûr, s. [from repel.] One that repels.

To REPENT, rê-pênt', v. n. [repentir, Fr.]—1. To think on any thing past with sorrow. *King Charles*. *South*.—2. To express sorrow for something past. *Shaks*.—3. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life. *Matthews*.

To REPENT, rê-pênt', v. a.—1. To remember with sorrow. *Shaks*.—2. To remember with pious sorrow.

Donne.—3. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Prior.

REPENTANCE, rê-pênt'ânse, s. [repentance, Fr. from repent.]—1. Sorrow for any thing past.—2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Whigifite*.

REPENTANT, rê-pênt'ânt, a. [repentant, Fr.]—1. Sorrowful for the past.—2. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton*.—3. Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shaks*.

To REPEOPLE, rê-pêp'pl, v. a. [re and people.] To stock with people anew. *Hair*.

To REPERCUSS, rê-pêr-kûs, v. a. [repercussus, Lat.] To heat back; to drive back. *Bacon*.

REPERCUSSION, rê-pêr-kûs'ûn, s. [repercussio, Latin.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon*.

REPERCUSSIVE, rê-pêr-kûs'iv, a. [repercussif, Fr.]—1. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound.—2. Repellent. *Bacon*.—3. Driven back; rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rê-pêr-tîsh'ûs, a. [repertus, Lat.] Found; gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rê-pêr-tôr-ûr, s. [reporitorium, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a storehouse.

REPERTITION, rê-pêr-tîsh'ûn, s. [repertio, Lat.]—1. Iteration of the same thing. *Arbutnot*.—2. Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker*.—3. The act of reciting, or rehearsing. *Shaks*.—4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE, rê-pîné', v. n. [re and pine.] To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented. *Temple*.

REPINER, rê-pîné'ûr, s. [from repine.] One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rê-plâse', v. a. [replacer, Fr. re and place.]—1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon*.—2. To put in a new place. *Dryden*.

To REPLAIT, rê-plâte', v. a. [re and plait.] To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rê-plânt', v. a. [replanter, Fr.] To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rê-plân-tâ-shûn, s. [from replant.] The act of planting again.

REPLEADER, rê-plêd'ûr, s. Is where the plea of the plaintiff or defendant, or both, are ill, or an impertinent issue joined; then the court makes void all the pleas that are ill, or awards the parties to plead. *Termes de la Ley*.

To REPLENISH, rê-plên'nîsh, v. a. [re and plenus Latin.]—1. To stock; to fill. *Milton*.—2. To finish; to consummate; to complete; not used. *Shakspeare*.

To REPLENISH, rê-plên'nîsh, v. n. To be stocked. *Bacon*.

REPLETE, rê-plête', a. [repletus, Latin.] Full completely filled. *Bacon*.

REPLETION, rê-plêshûn, s. [repletio, Fr.] The state of being over full. *Arbutnot*.

REPLEVIABLE, rê-plêv'vê-â-bl, a. [replegiabilis barbarous Lat.] What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rê-plêv'vîn, } v. a.
To REPLEVY, rê-plêv'vê, }
Spencer. [replegio, low Lat.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

REPLEVIN, rê-plêv'vîn, s. [from replevin, Law, French.] A writ to recover the possession of distrained goods. *Termes de la Ley*.

REPLICATION, rê-pê-kâ'shûn, s. [replio, Lat.]—1. Rebound; repercussion. *Shaks*.—2. Reply answer. *Broomer*.

To REPLY, rê-plî', v. n. [repliquer, French.] To answer; to make a return to an answer. *Atterbury*.

To REPLY, rê-plî', v. a. To return for an answer. *Milton*.

REPLY, rê-plî', s. [replique, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Watts*.

REPLYER, rê-plî'ûr, s. [from reply.] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon*.

To REPOLISH, rê-pôl'îsh, v. a. [repolir, Fr. re and polish.] To polish again. *Donne*.

To REPORT, rê-pôrt', v. a. [rapporier, Fr.]—1. To noise by popular rumour. *Shaks*.—2. To give repute. *1 Tim*.—3. To give an account of.—4. To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bacon*.

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—díl;—pòdnt;—thin, t'lis.

REPORT, ré-pòrt', s. [from the verb.]—1. Rumour; popular fame.—2. Repute; public character. *Shaks.*—3. Account returned. 1 *Mac.*—4. Account given by lawyers of cases. *Watts.*—5. Sound; loud noise; expostulation. *Bacon.*

REPORTER, ré-pòrt'úr, s. [from report.] Relater; one that gives an account. *Hayward.*

REPORTINGLY, ré-pòrt'ing-lé, ad. [from reporting.] By common fame. *Shakspeare.*

REPO'SAL, ré-pò'zál, s. [from repose.] The act of reposing. *Shakspeare.*

To REPO'SE, ré-pòze', v. a. [repono, Latin.]—1. To lay to rest. *Milton.*—2. To place us in confidence or trust. *Rogers.*—3. To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*

To REPO'SE, ré-pòze', v. n. [reposer, French.]—1. To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman.*—2. To rest in confidence. *Shakspeare.*

REPO'SE, ré-pòze', s. [repos, French.]—1. Sleep; rest; quiet. *Shaks. Phillips.*—2. Cause of rest. *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS, ré-pò'zéd-nés, s. [from reposed.] State of being at rest.

To REPO'SITE, ré-pòz'zít, v. a. [repositus, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derham.*

REPOSITION, ré-pò-zísh'ún, s. [from repositus.] The act of replacing. *Weseman.*

REPO'SITORY, ré-pòz'ít-òr-é, s. [repositorium, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Rogers.*

To REPOSSESS, ré-pòz-zés', v. a. [re and possess.] To possess again. *Spenser.*

To REPREHEND, ré-p-rè'hénd', v. a. [reprehendo, Latin.]—1. To reprove; to chide. *Shaks.*—2. To blame; to censure. *Phillips.*—3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*—4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REPREHENDER, ré-p-rè'hénd'úr, s. [from reprehendo.] Blamer; censor. *Hooker.*

REPREHENSIBLE, ré-p-rè'hé'n-sí-b'l, a. [reprehensibilis, French.] Blamable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, ré-p-rè'hé'n-sí-b'l-nés, s. [from reprehensibilis.] Blamableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, ré-p-rè'hé'n-sí-b'l-ly, ad. [from reprehensibilis.] Blameably; culpably.

REPREHENSION, ré-p-rè'hé'n-sísh'ún, s. [reprehensio, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Hammond.*

REPREHENSIVE, ré-p-rè'hé'n-sív, a. [from reprehendo.] Given to reprove.

To REPRESENT, ré-p-rè-zént', v. a. [represento, Lat.]—1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present. *Milton.*—2. To describe; to show in any particular character. *Addison.*—3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character.—4. To exhibit; to show; to tell respectfully. *Dean of Piety.*

REPRESENTATION, ré-p-rè-zént'á-sh'ún, s. [representatio, French.]—1. Image; likeness. *Stillingfleet.*—2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.—3. Respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, ré-p-rè-zént'á-tív, s. [representativus, French.]—1. Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury.*—2. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*

REPRESENTATIVE, ré-p-rè-zént'á-tív, s.—1. One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Addison.*—2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*—3. That by which any thing is shown. *Lorke.*

REPRESENTATIVELY, ré-p-rè-zént'á-tív-ly, ad. In consequence of a presentation. *Blackstone.*

REPRESENTER, ré-p-rè-zént'úr, s. [from represento.]—1. One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.*—2. One who bears a vicarious character. *Swift.*

REPRESENTMENT, ré-p-rè-zént'mént, s. [from represento.] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor.*

To REPRESS, ré-prés', v. a. [repressus, Lat.]—1. To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Hayward.*—2. To compress. Not proper.

REPRESS, ré-prés', s. [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. *Cov. of the Tongue.*

REPRESSION, ré-présh'ún, s. [from repress.] Act of repressing. *K. Charles.*

REPRESSIVE, ré-prés'ív, a. [from repress.] Having power to repress.

REPRIE'VAL, ré-pré'vál, s. [from reprieve.] Respite. *Overbury.*

To REPRIEVE, ré-pré'vè, v. a. To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *South.*

REPRIEVE, ré-pré'vè, s. [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death. *Clarendon.*

To REPRIMA'ND, ré-p-rè-má'nd, v. a. [reprimander, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbushnot.*

REPRIMA'ND, ré-p-rè-má'nd', s. [reprimande, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison.*

To REPRINT, ré-prínt', v. a. [re and print.]—1. To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*—2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRISAL, ré-prí'zál, s. [reprehalia, low Latin.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Pope.*

REPRISE, ré-príz'e', s. [reprise, French.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*

To REPRIZE, ré-príze', v. n. [from reprendre Fr.] To take again. *Spenser.*

To REPROA'CH, ré-pròsh', v. a. [reprocher, Fr.]—1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.*—2. To charge with a fault in severe language. *Milton.*—3. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH, ré-pròsh', s. [reprocher, French.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE, ré-pròsh'á-bl, a. [reprochable, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL, ré-pròsh'fúl, a. [from reproach.]—1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shaks.*—2. Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROA'CHFULLY, ré-pròsh'fúl-ly, ad. [from reproach.]—1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. *Shaks.*—2. Shamefully; infamously.

REPROA'CHFULNESS, ré-pròsh'fúl-nés, s. [from reproachful.] State of being reproachful; opprobriousness; disgracefulness; shamefulness; dishonourableness; scandalousness; disposition to reproach.

REPROBATE, ré-p-rò-báte, a. [reprobus, Latin.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *South.*

REPROBATE, ré-p-rò-bate, s. A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*

To REPROBATE, ré-p-rò-báte, v. a. [reprobo, Latin.]—1. To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.*—2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*—3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southey.*

REPROBATE'NESS, ré-p-rò-báte-nés, s. [from reprobate.] The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, ré-p-rò-bá'sh'ún, s. [reprobatio, French.]—1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Maine.*—2. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

To REPRODUCE, ré-p-rò-dúse', v. a. [re and produce.] To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*

REPRODUCTION, ré-p-rò-dú'sh'ún, s. [from reproduce.] The act of producing anew. *Buflor.*

REPROOF, ré-pròóf', s. [from reprove.]—1. Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*—2. Censure; shudder. *Psalm.*

REPROVABLE, ré-pròv'á-bl, a. [from reprove.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*

To REPROVE, ré-pròv', v. a. [reprover, Fr.]—1. To blame; to censure.—2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Whitgift.* *Taylor.*—3. To refuse; to disprove. *Shaks.*—4. To blame for. *Carré.*

REPROVER, ré-pròv'úr, s. [from reprove.] A reprover; one that reproveth. *South.*

To REPRUNE, ré-prú'n', v. n. [re and pruné.] To prune a second time. *Everly.*

REPTILE, ré-ptíl, a. [reptile, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

REPTILE, ré-ptíl, s. An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Larke.* *Prior.*

Pâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac; plu;—

- REPUBLICAN**, rê-pûb'lik-ân, a. [from republic.] Placing the government in the people.
- REPUBLICAN**, rê-pûb'lik-ân, s. [from republic.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison*.
- REPUBLICANISM**, rê-pûb'lik-ân-izm, s. Attachment to a republican government. *Batke*.
- REPUBLICATION**, rê-pûb'lik-ân-shûn, s. A second publication; an avowal or renewal. *Blackstone*.
- REPUBLIC**, rê-pûb'lik, s. [republica, Lat.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Ben Jonson*.
- REPUDIABLE**, rê-pûd'ê-â-bl, or rê-pûj'ê-â-bl, a. [from repudiate.] Fit to be rejected.
- REPUDIATE**, rê-pûd'ê-â-te, or rê-pûj'ê-â-te, v. a. [repudio, Lat.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley*.
- REPUDIATION**, rê-pûd'ê-â-shûn, s. [from repudiate.] Divorce; rejection. *Arbutnot*.
- REPUGNANT**, rê-pûgn-ân, v. a. [repugnans, Fr.] To resist. *Shaks. Henry VI. P. 1.*
- REPUGNANCE**, rê-pûgn-ân-se, }
REPUGNANCY, rê-pûgn-ân-sê, }
 [repugnance, Fr.]—1. Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley*.—2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passions. *South*.
- REPUGNANT**, rê-pûgn-ân-t, a. [repugnans, Fr.]—1. Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shaks*.—2. Contrary; opposite. *Woodward*.
- REPUGNANTLY**, rê-pûgn-ân-t-lê, ad. [from repugnans] Contradictorily. *Brown*.
- REPULLULATE**, rê-pûll'û-l-â-te, v. n. [re and pullulo, Lat.] To bud again. *Howel*.
- REPULSE**, rê-pûls-ê, s. [repulse, Fr. repulsa, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt. *K. Charles*.
- TO REPULSE**, rê-pûls-ê, v. a. [repulsus, Lat.] To beat off; to drive off. *Knolles*.
- REPULSION**, rê-pûl'shûn, s. [repulsio, Latin.] The act or power of driving off from itself. *Arbutnot*.
- REPULSIVE**, rê-pûl'siv, a. [from repulse.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off. *Newton*.
- TO REPURCHASE**, rê-pûr'tsh-âs, v. a. [re and purchase.] To buy again. *Shakspeare*.
- REPUTABLE**, rê-pûp't-â-bl, a. [from reputo.] Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers*.
- REPUTABLY**, rê-pûp't-â-bl-ê, ad. [from reputable.] Without discredit. *Atherbury*.
- REPUTATION**, rê-pûp't-â-shûn, s. [reputation, Fr.] Credit; honour; character of good. *Addison*.
- TO REPUTE**, rê-pû-te, v. a. [reputo, Lat.] To hold; to account; to think. *Darwin*.
- REPUTE**, rê-pû-te, s. [from the verb.]—1. Character; reputation.—2. Established opinion. *Milton*.
- REPUTELESS**, rê-pû-t'ê-s, n. [from reputo.] Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shakspeare*.
- REQUEST**, rê-kwê'st, s. [requeſte, Fr.]—1. Prition; entreaty. *Shaks*.—2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired. *Boyle*.
- TO REQUEST**, rê-kwê'st, v. a. [requeſter, Fr.] To ask to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles*.
- REQUESTER**, rê-kwê'st'âr, s. [from request.] Petitioner; solicitor.
- REQUESTS**, rê-kwê'st's, s. Is a court held in the King's Palace, before the Master of the Requests, by petition, and it seems is a court of equity. *Termes de la Ley*.
- TO REQUICKEN**, rê-kwik'k-en, v. a. [re and quicken.] To reanimate. *Shakspeare*.
- REQUIEM**, rê-kwê'm, s. Latin.]—1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest. *Shaks*.—2. Rest; quiet; peace. *Sandys*.
- REQUIREABLE**, rê-kwîr'ê-â-bl, a. [from require.] Fit to be required. *Hale*.
- TO REQUIRE**, rê-kwîr-ê, v. a. [requiro, Lat.]—1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right. *Spielman*.—2. To make necessary; to need. *Dryden*.
- REQUISITE**, rê-kwê-zit, a. [requisitus, Latin.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things. *Wike*.
- REQUISITE**, rê-kwê-zit, s. Any thing necessary. *Dryden*.
- REQUISITELY**, rê-kwê-zit-lê, ad. [from requisite.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle*.
- REQUISITENESS**, rê-kwê-zit-nê-s, s. [from requisite.] Necessity; the state of being requisite. *Boyle*.
- REQUITAL**, rê-kwî't-âl, s. [from requite.]—1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker*.—2. Reward; recompense. *South*.
- TO REQUITE**, rê-kwî't-ê, v. a. [requiter, French.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense. *Pope*.
- REWARD**, rêr'wârd, s. The rear or last troop.
- TO RESAIL**, rê-sâ-êl, v. a. [re and sail.] To sail back. *Pope*.
- RESALE**, rê-sâ-êl, s. [re and sale.] Sale at second hand. *Bacon*.
- TO RESALUTE**, rê-sâ-l-â-tê, v. a. [resaluto, Latin, resalutur, French.] To salute or greet anew. *Chapman*.
- TO RESCIND**, rê-sînd', v. a. [rescindo, Latin, rescindit, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Hammond. Dryden*.
- RESCISSION**, rê-sîzh'ân, s. [rescission, French; rescissus, Latin.] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon*.
- RESCISSORY**, rê-sîz'zâr-rê, a. [rescisoire, Fr. rescissus, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.
- TO RESCRIBE**, rê-skrîb-ê, v. a. [rescribo, Lat.]—1. To write back. *Ayliffe*.—2. To write over again. *Howel*.
- RESCRIPT**, rê-skrîpt, s. [rescriptum, Latin.] Edict of an emperor. *Bacon*.
- TO RESCUE**, rê-s'k-ê, v. a. [rescorre, old Fr.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger. *Shakspeare*.
- RESCUE**, rê-s'k-ê, s. [rescouſse, old French.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shakspeare*.
- RESCUER**, rê-s'k-êr, s. [from rescue.] One that rescues.
- RESEARCH**, rê-sêrtsh', s. [recherche, Fr.] Inquiry; search. *Rogers*.
- TO RESEARCH**, rê-sêrtsh', v. a. [rechercher, Fr.] To examine; to inquire. *Watton*.
- TO RESEAT**, rê-sê-tê, v. a. [re and seat.] To seat again. *Dryden*.
- RESEIZER**, rê-sê-zîr, s. One that seizes again.
- RESEIZURE**, rê-sê-zî-zûr, s. [re and seizure.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time. *Bacon*.
- RESEMBLANCE**, rê-zê-m'bl-ân-s, s. [resemblance, French.] Likeness; similitude; representation. *Hooker*.
- TO RESEMBLE**, rê-zê-m'bl, v. a. [resembler, Fr.]—1. To compare; to represent as like something else. *Balcan*.—2. To be like; to have likeness to. *Adison*.
- TO RESEND**, rê-sênd', v. n. [re and send.] To send back; to send again. *Shakspeare*.
- TO RESENT**, rê-sênt', v. a. [ressentir, Fr.]—1. To take well or ill. *Bacon*.—2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. *Milton*.
- RESENTED**, rê-zênt'êd, s. [from resent.] One who feels injuries deeply. *Watton*.
- RESENTFUL**, rê-zênt'fûl, a. [resent and full.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
- RESENTINGLY**, rê-zênt'ing-lê, ad. [from resenting.] With deep sense; with strong perception; with anger. *More*.
- RESENTMENT**, rê-zênt'mênt, s. [resentiment, Fr.]—1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Clawille*.—2. Deep sense of injury. *Swift*.
- RESERVATION**, rê-zêr-vâ'shûn, s. [reservation, Fr.]—1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind. *Sanderson*.—2. Something kept back; something not given up. *Swift*.—3. Custody; state of being treasured up. *Shakspeare*.
- RESERVATORY**, rê-zêr-vâ-rî-ê, s. [reservoir, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Howel*.
- TO RESERVE**, rê-zêrv', v. a. [reservo, Latin.]—1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser*.—2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shaks*.—3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety*.

—hó, mðve, nór, nót, —tábe, táb, óáll;—óll;—póðand;—ám, Thia.

RESERVE, ré-zérv', s. [from the verb.]—1. Store kept untouched. *Locke*.—2. Store kept for exigence. *Tillotson*.—3. Something concealed in the mind. *Addison*.—4. Exception; prohibition. *Milton*.—5. Exception in favour. *Rogers*.—6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour. *Prior*.

RESERVED, ré-zérvd', a. [from reserve.]—1. Modest; not loosely free. *Walsh*.—2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden*.

RESERVEDLY, ré-zérvd'lé, ad. [from reserved.]—1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve. *Woodward*.—2. Scrupulously; coldly. *Pope*.

RESERVEDNESS, ré-zérvd'nés, s. [from reserved.] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness. *Ben Jonson*.

RESERVEIT, ré-zérv'ít, s. [from reserve.] One that reserves.

RESERVOIR, ré-z-ér-vóv'ér, s. [reservoir, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Pope*.

RESETTLE, ré-sét'tl, v. a. [re and settle.] To settle again. *Swift*.

RESETTLEMENT, ré-sét'tl-mént, s. [from resettle.]—1. The act of settling again. *Norris*.—2. The state of settling again. *Moytmer*.

RESIANCE, ré-zí'ánsé, s. [from resiant.] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon*.

RESIANT, ré-zí'ánt, a. [resciant, Fr.] Resident; present in a place. *Knolles*.

RESIDE, ré-zí-dé, v. n. [resideo, Lat.]—1. To have abode, to live; to dwell; to be present. *Milton*.—2. [Resido, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle*.

RESIDENCE, ré-zé-dénsé, s. [residence, Fr.]—1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale*.—2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton*.—3. That which settles at the bottom of liquors. *Brown*.

RESIDENT, ré-zé-dént, a. [residens, Lat.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burner*.

RESIDENT, ré-zé-dént, s. [from the adj.] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the office of an ambassador. *Addison*.

RESIDENTIARY, ré-zé-dén'sh'é-r-é, a. [from resident.] Holding residence. *Mare*.

RESIDUAL, ré-zí'dj'ú-ál, }
RESIDUARY, ré-zí'dj'ú-ár-é, }^a
[from residuum, Lat.] Relating to the residue, relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe*.

RESIDUE, ré-zé-dé, s. [residuum, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbutnot*.

RESIEGE, ré-zé-je, v. a. [re and siege, Fr.] To seat again. *Spencer*.

RESIGN, ré-sí-ne, v. a. [resigno, Lat.]—1. To give up a claim or possession. *Denham*.—2. To yield up. *Locke*.—3. To give up in confidence. *Tillotson*.—4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden*.—5. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shakspeare*.

RESIGN, ré-sí-ne, v. n. To be submissive; to give way without contention. *Pope*.

RESIGNATION, ré-zí-ne-ná'sh'ón, s. [resignation, Fr.]—1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Hayward*.—2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence. *Addison*.—3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, ré-zí-n'ér, s. [from resign.] One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, ré-zí-ne'mént, s. [from resign.] Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE, ré-zí-l'é-nénsé, }
RESILIENCY, ré-zí-l'é-nénsé, }^s
[from resilio, Lat.] The act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon*.

RESILIENT, ré-zí-l'é-ént, a. [resiliens, Lat.] Starting or springing back.

RESILI'TION, ré-zé-lí'sh'ón, s. [resilio, Lat.] The act of springing back; resilience.

RESIN, ré-'ín, s. [resina, Latin] The fat sulphureous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirits, not aqueous menstruum. *Quincy*.

RESINOUS, ré-zí-n'ús, a. [from resin; resinæus, French.] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyle*.

RESINOUSNESS, ré-zí-n'ús-nés, s. [from resinous.] The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, ré-sé-pl'sénsé, s. [resipiscence, Fr.] Wisdom of the fact; repentance.

RESIST, ré-zíst', v. a. [resisto, Latin.]—1. To oppose; to act against. *Shaks*.—2. To not admit impression or force. *Milton*.

RESISTANCE, ré-zíst'ánsé, }
RESISTENCE, ré-zíst'énsé, }^s
[resistance, French.]—1. The act of resisting; opposition. *Mac*.—2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression. *Bacon*.

RESISTIBILITY, ré-zíst'é-lí-l'é-té, s. [from resistible.] Quality of resisting. *Locke*.

RESISTIBLE, ré-zíst'é-ú-l, a. [from resist.] That may be resisted. *Hale*.

RESISTLESS, ré-zíst'lés, a. [from resist.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed. *Raleigh*.

RESOLVABLE, ré-zól'á-bl, a. [from resolve.]—1. That may be analysed or separated. *South*.—2. Capable of solution, or of being made less obscure. *Brown*.

RESOLUBLE, ré-zól'á-bl, a. [resoluble, Fr.] That may be melted or dissolved.

RESOLVE, ré-zól'v, v. a. [resolvo, Latin.]—1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shaks*.—2. To solve; to clear. *Rogers*.—3. To settle in an opinion. *Shaks*.—4. To fix in determination. *Dryden*.—5. To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shaks*.—6. To melt; to dissolve. *Arbutnot*.—7. To analyse. *Tillotson*.

RESOLVE, ré-zól'v, v. n.—1. To determine; to decree within one's self. *Milt*.—2. To melt; to be dissolved. *Shaks*. *Southern*.—3. To be settled in opinion. *Locke*.

RESOLVE, ré-zól'v, s. Resolution; fixed determination. *Deaham*.

RESOLVEDLY, ré-zól'v'd-lé, ad. [from resolved.] With firmness and constancy. *Greav*.

RESOLVEDNESS, ré-zól'v'd-nés, s. [from resolved.] Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Piety*.

RESOLVENT, ré-zól'v'ént, s. [resolvens, Latin.] That which has the power of causing solution. *Wiseaman*.

RESOLVER, ré-zól'v'ér, s. [from resolve.]—1. One that forms a firm resolution. *Hammond*.—2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts. *Boyle*.

RESOLUTE, ré-zól'ú-té, a. [resolu, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm. *Shakspeare*.

RESOLUTELY, ré-zól'ú-té-lé, ad. [from resolute.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily. *Roscommon*.

RESOLUTENESS, ré-zól'ú-té-nés, s. [from resolute.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle*.

RESOLUTION, ré-zól'ú'sh'ón, s. [resolutio, Lat.]—1. Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown*.—2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. *Hale*.—3. Dissolution. *Digby*.—4. Fixed determination; settled thought. *King Charles*.—5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. *Sidney*.—6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale*.

RESOLUTIVE, ré-zól'ú-tív, a. [resolutus, Lat. resolutif, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE, ré-zó-nánsé, s. [from resono, Lat.] Sound; resound. *Boyle*.

RESONANT, ré-zó-nánt, a. [resonant, French.] Resounding. *Milton*.

RESORT, ré-zórt', v. n. [ressortir, French.]—1. To have recourse. *Clarendon*.—2. To go publicly. *Milton*.—3. To repair. *Pope*.—4. To fall back. *Hale*.

RESORT, ré-zórt', s. [from the verb.]—1. Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden*.—2. Course; confluence. *Swift*.—3. Act of visiting. *Shaks*.—4. [Resort, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. *Bacon*.

RESOUND, ré-zóund', v. a. [resono, Latin.]—1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound. *Pemham*.—2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope*.—3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise. *Milton*.

RESOUND, ré-zóund', v. n. To be echoed back. *South*.

RESOURCE, ré-zórsé, s. [ressource, Fr.] Some new

or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.
Dryden.

To RESO'W, rê-sô'w, v. n. [re and sow.] To sow anew.
Bacon.

To RESPEAK, rê-spêk', v. n. [re, and speak.] To answer; not used. *Shakspeare.*

To RESPECT, rê-spêkt', v. a. [respectus, Lat.]-1. To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*-2. To consider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sudney.*-3. To have relation. *Swift.*

RESPE'CT, rê-spêkt', s. [respectus, Latin.]-1. Regard; attention. *Shaks.*-2. Reverence; honour. *Prior.*-3. Awful kindness. *Locke.*-4. Good-will. *Shaks.*-5. Partial regard. *Proverbs.*-6. Reverend character. *Shaks.*-7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*-8. Consideration; motive. *Hooker.*-9. Relation; regard. *Tillotson.*

RESPE'CTFUL, rê-spêkt'fûl, s. [from respect.] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL, rê-spêkt'fûl, ad. [from respect and full.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY, rê-spêkt'fûl-ê, ad. [from respect and full.] With some degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTIVE, rê-spêkt'iv, a. [from respect.]-1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things. *Barnet.*-2. Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.*-3. Worthy of reverence. *Shaks.*-4. Accurate; nice; cautious; not in use. *Hooker.*

RES'ECTIVELY, rê-spêkt'iv-ê, ad. [from respective.]-1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.*-2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*-3. Partially; with respect to private views. *Obsolete.* *Hooker.*-4. With great reverence. *Shakspeare.*

RESPE'CTLESS, rê-spêkt'lêss, a. Void of respect. *W. Brague.*

RESPI'RSION, rê-spêr'shûn, s. [respiratio, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION, rê-spê-râ'shûn, s. [respiration, Fr. respiratio, from respiro, Lat.]-1. The act of breathing. *Bacon.*-2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

To RESPI'RE, rê-spîr', v. n. [respiro, Lat.]-1. To breathe. *Dryden.*-2. To catch breath. *Milton.*-3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*

RESPI'TE, rê-spî't, s. [respit, Fr.]-1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Milton.* *Prior.*-2. Pause; interval. *Raleigh.*

To RESPI'TE, rê-spî't, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To relieve by a pause. *Milton.*-2. [Respiter, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE, rê-splên'dênse, }
RESPLE'NDENCY, rê-splên'dên-ê, } s.
[from resplendens.] Lustre; brightness; splendour. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT, rê-splên'dênt, a. [resplendens, Latin.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Newton.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY, rê-splên'dênt-ê, ad. [from resplendent.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To RESPOND, rê-spônd', v. n. [respondeo, Lat. responde, Fr.]-1. To answer.-2. To correspond; to suit. *Broome.*

RESPONDENT, rê-spôn'dênt, s. [respondens, Lat.] 1. Answering in a suit. *Ayliffe.*-2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections. *Watts.*

RESPONDEN'TIA, rê-spôn-dên'shê-â, s. [law Lat.] Security for money put on a cargo of goods exported for sale. *Blackstone.*

RESPONSE, rê-spônse', s. [responsus, Latin.]-1. An answer. *Hampden.*-2. Answer made by the congregation. *Addison.*-3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation. *Watts.*

RESPONSIBLE, rê-spôn'sê-êl, a. [from responsus, Latin.]-1. Answerable; accountable. *Gov. of the Tongue.*-2. Capable of discharging an obligation. *Locke.*

RESPONSIBLENESS, rê-spôn'sê-êl-nêss, s. [from responsible.] State of being obliged of qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, rê-spôn'shûn, s. [responsio, Latin.] The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, rê-spôn'siv, s. [responsiv, Fr.]-1. Answering; making answer. *Ayliffe.*-2. Correspondent; suited to something else. *Fenton.*

RESPO'NSORY, rê-spôn'sôr-ê, a. [responsorius, Latin.] Containing answer.

RES'T, rêst, s. [re-rt, Saxon; ruste, Dutch.]-1. Sleep; repose. *Pope.*-2. The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dryden.*-3. Stillness; cessation of motion. *Bacon.*-4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *Daniel.*-5. Cessation from bodily labour. *Job.*-6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests. *Fairfax.*-7. Place of repose. *Milton.*-8. Final hope. *Clarendon.*-9. Remainder; what remains. *Dryden.*

RES'T, rêst, a. [restes, French, quod restat, Latin.] Others; those not included in any proposition. *Stillingfleet.*

To REST, rêst, v. n. [from the noun.]-1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber. *Milton.*-2. To sleep the final sleep; to die. *Milton.*-3. To be at quiet; to be at peace. *Milton.*-4. To be without motion; to be still. *Milton.*-5. To be fixed in any state or opinion. *Dryden.*-6. To cease from labour. *Taylor.*-7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. *Addison.*-8. To lean; to be supported. *Walker.*-9. To be left; to remain. *Bacon.*

To REST', rêst, v. a.-1. To lay to rest. *Dryden.*-2. To place us on a support.

RESTA'GNANT, rê-stâg'nânt, a. [restagnans, Lat.]-1. Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE, rê-stâg'nâte, v. n. [re and stagnate.] To stand without flow. *Wiseman.*

RESTA'GNATION, rê-stâg-nâ'shûn, s. [from restagnate.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION, rê-stâ-râ'shûn, s. [restauratio, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*

To RESTE'M, rê-stêm', v. a. [re and stem.] To force back against the current. *Shakspeare.*

RES'TIFUL, rêst'fûl, a. [rest and full.] Quiet; being at rest. *Shakspeare.*

RESTHARROW, rêst-hâr'ro, s. A plant. *Miller.*

RES'TIFF, rêst'fîl, a. [resist, Fr. restivo, Ital.]-1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.*-2. Being at rest; being less in motion. *Brown.*

RES'TIFNESS, rêst'fî-nêss, s. [from restiff.] Obstinate reluctance. *King Charles.*

RES'TINCTION, rê-stîngk'shûn, s. [restringens, Latin.] The act of extinguishing.

RES'TITU'TION, rê-stê-tû'shûn, s. [restitutio, Lat.]-1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Taylor.* *Arbutnot.*-2. The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Crew.*

RES'TLESS, rêst'lêss, a. [from rest.]-1. Being without sleep.-2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*-3. Unconstant; unsettled. *Dryden.*-4. Not still; in continued motion. *Milton.*

RES'TLESSLY, rêst'lêss-ê, ad. [from restless.] Without rest; unquietly. *South.*

RES'TLESSNESS, rêst'lêss-nêss, s. [from restless.]-1. Want of sleep. *Harvey.*-2. Want of rest; unquietness; turbulence. *Herbert.*-3. Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*

RESTORABLE, rê-stô'râ-êl, a. [from restore.] What may be restored. *Swift.*

RESTORA'TION, rê-stô-râ'shûn, s. [from restore; restauration, French.]-1. The act of replacing in a former state. *Dryden.*-2. Recovery. *Rogers.*

RESTORA'TIVE, rê-stô'râ-tiv, a. [from restore.] That which has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*

RESTORA'TIVE, rê-stô'râ-tiv, s. [from restore.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*

To RESTO'RE, rê-stôrê', v. a. [restauratio, Lat.]-1. To give back what has been lost or taken away. *Dryden.*-2. To bring back. *Dryden.*-3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state. *Prior.*-4. To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER, rê-stô'rêr, s. [from restore.] One that restores.

To RESTRA'IN, rê-strânc', v. a. [restrindre, Fr.]-1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shaks.*-2. To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.*-3. To suppress; to hinder.

-nô, môve, nôr, nôr; -tûbe, tâh, bûll; -ôll; -pôând; -tûin, TIIis.

to repress. *Milton*.—4. To abridge. *Clarendon*.—5. To hold in. *Shaks*.—6. To limit; to confine. *South*.
RESTRAINABLE, rê-strâ'nâ-bl, a. [from restrain.] Capable to be restrained. *Brown*.
RESTRAINEDLY, rê-strâ'nêd-lê, ad. [from restrained.] With restraint; without latitude. *Hammond*.
RESTRAINER, rê-strâ'nâr, s. [from restrain.] One that restrains; one that withholds. *Brown*.
RESTRAINT, rê-strâ'nt, s. [from restrain; restraining, French.]—1. Abridgment of liberty. *Shaks*.—2. Prohibition. *Milton*.—3. Limitation; restriction. *Brown*.—4. Repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding. *South*.
TO RESTRICT, rê-strîkt', v. a. [restrictus, Lat.] To limit; to confine. *Arbutnot*.
RESTRICTION, rê-strîkt'shûn, s. [restriction, Fr.] Confinement; limitation. *Trupee*.
RESTRICTIVE, rê-strîkt'iv, a. [from restrict.]—1. Expressing limitation. *Sillingfleet*.—2. Styptick; astringent. *Wiseman*.
RESTRICTIVELY, rê-strîkt'iv-lê, ad. [from restrictive.] With limitation. *Government of the Tongue*.
TO RESTRINGE, rê-strînj'e', v. a. [restringo, Lat.] To limit; to confine.
RESTRINGENT, rê-strînj'ênt, s. [restringens, Latin.] That which hath the power of restraining. *Harvey*.
RES'TY, rê's'tê, a. [restif, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still. *Swift*.
TO RESUBLIME, rê-sûb-lîme', v. a. [re and sublime.] To sublime another time. *Newton*.
TO RESULT, rê-zûlt', v. n. [resultus, French; resultus, Latin.]—1. To fly back. *Pope*.—2. To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring. *Bacon*.—3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.
RESULT, rê-zûlt', s. [from the verb.]—1. Resilience; act of flying back. *Bacon*.—2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes. *King Charles*.—3. Inference from premises. *South*.
RESOLVE; decision. *Swift*.
RESULTANCE, rê-zûlt'ânse, s. [resultance, Fr.] The act of resulting.
RESUMABLE, rê-zûmâ-bl, s. [from resume.] What may be taken back. *Hale*.
TO RESUME, rê-zûme', v. a. [resumo, Lat.]—1. To take back what has been given. *Waller*.—2. To take back what has been taken away.—3. To take again. *Dryden*.—4. To begin again what was broken off: as, to resume a discourse.
RESUMPTION, rê-zûm'shûn, s. [resumptio, Fr. resumptus, Latin.] The act of resuming. *Denham*.
RESUMPTIVE, rê-zûm'tiv, a. [resumptus, Latin.] Taking back.
RESUPINATION, rê-sû-pê-nâ'shûn, s. [resupino, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.
TO RESURVEY, rê-sûr-vâ', v. a. [re and survey.] To review; to survey again. *Shakspeare*.
RESURRECTION, rê-zûr-rêk'shûn, s. [resurrection, Fr. resurrectum, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Botta*.
TO RESUSCITATE, rê-zûs'ê-tâte, v. a. [resuscito, Lat.] To stir up anew; to revive.
RESUSCITATION, rê-zûs'ê-tâ'shûn, s. [from resuscitate.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving; or state of being revived. *Pope*.
TO RETAIL, rê-tâle', v. a. [retailer, Fr.]—1. To divide into small parcels. *Shaks*.—2. To sell in small quantities. *Locke*.—3. To sell at second hand. *Pope*.—4. To sell in broken parts. *Shakspeare*.
RETAIL, rê-tâle', s. [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities. *Swift*.
RETAILER, rê-tâ'lâr, s. [from retail.] One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewill*.
TO RETAIN, rê-tâ'ne', v. a. [retineo, Lat.]—1. To keep; not to lose. *Locke*.—2. To keep; not to lay aside. *Brown*.—3. To keep; not to dismiss. *Milton*.—4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison*.
TO RETAIN, rê-tâ'ne', v. n.—1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle*.—2. To keep; to continue. *Donne*.
RETAINER, rê-tâ'nâr, s. [from retain.]—1. An ad-

herent; a dependant; a hanger-n. *Swift*.—2. In common law, *retainer* significth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house, but only using or hearing his name or livry. *Cowel*.—3. The act of keeping dependants or being in dependance. *Bacon*.
TO RETAKE, rê-tâ'ke', v. a. [re and take.] To take again. *Clarendon*.
TO RETALIATE, rê-tâl'é-âte, v. a. [re and talio, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift*.
RETALIATION, rê-tâl'é-â'shûn, s. [from retaliate.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy*.
TO RETARD, rê-târd', v. a. [retardo, Latin; retarder, French.]—1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham*.—2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden*.
TO RETARD, rê-târd', v. n. To stay back. *Brown*.
RETARDATION, rê-târd-â'shûn, s. [retardatio, Fr. from retard.] Hinderance; the act of delaying. *Bacon*.
RETARDER, rê-târd'âr, s. [from retard.] Hinderer; obstructer. *Galvanille*.
TO RETCH, rêtsh, or rêtsh, v. n. [hæcean, Sax.] To force up something from the stomach.
RETCHLESS, rêtsh'lês, a. Careless. *Dryden*.
RETENTION, rê-tê'n'shûn, s. [retentus, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle*.
RETENTION, rê-tê'n'shûn, s. [retention, French, retentio, from retentus, Latin.]—1. The act of retaining. *Bacon*.—2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy*.—3. Memory. *South*.—4. Limitation. *Shaks*.—5. Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shaks*.
RETENTIVE, rê-tê'n'tiv, a. [retentus, Latin.]—1. Having the power of retention. *Philips*.—2. Having memory. *Galvanille*.
RETENTIVENESS, rê-tê'n'tiv-nês, s. [from retentive.] Having the quality of retention.
RETISCENCE, rê-tê-sê'nse, s. [reticencia, French, reticentia, from reticeo, Latin.] Concealment by silence. *Diet*.
RETICLE, rê-tê-kl, s. [reticulum, Latin.] A small net. *Diet*.
RETICULAR, rê-tîk'ûlâr, a. [from reticulum, Latin.] Having the form of a small net.
RETICULATED, rê-tîk'ûl-â-têd, a. [reticulatus, Latin.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacancies. *Woodward*.
RETIFORM, rê-tê-fôr'm, a. [retiformis, Lat.] Having the form of a net. *Ray*.
RETINUE, rê-tê-nû, or rê-tî'nû, s. [retinue, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Rogers*.
TO RETIRE, rê-tîrê', v. n. [retirer, Fr.]—1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies*.—2. To retreat from danger. *2 Sam. xi.*—3. To go from a publick station. *2 Mac. v.*—4. To go off from company. *Arbutnot*.
TO RETIRE, rê-tîrê', v. a. To withdraw; to take away. *Sidney*. *Clarendon*.
RETIRE, rê-tîrê', s. [from the verb.]—1. Retreat; recession. *Shaks*.—2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton*.
RETIRED, rê-tîrd', part. a. [from retire.] Secret; private. *Ben Jonson*.
RETIREDNES, rê-tîrd'nês, s. [from retired.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Donne*.
RETIEMENT, rê-tîrê'mênt, s. [from retire.]—1. Private abode; secret habitation. *Denham*.—2. Private way of life. *Thomson*.—3. Act of withdrawing. *Locke*.
RETOLD, rê-tôld', part. pass. of retell. Related or told again. *Shakspeare*.
TO RETORT, rê-tôrt', v. a. [retortus, Latin.]—1. To throw back. *Milton*.—2. To turn any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond*.—3. To curve back. *Bacon*.
RETORT, rê-tôrt', s. [retortum, Lat.]—1. A censure or incivility returned. *Shaks*.—2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbutnot*.
REVERTER, rê-vôrt'âr, s. [from revert.] One that reverts.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

RETORTION, rê-tôr'shôn, s. [from retort.] The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, rê-tôs', v. a. [re and toss.] To toss back. *Pope.*

To RETOUCH, rê-tûsh', v. a. [retoucher, Fr.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*

To RETRACE, rê-râ'se', v. a. [retracer, Fr.]—1. To trace back. *Dryden*.—2. To trace or draw a friend to me.

To RETRACT, rê-trâkt', v. a. [retractus, Lat. retractor, Fr.]—1. To recall; to recant. *Shaks*.—2. To take back; to resume. *Woodward.*

RETRACTATION, rê-trâk-tâ'shôn, s. [retractatio, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion. *South.*

RETRACTION, rê-trâk'shôn, s. [from retract.]—1. Act of withdrawing something advanced. *Woodward*.—2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney*.—3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *King Charles.*

RETRAIT, rê-trâ'te', s. [retraite, French.]—1. Retreat. *Obsolete. Bacon*.—2. A cast of the countenance. *Obsolete. Spenser.*

To RETRANSLATE, rê-trâns-lâ'te, v. n. To translate one's own translation back into its first language. *Chesterfield.*

RETREAT, rê-trê'te', s. [retraite, Fr.]—1. Place of privacy; retirement. *L'Estrange*.—2. Place of security. *Milton*.—3. Act of retiring before a superior force. *Bacon.*

To RETREAT, rê-trê'te', v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To go to a private abode. *Milton*.—2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.—3. To retire from a superior enemy.—4. To go out of the former place. *Worcester.*

RETREAT'ED, rê-trê'téd, part. a. [from retreat.] Retired; gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, rê-trênsh', v. a. [retrancher, Fr.]—1. To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden*.—2. To confine. *Addison.*

To RETRENCH, rê-trênsh', v. n. To live with less magnificence or elegance. *Pope.*

RETRENCHING, rê-trênsh'ing, s. [from retrench.] A purposed omission. *Harris.*

RETRENCHMENT, rê-trênsh'mênt, s. [retranchement, French.] The act of lopping away. *Atterbury.*

To RETRIBUTE, rê-trîb'yû'te, v. a. [retribuo, Lat.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Locke.*

RETRIBUTION, rê-trîb'yû'shôn, s. [retribution, Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. *Hall. South.*

RETRIBUTIVE, rê-trîb'yû'tîv, }
RETRIBUTORY, rê-trîb'yû'tôr-ê, } a.

[from retribue.] Repaying; making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, rê-trêv'ê-â-bl, a. [from retrieve.] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, rê-trêv', v. a. [retrouver, Fr.]—1. To recover; to restore. *Rogers*.—2. To repair. *Prior*.—3. To regain. *Dryden*.—4. To recall; to bring back. *Berkeley.*

RETRIEVE, rê-trêv', s. [from the verb.] Discovery. *Butler's Remains.*

RETROCESSION, rê-trô-sê'shôn, s. [retrocesum, Latin.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPIATION, rê-trô-kôp-ê-lâ'shôn, s. [retro and copulation.] Post-copulation. *Brown.*

RETROGRADATION, rê-trô-grâ-dâ'shôn, s. [retrogradatio, Fr. from retrograde.] The act of going backward. *Ray.*

RETROGRADE, rê-trô-grâ-dê, a. [retrograde, Fr.]—1. Going backward. *Bacon*.—2. Contrary; opposite. *Shakespeare.*

To RETROGRADE, rê-trô-grâ-dê, v. n. [retro and gradior, Latin.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRESSION, rê-trô-grê'shôn, s. [retro and regressus, Latin.] The act of going backwards. *Brown.*

RETROMINGENCY, rê-trô-mîng'ên-ê-s, s. [retro and mingo, Lat.] The quality of stalling backward. *Brown.*

RETROMINGENT, rê-trô-mîng'ênt, a. [retro and mingens, Lat.] Stalling backward. *Brown.*

RETROSPECT, rê-trô-spêkt, s. [retro and specio, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past. *Addison.*

RETROSPECTION, rê-trô-spêkt'shôn, s. [from re-

trospect.] Act or faculty of looking backward. *Swift.*

RETROSPECTIVE, rê-trô-spêkt'îv, a. [from retrospect.] Looking backward. *Pope.*

To RETURN, rê-tûrn', v. a. [retundo, Latin.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

To RETURN, rê-tûrn', v. n. [retourner, Fr.]—1. To come again to the same place. *Proverbs*.—2. To come back to the same state. *Locke*.—3. To go back: when he had gone half his journey he returned. *Locke*.—4. To make answer. *Pope*.—5. To come back; to come again; to revisit: bright days often return. *Milton*.—6. After a periodical revolution to begin the same again. *Milton*.—7. To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden*.

To RETURN, rê-tûrn', v. a.—1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milton*.—2. To give back. *2 Chron*.—3. To send back. *Milton*.—4. To give account of. *Grant*.—5. To transmit. *Clarendon.*

RETURN, rê-tûrn', s. [from the verb.]—1. Act of coming back to the same place. *Dryden*.—2. Retrogression.—3. Act of coming back to the same state. *1 Kings xx*.—4. Revolution; vicissitude. *Bacon*.—5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale. *Bacon*.—6. Profit; advantage. *Taylor*.—7. Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Shaks*.—8. Repayment; restitution; requital. *Dryden*.—9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South*.—10. Relapse. *Swift*.—11. Report; account: the sheriff's return.

RETURNABLE, rê-tûrn'â-bl, a. Allowed to be reported back. *Hale.*

RETURNER, rê-tûrn'ûr, s. [from return.] One who pays or remits money. *Locke.*

REVE, rêv', s. The bailiff of a franchise or manour. *Dryden.*

To REVEAL, rê-vê'l', v. a. [revelo, Latin.]—1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret. *Waller*.—2. To impart from heaven. *Romans.*

REVEALER, rê-vê'l'ûr, s. [from reveal.]—1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known. *Atterbury*.—2. One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*

To REVEL, rêv'êl, v. n. [ravelen, Dutch.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rêv'êl, s. [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakespeare.*

To REVEL, rê-vê'l', v. a. [revelo, Lat.] To retract, to draw back. *Harvey.*

REVEL-ROU, rê-vêl-rôût, s. A mob; an unlawful assembly. *Ainsworth. Rowe.*

REVELATION, rê-vê-lâ'shôn, s. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Spratt.*

REVELLER, rê-vêl'ûr, s. [from revel.] One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Pope.*

REVELRY, rêv'êl-ri, s. [from revel.] Loose jollity; festive mirth. *Milton.*

To REVENGE, rê-vênj'ê, v. a. [revancher, Fr.]—1. To return an injury.—2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dryden*.—3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shaks.*

REVENGE, rê-vênj'ê, s. [revanche, Fr.] Return of an injury. *Bacon.*

REVENGEFUL, rê-vênj'ê-fûl, a. [from revenge.] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Denham.*

REVENGEFULLY, rê-vênj'ê-fûl-ê, ad. [from revengeful.] Vindictively; with anger for an injury. *Dryden.*

REVENGELESS, rê-vênj'ê-lê's, a. Without revenge. *Marston's Malcontent.*

REVENGER, rê-vênj'ûr, s. [from revenge.]—1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys*.—2. One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*

REVENGEMENT, rê-vênj'ê-mênt, s. Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*

REVENGINGLY, rê-vênj'êng'êl-ê, ad. With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakespeare.*

REVENUE, rê-vê'nû, or rê-vên'û, [revenue, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*

To REVERSE, rê-vêrs', v. a. [reverbero, Latin.] To strike against; to reverberate. *Shakespeare.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôr, —tûbe, tûb, tûll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—tûn, Tûis.

REVERBERANT, rê-vêr'bêr-ânt, n. [reverberans, Lat.] R. sounding; beating back.
 To REVERBERATE, rê-vêr'bêr-â-tô, v. a. [reverbero, Lat.]—1. To beat back. *Shaks.*—2. To beat in an intense formee, where the issue is revolved upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*
 To REVERBERATE, rê-vêr'bêr-â-tô, v. n.—1. To be driven back; to bound back. *Howel.*—2. To rebound.
 REVERBERATION, rê-vêr'bêr-â-shûn, s. [reverberation, Fr. from reverberate.] The act of beating or driving back. *Addison.*
 REVERBERATORY, rê-vêr'bêr-â-tô-r-ê, n. [reverberatoire, French.] Returning; beating back. *Mazon.*
 To REVERE, rê-vêr', v. a. [revere, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*
 REVERENCE, rê-vêr-êns, s. [reverentia, Lat.]—1. Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.*—2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.*—3. Title of the clergy. *Shaks.*—4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakspeare.*
 To REVERENCE, rê-vêr-êns, v. a. [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect. *Dryden, Rogers.*
 REVERENCER, rê-vêr-êns-êr, s. [from reverence.] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*
 REVEREND, rê-vêr-ênd, a. [reverend, Fr.]—1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance. *Pope.*—2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.
 REVERENT, rê-vêr-ênt, a. [reverens, Latin.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*
 REVERENTIAL, rê-vêr-ênt-shâl, a. [reverentielle, Fr.] Expressing reverence proceeding from awe and veneration. *Dante.*
 REVERENTIALLY, rê-vêr-ênt-shâ-l-ê, ad. [from reverentia.] With show of reverence. *Brown.*
 REVERENTLY, rê-vêr-ênt-l-ê, ad. [from reverent.] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shaks.*
 REVERER, rê-vêr-êr, s. [from reverer.] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 REVERSE, rê-vêrs'âl, s. [from reverse.] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*
 To REVERSE, rê-vêrs', v. a. [reversus, Lat.]—1. To turn upside down. *Temple.*—2. To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.*—3. To turn back. *Milton.*—4. To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.*—5. To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*—6. To put each in the case of the other. *Rogers.*—7. To recall; to renew. *Spenser.*
 To REVERSE, rê-vêrs', v. n. [revertere, reversus, Lat.] To return. *Spenser.*
 REVERSE, rê-vêrs', s. [from the verb.]—1. Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.*—2. A contrary; an opposite. *Rogers.*—3. [Revers, French.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camden.*
 REVERSIBLE, rê-vêr-sê-bl, a. [reversible, Fr. from reverse.] Capable of being reversed.
 REVERSION, rê-vêr'shûn, s. [reversion, French, from reverse.]—1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor. *Hammond.*—2. Succession; right of succession. *South.*
 REVERSIONARY, rê-vêr'shûn-âr-ê, a. [from reversion.] To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbutnot.*
 To REVERT, rê-vêrt', v. a. [revertô, Latin.]—1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*—2. To reverberate. *Thomson.*
 To REVERT, rê-vêrt', v. n. [revertir, old Fr.] To return; to fall back to the former state or former possessor. *Bacon.*
 REVERT, rê-vêrt', s. [from the verb.] Return; reverence. *Peacham.*
 REVERTIBLE, rê-vêrt-ê-bl, a. [from revert.] Returnable.
 REVERY, rê-vêr-ê, s. [reversie, French.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*
 To REVEST, rê-vêst', v. a. [revestit, Fr. revestio, Latin.]—1. To clothe again. *Spenser.*

—2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
 REVESTIARY, rê-vêst'ish-ê-r-ê, s. [revestiaire, French.] Place where dresses were reposed. *Camden.*
 To REVIBRATE, rê-vîbr-â-tô, v. n. To vibrate back again. *Sharnstote.*
 REVICTION, rê-ik'tshûn, s. [revictum, Latin.] Return to life. *Brown.*
 To REVICTUAL, rê-vîkt'ul, v. a. [re and victual.] To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*
 To REVIVE, rê-vîv', v. a. [re and vive.]—1. To look back. *Denham.*—2. To see again. *Shaks.*—3. To consider over again; to retace; to re-examine. *Dryden.*—4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.
 REVIVE, rê-vîv', s. [revue, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-examination. *A. Corbury.*
 To REVILE, rê-vîl-ê, v. a. [re and vile.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*
 REVILE, rê-vîl-ê, s. [from revile.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.*
 REVILEMENT, rê-vîl-ê-mênt, s. [from revile.] Opprobrious language.
 REVILER, rê-vîl-ê-r, s. [from reviler.] One who reviles. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 REVILINGLY, rê-vîl-êng-l-ê, ad. [from revile.] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*
 REVIVAL, rê-vîv-âl, s. [from revise.] Review; re-examination. *Pope.*
 To REVISE, rê-vîz', v. a. [revisus, Latin.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*
 REVISE, rê-vîz', s. [from the verb.]—1. Review; re-examination. *Boyle.*—2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.
 REVISEUR, rê-vîz-êr, s. [reviser, Fr.] Examiner; superintendant.
 REVISION, rê-vîzh'ûn, s. [revision, French.] Review.
 To REVISIT, rê-vîz'it, v. a. [revisit, Lat.] To visit again. *Milton.*
 REVIVAL, rê-vîv-âl, s. [from revive.] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
 To REVIVE, rê-vîv', v. n. [revivre, French.]—1. To return to life. *1 Kings.*—2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor or obscurity. *Milton.*
 To REVIVE, rê-vîv', v. a.—1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*—2. To rise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.*—3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.*—4. To quicken; to rouse. *Shakspeare.*
 REVIVER, rê-vîv-êr, s. [from revive.] That which invigorates or revives.
 To REVIVIFICATE, rê-vîv-êf-ê-kâ-tô, v. a. [revivifier, French.] To recall to life.
 REVIVIFICATION, rê-vîv-êf-ê-kâ-shûn, s. [from revivificare.] The act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*
 REVIVISCENCY, rê-vîv-êns-ê, s. [revivisco, re-viviscens, Lat.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*
 REVIVOR, rê-vîv-êr, s. A species of bill occasionally requisite in the course of a Chancery suit. *Blackstone.*
 REUNION, rê-ûn-ê-ûn, s. [reunion, French.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Doine.*
 To REUNITE, rê-ûn-ê-tô, v. a. [re and unire.]—1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shaks.*—2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.
 To REUNITE, rê-ûn-ê-tô, v. n. To cohere again.
 REVOCABLE, rê-vôk-ê-bl, a. [revocable, French.]—1. That may be repealed. *Bacon.*—2. That may be recalled.
 REVOCABLENESS, rê-vôk-ê-bl-êss, s. [from revocable.] The quality of being revocable.
 To REVOCATE, rê-vôk-ê-tô, v. a. [revoca, Latin.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel's Crv. War.*
 REVOCATION, rê-vôk-ê-shûn, s. [revocatio, Lat.]—1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*—2. State of being recalled. *Howel.*—3. Repeal; reversal. *Ayliffe.*
 To REVOLVE, rê-vôlv', v. a. [revolver, French]

Fâte, fâ, fâll, fâi;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîu;—

revoco, Latin.]—1. To repeal; to reverse. *Dryden*.—2. To check; to repress.—3. To draw back. *Davies*.

REVOKEMENT, rê-vôk'e'ment, s. [from revoke.] Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shakspeare*.

To REVOLVĒ, rê-vôl'vê, or rê-vôl'vê, v. n. [revolver, Fr.].—1. To fall off from one to another. *Shakspeare*.—2. To change. *Shakspeare*.

REVOLVĒ, rê-vôl'vê, s. [revolte, French.].—1. Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh*.—2. A revolver; one who changes sides: not used. *Shakspeare*.—3. Gross departure from duty. *Shakspeare*.

REVOLTED, rê-vôl'téd, part. adj. [from revolt.] Having swerved from duty. *Milton*.

REVOLTER, rê-vôl'têr, s. [from revolt.] One who changes sides; a deserter. *Milton*.

To REVOLVE, rê-vôl'vê, v. n. [revolve, Latin.].—1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Cheyne*. *Watts*.—2. To fall by a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve. *Ayliffe*.

To REVOLVE, rê-vôl'vê, v. a. [revolve, Latin.].—1. To roll any thing round. *Milton*.—2. To consider; to meditate on. *Shakspeare*.

REVOLUTION, rê-vôl'û'shôn, s. [revolution, Fr. revolutus, Latin.].—1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton*.—2. Space measured by some revolution. *Milton*.—3. Change in the state of a government or country.—4. Rotation in general; returning motion. *Milton*.

REVOLUTIONARY, rê-vôl'û'shôn-â-rê, a.—1. Founded on a revolution. *Burke*.—2. Tending to produce a revolution.

REVOLUTIONIST, rê-vôl'û'shôn-îst, s. An unistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government. *Burke*.

To REVOMIT, rê-vôm'îm't, v. a. [vê and vomit.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Haweswill*.

REVULSION, rê-vûl'shôn, s. [revulsus, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon*.

To REWARD, rê-wârd', v. a. [re and award.].—1. To give in return. *1 Sam.* xxiv.—2. To repay; to recompense for something good. *Milton*.

REWARD, rê-wârd', s. [from the verb.].—1. Recompense given for good. *Dryden*.—2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE, rê-wârd'â-bl, a. [from reward.] Worthy of reward. *Taylor*.

REWARDER, rê-wâ'dêr, s. [from reward.] One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Swift*.

To REWORD, rê-wôrd', v. a. [re and word.] To repeat in the same words. *Shakspeare*.

RHABARBARATE, râ-hâ'r-bâ-râ-tê, a. [from rhabarbar, Latin.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhabarb. *Floyer*.

RHABDOMANCY, râ-bô-dô-mân-sê, s. [ραβδομαντεια and μαντεια.] Divination by a wand. *Brown*.

RHAPSODY, râp'sô-dîst, s. [from rhapsody.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Hatls*.

RHAPSODY, râp'sô-dê, s. [ραψωδία.] Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connexion. *Hammond*.

RHENISH, rê'n'îsh, s. [from the river Rhine.] A German wine. *Chesterfield*.

RHETOR, rê-tôr, s. [Lat. from Gr.] A teacher of oratory. *Butler*.

RHETORICK, rê-tô-rîk, s. [ρητορικη.]—1 The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker*.—2. The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakspeare*.

RHETORICAL, rê-tô-rê-kâl, a. [rhetoricus, Latin.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative. *Mor*.

RHETORICALLY, rê-tô-rê-kâl-ê, ad. [from rhetoric.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

To RHETORICATE, rê-tô-rê-â-te, v. n. [rhetorico, Ital. Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Piety*.

RHETORICIAN, rê-tô-rîsh'ân, s. [rhetoricien, French.] One who teaches the science of rhetoric. *Baker*.

RHETORICIAN, rê-tô-rîsh'ân, a. Suiting a matter of rhetoric. *Blackmore*.

RHEUM, rêdôm, s. [ρευμα.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy*.

HEUMATICK, rêdô-mâ'îk, a. [ρευματικη.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Floyer*.

RHEUMATISM, rêdô-mâ-tîzm, s. [ρευματισμος.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rêdô-nê, a. [from rheum.] Full of sharp moisture. *Dryden*.

RHINOCEEROS, rê-nô's-ê-râs, s. [ρινο and κερως.] A vast beast in the East-Indies, armed with a horn on his nose. *Shakspeare*.

RHODENDRON, rô-dô-dên-drôn, s. [Greek.] Dwarf rose-horn. *Milton*.

RHOMB, rômb, s. [rhombe, French; ρημβη.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse. *Harris*.

RHOMBICK, rômb'îk, a. [from rhomb.] Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rômb'ôîd, s. [ρημβοειδης.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Greav*.

RHOMBOIDAL, rômb'ôîd'âl, a. [from rhomboid.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Woodward*.

RHOMBUS, rômb'ûs, s. [Lat. from Gr.] A figure with oblique angles, and four equal sides. *Reid's Inquiry*.

RHUBARB, rôb'ûrb, s. [rhabarbar, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *Wiseman*.

RHYME, rîm, s. [ρυμος.]—1. A harmonical succession of sounds.—2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another. *Denham*.—3. Poetry; a poem. *Spenser*.

RHYME or reason, rîm Number or sense. *Spenser*.

To RHYME, rîm, v. n.—1. To agree in sound. *Dryden*.—2. To make verses. *Shakspeare*.

RHYMER, rî'mêr, s.

RHYMESTER, rîm'estêr, s.

[from rhyme.] One who makes rhymes; a versifier. *Shakspeare*.

RHYTHM, rîhm, s. [ρυθμος, Greek.]—1. Harmonical measure. *Harris' Phil. Inquiry*.—2. The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

RHYTHMICAL, rîhm'ê-kâl, a. [ρυθμικος.] Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.

RHYTHMUS, rîhm'ûs, s. [Lat. from Gr.] Measured motion. *Shakspeare*.

RIB, rîb, s. [ribbe, Sax.] A bone in the body.—1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are segments of a circle. *Quincy*.—2. Any piece of timber or other matter, which strengthens the side. *Shakspeare*.

RIBALD, rîb'ald, s. [ribald, French; ribaldo, Italian.] A loose, rough, man, brutal wretch. *Spenser*.

RIBALDRY, rîb'ald-rê, s. [ribaulie, old French.] Mean lewd, brutal language. *Dryden*.

RIBAND, rîb'ân, s. [ribande, rûban, Fr.] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Craville*.

RIBBED, rîbd, a. [from rib.]—1. Furnished with ribs. *Sandys*.—2. Enclosed as the body with ribs. *Shakspeare*.

RIBBON, rîb'bôn. See RIBAND.

To RIBROAST, rîb'rôst, v. n. [rib and roast.] To heat soundly. *Butler*.

RIBWORT, rîb'wôrt, s. A plant.

RIC, rîk, denotes a powerful, rich, and valiant man; *Aethelric* is nobly powerful; *Richard* is probably rich in land. *Gibson*.

RICE, rîs, s. [oryza, Lat.] One of the esculent grains.

RICE-BIRD, rîs'ê-bûrd, s. A kind of East-India bird. *Hawkerworth's Voyages*.

—nd, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tōpe, tūb, bāl;—dli;—pōdnd;—ēlin, Tiliis.

WICH, rīsh, a. [riche, French; wica, Saxon.]—1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions. *Secd*.—2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid. *Milton*.—3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Wilder*.—4. Fertile; fruitful. *Philips*.—5. Copious; plentiful; abundant.

RICHEID, rīshē, s. [from rich.] Enriched. Obsolete. *Shakespeare*.

RICHESS, rīsh'ēs, s. [richesses, French.]—1. Wealth; money or possession. *Hammond*.—2. Splendid sumptuous appearance. *Milton*.

RICHLY, rīsh'lē, ad. [from rich.]—1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently. *Milton*.—2. Plentifully; copiously. *Brown*.—3. Truly; abundantly. *Addison*.

RICHNES, rīsh'nēs, s. [from rich.]—1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney*.—2. Fincery; splendour.—3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness. *Addison*.—4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Spectator*.—5. Pampering qualities; as rich food. *Dryden*.

RICKS, rīk, s.—1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift*.—2. A pile of corn or hay piled by the gauger. *Mortimer*.

RICKETS, rīk'kīts, s. [ricketus, Lat.] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Crisson*. The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knot-y, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy*.

RICKETY, rīk'kī, a. [from rickets.] Disused with the rickets. *Arbutnot*.

RICKLUS, rīk'lūs, s. A plant; corrupted from *aricula*. *Ainsw*.

RICTURE, rīk'tshūr, s. [rictura, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict*.

RID, rīd, pret. of ride.

To RID, rīd, v. a. [from hriðdan, Sax.]—1. To set free; to relieve; as, rid me from misery. *Exod*.—2. To clear; to disencumber; as, come rid your work. *Hooker*, *Ben Jonson*. *Addison*.—3. To despatch; as, rid the dirt. *Shaks*.—4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy. *Shakespeare*.

RIDDANCE, rīd'dāns, s. [from rid.]—1. Deliverance. *Hooker*.—2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shaks*.—3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton*.

RIDDEN, rīd'dn, the participle of ride. *Hale*.

RIDDLE, rīd'l, s. [ræð, by Saxon.]—1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Milton*.—2. Any thing puzzling. *Hud*.—3. A coarse or open sieve. *Mort*.

To RIDDLE, rīd'll, v. a.—1. To solve; to unriddle. *Dryden*.—2. To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mort*.

To RIDDLE, rīd'll, v. n. [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakespeare*.

RIDDLING, rīd'lling, s. [from riddle.] Ambiguous sentences. *B. Jonson*.

RIDDLINGLY, rīd'llinglē, ad. [from riddle.] In the manner of a riddle. *Bonne*.

To RIDE, rīd, v. n. pret. rid or rode; part. rid or ridden. [riðan, Saxon; rijden, Dutch.]—1. To travel on horseback. *Shaks*.—2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. *Burnet*.—3. To be supported in motion. *Shaks*.—4. To manage a horse. *Dryden*.—5. To be on the water in a vessel, as he rides at anchor. *Knolles*. *Il yvo*.—6. To be supported by something subservient. *Shakespeare*.

To RIDE, rīd, v. a. To manage insolently at will. *Swift*.

RIDER, rīd'ār, s. [from ride.]—1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior*.—2. One who manages or breaks horses. *Bramston*.—3. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE, rīdje, s. [hryg, Saxon; rig, Danish; rugge, Dutch.]—1. The top of the back. *Hud*.—2. The rough top of any thing. *Milton*. *Ray*.—3. A steep protuberance. *Dryden*.—4. The ground thrown up by the plough. *Psalms*. *Woods*.—5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Maxon*.—6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth running across from one side of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dict*.

To RIDGE, rīdje, v. a. [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton*.

RIGIL, rī'jīl, s. [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton*.

RIDGLING, rīdje'lling, s. [ovis rejecla, Latin. *Atina*.] A ram half castrated. *Dryden*.

RIDGEY, rīd'jē, a. [from ridge.] Rising in a ridge. *Dryden*.

RIDICULE, rīd'ē-kūle, s. [ridiculum, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Swift*.

To RIDICULE, rīd'ē-kūle, v. a. [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous incrimination. *Temple*.

RIDICULOUS, rīd'ē-kū-lūs, a. [ridiculus, Latin.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous incrimination. *Milton*. *South*.

RIDICULOUSLY, rīd'ē-kū-lūs-lē, ad. [from ridiculous.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South*.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rīd'ē-kū-lūs-nēs, s. [from ridiculous.] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingfleet*.

RIDING, rīd'ing, particip. a. Employed to travel on any occasion. *Aspliffe*.

RIDING, rīd'ing, s. [from ride.] A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rīd'ing-kōut, s. [riding and coat.] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift*.

RIDINGHOOD, rīd'ing-hūd, s. [riding and hood.] A hood used by women when they travel, to beat off the rain. *Arbutnot*.

RIDING-HOUSE, rīd'ing-hōuse, s. An edifice in which the art of riding is taught. *Chest*.

RIDOTTO, rīd'ōt'tō, s. [Italian.] A public assembly of genteel company. *Chest*.

RIE, rī, s. [oriza, Lat.] An excellent grain.

RIFE, rīf, a. [rīpe, Sax. rīf, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Arbuthnot*.

RIFEELY, rīf'ēlē, ad. [from rife.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles*.

RIFENESS, rīf'nēs, s. [from rife.] Prevalently abundance. *Arbutnot*.

To RIFLE, rīfl, v. a. [rifer. Fr. rīf-len, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South*.

RIFLEI, rīfl'ār, s. [from rifle.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFF, rīf, s. [from rive.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.

To RIFT, rīf, v. a. [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. *Pope*.

To RIFT, rīf, v. n.—1. To burst; to open. *Bacon*.—2. [Ræver, Dan.] To heave; to break wind.

RIG, rīg, s. *Rig*, ridge seems to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon hrygg; and the islandick, briggar, both signifying a back. *Gibson*.

To RIG, rīg, v. a. [from rig or ridge.]—1. To dress; to accoutre. *L'Estrange*.—2. To fit with tackling. *South*.

RIGADOON, rīg-ā-dōōn, s. [rigandon, French.] A dance.

RIGATION, rīg'ā-shān, s. [rigatio, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict*.

RIGGER, rīg'gār, s. [from rig.] One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING, rīg'ing, v. [from rig.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech*.

RIGGISH, rīg'īsh, a. [from rig, a whore.] Wanton; whorish. *Shakespeare*.

To RIGGLE, rīg'gl, v. a. [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward.

RIGHT, rīte, a. [ryg, Saxon; recht, Dutch.]—1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous. *Hold*.—2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shaks*.—3. Just; honest; equitable. *Psalms*.—4. Happy; convenient. *Addison*.—5. Not lit. *Brown*.—6. Straight; not crooked. *Locke*.—7. Perpendicular.

RIGHT, rīte, interject. An expression of approbation. *Pope*.

RIGHT, rīte, ad.—1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth. *Roscommon*.—2. In a direct line.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mô, mêt;—plue, plu;—

- 3. In a great degree; very. *Ben Jonson*.—4. It is still used in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*. *Peacham*.
- RIGHT**, riht, v. n.—1. Justice; not wrong. *Bacon*. *Tillotson*.—2. Freedom from error. *Prior*.—3. Just claim. *Milton*.—4. That which justly belongs to one. *Temple*.—5. Property; interest. *Dryden*.—6. Power; prerogative. *Tillotson*.—7. Immunity; privilege. *Clarendon*.—8. The side not left. *Milton*.—9. To RIGHTS, in a direct line; straight. *Woodw.*.—10. To RIGHTS. With deliverance from error. *Woodw.*
- To **RIGHT**, riht, v. a. To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor*. *Waller*.
- RIGHTEOUS**, ri'tshê-ûs, a. [riht + pipe, Saxon.]—1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Gen.*—2. Equitable. *Dryden*.
- RIGHTEOUSLY**, ri'tshê-ûs-lê, ad. [from righteous.] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden*.
- RIGHTEOUSNESS**, ri'tshê-ûs-nês, s. [from righteous.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Hooker*.
- RIGHTFUL**, riht'fûl, a. [right and full.]—1. Having the right; having the just claim. *Shaks.*—2. Honest; just. *Prior*.
- RIGHTFULLY**, riht'fûl-lê, ad. [from rightful.] According to right; according to justice. *Dryden*.
- RIGHT-HAND**, riht'hând, s. Not the left. *Shaks.*
- RIGHTFULNESS**, riht'fûl-nês, s. [from rightful.] Moral rectitude. *Sidney*.
- RIGHTLY**, riht'lê, ad. [from right.]—1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton*.—2. Honestly; uprightly. *Shaks.*—3. Exactly. *Dryden*.—4. Straightly; directly. *Ascham*.
- RIGHTNESS**, riht'nês, s. [from right.]—1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; reticence. *Rogers*.—2. Straightness. *Bacon*.
- RIGID**, ri'djîd, a. [rigidus, Lat.]—1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray*.—2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham*.—3. Sharp; cruel. *Philips*.
- RIGIDITY**, ri'djîd-lê, s. [rigidus, Fr.]—1. Stiffness. *Arbutnot*.—2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Wolton*.
- RIGIDLY**, ri'djîd-lê, ad. [from rigid.]—1. Stiffly; unpliantly.—2. Severely; inflexibly.
- RIGIDNESS**, ri'djîd-nês, s. [from rigid.] Severity; inflexibility.
- RIGLET**, ri'glet, s. [regulet, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. *Moxon*.
- RIGOL**, ri'gôl, s. A circle. In *Shaks.* a diadem.
- RIGOUR**, ri'gûr, s. [rigor, Latin.]—1. Cold; stiffness. *Milton*.—2. A coarsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Arbutnot*.—3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. *Denham*.—4. Severity of conduct. *Spratt*.—5. Strictness; unabated exactness. *Glammille*.—6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser*.—7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden*.
- RIGOROUS**, ri'gûr-ûs, a. [from rigour.] Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers*.
- RIGOROUSLY**, ri'gûr-ûs-lê, ad. [from rigorous.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton*.
- RILL**, ril, s. [rivulus, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton*.
- To **RILL**, ril, v. n. [from the noun.] To run in small streams. *Prior*.
- RIVULET**, ri'vulet, s. [corrupted from rivulet.] A small stream. *Carew*.
- RIM**, rim, s. [rump, Saxon.]—1. A border; a margin. *Carew*.—2. That which encircles something else. *Brown*.
- RIME**, rime, s. [hym, Sax.]—1. Hoar frost. *Bacon*.—2. A hole; a chink. *Brown*.
- To **RIME**, rime, v. n. [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.
- To **RUMPLE**, rim'pl, v. a. To pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiseman*.
- RIMY**, rimê, a. [from rime.] Steamy; foggy; misty. *Harvey*.
- RIND**, rind, s. [rind, Saxon; rinde, Dutch.] Bark, husk. *Bowle*. *Milton*. *Dryden*.
- To **RIND**, rind, v. n. [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.
- RING**, ring, s. [hryn, Saxon.]—1. A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton*.—2. A circle of gold, or some other matter worn as an ornament. *Addison*.—3. A circle of metal to be held or pulled. *Gulliver*.—4. A circular course. *Smith*.—5. A circle made by persons standing round. *Hayward*.—6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior*.—7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. *Bacon*. *Milton*.—8. A sound of any kind. *Bacon*.
- To **RING**, ring, v. a. pret. and part. pass. rung. [hrynjan, Saxon.]—1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shaks.*—2. [From ring.] To encircle. *Shaks.*—3. To fit with rings. *Shaks.*—4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.
- To **RING**, ring, v. n.—1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Dryden*.—2. To practise the art of making music with bells. *Holder*.—3. To sound; to r-sound. *Locke*.—4. To utter as a bell. *Shaks.*—5. To tinkle. *Dryden*.—6. To be filled with a bruit or report. *South*.
- RING BONE**, ring'bone, s. A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farr*. *Dict.*
- RINGDOVE**, ring'dôv, s. [ringel uwe, German.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer*.
- RINGER**, ring'âr, s. [from ring.] He who rings.
- RINGLEADER**, ring'lê-dâr, s. [ring and leader.] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon*.
- RINGLET**, ring'lêt, s. [diminutive of ring.]—1. A small ring. *Pope*.—2. A circle. *Shaks.*—3. A curl. *Milton*.
- RINGSTREAKED**, ring'strêkt, s. [ring and streaked.] Circularly streaked. *Genesis*.
- RINGTAIL**, ring'tâle, s. [ring and tail.] A kind of kite. *Bentley*.
- RINGWORM**, ring'wûrm, s. [ring and worm.] A circular tumor. *Wiseman*.
- To **RINSE**, rinse, v. n. [from rein, Germ.]—1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Shaks.*—2. To wash the soap out of cloth. *King*.
- RINSER**, rins'âr, s. [from rinse.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
- RIOT**, ri'ôt, s. [riotte, old Fr.]—1. Wild and loose festivity. *Milton*.—2. A sedition; an uproar. *Milton*.—3. To run RIOT. To move or act without control or restraint. *Swift*.
- To **RIOT**, ri'ôt, v. n. [riutter, old French.]—1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Daniel*.—2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope*.—3. To haquet luxuriously.—4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
- RIOTER**, ri'ôt-âr, s. [from riot.]—1. One who is dissipated in luxury.—2. One who raises an uproar.
- RIOTISE**, ri'ôt-ls, s. [from riot.] Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser*.
- RIOTIOUS**, ri'ôt-ls-ûs, a. [riottiv, Fr.]—1. Luxurious; wanton; licentious; festive. *Brown*.—2. Seditious; turbulent.
- RIOTOUSLY**, ri'ôt-ls-lê, ad. [from riotous.]—1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Eccles.*—2. Seditiously; turbulently.
- RIOTOUSNESS**, ri'ôt-ls-ûs-nês, s. [from riotous.] The state of being riotous.
- To **RIP**, rip, v. a. [hrypan, Saxon.]—1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. *Dryden*.—2. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Orway*.—3. To dislose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Hooker*. *Clarendon*.
- RIPE**, ripe, a. [ripe, Sax. rip. Dutch.]—1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton*.—2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit. *Shaks.*—3. Complete; proper for use. *Shaks.*—4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden*.—5. Finished; consummate. *Hooker*.—6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addison*.—7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement. *Dryden*.
- To **RIPE**, ripe, v. n. [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Donne*.
- To **RIPE**, ripe, v. a. To mature; to make ripe. *Shakspeare*.
- RIPELY**, ripe'lê, ad. [from ripe.] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakspeare*.

nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôil;—pôônd;—thin, THÛ

To RÏPEN, rî'p'n, v. n. [from ripe.] To grow ripe. *Bacon*.
 To RÏPEN, rî'p'n, v. a. To mature; to make ripe. *Pope*. *Swift*.
 RÏPENNESS, rîp'nê's, s. [from ripe.]—1. The state of being ripe; maturity. *Sharp*.—2. Full growth. *Dehman*.—3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker*.—4. Fitness; qualification. *Shakspeare*.
 RÏPPER, rîp'p'ôr, s. [from ripe.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.
 To RÏPPLE, rîp'pl, v. n. To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.
 RÏPPLING, rîp'plîng, s. [from ripple.] A moving roughness on the surface of a running water. *Port*. *Voyage*.
 RÏPTOWEL, rîp'tôô-êl, s. A gratuity, given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey*.
 To RÏSE, rîze, v. n. pret. rose; part. risen. [rîzan, Saxon, reisen, Dutch.]—1. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture. *Shaks*.—2. To get up from rest. *Daniel's Civ. W.*.—3. To get up from a fall. *Milton*.—4. To spring; to grow up. *Milton*.—5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *O'way*.—6. To swell. *Leviticus*.—7. To ascend; to move upward. *Newton*.—8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun. *Milton*.—9. To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice.—10. To begin to act. *Milton*. *Dryden*.—11. To appear in view. *Addison*.—12. To change a station; to quit a siege. *Knolles*.—13. To be excited; to be produced. *O'way*.—14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Pope*.—15. To be roused; to be excited to action. *Ecclesi*.—16. To make hostile attack. *Deut*.—17. To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton*.—18. To increase in price. *Locke*.—19. To be improved. *Tatler*.—20. To elevate the style. *Roscommon*.—21. To be revived from death. *Matthew*.—22. To come by chance. *Spenser*.—23. To be elevated in situation. *Dryden*.
 RÏSE, rise, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of rising from recumbency.—2. The act of mounting from the ground. *Bacon*.—3. Eruption; ascent; *Bacon*.—4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Creech*. *Locke*.—5. Elevated place. *Dehman*.—6. Appearance of the sun in the east. *Waller*.—7. Increase in any respect.—8. Increase of price. *Temple*.—9. Beginning; original. *Locke*.—10. Elevation; increase of sound. *Bacon*.
 RÏSER, rî zêr, s. [from rise.] One that rises. *Chap*.
 RÏSIBILIY, rî-zê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [from risible.] The quality of laughing. *Arbutnot*.
 RÏSÏBLE, rî-zê-bl, a. [risibilis, Latin.]—1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Gove'n of the Tongue*.—2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.
 RÏSÏNG, rî'zîng, s. [from to rise.] Insurrection. *Shakspeare*.
 RÏSK, rîsk, s. [risque, Fr. rieszo, Spanish.] Hazard, danger; chance of harm. *South*.
 To RÏSK, rîsk, v. a. [risquer, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison*.
 RÏSKER, rîsk'ôr, s. [from risk.] He who risks. *But*.
 RÏTE, rîte, s. [rit, Fr. ritus, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hammond*.
 RÏTUAL, rî'tshû-âl, a. [rituel, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonial; done according to some religious institution. *Prior*.
 RÏTUAL, rî'tshû-âl, s. [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison*.
 RÏTUALIST, rî'tshû-âl-îst, s. [from ritual.] One skilled in the ritual.
 RÏVAGE, rî'vâje, s. [French] A bank; a coast. *Shakspeare*.
 RÏVAL, rî'vâl, s. [rivalis, Latin.]—1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues, a competitor. *Dryden*.—2. A competitor in love. *Sidney*.
 RÏVAL, rî'vâl, a. Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakspeare*.
 To RÏVAL, rî'vâl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South*.—2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden*.

To RÏVAL, rî'vâl, v. n. To be competitors. *Shakspeare*.
 RÏVALITY, rî-vâl'ê-tê, s. }
 RÏVALRY, rî'vâl-rê, s. }
 [rivalitas, Latin.] Competition; emulation. *Arbutnot*.
 RÏVALSHIP, rî'vâl-shîp, s. [from rival.] The state or character of a rival.
 To RÏVE, rîve, v. a. part. riven. [rîvîr, broken Sax. rîven, Dutch.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument. *Havel*.
 To RÏVE, rîve, v. n. To be split; to be divided by violence.
 To RÏVE, rîve, for derive or direct. *Shaks*.
 To RÏVEL, rî'vêl, v. a. [rîvîpl, D, Sax.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden*.
 RÏVEN, rî'v'ân, part. of rive.
 RÏVER, rî'v'ôr, s. [rîvîere, Fr.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addison*.
 RÏVER-DRAGON, rî'v'ôr-drâg'ôn, s. A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.
 RÏVER-GOD, rî'v'ôr-gôd, s. Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbutnot*.
 RÏVER-HORSE, rî'v'ôr-hôr-sê, s. Hippopotamus. *Milton*.
 RÏVET, rî'v'êt, s. A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.
 To RÏVET, rî'v'êt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten with rivets. *B. Jonson*.—2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable. *Congreve*.
 RÏVULET, rî'v'û-êt, s. [rivulus, Latin.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Bentley*.
 RÏXDOLLAR, rîks'dôl-lâr, s. A German coin, worth about four shillings and sixpence sterling.
 ROACH, rôtsh, s. A fish; he is accounted the water-sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness. *Walton*.
 ROAD, rôde, s. [radê, Fr.]—1. Large way; path. *Swetling*.—2. [Itade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor. *Sandys*.—3. Inroad; incursion. *Knolles*.—4. Journey. *Milton*.
 To ROAM, rôme, v. n. [romigare, Ital.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove. *Prior*.
 To ROAM, rôme, v. a. To range; to wander over. *Milton*.
 ROAMER, rô'mâr, s. [from roam.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.
 ROAN, rône, a. [roeu, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farr*. *Diet*.
 To ROAR, rôre, v. n. [rîarôn, Sax.]—1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Dryden*.—2. To cry in distress. *Shaks*.—3. To sound as the wind or sea. *Pope*.—4. To make a loud noise. *Milton*.
 ROAR, rôre, s. [from the verb.]—1. The cry of the lion or other beast.—2. An outcry of distress.—3. A clamour of merriment. *Shaks*.—4. The sound of the wind or sea.—5. Any loud noise. *Dryden*.
 ROARY, rô'ri, a. [better roary; roris, Latin.] Drury. *Fairfax*.
 To ROAST, rôst, v. a. [rosten, German; rîpor'ôst, Saxon, roastel.]—1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire. *Swift*.—2. To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift*.—3. To dress at the fire without water. *Bacon*.—4. To heat any thing violently. *Shakspeare*.
 ROAST, rôst, s. roasted. *Prior*.
 To rule the ROAST, rôst, v. a. To govern; to manage, to preside. *Shakspeare*.
 ROB, rôb, s. Lupsissat-ed. *Arbutnot*.
 To ROB, rôb, v. a. [rob-r, old French, robbare, Italian.]—1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force; to plunder. *Addison*.—2. To see free; to deprive of something bad. *Shaks*.—3. To take away unawfully. *Bacon*.
 ROBBER, rôb'bâr, s. [from rob.] A thief; one that robs by force, or steals by secret means. *Shaks*.
 ROBBERY, rôb'bâr-ê, s. [robberie, old French.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple*.
 ROBE, rôbe, s. [robbe, Fr. robba, Ital.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shakspeare*.
 To ROBE, rôbe, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest. *Pope*.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt, —plne, pln;—

ROBERT, rôb'bûrt, s. An herb.
 ROBERSMAN, rôb-bûrt'mân, }
 ROBERTSMAN, rôb-bûrt's'mân, }
 In the old statutes, a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robin-hood.
 ROBIN, rôb'bîn, }
 ROBIN RED-BREAST, rôb'bîn-rêd'brêst, }
 [rubecula, Lat.] A bird so named from his red breast. *Suckling*.
 ROBOREOUS, rô-bô'rê-ûs, a. [robur, Lat.] Made of oak.
 ROBUST, rô-bûst' }
 ROBUSTIOUS, rô-bûst'yûs, }
 [robustus, Latin]—1 Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton*.—2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryden*.—3. Requiring strength. *Locke*.
 ROBUSTIOUSLY, rô-bûst'yûs'lê ad. from robustious; Furiously. *B. Jonson's Discoveries*.
 ROBUSTNESS, rô-bûst'nês, s. [from robust] Strength; vigour. *Arbutnot*.
 ROCAMBOLE, rô 'âm-bôle, s. A sort of wild garlic. *Arbutnot*.
 ROCHE-AL(M), rôtsch-â'l'm, s. [rochet, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
 ROCHET, rôk'it, s. [rochet, French; rocus, low Latin].—1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating. *Cleveland*.—2. A fish. *Ainsw*.
 ROCK, rôk, s. [roc, roche, Fr.]—1. A vast mass of stone. *Pope*.—2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.—3. A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *Ben Jonson*.
 To ROCK, rôk, v. a. [rocquer, Fr.]—1. To shake; to move backward and forward. *Boyle*.—2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. *Dryden*.—3. To lull; to quit. *Shakspeare*.
 To ROCK, rôk, v. n. To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young*.
 ROCK-DOE, rôk'dô, s. A species of deer. *Grew*.
 ROCK-RUBY, rôk'rôb'bê, s. The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill*.
 ROCK-SALT, rôk'sâlt, s. Mineral salt. *Woodward*.
 ROCKER, rôk'kûr, s. [from rock.] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden*.
 ROCKET, rôk'kît, s. [rochetto, Ital.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Addison*.
 ROCKET, rôk'kît, s. A plant. *Müller*.
 ROCKLESS, rôk'lês, a. [from rock.] Being without rocks. *Dryden*.
 ROCKROSE, rôk'rôze, s. [rock and rose.] A plant.
 ROCKWORK, rôk'wûrk, s. [rock and work.] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. *Addison*.
 ROCKY, rôk'kê, a. [from rock.]—1. Full of rocks. *Sandys*.—2. Resembling a rock. *Milton*.—3. Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakspeare*.
 ROD, rôd, s. [oede, Dutch].—1. A long twig. *Boyle*.—2. A kind of sceptre. *Shaks*.—3. Any thing long and slender. *Granville*.—4. An instrument for measuring. *Arbutnot*.—5. An instrument of correction made of twigs. *Spenser*.
 RODE, rôde, p. r. of ride. *Milton*.
 RODOMONTADE, rôd-ô-môn-tâde, s. [from a hero of Ariosto, called Rodomonte.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden*.
 To RODOMONTADE, rôd-ô-môn-tâde, v. n. [from the noun.] To brag thronically; to boast like Rodomonte.
 ROE, rô, s. [pa, pa Doop, Saxon].—1. A species of deer. *Arbutnot*.—2. The female of the hart. *Sandys*.
 ROE, rô, s. [properly roan or rone; rann, Dan.] The eggs of fish. *Shakspeare*.
 ROGATION, rô-gâ'shûn, s. [rogation, Fr.] Litany; supplication. *Hooker*. *Taylor*.
 ROGATION-WEEK, rô-gâ'shûn-wêk, s. The next week but one before Whitsunday: the Monday,

Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday. *Diet*.
 ROGUE, rôg, s. [of uncertain etymology].—1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Bacon*.—2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief. *South*.—3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. *Shaks*.—4. A wag.
 To ROGUE, rôg, v. n. [from the noun]—1. To wander; to play the vagabond. *Carew*.—2. To play knavish tricks.
 RO'GUERY, rô'gûrê, s. [from rogue.]—1. The life of a vagabond. *Donne*.—2. Knavish tricks. *Shaks*.—3. Waggery; arch tricks.
 RO'GUESHIP, rô'gûshîp, s. [from rogue.] The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden*.
 RO'GUISH, rô'gûsh, a. [from rogue.]—1. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenser*.—2. Knavish; fraudulent. *Swift*.—3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Adison*.
 RO'GUISHLY, rô'gûsh-lê, ad. [from roguish.] Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.
 RO'GUISHNESS, rô'gûsh-nês, s. [from roguish.] The qualities of a rogue.
 RO'GUY, rô'gê, a. [from rogue.] Knavish; wanton. *L'Esrange*.
 To ROIST, rôist, }
 To ROISTER, rôis'tûr, } v. n.
 [rister, Islandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarters; to bluster. *Shakspeare*.
 RO'ISTER or roisterer, rôis'tûr, s. [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
 To ROLL, rôle, v. a. [rouler, Fr. rollen, Dutch].—1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground. *Mark*.—2. To move any thing round upon its axis. *Milton*.—3. To move in a circle. *Milton*.—4. To move so as to produce a periodical revolution.—5. To wrap round upon itself.—6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiseman*.—7. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peacham*.—8. To pour in a stream or waves. *Pope*.
 To ROLL, rôle, v. n.—1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground. *Temple*.—2. To run on wheels. *Dryden*.—3. To perform a periodical revolution. *Dryden*.—4. To move with appearance of circular direction. *Milton*. *Dryden*.—5. To float on rough water. *Pope*.—6. To move as waves or volumes of water. *Pope*.—7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. *Prior*. *Pope*.—8. To revolve on its axis. *Sandys*.—9. To be moved tumultuously. *Milton*.
 ROLL, rôle, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.—2. The thing rolling. *Thomson*.—3. Mass made round. *Addison*.—4. Writing rolled upon itself. *Spem*.—5. A round body rolled along. *Mortimer*.—6. [Rotulus, Lat.] Publick writing. *Exra*. *Hale*.—7. A register; a catalogue. *Sidney*. *Davies*.—8. Chronicle. *Dryden*.—9. War-rant [role, Fr.] *Shaks*.—10. Part; office. *L'Esrange*.
 RO'LLER, rô'lûr, s. [from roll.]—1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks. *Hammond*. *Ray*.—2. Bandage; filler. *Sharp*.
 RO'LLING-PIN, rô'ling-pin, s. [rolling and pin.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wiseman*.
 RO'LLYPOOLY, rô'lê-pô-lê, s. A sort of game in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbutnot*.
 RO'MAGE, rô-mâ'dje, s. [romage, Fr.] A tumult; bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. *Shakspeare*.
 RO'MAN-CATHOLICK, rô-mân'kâth'ô-lîk, s. Professing the religion of the church of Rome. *Chamterfield*.
 ROMA'NCE, rô-mânse', s. [roman, Fr. romanze, Italian].—1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton*. *Waller*. *Dryden*.—2. A lie; a fiction.

—rô, môve, nôr, nôt;—thbe, câb, bâlî;—ôlî;—pôând;—thân, THis.

To ROMA'NCE, rô-mân'se', v. n. [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.
 ROMA'NSER, rô-mân'sâr, s. [from romance.] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate*.
 To ROMANIZE, rô-mân-ize, v. n. [from roman, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech. *Dryden*.
 ROMA'NTICK, rô-mân'tîk, a. [from romance.]—1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild. *Kell*.—2. Unprobable; false.—3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thomson*.
 ROM'SCOT, rôme'skôt, s. [Rome and scot.] Peter-pence. *Weaver*.
 ROMISH, rô-mîsh, a. [from Rome.] Popish. *Ay-tiffe*.
 ROMP, rômp, s.—1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbutnot*.—2. Rough rude play. *Thomson*.
 To ROMP, rômp, v. n. To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift*.
 RONDEAU, rôndô, s. A kind of ancient poetry commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme, and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense. *Trevouv*.
 ROUNDE, rôund, s. [from round.] A round mass. *Peacham*.
 RONION, rônyân, s. A fat bulky woman. *Shakspeare*.
 RONIN, rônt, s. An animal stunted in the growth. *Spence*.
 ROOD, rôdd, s. [from rod.]—1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or 1210 square yards. *Swift*.—2. A rod; a pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton*.—3. The cross. *Shakspeare*.
 ROOF, rôdf, s. [hrop, Sax.]—1. The cover of a house. *Sidney*.—2. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker*.—3. The plate; the upper part of the mouth. *Bacon*.
 To ROOF, rôdf, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with a roof. *Creech*.—2. To enclose in a house. *Shakspeare*.
 ROOFY, rôdf'e, a. [from roof.] Having roofs. *Dryden*.
 ROOK, rôdk, s. [hroc, Sax.]—1. A bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden*.—2. A mean man at chess. *Dryden*.—3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. *Wycherly*.
 To ROOK, rôdk, v. a. To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras*.
 To ROOK, rôdk, v. n. [from the northern word ruck.] To sunt. *Shakspeare*.
 ROOKERY, rôdk'êr-ê, s. [from rook.] A nursery of rooks. *Popr*.
 ROOKY, rôdk'ê, a. Inhabited by rooks. *Shaks*.
 ROOM, rôom, s. [ruon, Saxon; rûus, Gothic.]—1. Space; extent of place. *Milton*.—2. Space of place unoccupied. *Bentley*.—3. Way unobstructed. *Creech*.—4. Place of another; stand. *Calamy*.—5. Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison*.—6. An apartment in a house. *Sinkling*. *Strlingfleet*.
 ROOMAGE, rôom'âje, s. [from room.] Space; place. *Wotton*.
 ROOMINESS, rôom'ê-nêz, s. [from roomy.] Space; quantity of extent.
 ROOMY, rôom'ê, a. [from room.] Spacious; wide large. *Dryden*.
 ROOST, rôot, s. [hroft, Sax.]—1. That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden*.—2. The act of sleeping. *Deham*.
 To ROOST, rôost, v. n. [roostm, Dutch.]—1. To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange*.—2. To lodge. In burlesque.
 ROOT, rôdt, s. [rôt, Swedish; roed, Danish.]—1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Evelyn*. *Bacon*.—2. The bottom; the lower part. *Milton*.—3. A plant of which the root is esculent. *Watts*.—4. The original; the first cause. *Davies*.—5. The first ancestor. *Shaks*.—6. Fix d residence. *Dryden*.—7. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker*.
 To ROOT, rôdt, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To fix the

root; to strike far into the earth. *Shaks*.—2. To turn up earth.
 To ROOT, rôdt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden*.—2. To impress deeply. *South*.—3. To turn up out of the ground; to raticate; to extirpate. *Raleigh*.—4. To destroy; to banish. *Granville*.
 ROOT'BOUND, rôdt'bôund, a. Fixed to the ground by a root. *Milton*. *Comus*.
 ROOT'BUILT, rôdt'blt, a. Built of roots. *Shenstone*.
 ROOT'ED, rôdt'êd, a. [from root.] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond*.
 ROOT'EDLY, rôdt'êd-lê, ad. [from rooted.] Deeply; strongly. *Shakspeare*.
 ROOT'LING, rôdt'ling, s. [a diminutive.] A small root. *Evelyn*.
 ROOTY, rôdt'ê, ad. [from root.] Full of roots.
 ROPE, rôpe, s. [rap, Sax. reep, roop, Dutch.]—1. A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras*.—2. Any row of things depending; as a rope of onions.
 To ROPE, rôpe, v. n. [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to congregate into glutinous filaments. *Dryden*.
 ROPE'DANCER, rôpe'dâns-âr, s. [rope and dance.] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins*.
 ROPE'NESS, rôp'ê-nêz, s. [from ropy.] Viscosity; glutinousness.
 ROPE'MAKER, or rop'er, rôpe'mâke-âr, s. [rope and maker.] One who makes ropes to sell. *Sakspeare*.
 ROPE'RY, rôp'êr-ê, s. [from rope.] Rogue's tricks. *Shakspeare*.
 ROPE'TRICK, rôpe'trîk, s. [rope and trick.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter. *Shakspeare*.
 ROPEY, rôp'ê, a. [from rope.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden*.
 RÔQU LAURÊ, rôk-ê-lê, s. [French.] A cloak for men. *Gay*.
 RORATION, rô-râ'shân, s. [roris, Latin.] A falling of dew.
 RORID, rôrid, a. [roridus, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown*.
 RORIFEROUS, rô-rî'fêr-êz, a. [ros and fero, Lat.] Producing d. w. *Dict*.
 RORIFLUENT, rô-rî'flû-ênt, a. [ros and fluo, Lat.] Flowing with d. w. *Dict*.
 ROSARY, rôzâr-ê, s. [rosarium, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Cleveland*. *Taylor*.
 ROSARY, rôzâr-ê, s. [rosarium, Lat.] A place about which roses. *Maclean's Dumb Knight*.
 ROSCID, rôs'id, a. [rosceus, Lat.] D. w; abounding with d. w. *Bacon*.
 ROSE, rôze, s. [rose, French; rosa, Latin.] A flower. *Wisloun*.
 To speak under the ROSE. To speak any thing with secrecy, so as not afterwards to be discovered. *Brown*.
 ROSE, rôz, pret. of rise. *Milton*.
 ROSE, rôze, s. [formerly] A ribbon (shaped to imitate a rose) as an ornament to a shoe string. *Shaks Hamlet*.
 ROSEATE, rôz'hê-ât, a. [from rose.]—1. Rosy; full of roses. *Pope*.—2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.
 ROSE'D, rôz'd, a. [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed. *Shakspeare*.
 ROSEMARY, rôze'mâr-ê, s. [rosmarinus, Lat.] A plant. *M ler*.
 ROSE-NOBLE, rôze'nô-bl, s. An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings. *Camden*.
 ROSE-WATER, rôze'wâ-êr, s. [rose and water.] Water distilled from roses. *Wiseman*.
 ROSET, rôz'ê, s. [from rose.] A red colour for painters. *Peacham*.
 ROSICRUCIAN, rôsêkrû'shê'an, s. [Of the holy cross.] A kind of Hermetick philosopher. *Butler's Characters*.
 ROSIER, rôz'hêr, s. [rosier, French.] A rose bush. *Spenser*.
 ROSIN, rôz'zn, s. [resine, Fr. resina, Latin.]—1. Impurified turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Carte*—

2. Any impregnated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbutinot.*
 To ROSIN, rô'zîn, v. a. [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay.*
 RO'SINESS, rô'zê-nêss, s. [from rosy.] The colour of ros-s. *Spence's Crito.*
 RO'SINY, rô'zîn-ê, a. [from rosin.] Resembling rosin.
 RO'SMARINE, rô'zîn-â-rêen, s. [ros marinus, Lat.] Rosemary. *Shenstone.*
 RO'SSEL, rô'sêl, s. Light land. *Mortimer.*
 RO'STRATED, rô'strâ-têd, a. [rostratus, Latin.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbutinot.*
 RO'STRUM, rô'strûm, s. [Lat.]-1. The beak of a bird.—2. The beak of a ship.—3. The scaffold whence orators harangued. *Addison.*—4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks. *Quincy.*
 RO'SY, rô'zê, a. [rosens, Latin.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Dryden. Prior.*
 To ROT, rô't, v. n. [rotan, Sax. rotten, Dutch.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Woodward.*
 To ROT, rô't, v. a. To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*
 ROT, rô't, s. [from the verb.]—1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Ben Jonson.*—2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*
 ROTARY, rô'tâ-rê, a. [rota, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dert.*
 ROTATED, rô'tâ-têd, a. [rotatus, Lat.] Whirled round.
 ROTATION, rô'tâ-sh'ân, s. [rotation, French; rotatio, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel. *Newton.*
 ROTATOR, rô'tâ-tôr, s. [Lat.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman.*
 ROTÉ, rô'te, s. [rot. Saxon, merry.]—1. A harp; a lyce. *Spenser.*—2. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Hudibras. Swift.*
 To ROTÉ, rô'te, v. a. To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakspeare.*
 ROTGUT, rô'tgût, s. Bad necr. *Harvey.*
 ROTHER-NAILS, rô'thêr-nâlez, s. Among shipwrights, nails with very flat heads used for fastening the tender masts of ships. *Barley.*
 ROTIEN, rô'ti'en, a. [from rot.]—1. Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Swainsy.*—2. Not firm; not trusty. *Shaks.*—3. Not sound; not hard. *Knolles.*
 ROTTENNESS, rô'ttên-nêss, s. [from rotten.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Wiseman.*
 ROTUND, rô'tûnd, a. [rotundus, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*
 ROTUNDIFOLIOLUS, rô'tûn-dê-fô-lê-ô's, a. [rotundus and folium, Lat.] Having round leaves.
 ROTUNDITÉ, rô'tûn-dê-tê, s. [rotunditas, Latin; rotundité, Fr. from rotund.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*
 ROTUNDO, rô'tûn-dô, s. [rotondo, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*
 To ROVE, rô've, v. n. [roffver, Danish.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*
 To ROVE, rô've, v. n. [formerly.] To aim with an arrow called a rover. *Sp. F. Q. st. S.*
 To ROVE, rô've, v. a. To wander over. *Milton. Gay.*
 ROVER, rô'vêr, s. [from rove.]—1. A wanderer; a ranger.—2. A rickie inconstant man.—3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*—4. At ROVERS. Without any particular aim. *South.*
 ROVER, rô'vêr, s. [formerly] A kind of arrow. *Ben Jonson.*
 ROUGE, rôdže, s. [rouge, Fr.] Red paint.
 ROUGE-DRAGON, rôdže-drâ-gôn, s. [French.] The title of one of the heralds. *Burke.*
 ROUGH, rôf, a. [hruh, hruhze, Saxon; roww, Dutch.]—1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface. *Burnet.*—2. Austere to the taste; as rough wine.—3. Harsh to the ear. *Pope.*—4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not

soft. *Cowley.*—5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation. *Clarendon.*—6. Harsh to the mind; severe. *Locke.*—7. Hard featured; not delicate. *Dryden.*—8. Not polished; not finished by art.—9. Terrible; dreadful. *Milton.*—10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. *Pope.*—11. Tempestuous; stormy; hoist-rous. *Shakspeare.*
 To ROUGHCAST, rôf'kâst, v. a. [rough and cast.]—1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities. *Cleaveland.*—2. To form any thing in its first rudiment. *Dryden.*
 ROUGHCAST, rôf'kâst, s. [rough and cast.]—1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*—2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface. *Shaks.*
 ROUGH-DRAUGHT, rôf'drâft, s. [rough and draught.] A draught in its rudiments. *Dryden.*
 To ROUGH-DRAW, rôf'drâw, v. a. [rough and draw.] To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*
 ROUGH-RIDER, rôf'ri-dâr, s. One that breaks horses for riding. *Bramston.*
 To ROUGHEN, rôf'ên, v. a. [from rough.] To make rough. *Swift.*
 To ROUGHEN, rôf'ên, v. n. To grow rough. *Thomson.*
 To ROUGHEN, rôf'ên, v. a. [rough and hew.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form. *Hudibras.*
 ROUGHEN, rôf'ên, particip. a.—1. Rugged; unpolish'd; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.*—2. Not yet nicely finish'd. *Howell.*
 ROUGHLY, rôf'lê, ad. [from rough.]—1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.—2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.*—3. Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.*—4. Austere to the taste.—5. Boisterously; tempestuously.—6. Harshly to the ear.
 ROUGHNESS, rôf'nêss, s. [from rough.]—1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface. *Boyle.*—2. Austere to the taste. *Brown.*—3. Taste of astringency. *Spectator.*—4. Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.*—5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness. *Denham.*—6. Absence of delicacy. *Addison.*—7. Severity; violence of discipline.—8. Violence of operation in medicines.—9. Unpolished or unfinished state.—10. Impugnance of dress or appearance.—11. Tempestuousness; storminess.—12. Coarseness of features.
 ROUGHT, rôwt, old prep. of *rench.* Reach-d. *Sinks.*
 To ROUGHWORK, rôf'wôrk, v. a. [rough and work.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety. *Maxon.*
 ROUND, rôund, s. See PEA. *Tus.*
 ROUND, rôund, a. [rôud, Fr. round, Italian.]—1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*—2. Circular. *Milton.*—3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*—4. Smooth, without defect in sound. *Peacham.*—5. Not broken; as, round numbers. *Arbutinot.*—6. Large; not inconsiderable; as, a round price. *Addison.*—7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*—8. Quick; brisk. *Addison.*—9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough; as, he was round with his master. *Bacon.*
 ROUND, rôund, s.—1. A circle; a sphere; a cylinder; an orb. *Shaks.*—2. Rundle; step of a ladder. *Gov. of the Tongue.*—3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first. *Prior.*—4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began. *Smith.*—5. A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.
 ROUND, rôund, ad.—1. Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.*—2. In a revolution. *Addison.*—3. Circularly. *Milton.*—4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*
 ROUND, rôund, prep.—1. On every side of. *Milton.*—2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*—3. All over. *Dryden.*
 To ROUND, rôund, v. a.—1. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*—2. To make spherical, cylindrical or circular. *Cheyne.*—3. To raise to a relief. *Addison.*—4. To move about any thing. *Milton.*—5. To mould into smoothness. *Swift.*
 To ROUND, rôund, v. n.—1. To grow round in form. *Shaks.*—2. To whisper. *Bacon.*—3. To go the rounds. *Milton.*

ROY

RUD

-nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôti;—pôund;—thin, This.

ROUNDAABOUT, rôund'â-bôût, a.—1. Ample; extensive. *Locke*—2. Indirect; loose. *Felton*.

ROUNDEL, rôund'êl, }
ROUNDELAÏ, rôund'êlâ, } s.

—1. [Rondelet, Fr.] A kind of ancient poetry. *Spenser*.—2. A round form or figure. *Howell*.

ROUNDEIR, rôund'êr, s. [from round.] Circumference; enclosure. *Shakspeare*.

ROUNDEHEAD, rôund'êd, s. [round and head.] A pariton, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator*.

ROUNDOUSE, rôund'hôuse, s. [round and house.] The constant's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined. *Pope*.

ROUNDISH, rôund'ish, a. [from round.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle*.

ROUNDLÉF, rôund'lêf, s. [from round.] A small circle. *Drayton*.

ROUNDLÏ, rôund'lê, ad. [from round.]—1. In a round form; in a round manner.—2. Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Howard*.—3. Briskly; with speed. *Locke*.—4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Davies*.

ROUNDRNESS, rôund'nês, s. [from round.]—1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts*.—2. Smoothness. *Spenser*.—3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

To ROUSE, rôûze, v. a.—1. To wake from rest. *Pope*.—2. To excite to thought or action. *Addison*.

Aterbury.—3. To put into action. *Spenser*.—4. To drive a beast from his laire. *Shakspeare*.

To ROUSE, rôûze, v. n.—1. To awake from slumber. *Pope*.—2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakspeare*.

ROUSE, rôûze, s. [ruseh, German.] A dose of liquor rather too large. *Shakspeare*.

ROUSER, rôûzûr, s. [from rouse.] One who rouses.

ROUT, rôût, s. [rot, Dutch.]—1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd.—*Roscommon*.—2. Confusion of any army defeated or dispersed. *Daniel*.

To ROUT, rôût, v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat. *Clarendon*.

To ROUT, rôût, v. n. To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds. *Bacon*.

ROUTE, rôût, or rôôt, s. [route, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay*.

ROUTINE, rô-êên', s. [French.] A common course; a dull round.

ROW, rô, s. [reth, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spenser*.

To ROW, rô, v. n. [ropan, Saxon.] To propel a vessel in the water by oars. *Gay*.

To ROW, rô, v. a. To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton*.

ROVEL, rôû'fl, s. [rouelle, French.]—1. The point of a spur turning on an axis. *Peucham*.—2. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge. *To ROWEL, rôû'fl, v. a. To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. Mortimer.*

RO'WEN, rô'în, s. A field kept up till after Michaelmas. *Tusser*.

RO'WER, rô'ûr, s. [from row] One that manages an oar; one who rows. *Addison*.

RO'YAL, rô'âl, a. [royal, French.]—1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville*.—2. Noble; illustrious. *Shakspeare*.

ROYALIST, rô'âl-ist, s. [from royal.] Adherent to a king.

To ROYALIZE, rô'âl-ize, v. a. [from royal.] To make royal. *Shakspeare*.

ROYALLY, rô'âl-ê, ad. [from royal.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden*.

ROYALTY, rô'âl-tê, s. [roialté, Fr.]—1. Kingship; character or office of a king. *Shaks. Locke*.—2. State of a king. *Prior*.—3. Emblems of royalty. *Milton*.

To ROYNE, rô'êne, v. a. [rogneur, French.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser*.

ROYNISH, rô'ênish, a. [rogneux, Fr.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakspeare*.

To RUB, rôb, v. a. [rhubio, Welsh; reiben, German, to wipe.]—1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing some thing over it; to scour; to wipe; to purificate.—2. To touch so as to have something of that which touches behind. *Addison*.—3. To move one body upon another. *Arbutnot*.—4. To obstruct by collision. *Shaks*.—5. To polish; to retouch. *South*.—6. To remove by friction. *Collier*.—7. To touch hard. *Sidney*.—8. To RUB down To clean or curry a horse. *Dryden*.—9. To RUB up To excite; to awaken. *South*.—10. To RUB up To polish; to retouch.

To RUB, rôb, v. n.—1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden*.—2. To get through difficulties. *L'Es-tivange*.

RUB, rôb, s. [from the verb.]—1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction. *Shaks. Crashaw*.—2. Friction; act of rubbing.—3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shaks*.—4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shakspeare*.

RUB-STONE, rôb'stone, s. [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser*.

RUBBER, rôb'bûr, s. [from rub.]—1. One that rubs.—2. The instrument with which one rubs. *Swift*.—3. A coarse file. *Moxon*.—4. A game, a contest, two games out of three. *Collier*.—5. A whetstone.

RUBICAN, rôb-bê'kân, a. [rubicane, French.] Rubicane colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks. *Farrier's Diet*.

RUBBAGE, rôb'bîdje, }
RUBBISH, rôb'bîs, } s.

[from rub.]—1. Ruins of buildings; fragments of matter used in building. *Wotton. Dryden*.—2. Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbutnot*.—3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE/STONE, rôb'hl-stone, s. Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward*.

RUBICUND, rôb-bê-kûnd, a. [rubiconde, French; rubicundus, Lat.] Inclining to redness.

RUBIED, rôb'bid, a. [from ruby.] Red as a ruby. *Milton*.

RUBIFICK, rôb-bî'fik, a. [ruber and facio, Lat.] Making red. *Cruce*.

RUBIFORM, rôb-bê'ôrm, a. [ruber, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red. *Newton*.

To RUBIFY, rôb'bê'fi, v. a. To make red. *Brown*.

RUBIOUS, rôb-bê'ûs, a. [rubicus, Latin] Ruddy; red. *Not used. Shakspeare*.

RUBRICATED, rôb'bê-kâ-têd, a. [from rubrica, Latin] Spaced with red.

RUBRICK, rôb'brîk, s. [rubrique, Fr. rubrica, Latin] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Stillingfleet*.

RUBRICK, rôb'brîk, a. Red. *Newton*.

To RUBRICK, rôb'brîk, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBY, rôb'bê, s. [from ruber, Latin.]—1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Peucham*.—2. Redness. *Shaks*.—3. Any thing red. *Milton*.—4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

RUBY, rôb'bê, a. [from the noun.] Of a red colour. *Shakspeare*.

RUCTATION, rôk-tâ'shûn, s. [ructo, Latin.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To RUD, rôd, v. a. [rudu, Saxon] To make red. *Spenser*.

RUDDER, rôd'dûr, s. [ruider, Dutch.]—1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Raleigh*.—2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS, rôd'dê-nês, s. [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to redness. *Wiseman*.

RUDDLE, rôd'dl, s. [rudal, Islandick.] Red earth. *Woodward*.

RUDDOCK, rôd'dûk, s. [rubecula, Lat.] A kind of bird. *Carew*.

RUDDY, rôd'dê, a. [rudu, Saxon.]—1. Approaching to redness; pale red. *Orway*.—2. Yellow. *Dryden*.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê;—plne, pln;—

RUDE, rôd, a. [rude, Sax. rudis, Lat.]—1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shaks.*—2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*—3. Harsh; inclem. nt. *Walter.*—4. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Watton.*—5. Rugged; uneven; shapeless.—6. Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.*—7. Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*

RUDELY, rôd'le, ad. [from rude.]—1. In a rude manner. *Shaks.*—2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shaks.*—3. Unskillfully. *Dryden.*—4. Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*

RUDENESS, rôd'nês, s. [rudesse, French.]—1. Coarseness of manners; incivility. *Swift.*—2. Ignorance; unskillfulness. *Hayward.*—3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.*—4. Violence; boisterousness. *Shaks.*—5. Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*

RUDERARY, rôd'dâr-â-rê, a. [rudera, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*

RUDERATION, rôd-dâr-â'shân, s. In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.

RUDSBY, rôdz'bê, s. [from rude.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. *Shakspeare.*

RUDIMENT, rôd'dè-mènt, s. [rudimentum, Lat.]—1. The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Milton.*—2. The first part of education. *Watton.*—3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning. *Philips.*

RUDIMENTAL, rôd-dè-mènt'âl, a. [from rudiment.] Initial; relating to first principles. *Spectator.*

TO RUE, rôd, v. a. [reoppan, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*

RUE, rôd, s. [ruca, Latin] An herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *More.*

RUEFUL, rôd'fûl, a. [rue and full.] Mournful; woful; sorrowful. *Dryden.*

RUEFULLY, rôd'fûl-ê, ad. [from rueful.] Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RUEFULNESS, rôd'fûl-nês, s. [from rueful.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'LE, rôd'êl, s. [Fr.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*

RUFF, râf, s.—1. A pickered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Dryden.*—2. A small river fish. *Watton.*—3. A state of roughness. *Chapman.*—4. New state. Not used. *L'Estrange.*

RUFFIAN, râf'ân, s. [ruffiano, Italian.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward.* *Addison.*

RUFFIAN, râf'ân, a. Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*

TO RUFFIAN, râf'ân, v. n. [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. *Shakspeare.*

TO RUFFLE, râf'f, v. a. [ruyffelen, Dutch, to wrinkle.]—1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle.*—2. To decompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Glanville.*—3. To put out of order; to surpris. *Hudibras.*—4. To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.*—5. To contract into plaits. *Addison.*

TO RUFFLE, râf'f, v. n.—1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Shaks.*—2. To be in loose motion; to flatter. *Dryden.*—3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. *Shakspeare.*

RUFFLE, râf'f, s. [from the verb.]—1. Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison.*—2. Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Watt.*

RUFTHOOD, râf'thûd, s. In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, râg, s. [rugget, Swedish.]—1. A coarse nappy woollen cloth. *Peacham.*—2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. *Swift.*—3. A rough woolly dog. *Shakspeare.*

RUGGED, rûg'gîd, a. [rugget, Swedish.]—1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Bentley.*—2. Not neat; not regular. *Shaks.*—3. Savage; of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*—4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shaks.*—5. Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryd.*—6. Sour; surly; discom-

posed. *Shaks.*—7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*—8. Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax.*

RUGGEDLY, rûg'gîd-lê, ad. [from rugged.] In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rûg'gîd-nês, s. [from rugged.]—1. The state or quality of being rugged.—2. Roughness; asperity. *Kay.*

RUG-HEADED, rûg'hêd-êd, a. Whose head seems covered with a rug. *Shakspeare.*

RUGIN, rû'jîn, s. A nappy cloth. *Wise man.*

RUGINE, rû'jîne, s. [ruginie, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp. *Sharp.*

RUGOSE, rôd'gôse', a. [rugosus, Latin.] Full of wrinkles. *Wise man.*

RUIN, rôd'în, v. a. [ruine, Fr. ruina, Lat.]—1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.—2. The remains of a building demolished. *Prior.*—3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*—4. Mischief; banic. *Milton.*

TO RUIN, rôd'în, v. a. [ruiner, French.]—1. To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.*—2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*—3. To impoverish. *Addison.*

TO RUIN, rôd'în, v. n.—1. To fall in ruins.—2. To run to ruin. *Sandys.*—3. To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*

TO RUINATE, rôd'în-âte, v. a. [from ruin.]—1. To subvert; to demolish. *Shaks.*—2. To bring to meanness or misery irrevocable. *Bacon.*

RUINATE, rôd'în-âte, a. In a state of decay; ruinous. *Shakspeare.*

RUINATION, rôd'în-â'shân, s. Subversion; demolition. *Camden.*

RUINOUS, rôd'în-ûs, a. [ruinosus, Latin; ruineaux, French.]—1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.*—2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift.*

RUINOUSLY, rôd'în-ûs-lê, ad. [from ruinous.]—1. In a ruinous manner.—2. Mischievously; destructively. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE, rôd, s. [regula, Lat.]—1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Philips.*—2. An instrument by which lines are drawn. *South.*—3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotson.*—4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

TO RULE, rôd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*—2. To manage. *1 Mac.*—3. To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*

TO RULE, rôd, v. n. To have power or command. *Locke.*

RULER, rôd'âr, s. [from rule.]—1. Governour; one that has the supreme command. *Raleigh.*—2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Maxon.*

RUM, rûm, s.—1. A country parson. *Swift.*—2. A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

TO RUMBLE, rûm'bl, v. n. [rommelen, Dutch.] To make a hoarse low continued noise. *Shakspeare.* *Rosomon.*

RUMBLER, rûm'bl-âr, s. [from rumble.] The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, rôd'mè-nânt, a. [ruminans, Latin.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*

TO RUMINATE, rôd'mè-nâte, v. n. [rumino, Lat.]—1. To chew the cud. *Arbutnot.*—2. To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax.* *Watt.*

TO RUMINATE, rôd'mè-nâte, v. a. [rumino, Lat.]—1. To chew over again.—2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakspeare.*

RUMINATION, rôd'mè-nâ'shân, s. [ruminatio, Latin, from ruminare.]—1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbutnot.*—2. Meditation; reflection. *Shaks.* *Thomson.*

TO RUMMAGE, rûm'mîdje, v. a. [raumen, German; rimari, Latin.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.

TO RUMMAGE, rûm'mîdje, v. n. To search places. *Swift.*

RUMMER, rûm'mâr, s. [roemer, Dut.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Philips.*

RUMOUR, rôd'mâr, s. [rumour, French; rumor, Latin.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Milton.* *Dryden.*

RUN

RUS

—nô, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tābe, rāb, bāll;—dī;—pōānd;—tīm, THis.

To **RUMOUR**, rōd'mūr, v. a. [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden*.
RUMOURER, rōd'mūr-ār, s. [from rumour.] Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakspeare*.
RUMP, rāmp, s. [rumpf, Ger.]—1. The end of the backbone. *Spenser*. *Swift*.—2. The buttocks. *Shakspeare*.
To RUMPLE, rām'pl, v. a. [rompelen, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations. *Blackmore*.
RUMPLE, rū'pl, s. [hrympelle, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden*.
To RUN, rān, v. n. pret. ran, [rānan, Sax. rennen, Dutch.]—1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to pass with very quick pace. *Dryden*. *Swift*.—2. To use the legs in motion. *Locke*.—3. To move in a hurry. *Ben Jonson*.—4. To pace on the surface, not through the air. *Ez*.—5. To rush violently. *Dryden*. *Burnet*.—6. To take a course at sea. *Acts*.—7. To contend in a race. *Swift*.—8. To flee; not to stand. *Shaks*.—9. To stream; to flow. *Bacon*. *Milton*.—10. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon*.—11. To be fusible; to melt. *Moxon*.—12. To pass; to proceed. *Temple*. *Locke*.—13. To go away; to vanish. *Addison*.—14. To have a legal course; to be practised: as, *the writ runs only in the county*. *Child*.—15. To have a course in any direction. *Addison*.—16. To pass in thought or speech: as *he runs into digressions*. *Felton*.—17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. *Arbutnot*.—18. To have a continual tenour of any kind: as, *life runs on*. *Sanders*.—19. To be busied upon: these names his head ran upon. *Swift*.—20. To be popularly known. *Temple*.—21. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, *seditions papers always run*.—22. To go on by succession of parts. *Pope*.—23. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shaks*.—24. To pass into some change. *Tillotson*.—25. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden*.—26. To be in force. *Bacon*.—27. To be generally received. *Knolles*.—28. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe*.—29. To have a track or course. *Boyle*.—30. To pass irregularly. *Cheyne*.—31. To make a gradual progress. *Pope*.—32. To be predominant. *Wood*.—33. To tend in growth. *Felton*.—34. To exceed pus or matter. *Lav*.—35. To become irregular; to change to something wild. *Granv*.—36. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras*.—37. To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into fault or misfortune. *Knolles*.—38. To fall; to pass. *Watts*.—39. To have a general tendency. *Swift*.—40. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atherbury*.—41. To go on with violence. *Swift*.—42. **To RUN after**. To search for, though out of the way. *Locke*.—43. **To RUN away with**. To hurry without deliberate ration. *Locke*.—44. **To RUN in with**. To close; to comply. *Baker*.—45. **To RUN on**. To be continued. *Hooker*.—46. **To RUN over**. To be so full as to overflow. *Dryden*.—47. To be so much as to overflow. *Digby*.—48. **To RUN out**. To be at an end. *Swift*.—49. **To RUN ut**. To spread exuberantly. *Hammond*. *Taylor*.—50. **To RUN out**. To expatiate. *Broom*.—51. **To RUN out**. To be wasted or exhausted. *Ben Jonson*. *Swift*.
To RUN, rān, v. a.—1. To pierce; to stab. *Shaks*.—2. To force; to drive. *Locke*.—3. To force into any way or form. *Felton*.—4. To drive with violence. *Knolles*.—5. To melt. *Felton*.—6. To incur. *Calamy*.—7. To venture; to hazard. *Clar*. *Dryden*.—8. To import or export without duty. *Swift*.—9. To prosecute in thought. *Collier*. *Felton*.—10. To push. *Addison*.—11. **To RUN down**. To chase to weariness. *L'Extraige*.—12. **To RUN down**. To crush; to overbear. *South*.—13. **To RUN over**. To recount cursorily. *Ray*.—14. **To RUN over**. To consider cursorily. *Wotton*.
RUN, rān, s. [from the verb.]—1. Act of running. *L'Extraige*.—2. Course; notion. *Bacon*.—3. Flow; cadence. *Broom*.—4. Course; process.—5. Way; will; uncontrolled course. *Arbutnot*.—6. Long reception; continued success. *Addison*.—7. Mo-

dish clamour. *Swift*.—8. **At the long RUN**. In fines; in conclusion; at the end. *Wiseman*.
RUNAGATE, rū'nā-gāte, s. [rūnegat, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Sidney*. *Raleigh*.
RUNAWAY, rū'nā-wā, s. [run and away.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. *Shakspeare*.
RUNCA'TION, rūn-kā'shūn, s. [runcatio, Lat.] Weeding. *Evelyn*.
RUNDLÉ, rūn'dl, s. [of round.]—1. A round; a stop of a ladder. *Duppa*.—2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins*.
RUNDLÉT, rūn'dlét, s. A small barrel. *Bacon*.
RUNG, rūng, pret and part. pass. of ring. *Milton*.
RUN'NICK, rū'ník, a. Denoting the old Scandinavian language. *Pope*.
RUNNEL, rūn'nl, s. [from run.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Faifax*.
RUNNER, rūn'nūr, s. [from run.]—1. One that runs.—2. A racer. *Dryden*.—3. A messenger. *Swift*.—4. A shooting spig. *Mort*.—5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer*.—6. A bird. *Ainsworth*.
RUNNET, rūn'nít, s. [zegenunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.
RUNNION, rūn'yūn, s. A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shakspeare*.
RUNT, rūnt, s. [runte, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow.] Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleveland*.
RUPEE, rū-péé, s. A silver coin, current through all the dominions of the Great Mogul; it is worth about two shillings and four-pence; but its valuation in this country varies. It is called the *Sicca* rupee, in contradistinction to those of Bombay, and other mints, which differ a little in value. There is also a gold coin in the East-Indies, commonly called a *rupee* from its similarity in value to a *Sicca* one; but its proper name is *Mohaur*.
RUPTION, rū'pshūn, s. [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wiseman*.
RUPTURE, rūp'tshūr, s. [rupture, French, from ruptus, Latin.]—1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Arbutnot*.—2. A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift*.—3. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp*.
To RUPTURE, rūp'tshūr, v. a. [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Shaks*.
RUPTUREWORT, rūp'tshūr-wūt, s. [herniaria, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
RURAL, rū'rāl, a. [rural, French; ruralis, Latin.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Sid-Thomson*.
RURALITY, rū'rāl'itē, s.
RURALNESS, rū'rāl'nēs, s.
 [from rural.] The quality of being rural. *Dict*.
RURICOLIST, rū'rīkōl'ist, s. [ruricola, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict*.
RURIGENOUS, rū'rīd'jū-ūs, a. [rura and gigno, Latin.] Born in the country. *Dict*.
RUSE, rūds, s. [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem. *Ray*.
RUSH, rūsh, s. [rusc, Saxon.]—1. A plant; they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Milton*. *Dryden*.—2. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Arbutnot*.
RUSH-CANDLE, rūsh-kān'dl, s. [rush and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, and dipping it in tallow. *Milton*.
To RUSH, rūsh, v. n. [hycopan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Spratt*.
RUSH, rūsh, s. [from the verb.] Violent course. *Crashaw*.
RUSHY, rūsh'y, a. [from rush.]—1. Abounding with rushes. *Thomson*.—2. Made of rushes. *Ticket*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plû;—

RUSK, rûsk, s. Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh*.
 RU'SMA, rû'smâ, s. A brown and light iron substance to take off hair. *Grevo*.
 RUSSET, rû'sît, a. [rousset, French; russet, Lat.]—1. Reddish brown.—2. *Newton* seems to use it for grey.—3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shakspeare*.
 RUSSET, rû'sît, s. Country dress. *Dryden*.
 RUSSET, rû'sît, s.
 RUSSETING, rû'sît'ing, }
 A name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour. *Mortimer*.
 RUST, rûst, s. [rûst, Saxon.]—1. The red desquamation of old iron. *Hooker*. *May*.—2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. *Dryden*.—3. Loss of power by inactivity.—4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *King Charles*.
 To RUST, rûst, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. *Dryden*.—2. To degenerate in illness.
 To RUST, rûst, v. a.—1. To make rusty. *Shaks*.—2. To impair by time or inactivity.
 RUSTICAL, rûst'ê-kâl, a. [rusticus, Lat. rustique, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. *Brown*.
 RUSTICALLY, rûst'ê-kâl'ê, ad. [from rustical.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden*.
 RUSTICALNESS, rûst'ê-kâl'nês, s. [from rustical.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.
 To RUSTICATE, rûst'ê-kâte, v. n. [rusticor, Lat.] To reside in the country. *Pope*.
 To RUSTICATE, rûst'ê-kâte, v. a. To banish into the country. *Spectator*.
 RUSTICITY, rûst'ê-tê, s. [rusticité, French; rusticitas, Lat.]—1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. *Woodw*.—2. Ru l' appearance.
 RUSTICK, rûst'ik, a. [rusticus, Lat.]—1. Rural; country. *Sidney*.—2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts*.—3. Brutal; savage. *Pope*.—4. Artless; honest; simple.—5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton*.
 RUSTICK, rûst'ik, s. A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country. *South*.
 RUSTINESS, rûst'ê-nês, s. [from rusty.] The state of being rusty.
 To RUSTLE, rûst'el, v. n. [rûstlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle. *Shakspeare*.
 RUSTY, rûst'ê, a. [from rust.]—1. Covered with rust; infected with rust. *Hovell*.—2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakspeare*.
 To RUT, rût, v. n. [ruit, French.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.
 RUT, rût, s. [ruit, French.]—1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon*.—2. The track of a cart-wheel.
 RUTH, rûth, s. [rûth, Saxon.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Fairfax*. *Milton*.
 RUTHFUL, rûth'fûl, a. [ruth and full.] Rueful; woful; sorrowful. *Carew*.
 RUTHFULLY, rûth'fûl'ê, ad. [from ruthful.]—1. Wofully; sadly. *Knolles*.—2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser*.—3. Wofully. In irony. *Clapman*.
 RUTHLESS, rûth'lês, a. [from ruth.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous. *Scadys*.
 RUTHLESSNESS, rûth'lês'nês, s. [from ruthless.] Want of pity.
 RUTHLESSLY, rûth'lês'lê, ad. [from ruthless.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
 RUTTER, rût'têre, s. [rontiere, Fr.] A direction of the road, or course at sea.
 RUTILANT, rût'ilânt, a. [rutilans, Lat.] Of a bright red. *Evelyn*.
 RUTTISH, rût'ish, a. [from rut.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous. *Shaks*.
 RYDER, rûdêr, s. A clause added to an act of Parliament at its third reading. *Blackstone*.
 RYE, rû, s. [rûge, Sax.] A coarse kind of bread corn. *Arbuthnot*.
 RYE GRASS, rû'grâs, s. A kind of strong grass. *Mortimer*.
 RYE STRAW, rû'strâw, a. Made of rye-straw. *Shaks*. *Tempest*.

S.

Sg ês, Has, in English, the same hissing sound as in other languages.
 In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound; in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like z: as, *rose, roveate, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business*.
 In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes s, as in *this*, and sometimes z, as in *as, has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth, as, gives*.
 SABA'OTH, sâb-hâ'ôth. [Heb.] Armies.
 SA'B'BATH, sâb'bâth, s. [An Hebrew word signifying rest; sabbatum, Latin.]—1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Milton*.—2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. *Daniel*. *Dryden*. *Pope*.
 SA'B'BATHBREAKER, sâb'bâth-brâk'êr, s. [sabbath and break.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon*.
 SA'B'BATHLESS, sâb'bâth-lês, a. Without interval of rest. *Shakspeare*.
 SABBATICAL, sâb-bâ't'ê-kâl, a. [sabbaticus, Lat.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Forbes*.
 SA'B'BATISM, sâb'bâ'tizm, s. [from sabbatum, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.
 SA'B'INE, sâb'in, s. [sabine, Fr. sabina, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer*.
 SA'BLE, sâ'bl, s. [zibeline, Lat.] Fur. *Knolles*.
 SA'BLE, sâ'bl, a. [French.] Black. *Waller*.
 SA'BLIERE, sâb'lêre, s. [French.]—1. A sand pit. *Bailey*.—2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam. *Bailey*.
 SA'BRE, sâ'bêr, s. [sabre, French.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulechion. *Pope*.
 SABULOSITY, sâb'û-lôs'y-tê, s. [from sabulous.] Grittiness; sandiness.
 SA'BULOUS, sâb'û-lûs, a. [sabulum, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.
 SACC'AD'Ê, sâk'kâd'ê, s. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. *Bailey*.
 SACCHARINE, sâk'kâ-rine, a. [saccharum, Lat.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. *Arbuthnot*.
 SACERDOTAL, sâs-êr-dô'tâl, a. [sacerdotalis, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *Atterbury*.
 SACHEL, sâsh'l, s. [sacculus, Lat.] A small sack or bag.
 SACK, sâk, s. [שַׂק, Hebrew; σακκος; saccus, Lat. pœ, Saxon.]—1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles*.—2. The measure of three bushels.—3. A woman's loose robe.
 To SACK, sâk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put in bags. *Betterton*.—2. To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder. *Fairfax*. *Deuham*. *South*.
 SACK, sâk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dryden*.—2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Swift*.
 SACKBUT, sâk'bât, s. [sacabuche, Span.] A kind of pipe. *Shakspeare*.
 SACKCLOTH, sâk'klôth, s. [sack and cloth.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification. *Scadys*.
 SACKER, sâk'kêr, s. [from sack.] One that takes a town.
 SACKFUL, sâk'fûl, s. [sack and full.] Top full. *Swift*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùh, bùll;—òh;—pòònd;—lìn, TITIS.

SACKPOSSET, sák-pò'sít, s. [sack and posset.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *Saifs*.

SACRAMENT, sák-krà-mént, s. [sacramentum, Lat.]-1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.—2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker*.—3. The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addison*.

SACRAMENTAL, sák-krà-mént'ál, a. [sacramental, French; from sacrament.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor*.

SACRAMENTALLY, sák-krà-mént'ál-è, ad. [from sacramental.] Alter the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond*.

SACRED, sák'kréd, a. [sacré, Fr. sacer, Latin.]-1. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milton*.—2. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Milton*.—3. Inviolable. *Dryden*.

SACREDLY, sák'kréd-lè, ad. [from sacred.] Inviolably; religiously. *South*.

SACREDNESS, sák'kréd-nèss, s. [from sacred.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estrange*.

SACRIFIC, sák-krí'fík, a. [sacrificus, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sák-krí'fè-ká-bl, a. [from sacrificator, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown*.

SACRIFICATOR, sák-kréd-è-ká'ròr, s. [sacrificator, Fr. from sacrificior, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown*.

SACRIFICATORY, sák-krí'fè-ká-tòr-è, a. [from sacrificior, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, sák'kréd-í-ze, v. a. [sacrifier, Fr. sacrificio, Lat.]-1. To offer to heaven; to immolate. *Milton*.—2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broome*.—3. To destroy; to kill.—4. To d. vote with loss. *Prior*.

To SACRIFICE, sák'kréd-í-ze, v. n. To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton*.

SACRIFICE, sák'kréd-í-ze, s. [sacrifice, French; sacrificium, Latin.]-1. The act of offering to heaven. *Milton*.—2. The thing offered to heaven; or immolated. *Milton*.—3. Any thing destroyed, or quit-d. for the sake of something else.—4. Any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER, sák'kréd-í-zèr, s. [from sacrificior.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison*.

SACRIFICIAL, sák-kréd-í-sh'ál, a. [from sacrificior.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor*.

SACRILEGE, sák'kréd-í-dje, s. [sacrilege, French; sacrilegium, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heav-n. *Sidney*. *South*.

SACRILEGIOUS, sák-kréd-í-djús, a. [sacrilegus, Lat.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope*.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sák-kréd-í-djús-lè, ad. [from sacrilegious.] With sacrilege. *South*.

SACRING, sák'kríng, part. Consecrating. *Shaks.*

SACRIST, sák'kríst, }
SACRISTAN, sák'kríst-án, } s.
 [sacristain, Fr.] He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliff*.

SACRISTY, sák'kríst-è, s. [sacristie, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited. *Addison*.

SAD, sád, a.—1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Pope*.—2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay. *Raleigh*. *Pope*.—3. Serious; not light; not volatile grave. *Spenser*. *Herbert*.—4. Afflictive; calamitous.—5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addison*.—6. Dark coloured. *Walton*.—7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.—8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mortimer*.

To SADDEN, sád'dn, v. a. [from sad.]-1. To make sad.—2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope*.—3. To make dark coloured.—4. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Mortimer*.

SADDLE, sád'dl, s. [padl, Saxon; sadel, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden*.

To SADDLE, sád'dl, v. a. [from the noun.]-1. To cover with a saddle. *Cleveland*. *Prior*.—2. To load; to burthen. *Dryden*.

SADDLEBACKED, sád'dl-bákt, a. [saddle and back.] Horses saddlebacked have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SADDLEMAKER, sád'dl-má-kúr, }
SADDLER, sád'lúr, } s.
 [from saddle.] One whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby*.

SADLY, sád'lè, ad. [from sad.]-1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden*.—2. Calamitously; miserably. *South*.—3. In earnest; truly. *Shakspeare*.

SADNESS, sád'nèss, s. [from sad.]-1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden*.—2. Melancholy look. *Milton*.—3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE, sáfe, a. [sauv, French; salvus, Latin.]-1. Free from danger. *Dryden*.—2. Free from hurt. *L'Estrange*.—3. Conferred security. *Milton*.—4. No longer dangerous; repositd out of the power of doing harm. *Shakspeare*.

SAFE, sáfe, s. [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth*.

SAFECONDUCT, sáfe-kón'dúkt, s. [sauv'conduit, French.]-1. Convoiy; guard through an enemy's country. *Clarendon*.—2. Pass; warrant to pass.

To SAFECONDUCT, sáfe-kón'dúkt, v. a. [from the noun.] To conduct safely. *Shakspeare*.

SAFEGUARD, sáfe'gárd, s. [safe and guard.]-1. Defence; protection; security. *Shaks. Atterbury*.—2. Convoiy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.—3. Pass; warranted to pass. *Clarendon*.

To SAFEGUARD, sáfe'gárd, v. a. [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakspeare*.

SAFELY, sáfe'lè, ad. [from safe.]-1. In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke*. *Dryden*.—2. Without hurt. *Shakspeare*.

SAFENESS, sáfe'nèss, s. [from safe.] Exemption from danger. *South*.

SAFETY, sáfe'tè, s. [from safe.]-1. Freedom from danger. *Prior*.—2. Exemption from hurt.—3. Preservation from hurt. *Shaks*.—4. Custody; security from escape. *Shakspeare*.

SAFFLOW, sáf'flò, s. A plant. *Mortimer*.

SAFFRON, sáf'ròm, s. [safran, French.] A plant. *Miller*.

SAFFRON *Bastard*, sáf'lúr, s. [earthamus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SAFFRON, sáf'ròm, a. Yellow; having the colour of safran. *Chapman*.

To SAG, ság, v. n. To hang heavy. *Shakspeare*.

To SAG, ság, v. a. [sag, v.] To load; to burthen.

SAGACIOUS, ság-á'shús, a. [sagax, Latin.]-1. Quick of scent. *Dryden*.—2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke*.

SAGACIOUSLY, ság-á'shús-lè, ad. [from sagacious.]-1. With quick scent.—2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, ság-á'shús-nèss, s. [from sagacious.] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, ság-á'shús-tè, s. [sagacitas, Latin.]-1. Quickness of scent.—2. Acuteness of discovery. *South*. *Locke*.

SAGE, sádje, s. [saugé, French; salvia, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

SAGE, sádje, a. [sage, French; saggio, Italian.] Wise; grave; prudent. *Waller*.

SAGE, sádje, s. [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom. *Sandys*. *Pope*.

SAGELY, sádjè'lè, ad. [from sage.] Wisely; prudently.

SAGENESS, sádjè'nèss, s. [from sage.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsworth*.

SAGITTAL, sádjè'tál, a. [from sagitta, Latin, an arrow.]-1. Belonging to an arrow.—2. [In anatomy.] A suture, so called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wiseman*.

SAGITTARIUS, sádjè-ít-tá-rè-ús, s. [Lat. for, one carrying bow and quiver.] The ninth sign of the Zodiac. *Adams*.

Fâte, târ, tâll, fâç;—mê, mêt;—plne; pln;—

SAGITTARY, sâd'jè-tâ-rè, s. [sagittarius, Lat.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakspeare*.

SA'GO, sâ'gò, s. A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey*.

SA'ICK, sâ'îs, s. [saica, Ital.] A turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SAID, sêd, preterite and part. pass. of say.—1. Afore-said. *title*.—2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL, sâ'l, s. [regl, Saxon; seyhel, seyl, Dutch.]—1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. *Dryden*.—2. Wings in poetry. *Spenser*.—3. A ship; a vessel. *Addison*.—4. *Soil* is a collective word, noting the number of ships; as *twenty sail*; a fleet of twenty ships. *Raleigh*.—5. To strike **SAIL**. To lower the sail. *Acts xxvii*.—6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp, or confessing inferiority. *Shakspeare*.

To **SAIL**, sâle, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To be moved by the wind with sails. *Motiner*.—2. To pass by sea. *Acts*.—3. To swim. *Dryden*.—4. To pass smoothly along. *Shakspeare*.

To **SAIL**, sâle, v. a.—1. To pass by means of sails. *Dryden*.—2. To fly through. *Pope*.

SAILER, } sâ'lâr, s.
SAILOR, }

[from sail.] A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation. *Arbutnot*. *Pope*.

SAILYARD, sâ'l'yârd, s. [sail and yard.] The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden*.

SAIM, sâin, s. [saime, Italian.] *Lard*.

SAINFOIN, sâin'fôin, s. [sainfoin, French.] A kind of herb.

SAIN'T, sânt, s. [saint, French.] A person eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakspeare*.

To **SAIN'T**, sânt, v. a. [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize. *Addison*. *Pope*.

To **SAIN'T**, sânt, v. n. To act with a shew of piety. *Pope*.

SAIN'TED, sânt'êd, a. [from saint.]—1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakspeare*.—2. Holy; sacred; canonized. *Shakspeare*.

SAIN'T JOHN'S WORT, sânt-jônz-wûrt, s. A plant. *Millev*.

SAIN'TLIKE, sânt'lîke, a. [saint and like.]—1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryden*.—2. Resembling a saint. *Bacon*.

SAIN'TLY, sânt'lî, ad. [from saint.] Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton*.

SAIN'T-PROTECTORICE, sânt-prò-têk'trîse, s. [from saint and protect.] A female tutelary saint. *Shaftesbury*.

SAIN'T-SEDUCING, sânt-sê-dû'sîng, a. Able to seduce a saint. *Shaks. Romeo*.

SAIN'TSHIP, sânt'shîp, s. [from saint.] The character or qualities of a saint. *South. Pope*.

SAKE, sâke, s. [pae, Saxon; saecke, Dutch.]—1. Final cause; end; purpose. *Tillotson*.—2. Account; regard to any person or thing. *Shakspeare*.

SAKER, sâ'kâr, s. [Saker originally signifies an hawk.] Cannon.

SAKERET, sâ'kêr-êt, s. [from saker.] The male of a saker-hawk. *Bailey*.

SAL, sâl, s. [Latin.] Salt; a word often used in pharmacy. *Floyer*.

SALACIOUS, sâ-lâ'shûs, a. [salacis, Latin; salace, Fr.] Lustful, lecherous. *Dryden*. *Arbutnot*.

SALACIOUSLY, sâ-lâ'shûs-lî, ad. [from salacious.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY, sâ-lâ'sê-lî, s. [salacitas, Lat.] Lust; lechery. *Brown*. *Floyer*.

SALAD, sâl'âd, s. [salade, Fr. salaat, German.] Food of raw herbs. *Shakspeare*. *Ben Jonson*. *Watts*.

SALAMANDER, sâl'â-mân-dûr, s. [salamandre, Fr. salamandra, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Paréy* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. *Bacon*. *Brown*.

SALAMANDER'S HAIR, sâl'â-mân-dûrz-hâre, }
SALAMANDER'S WOOL, sâl'â-mân-dûrz-wûl, } s.
A kind of asbestos. *Bacon*.

SALAMANDRINE, sâl'â-mân-drîn, a. [from salamander.] Resembling a salamander. *Spectator*.

SALARY, sâl'âr-rè, s. [salaire, French; salarium, Lat.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift*.

SALÉ, sâle, s. [saal, Dutch.]—1. The act of selling.—2. Vent; power of selling; market. *Spenser*.—3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple*.—4. State of being venal; price. *Addison*.—5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser*.

SALÉABLE, sâl'â-bl, a. [from sale.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Carew*. *Locke*.

SALÉABLENESS, sâl'â-bl-nês, s. [from saleable.] The state of being saleable.

SALÉABLY, sâl'â-bl, ad. [from saleable.] In a saleable manner.

SALÉBROUS, sâl'ê-brûs, a. [salchrosus, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SALÉSMAN, sâl'z'mân, s. [sale and man.] One who sells clothes ready made. *Swift*.

SALÉWORK, sâl'wûrk, s. [syle and work.] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakspeare*.

SALÉNT, sâl'ê-ênt, a. [salienti, Lat.]—1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown*.—2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore*.—3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope*.

SALIGOT, sâl'ê-gôt, s. A kind of thistle. *Ains*.

SALINE, sâl'îne, or sâl'îne, }
SALINOUS, sâl'î'nûs, } a.
[salinus, Latin.] Consisting of salt; constituting salt. *Harvey*. *Newton*.

SALIVA, sâl'î-vâ, s. [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Wiseman*.

SALIVAL, sâl'ê-vâl, or sâl'îval, }
SALIVARY, sâl'ê-vâ-rè, } a.
[from saliva, Latin.] Relating to spittle. *Grew*. *Arbutnot*.

To **SALIVATE**, sâl'îvâte, v. a. [from saliva, Lat.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman*.

SALIVATION, sâl'îvâ'shûn, s. [from salivate.] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases. *Grew*.

SALIVOUS, sâl'î-vûs, or sâl'ê-vûs, a. [from saliva, Lat.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman*.

SALLET, sâl'îl, }
SALLETING, sâl'îl-îng, } s.
Corrupted from salad.

SALLIANCE, sâl'î-ânse, s. [from sally.] The act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser*.

SALLOW, sâl'îo, s. [salix, Lat.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden*.

SALLOW, sâl'îo, a. [salo, German, black, foul.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe*.

SALLOWNESS, sâl'îo-nês, s. [from sallow.] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison*.

SALLY, sâl'îe, s. [sallie, Fr.]—1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon*.—2. Range; excursion. *Locke*.—3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stillingfleet*.—4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic. *Wotton*. *Swift*.

To **SALLY**, sâl'îe, v. n. [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Trte*.

SALLYPORT, sâl'î-pôrt, s. [sally and port.] Gate at which sallies are made. *Denham*.

SALMAGUNDI, sâl-mâ-gûn'dî, s. [selon mon gout, or sale à mon gout.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions.

SALMON, sâl'mûn, s. [salmo, Lat.] The salmon is accounted the king of fresh water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August. They in a safe place in the gravel place their eggs or spawu, and then leave it to their Creator's protection. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years: his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a smallet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton*.

—nò, mòve, uòr, nòt;—tùbe, tòn, báll;—díl;—pòund;—thin, THis.

SAL'MONTROUT, sãm-mân-tròùt', s. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a sanlet. *Walton.*

SALOO'N, sã-lòòn', s. [French.] A spacious parlour. *Chambers.*

SALPI'CON, sãl-pè'kòn, s. A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bentley.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS, sãl-sãm-èn-tã'rè-ùs, a. [sal-samentarius, Lat.] Belonging to salt things.

SALSIFY, sãl'sè-fì, s. [Latin.] A plant. Goats-beard.

SALSOSA'CID, sãl-sò-às'íd, a. [salsus and acidus, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS, sãl-sù'jè-nùs, a. [salsugo, Lat.] Salty; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT, sãlt, s. [sult, Gothic; pealt, Saxon.]—1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor; it is an active incombustible substance. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water. Volatile salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrefied parts of vegetables. Essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*—2. Taste; snack. *Shakspeare.*—3. Wit; merriment.

SALT, sãlt, a.—1. Having the taste of salt: as, salt fish. *Bacon.*—2. Impregnated with salt. *Addison.*—3. Abounding with salt. *Mortimer.*—4. [Salax, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shakspeare.*

To SALT, sãlt, v. a. [from the noun.] To season with salt. *Brown.*

SALT-PAN, sãl'pãn, }
SALT-PIT, sãl'pít, } s.
[salt and pan, or pit.] Pit where salt is got. *Bac.*

SALTANT, sãl'tãnt, a. [saltans, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION, sãl-tã'shùn, s. [saltatio, Lat.]—1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*—2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiman.*

SALT-CAT, sãl'kãt, s. A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCELLAR, sãl'sèl-lãr, s. [salt and cellar.] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Swift.*

SALTER, sãl'tãr, s. [from salt.]—1. One who salts.—2. One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SALTERN, sãl'tãrn, s. A salt work. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBANCO, sãl-tìn-bãng'kò, s. A quack or mount-bank. *Brown.*

SALTIER, sãl'tiãr, s. A saltier is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. *Peacham.*

SALTISH, sãl'tìsh, a. [from salt.] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTLESS, sãl'tlës, a. [from salt.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SALTLY, sãl'tlè, nd. [from salt.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALTYNESS, sãl'tnës, s. [from salt.] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*

SALPETRE, sãl-pè'trè, s. [sal petrae, Lat. sal-petra, Fr.] Nitre. *Locke.*

SALVABILITY, sãl-vã-bìl'itè, s. [from salvable.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVABLE, sãl'vã-bl, a. [from salvo, Lat.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVAGE, sãl'vãjic, a. [sauvage, Fr. selvaggio, Ital.] Wild; rude; cruel. *Waller.*

SALVAGE, sãl'vãjic, s. [from salvus, Lat.] Recompence for saving goods from a wreck. *Blackstone.*

SALVATION, sãl-vã'shùn, s. [from salvo, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of Heaven. *Hooker. Milton.*

SALVATORY, sãl'vã-tãr-è, s. [salvatore, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*

SALUBRIOUS, sã-lù'brè-ùs, a. [salubris, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*

SALUBRITY, sã-lù'brì-tè, s. [from salubrious.] Whol. omness; healthfulness.

SALVE, sãlv, s. [peal, Sax. from salvus, Lat.]—1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emollient. *Donne.*—2. Help; remedy. *Ham.*

To SALVE, sãlv, v. a. [salvo, Lat.]—1. To cure with

medicaments applied. *Spenser.*—2. To help; to remedy. *Sidney, Spenser.*—3. To help or save by a salvo, an excuse, or reservation. *Hooker.*—4. To salute. *Spenser.*

SA'LVET, sãl'vèt, s. A plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

SALVO, sãl'vò, s. [from salvo jure, Lat.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *Addison.*

SALUTARINESS, sãl'th-tã-rè-nës, s. [from salutary.] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, sãl'th-tã-rè, a. [salutaris, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety. *Bentley.*

SALUTATION, sãl-tù-tã'shùn, s. [salutatio, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting. *Milton. Taylor.*

To SALUTE, sã-lùtè, v. a. [saluto, Latin.]—1. To greet; to hail. *Shakspeare.*—2. To please; to gratify. *Shakspeare.*—3. To kiss.

SALUTE, sã-lùtè, s. [from the verb.]—1. Salutation; greeting. *Brown. Smith.*—2. A kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALUTER, sã-lù'tãr, s. [from salute.] He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, sãl-tù-ti'fèr-ùs, n. [salutifer, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*

SAME, sãm, a. [samo, Gothic; sammo, Swedish.]—1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree. *Arbutnot.*—2. That which was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS, sãm'niës, s. [from same.] Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *Swift.*

SA'MLET, sãm'lèt, s. [salmolet, or salmonet.] A little salmon. *Walton.*

SA'MPHIRE, sãm'pìr, s. [saint Pierre, French.] A plant preserved in pickle. *Shakspeare.*

SA'MPLE, sãm'pl, s. [from exsample.] A specimen; a part shown, that judgment may be made of the whole. *Addison. Prior.*

To SA'MPLE, sãm'pl, v. a. To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SA'MPLER, sãm'pl-ãr, s. [exemplar, Lat.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakspeare.*

SA'NABLE, sãn'nã-bl, a. [sanabilis, Lat.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.

SANATION, sãn-nã'shùn, s. [sanatio, Lat.] The act of curing. *Wiseman.*

SA'NATIVE, sãn'nã-tiv, a. [from sano, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVENESS, sãn'nã-tiv-nës, s. [from sanative.] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, sãngk-tè-tè-kã'shùn, s. [sanctification, Fr.]—1. The state of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come. *Hooker.*—2. The act of making holy; consecration. *Stillingfleet.*

SANCTIFIER, sãngk-tè-tè-ãr, s. [from sanctify.] He that sanctifies or makes holy. *Denham.*

To SANCTIFY, sãngk-tè-tè, v. a. [sanctifier, Fr.]—1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come. *Hebrews.*—2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness. *Hooker.*—3. To make free from. *Dryden.*—4. To secure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS, sãngk-tè-mò-nè-ùs, a. [from sanctimonia, Lat.] Sanctify; having the appearance of sanctity. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMONIOUSLY, sãngk-tè-mò-nè-ùs-lè, ad. With sanctimony.

SANCTIMONY, sãngk-tè-mò-nè, s. [sanctimonia, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Raleigh.*

SANCTION, sãngk'shùn, s. [sanction, French; sanctio, Latin.]—1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *B. Jonson. Dryden. South. Watts. Baker.*—2. A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

To SANCTION, sãngk'shùn, v. a. [from the noun.] To give a sanction to. *Burke's Appeal.*

SANCTITUDE, sãngk'tè-tùde, s. [from sanctus, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness. *Milton.*

SANCTITY, sãngk'tè-tè, s. [sanctitas, Latin.]—1. Holiness; the state of being holy. *Milton.*—2. Good-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

ness; the quality of being good: purity; godliness. *Addison*.—3. Saint; holy being. *Milton*.
 To SANCTUARISE, sângk'tshû-à-rîze, v. n. [from sanctuary.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Shakspeare*.
 SANCTUARY, sângk'tshû-à-rê, s. [sanctuarium, Latin.]—1. A holy place; holy ground. *Rogers*.—2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. *Milton*.—3. Shelter or protection. *Dryden*.
 SAND, sând, s. [sand, Danish and Dutch.]—1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. *Boyle, Prior*.—2. Barren country covered with sands. *Knolles*.
 SANDAL, sând'âl, s. [sandale, Fr. sandalium, Lat.] A loose shoe. *Milton, Pope*.
 SANDARAK, sând'âr-râk, s. [sandaraca, Lat.]—1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red arsenick.—2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper tree.
 SANDBLIND, sând'hînd, a. [sand and blind.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear before them. *Shakspeare*.
 SANDBOX Tree, sând'bôks, s. [hura, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
 SANDED, sând'êd, a. [from sand.]—1. Covered with sand; barren. *Morimer*.—2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. *Shakspeare*.
 SANDERLING, sând'êlî, s. A bird. *Carew*.
 SANDERS, sând'ûrz, s. [santalum, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey*.
 SANDEVER, sând'êv-âr, s. That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *sundever*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, having been first baked together, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt. *Boyle*.
 SANDISH, sând'îsh, a. [from sand.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Evelyn*.
 SAND-PIPER, sând'pî-pûr, s. A kind of sea bird. *Portlock's Voyage*.
 SANDSTONE, sând'stôn, s. [sand and stone.] Stone of a loose and friable kind. *Woodward*.
 SANDY, sând'ê, a. [from sand.]—1. Abounding with sand; full of sand. *Philips*.—2. Consisting of sand; unsolid. *Bacon*.
 SANE, sâne, a. [sanus, Latin.] Sound; healthy.
 SANG, sâng, The preterite of sing. *Milton*.
 SANGUIFEROUS, sâng-gwî'fêr-ûs, a. [sanguifer, Lat.] Conveying blood. *Derham*.
 SANGUIFICATION, sâng-gwê-fê-kâ'shûn, s. [sanguis and facio, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot*.
 SANGUIFER, sâng-gwê-fê-âr, s. [sanguis and facio, Lat.] Producer of blood. *Floyer*.
 To SANGUIFY, sâng-gwê-fî, v. n. [sanguis and facio, Lat.] To produce blood. *Hale*.
 SANGUINARY, sâng'gwê-nâ-rê, a. [sanguinarius, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broomie*.
 SANGUINARY, sâng'gwê-nâ-rê, s. [sanguis, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
 SANGUINE, sâng'gwîn, a. [sanguinis, Latin.]—1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryden*.—2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Government of the Tongue*.—3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift*.
 SANGUINE, sâng'gwîn, s. [from sanguis, Lat.] Blood colour. *Spenser*.
 SANGUINENESS, sâng'gwîn-nêss, } s.
 SANGUINITY, sâng'gwîn-ê-tê, }
 [from sanguine.] Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Decay of Piety, Swift*.
 SANGUINEOUS, sâng'gwîn-ê-ûs, a. [sanguineus, Latin.]—1. Constituting blood. *Brown*.—2. Abounding with blood. *Arbuthnot*.
 SANNEDRIM, sând'hê-drîm, s. [synedrium, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.
 SANICLE, sând'ê-kl, s. [sanicle, Fr. sanicula, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
 SANIES, sând'ê-z, s. [Latin.] Watery matter; serous excretion. *Wiseman*.
 SANIOUS, sând'ê-ûs, a. [from sanies.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus. *Wise*.

SANITARY, sând'ê-ê, s. [sanitas, Latin.] Soundness of mind. *Shakspeare*.
 SANK, sângk, The preterite of sink. *Bacon*.
 SANS, sânz, pp. p. [France.] Without. *Shakspeare*.
 SAP, sâp, s. [sap, Saxon; sap, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Waller, Arbuthnot*.
 To SAP, sâp, v. a. [zappare, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden*.
 To SAP, sâp, v. n. To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Taylor*.
 SA'PID, sâ'pîd, a. [sapidus, Latin.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate. *B. own*.
 SAPI'DITY, sâ'pîd'ê-tê, }
 SA'PIDNESS, sâ'pîd-nêss, } s.
 [from sapid.] Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate. *Boyle*.
 SA'PIENCE, sâ'pê-nse, s. [sapi-ence, Fr. sapi-entia, Latin.] Wisdom; sag-ness; knowledge. *Wotton, Raleigh*.
 SA'PIENT, sâ'pê-ent, a. [sapiens, Lat.] Wise; sage. *Milton*.
 SA'PLESS, sâ'plêss, a. [saploos, Dutch.]—1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Swift*.—2. Dry; old; husky. *Dryden*.
 SA'PLING, sâ'plîng, s. [from sap.] A young tree; a young plant. *Swift*.
 SAPONA'CEOUS, sâ'pô-nâ'shûs, }
 SA'PONARY, sâ'pô-nâ-rê, } a.
 [from sapo, Lat. soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Arbuthnot*.
 SA'POR, sâ'pôr, s. [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate. *Brown*.
 SAPORIFICK, sâ'pô-rî-fîk, a. [saporifick, Fr. sapor and facio, Latin.] Having the power to produce tastes.
 SA'PPHIRE, sâ'p'îr, s. [sapphirus, Latin.] A precious stone of a blue colour. *Woodward*.
 SA'PPHIRINE, sâ'p'î-lî-ne, a. sapphirinus, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne, Boyle*.
 SA'PPINESS, sâ'pê-nêss, s. [from sappy.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.
 SA'PPY, sâ'pê, a. [from sap.]—1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Philips*.—2. Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward*.
 SA'RABAND, sâr'âr-bând, s. [quarabande, Spanish.] A Spanish dance. *Arbuthnot, Pope*.
 SA'RACASIM, sâr'â-kâzîm, s. [saracasmus, Latin.] A keen reproach; a t. unt; a jibe. *Rogers*.
 SARCA'STICAL, sâr-kâs'tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from sarc-astick.] Tauntingly; severely. *South*.
 SARCA'STICAL, sâr-kâs'tê-kâl-ê, }
 SARCA'STICK, sâr-kâs'tîk, } a.
 [from sarcasmus.] Keen; taunting; severe. *South*.
 SA'RACENET, sâr-sê-nê-t, s. Fine thin woven silk. *Bacon*.
 To SA'RACLE, sâr'kl, v. a. [sarcler, Fr. To weed corn. *Ainsworth*.
 SARCOCE'LE, sâr-kô-sê-lê, a. [σαρκώ and κελύκη.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy*.
 SARCO'MA, sâr-kô'mâ, s. [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey*.
 SARCO'PHAGUS, sâr-kô'fâ-gûs, a. [σαρκώ and φαγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.
 SARCO'PHAGY, sâr-kô'fâ-jê, s. [σαρκώ and φαγω.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown*.
 SARCO'TICK, sâr-kô'tîk, s. [from σαρκώ.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; incarnation. *Wiseman*.
 SARCU'LATI'ON, sâr-kû-lâ'shûn, s. [sarculus, Lat.] The act of weeding. *Dictionary*.
 SA'RDEL, sâr'dêl, }
 SA'RDINE Stone, sâr'dî-ne, }
 SA'RDIUS, sâr'dê-ûs, or sâr'dê-ûs, }
 A sort of precious stone. *Revelations*.
 SA'RDONYX, sâr'dô-nîks, s. A precious stone. *Woodward*.
 SARK, sâr, s. [sreynk, Sax.] A shark or shirk.—2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt. *Arbuthnot*.

—no, móve, nói, nói,—táby, táb, báli;—óly,—ódui;—cniú, Hlis.

SARN, sárn, s. A British word for pavement, or stepping stones.

SARPLEER, sár'pléer, s. [sarpléer, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey.*

SARRASINE, sár'rásén, s. [In botany.] A kind of rootwort. *Bailey.*

SARSA, sár'sá, }
SARSAPARILLA, sár-sá-pá-rí'lá, } s.
Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE, sársé, s. A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*
To SARKSE, sársé, v. a. [sasser, Fr nels.] To sift through a sieve. *Bailey.*

SASH, sásh, s.—1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a sash-band worn by officers in the army.—2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys. *Swift.*

SASSARON, sásh'óon, s. A kind of leather stuffing put in to a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SASSAPRAS, sá'sá-sá-rás, s. A tree; one of the species of the cochineo cherry.

SAT, sá, Th pretérito of sit. *Dryden.*

SATAN, sá'tán, or sá'tín, s. The prince of hell; a wicked spirit. *Luke.*

SATANICAL, sá-tán-í-kál, } a.

SATANICK, sá-tán-í-kál, } a.

[From Satan.] Devilish; infernal. *Milton.*

SATCHEL, sásh'él, s. [sackel, German; sacculus, Latin.] A little bag used by school-boys. *Swift.*

To SATÉ, sá'té, v. a. [satio, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires. *Philips.*

SATELLITE, sá'tél-í-té, s. [satelles, Latin.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Bentley.*

SATELLITIOUS, sá'tél-í-tí-ús, a. [from satelles, Lat.] Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

To SATIATE, sá'sh'é-té, v. a. [satio, Lat.]—1. To satisfy; to fill. *Philips.*—2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire. *Norris.*—3. To gratify desire. *K. Charles.*—4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*

SATIATE, sá'sh'é-té, a. [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. *Pope.*

SATIETY, sá'té-té, s. [satietas, Latin.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; state of being palled. *Hankeywell. Pope.*

SATIN, sá'tín, s. [satin, Fr.] A soft, close, and shining silk. *Swift.*

SATIRE, sá'tír, sá'tír, sá'tír, or sá'tíre, s. [satira, Lat.] A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured. Proper satire is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon, which is aimed against a particular person. *Dryden.*

SATIRICAL, sá'tír-í-kál, } a.

SATIRICK, sá'tír-í-kál, } a.

[satiricus, Latin.]—1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective. *Roscommon.*—2. Censorious; severe in language. *Swift.*

SATIRICALLY, sá'tír-í-kál-é, ad. [from satirical.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify. *Dryden.*

SATIRIST, sá'tír-íst, s. [from satire.] One who writes satires. *Pope.*

To SATIRIZE, sá'tír-lze, v. a. [satirizer, French; from satire.] To censure as in a satire. *Dryden. Swift.*

SATISFACTION, sá'tís-fák'shún, s. [satisfactio, Lat.]—1. The act of pleasing to the full. *Locke.*—2. The state of being pleased. *Locke.*—3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*—4. Gratification; that which pleases. *South.*—5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury. *Milton.*

SATISFACTIVE, sá'tís-fák'tív, a. [satisfactus, Lat.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown.*

SATISFACTOILY, sá'tís-fák'tír-é-é, a. [from satisfactory.] To satisfaction. *Digby.*

SATISFACTORINESS, sá'tís-fák'tír-rén-és, s. [from satisfactory.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*

SATISFACTORY, sá'tís-fák'tír-é, a. [satisfactoire, Fr.]—1. Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*—2. Atoning; making amends. *Sanderison.*

To SATISFY, sá'tís-fí, v. a. [satisfacio, Lat.]—1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing

more is desired. *Milton.*—2. To feed to the fill. *Job.*—3. To compound; to pay to content. *Shakspeare.*

—u. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke.*—s. To convince. *Dryden. A. Terbury.*

To SATISFY, sá'tís-fí, v. n. To make payment. *Locke.*

SATIVE, sá'tív, a. [sativus, Lat.] Fit to be sown in gardens.

SATURABLE, sá'tís-lá-bí, a. [from saturate.] Impregnable with any thing until it will receive no more. *Grear.*

SATURANT, sá'tís'h-ránt, a. [from satur-us, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE, sá'tís'h-eráté, v. n. [saturio, Lat.] To impregnate until no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne.*

SATURDAY, sá'túr-dé, s. [from satur-us, Lat.] The first day of the week. *Addison.*

SATURITY, sá'túr-é-té, s. [saturitas, from saturio, Latin.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SATURN, sá'túr, or sá'túr, s. [Saturnus, Latin.]—1. The remotest planet of the solar system; supposed by astronomers to impress melancholy. *Bentley.*—2. [In chemistry.] Lead.

SATURNINE, sá'túr-í-ne, a. [saturninus, Latin.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper. *Addison.*

SATURNIAN, sá'túr-é-nú, a. [saturninus, Latin.] Happy; golden. *Pope.*

SATURNIST, sá'túr-íst, s. [from saturn.] One of a melancholy turn. *W. Browne.*

SATYR, sá'tír, or sá'tír, s. [satyrus, Lat.] A sylvan god; a useful man. *Peacham.*

SATYRISIS, sá'té-é-sís, s. An abundance of seminal lymph. *Floyer.*

SAVAGE, sá'vídje, a. [selvaggio, Italian.]—1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*—2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*—3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught. *Raleigh. Milton. Swart.*

SAVAGE, sá'vídje, s. [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

To SAVAGE, sá'vídje, v. a. [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomson.*

SAVAGELY, sá'vídje-é, ad. [from savage.] Barbarously; cruelly. *Shakspeare.*

SAVAGENESS, sá'vídje-nés, s. [from savage.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Braime.*

SAVAGERY, sá'vídje-ré, s. [from savage.]—1. Cruelty; barbarity; *Shakspeare.*—2. Wild growth. *Shakspeare.*

SAVANNA, sá-ván'ná, s. An open meadow without wood. *Locke.*

SAUCE, sáuse, s. [sauce, French; salsa, Ital.]—1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste. *Sidney. Cowley. Taylor. Baker.*—2. To serve one the same SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, sáuse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To accompany near with something of higher relish. —2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Shaks.*—3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shaks.*

SAUCEBOX, sáuse'bóks, s. [from saucer, or rather from saucy.] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Addison.*

SAUCEPAN, sáuse'pán, s. [saucer and pan.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*

SAUCER, sáw'sár, s. [sauciere, French; from sauce.]—1. A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table. *Hudobras.*—2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY, sáw'sé-lé, ad. [from saucy.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Addison.*

SAUCINESS, sáw'sé-né, s. [from saucy.] Impudent; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors. *Dryden. Collier.*

SAUCISSE, sáw'sése, s. [Fr.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-chest. *Bailey.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pluc, plû;—

SAUCISSON, sâw'shôn', s. [Fr.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey*.

SAUCY, sâw'sè. a. [salvus, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent. *Shaks. Roscommon. Dryden. Addison*.

To **SAVE**, sâve, v. n. [sauver, salver, French; salvo, Latin].—1. To preserve from danger or destruction. *Milton. Dryden*.—2. To preserve finally from eternal death. *Milton. Rogers*.—3. Not to spend; to hinder from being spent. *Dryden*.—4. To preserve or lay by. *Joh.*—5. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden*.—6. To save; to reconcile. *Milton*.—7. To take or embrace opportunistly, so as not to lose. *Swift*.

To **SAVE**, sâve, v. n. To b. less costly. *Swift*.

SAVE, sâve, ad. [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. *Bacon. Milton*.

SAVEALL, sâve'âll, s. [save and all.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick, to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, sâ'vûr, s. [from save.]—1. Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney*.—2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Dryden. Swift*.—3. A good husband. —4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton*.

SAVIN, sâ'vîn, s. [sabina, Latin; savin, sabin, Fr.] A plant.

SAVING, sâ'vîng, a. [from save.]—1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. *Arbutnot*.—2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison*.

SAVING, sâ'vîng, ad. With exception in favour of. *Hooker*.

SAVING, sâ'vîng, s. [from save.]—1. Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison*.—2. Exception in favour, *L'Estrange*.

SAVINGLY, sâ'vîng-lê, ad. [from saving.] With parsimony.

SAVINGNESS, sâ'vîng-nês, s. [from saving.]—1. Parsimony; frugality.—2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR, sâve'yûr, s. [sauveur, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has saved mankind from eternal death. *Milton. Addison*.

To **SAUNTER**, sâ'n'tûr, or sâwn'tûr, v. n. [aller à la sainte terre, French.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Locke. Prior. Tucket*.

SAUNTERER, sâwn'tûr-ûr, s. One that saunters. *Chesterfield*.

SAVORY, sâ'vûr-ê, s. [savorè, Fr. satucia, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SAVOUR, sâ'vûr, s. [sauveur, Fr.]—1. A scent; odour. *Arbutnot*.—2. Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton. South*.

To **SAVOUR**, sâ'vûr, v. n. [savouuer, Fr.]—1. To have any particular smell or taste.—2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something. *Wotton. Denham*.

To **SAVOUR**, sâ'vûr, v. a.—1. To like. *Shaks*.—2. To exhibit taste of. *Milton*.

SAVOURILY, sâ'vûr-ê-lê, ad. [from savoury.]—1. With gust; with appetite. *Dryden*.—2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden*.

SAVORINESS, sâ'vûr-ê-nês, s. [from savoury.]—1. Taste pleasing and piquant.—2. Pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, sâ'vûr-ê, a. [savoureux, French; from savour.]—1. Pleasing to the smell. *Milton*.—2. Piquant to the taste. *Genesis*.

SAVOY, sâ'vôê, s. [brassica Sabaudica, Lat.] A sort of colwort.

SAUSAGE, sâw'sîdje, or sâs'sîdje, s. [saucisse, Fr. salsum, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.

SAW, sâw. The preterite of see. *Milton*.

SAW, sâw, s. [saw, Danish; faga, Saxon.]—1. A denoted instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.—2. [Saga, Saxon; saeghe, Dutch.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb. *Shaks. Milton*.

To **SAW**, sâw, part. sawed and sawn. [saw, Fr.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Hebrews. Ray. Maxon*.

SAWDUST, sâw'dûst, s. [saw and dust.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer*.

SAWFISH, sâw'fish, s. [saw and fish.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth*.

SAWPIT, sâw'pît, s. [saw and pit.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Mortimer*.

SAW-WORT, sâw wûrt, s. [serratala, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SAW-WREST, sâw'rêst, s. [saw and wrest.] A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw. *Maxon*.

SAWYER, sâw'yûr, } s.

[sawyer, French; from saw.] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Maxon*.

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[sawyer, French; from saw.] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Maxon*.

—ud, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, búll;—óll;—póllat;—tán, THIS.

SCALDHEAD, skáld'héd, s. [skalladur, bald, Islandic.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy, in which the head is covered with a scab. *Floer.*

SCALE, skále, s. [scale, Saxon; schael, Dutch.]—1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another. *Shaks.*—2. The sign Libra in the Zodiac. *Creech.*—3. [Escale, French; squama, Lat.] The small shell or crust, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes. *Dayton.*—4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.*—5. Ladder; means of ascent. *Milton.*—6. The act of storming by ladders. *Milton.*—7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder. *Addison.*—8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented. *Grant.*—9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions. *Temple.*—10. Any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakspeare.*

To SCALE, skále, v. a. [scalare, Italian.]—1. To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.*—2. To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shaks.*—3. To take off a thin lamina. *Tohit.*—4. To pare off a surface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE, skále, v. n. To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*

SCALED, skáld, a. [from scale,] Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakspeare.*

SCALENE, ská-léne, s. [French; scalenum, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCALINESS, ská-lé-nés, s. [from scaly,] The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skáwl, s. [skalladur, bald, Islandic.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Levitius.*

SCALY, ská'ýl, s. [scaly, Italian.] A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, ská'lop, s. [escallop, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell. *Hudibras.*

To SCALLOP, ská'lop, v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, skálp, s. [schelp, Dutch.]—1. The skull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain. *Philostr.*—2. The integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skálp, v. a. [from the noun.] To deprive the skull of its integuments. *Shemp.*

SCALPEL, ská'pél, s. [French; scalpellum, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, ská'ýl, a. [from scale.] Covered with scales. *Milton.*

To SCAMBLE, skám'bl, v. n.—1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Watton.*—2. To shift awkwardly. *Morre.*

To SCAMBLE, skám'bl, v. a. To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCAMBLER, skám'blér, s. [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCAMBLINGLY, skám'bl-íng-lé, ad. [from scrambling,] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMONIATE, skám-nió'né-áte, a. [from scammony.] Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*

SCAMMONY, skám'nió-né, s. [L. tin.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convulvulus. *Trevaux.*

To SCAMPER, skám'púr, v. n. [schampen, Dutch; scampare, Ital.] To fly with speed and trepidation. *Addison.*

To SCAN, skán, v. n. [scando, Lat.]—1. To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Walsh.*—2. To examine nicely. *Milton. Calamy.*

SCANDAL, skán'dál, s. [σκάνδαλον.]—1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*—2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCANDALIZE, skán'dá-líze, v. a. [σκάνδαλίζειν.]—1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Hamm. Clarendon.*—2. To reproach; to disagree; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCANDALOUS, skán'dá-lús, a. [scandalens, Fr.]—1. Giving publick offence. *Hooker.*—2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.—3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCANDALOUSLY, skán'dá-lús-lé, ad. [from scandalous.]—1. Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*—2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.*

SCANDALOUSNESS, skán'dá-lús-nés, s. [from scandalous.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM, MAGNATUM, skán'dá-lúm mág-ná-túm, [Lat.] Is an evil report invented or dispersed to the prejudice or slander of some great personage, or officer of the realm. *Termes de la Ley.*

SCANSION, skán'shún, s. [scansio, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, skánt, v. a. [scæcanan, Sax.] To limit; to straiten. *Glenville.*

SCANT, skánt, a. [from the verb.]—1. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious. *Shaks.*—2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Donne. Milton.*

SCANTY, skánt, ad. [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. *Camden. Gay.*

SCANTY, skánt, s. [from scanty.]—1. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shaks.*—2. Not plentifully.

SCANTINESS, skán'té-nés, s. [from scanty.]—1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.*—2. Want of amplitude or greatness. *South.*

SCANTLET, skán'tét, s. A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCANTLETT, skán'tét, s. [eschantillon, French; ciattellino, Italian.]—1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*—2. A certain proportion. *Shaks.*—3. A small quantity. *Taylor. Locke.*

SCANTY, skánt'té, ad. [from scanty.]—1. Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*—2. Narrowly; parsimoniously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCANTINESS, skánt'nés, s. [from scanty.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCANTY, skánt'té, a. [The same with scanty.]—1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.*—2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*—3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE, skápe, v. a. [contracted from escape.] To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

To SCAPE, skápe, v. n. To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE, skápe, s. [from the verb.]—1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger. *Shaks.*—2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*—3. Negligent freak. *Shaks.*—4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Milton.*

SCAPULAR, ská'pú-lár, s. [Lat.] The shoulder blade. *Wisevan.*

SCAPULARY, ská'pú-lár-é, s. [scapulaire, Fr. from scapula, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders. *Wisevan.*

SCAR, skár, s. [scar, Fr.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbutnot.*

To SCAR, skár, v. a. [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound. *Shakspeare.*

SCARAB, skár'áb, s. [scarabee, French; scarabeus, Latin.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *DeFaan.*

SCARAMOUCH, skár'á-móúsh, s. [escaramouche, Fr.] A balloon, in motley dress. *Col.*

SCARCE, skárse, a. [scarsus, Ital.]—1. Not plentiful.—2. Rare; not common. *Addison.*

SCARCE, skárse, } ad. [from the adjective.]—1. Hardly; scantily. *Hooker.*—2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS, skárse'nés, } s. [from scarce.]—1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Shaks. Addison.*—2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. *Collier.*

To SCARE, skáre, v. a. [scorare, Italian, Skir-

Fâte, fâs, fât, fât,—mê, mêt;—plue, plû;—

uff.) To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Huygenil. Colomy.*

SCA'RECROW, skåre'krô, s. [scare and crow.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE, skår'fîre, s. [scare and fire.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. *Holder.*

SCARF, skårf, s. [escharf, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shaks. Swift.*

To SCARF, skårf, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To throw loosely on. *Shaks.—2.* To dress in any loose vesture. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'RSKIN, skår'skîn, s. [scarf and skin.] The cuticle; the epidermis. *Ch ync.*

SCARIFI'CA'TION, skår-bê-kå'hân, s. [scarificatio. Lat.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. *Arbathnot.*

SCARIFI'CA'TOR, skår-bê-kå'tår, s. [from scarify.] One who scarifies.

SCA'RIFLER, skår-rê-fî-lår, s. [from scarify.]—1. H. who scarifies.—2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skår-rê-fî, v. a. [scarifico. Latin.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wæsmann.*

SCA'RILET, skår'lêt, s. [escarlate, French.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. *Locke.*

SCA'RILET, skår'lêt, a. [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Shaks. Bacon. Dryden.*

SCA'RILETBEAN, skår'lêt-bène, s. [scarlet and bean.] A plant. *Mort.*

SCA'RILETOAK, skår'lêt-ôke, s. The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE, } skår'midj, s.
SCA'RMOGE, }

[for skårish.]—*Spenser.*

SCARP, skårp, s. [escarp, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCÅTE, skåte, s. [skidar, Swedish; skid, Islandic.] A kind of wooden shoe on which they slide.

To SCATE, skåte, v. n. [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE, skåte, s. [squat, Lat.] A fish of the species of thombak.

SCA'TEBROUS, skåt'ê-brôus, a. [from scatebræ, Latin.] Abounding with springs.

To SCÅTH, skåth, v. a. [preðan, Saxon; scharden, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Milton.*

SCÅTH, skåth, s. [preð, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief. *Swen. Knolles. Fairfax.*

SCÅTHFUL, skåt'hful, a. [from scath.] Mischivous; destructive. *Shakspeare.*

To SCÅTTER, skåt'tår, v. a. [scatpan, Saxon; schateren, Dutch.]—1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Milton. Thomson.—2.* To dissipate; to disperse. *Prov.—3.* To spread thinly. *Dryden.*

To SCÅTTER, skåt'tår, v. n. To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*

SCÅTTERINGLY, skåt'tår-îng-lê, ad. [from scaterin.] Loosely; dispers dly. *Abul.*

SCÅTTERLING, skåt'tår-îng, s. [from scatter.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser.*

SCÅTURIENT, skåt'urê-ênt, s. [scaturiens, Lat.] Springing as a fountain. *Diet.*

SCÅTURIGINOUS, skåt'urê-ênis, a. [from scaturio, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Diet.*

SCÅVNGER, skåv'îngår, s. [from scapan, Saxon, to shav.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. *South. Baynard.*

action is performed. *Pope.—3.* The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE, sên, s. [scena. Latin; σκηνή.—1. The stage, the theatre of dramatick poetry. *Milton.—2.* The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display a series; a regular disposition. *Milton. Addison. Prior.—3.* Part of a play. *Granville.—4.* So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.—5.* The place represented by the stage. *Shaks.—6.* The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Eaton.*

SCEN'ICK, sên'îk, a. [scenique, Fr. from scene.] Dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGRAP'HICAL, sên-ô-gråf'îkål, a. [σκηνή and γραφή.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAP'HICALLY, sên-ô-gråf'îkål-ê, ad. [from scenographicus.] In perspective. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAP'HY, sên-ô-gråf'î-ê, s. [σκηνή and γραφή.] The art of perspective.

SCENT, sên, s. [sentir, to smell, Fr.]—1. The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.—2.* The object of smell; odour good or bad. *Shaks. Denham. Prior.—3.* Clause followed by the smell. *Temple.*

To SCENT, sên, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.—2.* To perfume; or to make to have odour good or bad. *Addison.*

SCENTLESS, sên'lês, a. [from scent.] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCEP'TRE, sêp'tår, s. [sceptrum, Latin.] The ensign of royalty borne in the hand. *Deeny of Piety.*

SCEP'TRED, sêp'tård, a. [from sceptre.] Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*

SCEP'TICK, sêp'tîk, s. See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DIASM, skê-dê'îzm, s. [σχηδισμός.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCHEDULE, sêd'jûle, or skêd'jûle, s. [schedula, Lat.]—1. A small scroll. *Hooker.—2.* A little inventory. *Shaks.*

SCHEMATISM, skê-må'tîzm, s. [σχηματισμός.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. *Creech.*

SCHEMATIST, skê-må'tîst, s. [from schema.] A projector; one given to forming scenes.

SCHEME, skême, s. [σχέμα.]—1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose. *Atterbury.—2.* A project; a contrivance; a design. *Rover. Swift.—3.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudbros.*

SCHMER, skê-mår, s. [from scheme.] A projector; a contriver.

SCHESIS, skê'sîs, s. [σχίσμα.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Norvis.*

SCHISM, skîzm, s. [σχίσμα; schisme, Fr.] A separation or division in the church. *Sprat.*

SCHISMATICAL, skîzmåt'ê-kål, a. [from schismaticus.] Implying schism; practising schism. *K. Charles.*

SCHISMATICALLY, skîzmåt'ê-kål-ê, ad. [from schismaticus.] In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, skîzmåt'ê-kîk, s. [from schism.] One who separates from the true church. *Bacon. Butler.*

To SCHISMATIZE, skîzmåt'ê-tîze, v. a. [from schisma.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHOLAR, skô'lår, s. [scholaris, Latin.]—1. One who learns of a master; a disciple. *Hooker.—2.* A man of letters. *Locke.—3.* A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.—4.* One who has a lettered education. *Shakspeare.*

SCHOLARSHIP, skô'lår-shîp, s. [from scholar.]—1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.—2.* Literary education; knowledge. *Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. Amersyth.*

SCHOLASTICAL, skô-låst'ê-kål, a. [scholasticus, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY, skô-låst'ê-kål-ê, ad. [from scholasticus.] According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*

-w, mōve, nōr, nōt; -tāle, tāh, bāll; -dīl; -pōdnd; -/lin, THis.

SCHOLA'STICISM, skō-lā-'tē-sīzm, s. Scholastic learning. *J. Walton's Pope.*
SCHOLA'STICK, skō-lā-'tīk, a. [from schola, Lat.] —1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Barnet.*—2. B fitting the school; suitable to the school; p-danticle. *Stillingfleet.*
SCHOLIAST, skō-lē-'ā, s. [scholiastes, Latin.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*
SCHOLION, skō-lē-'ōn, s.
SCHOLIUM, skō-lē-'ūm, } s. [Latin.] A note; an explanatory observation. *Watts.*
SCHO'LY, skō-lē, s. [scholium, Lat.] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*
To SCHO'LY, skō-lē, v. n. [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker.*
SCHOOL, skōl, s. [schola, Latin.]—1. A house of discipline and instruction. *Dryden.*—2. A place of literary education. *Digby.*—3. A state of instruction. *Dryden.*—4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Derivs. Taylor.*—5. The age of the church, and the form of theology succeeding that of the fathers. *Sanderson.*
To SCHOOL, skōl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To instruct; to train. *Spenser.*—2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Shaks. Dryd. Atterb.*
SCHOOLBOY, skōl-bōi, s. [school and boy.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swift.*
SCHOOLDAY, skōl-dā, s. [school and day.] Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shakspeare.*
SCHOOLFELLOW, skōl-fēlō, s. [school and fellow.] One bred at the same school. *Locke.*
SCHOOLHOUSE, skōl-hōūs, s. [school and house.] House of discipline and instruction. *S. enser.*
SCHOOLMAID, skōl-māid, s. A girl at school. *Shakspeare.*
SCHOOLMAN, skōl-mān, s. [school and man.]—1. One vers'd in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation. *Pope.*—2. One skilled in the divinity of the school. *Pope.*
SCHOOLMASTER, skōl-māst-ēr, s. [school and master.] One who presides and teaches in a school. *Bacon. South.*
SCHOOLMISTRESS, skōl-mīs-trēs, s. [school and mistress.] A woman who governs a school. *Gay.*
SCHREIGHT, skvēt, s. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
SCIAGRAPHY, skī-'grā-fē, s. [sciagraphie, Fr. sciagraphie.]—1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*—2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*
SCIA'THERICAL, skī-'ā-thēr-ē-kāl, } a.
SCIA'THERICK, skī-'ā-thēr-īk, } a. [sciatérique, French; sciaticus, Latin.] Belonging to a sciatic. *Brown.*
SCIA'TICA, skī-'ā-tē-kā, } s.
SCIA'TICK, skī-'ā-tīk, } s. [sciatica, French; sciatica, Latin.] The hip gout. *Brown. Pope.*
SCIA'TICAL, skī-'ā-tē-kāl, a. [from sciatica.] Affecting the hip. *Arbuthnot.*
SCIENCE, skēns, s. [science, French; scientia, Latin.]—1. Knowledge. *Hammond.*—2. Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkeley.*—3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.*—4. Any art or species of knowledge. *Hooker. Granville.*—5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*
SCIENTIAL, skē-'shāl, a. [from science.] Producing science. *Milton.*
SCIENTIFICAL, skē-'nī-tē-kāl, } a.
SCIENTIFICK, skē-'nī-tīk, } a. [scientia and facio, Latin.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*
SCIENTIFICALLY, skē-'nī-tē-kāl-ē, ad. [from scientific.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Loe.*
SCIMITAR, skī-mē-tār, s. A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakspeare.*
SCISNEY CLOSE, skī-nē-klēz, s. A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*

SCINK, skīnk, s. A east calf. *Ainsworth.*
To SCINTILLATE, skī-'tū-āte, v. n. [scintillo, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.
SCINTILLATION, skī-'tū-lā-'shān, s. [scintillatio, Lat. from scintillate.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown.*
SCIOLIST, skī-'ō-līst, s. [sciohis, Lat.] One who knows things superficially. *Glarville.*
SCIOLOUS, skī-'ō-lūs, s. [sciolus, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. *Howell.*
SCIO'MACHY, skī-'ōm-ā-kē, s. [σκιω and μάχη.] Battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*
SCYON, skī-'ōn, s. [scion, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another. *Shakspeare.*
SCIRE FACIAS, skī-rē-fā-'shās, s. [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, why judgment passed should not be executed. *Cowell.*
SCIRRHUS, skī-rūs, s. [from σκίρρος.] An indurated gland.
SCIRRHOUS, skī-rūs, a. [from scirrhous.] Having a gland indurated. *Wisean.*
SCIRRHOSITY, skī-rōs-ē-tē, s. [from scirrhous.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*
SCISSIBLE, skīs-sē-bl, a. [from scissus, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Brown.*
SCISSILE, skīs-sē-l, a. [scissile, Fr. scissilis, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*
SCISSION, skīs-'ōn, s. [scission, Fr. scissio, Latin.] The act of cutting. *Wisean.*
SCISSOR, skī-zūr, s. A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbuthnot.*
SCISSURE, skīs-'ūre, s. [scissum, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Dreay of Piety.*
SLAVONIAN, sklā-vō-nē-'ān, a. Used by the Selavi. *Chesterfield.*
SLAVONIAN, sklā-vō-nē-'ān, s. [the adjective by ellipsis.] The Selavonian language. *Chesterfield.*
SLAVONICK, sklā-vō-nīk, a. Denoting the language of the Selavi.
SCLEROTICK, sklē-rōt'īk, a. [σκληρότης.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*
SCLEROTICKS, sklē-rōt'īks, s. Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*
To SCOAT, skōte, } s.
To SCOTCIL, skōtsh, } v. a. To stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*
To SCOFF, skōf, v. n. [schoppen, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contemptuous language. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
SCOFF, skōf, s. [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contemptuous language. *Hooker. Watts.*
SCOFFER, skōf-ēr, s. [from scoff.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contemptuous reproacher. *Burnet.*
SCOFFINGLY, skōf-'ng lē, ad. [from scoffing.] In contempt; in ridicule. *Brown.*
To SCOLD, skōld, v. n. [scholten, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shakspeare.*
SCOLD, skōld, s. A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*
SCOLLOP, skōl'ōp, s. A pectinated shell-fish.
SCOLOPE'NDRA, skōl-ō-pēn'drā, s. [σκολοτεινδρα.] —1. A sort of venomous serpent.—2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SCOMM, skōm, s. A bullock. *L'Estrange.*
SCONCE, skōns, s. [schantze, German.]—1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shaks.*—2. The head. *Shaks.*—3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Swift.*
To SCONCE, skōns, v. a. To mulet; to fine.
SCOOP, skōp, s. [schoepe, Dutch.]—1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used to throw out liquor. *Shuyp.*—2. A sweep; a stroke. *Shaks.*
To SCOOP, skōp, v. a. [schoepe, Dutch.]—1. To lade out. *Dryden.*—2. To empty by lading. *Add.*

son.—3. To carry off in any thing hollow. *Spect.*

—4. To cut hollow or deep. *Philips. Pope.*

SCOOP'ER, skôp'âr, s. [from scoop.] One who scoops.

SCOP'ER, skôp'âr, s. [scopes, Latin.]—1. Aim; intention; direction. *Addison.*—2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Hooker. Milton.*—3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.*—4. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Shaks.*—5. Liberty beyond just limits; license. *Shaks.*—6. Act of riot; sally. *Shaks.*—7. Extend & quantify. *Davies.*

SCOP'ULOUS, skôp'ul'ûs, a. [scopulosus, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Diet.*

SCORBU'TICAL, skôr-bû'tê-kâl, } s.

SCORBU'TICK, skôr-bû'tîk, } s.

[scorbutique, Fr. from scorbutus, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY, skôr-bû'tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from scorbatic.] With tendency to the scurvy. *Wise-man.*

SCORE, skôrse, s. This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCORCH, skôrsh, v. a. [reopened, Saxon, burnt.]—1. To burn superficially. *Dryden.*—2. To burn. *Fairfax. South.*

To SCORCH, skôrsh, v. n. To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*

SCORCHING *Fennel*, skôrsh'ing, s. A plant.

SCOR'DIUM, skôr'dê-ûm, or skôr'jê-ûm, s. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCORE, skôrse, s. [skora, Islandic.]—1. A notch or long incision.—2. A line drawn.—3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies. *South.*—4. Account kept of something past. *Tillotson.*—5. Debt imputed. *Donne.*—6. Reason; motive. *Collier.*—7. Sake; account; reason referred to something. *Swift.*—8. Twenty. *Pope.*—9. A song in SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE, skôrse, v. a.—1. To set down as a debt. *Swift.*—2. To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*—3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*

SCOR'IA, skôr'ê-â, s. [Latin.] Dross; recrement. *Newton.*

SCOR'IOUS, skôr'ê-ûs, a. [from scoria, Latin.] Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*

To SCORN, skôr'n, v. a. [sehern, Dutch.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *J. J.*

To SCORN, skôr'n, v. n. To scoff. *Crashaw.*

SCORN, skôr'n, s. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely. *Tillotson.*

SCORNER, skôr'nâr, s. [from scorn.]—1. Contemner; despiser. *Spenser.*—2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, skôr'n'fûl, a. [scorn and full.]—1. Contemptuous; insolent. *Dryden.*—2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*

SCORNFULLY, skôr'n'fûl-ê, ad. [from scornful.] Contemptuously; insolently. *Asterb.*

SCORPION, skôr'pê-ûn, s. [scorpion, Latin.]—1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting. *Locke.*—2. One of the signs of the Zodiac. *Dryden.*—3. A scourge, so called from its cruelty. *1 Kings.*—4. A sea-fish. *Ainsw.*

SCORPION *Sena*, skôr'pê-ûn, s. [emerus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Grass*, } skôr'pê-ûn, s.

SCORPION'S Tail, } skôr'pê-ûn, s.

SCORPION *Wort*, } skôr'pê-ûn, s.

Herbs. *Ainsworth.*

SCOT, skôt, s. [scot, Fr.]—1. Shot; payment.—2. SCOT and Lot. Parish payments. *Prior.*

To SCOTCH, skôtsh, v. a. To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakespeare.*

SCOTCH, skôtsh, s. [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Watson.*

SCOTCH *Collaps*, or *Scatched Collaps*, skôtsh-kôl'lûps, s. Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers*, skôtsh-hôp'pûrs, s. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*

To SCOTH, skôth, v. a. [σκατος, Græek.] To wrap in darkness. *Sidney.*

SCOTOMY, skôt'ôm-ê, s. [σκατωμα] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainsworth.*

SCOV'EL, skôv'el, s. [scopa, Latin.] A sort of rap of cloths for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth.*

SCOV'UNDREL, skôv'ûn'drîl, s. [scoundarnola, Ital.] A mean vascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*

To SCOUR, skôûr, v. a. [skurer, Danish; scheueren, Dutch.]—1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to cleanse the surface. *Arbuthnot.*—2. To purge violently.—3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch. *Walton.*—4. To remove by scouring. *Shaks.*—5. [Scorivere, Italian.] To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. *Sidney.*—6. To pass swiftly over. *Dryden.*

To SCOUR, skôûr, v. n.—1. To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils. *Shaks.*—2. To clean. *Bacon.*—3. To be purged or lax. *Grunt.*—4. To rove; to range. *Knolles.*—5. To run here and there. *Shaks.*—6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Shaks. Collier.*

SCOUR'ER, skôûr'âr, s. [from scour.]—1. One that cleans by rubbing.—2. A purge.—3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, skôrje, s. [escourgee, Fr. scor-gia, Italian.]—1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.*—2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Shaks.*—3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. *Asterbury.*—4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE, skôrje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To lash with a whip; to whip. *Watts.*—2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate. *2 Mac.*

SCOUR'GER, skôr'jâr, s. [from scourge.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To SCOURSE, skôrse, v. a. To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.*

SCOUT, skôût, s. [escout, from escouter, French.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Htkins.*

To SCOUT, skôût, v. n. [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*

To SCOWL, skôûl, v. n. [scyluan, to squint, Saxon.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. *Sidney. Crashaw.*

SCOWL, skôûl, s. [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom. *Crashaw.*

SCOW'LINGLY, skôûl'ing-ê, ad. [from scowl.] With a frowning and sullen look.

To SCRA'BLE, skrâ'b'l, v. n. [krabbelen, seraffelen, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *1 Samuel.*

SCRAG, skrâg, s. [seraghe, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED, skrâg'gêd, a. Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Bentley.*

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrâg'gêd-nês, } s.

SCRAGGINESS, skrâg'gê-nês, } s.

—1. Leanness; marcour.—2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRAGGY, skrâg'gê, a. [from scrag.]—1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbuthnot.*—2. Rough; rugged; uneven.

To SCRAMBLE, skrâm'bl, v. n. [The same with serabble; seraffelen, Dutch.]—1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste; pre-emptively of another. *Stilling.*—2. To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, skrâm'bl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Eager contest for something. *Locke.*—2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skrâm'bl-âr, s. [from scramble.]—1. One that scrambles. *Addison.*—2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, skrânsh, v. a. [schrantzer, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRAN'NEL, skrân'nîl, a. Grating by the sound. *Milton.*

SCRAP, skrâp, s. [from scrape, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]—1. A small part; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Estrange.*—2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon. Granville.*—3. A small piece of paper. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE, skrâpe, v. a. [scrapan, Saxon; scrapen, Dutch.]—1. To deprive of the surface by the

light action of a sharp instrument. *Maxon*.—2. To take away by scraping; to erase. *Swift*.—3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope*.—4. To gatter by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South*.—5. To SCRAPE Acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE, skrâpe, v. n.—1. To make a harsh noise.—2. To play ill on a fiddle.—3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth*.

SCRAPE, skrâpe, s. [skrap, Swed.] Difficulty; perplexity; distress.

SCRA'PER, skrâ'pâr, s. [from scrape.]—1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped. *Swift*.—2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a serape penny. *Herbert*.—3. A vile fiddler. *Cowley*.

SCRAT, skrât, s. [rep. etc, Sax.] A hernaphrodite.

To SCRATCH, skrâtsh, v. a. [kratz-en, Dutch.]—1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and un. ven. *Grew*.—2. To tear with the nails. *More*.—3. To wound slightly.—4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shaks*.—5. To rub with the nails. *Cruik*.—6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift*.

SCRATCH, skrâtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. An incision ragged and shallow. *Newton*.—2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior*.—3. A slight wound. *Sidney*.

SCRATCHER, skrâtsh'ûr, s. [from scratch.] He that scratches.

SCRATCHES, skrâtsh'îz, s. Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's feet. *Ainsworth*.

SCRATCHINGLY, skrâtsh'ing-lê, ad. [from scratching.] With the action of scratching. *Sidney*.

SCRAW, skrâw, s. [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf. *Swift*.

To SCRAWL, skrâwl, v. a.—1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.—2. To write unskillfully and inelegantly. *Swift*.—3. To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth*.

SCRAWL, skrâwl, s. [from the verb.] Unskillful and inelegant writing. *Arbutnot*.

SCRAWLER, skrâw'lâr, s. [from scrawl.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, skrâ, s. A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ains*.

SCRAPABLE, skrâ'â-bl, a. [scrapabilis, Latin.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey*.

To SCREAM, skrêke, v. n. [creak, or skriek.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey*.

To SCREAM, skrême, v. n. [lipeman, Saxon.]—1. To cry out as in terror or agony. *Swift*.—2. To cry shrilly. *Shakspeare*.

SCREAM, skrême, s. [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope*.

To SCREECH, skrêêtsh, v. n. [skrakia, to cry, Islandic.]—1. To cry out in terror or anguish. *Bacon*.—2. To cry as a night owl.

SCREECH, skrêêtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Cry of horror and anguish.—2. Harsh cry. *Pope*.

SCREECHOWL, skrêêsh'ôll, s. An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger or death. *Drayton*.

SCREEN, skrêên, s. [eseran, French.]—1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Bacon*.—2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light. *Bacon*.—3. A riddle to sit and.

To SCREEN, skrêên, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe*.—2. To sit; to riddle. *Evangel*.

SCREW, skrêd, s. [serove, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex; but the latter channelled or concave. *Quincy*. *Wilkins*.

To SCREW, skrêd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To turn as a screw. *Phillips*.—2. To fasten with a screw. *Maxon*.—3. To deform by contortions.—4. To force; to bring by violence. *Hewel*.—5. To squeeze; to press.—6. To oppress by extortion. *Swift*.

SCREW Tree, skrêd, s. [siora, Lat.] A plant of the Indies.

SCRIBBET, skrîb'hêt, s. A painter's pencil.

To SCRIBBLE, skrîb'bl, v. a. [applied to preparing wool.] To mix and card.

To SCRIBBLE, skrîb'bl, v. a. [scribillo, Latin.]—1.

To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Milton*.—2. To write without use or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE, skrîb'bl, v. n. To write without care or beauty. *Bentley*. *Pope*.

SCRIBBLE, skrîb'bl, s. [from the verb.] Worthless writing. *Boyle*.

SCRIBBLER, skrîb'bl-êr, s. [from scribble.] A petty author; a writer without worth. *Granville*.

SCRIBE, skrîbe, s. [scriba, Latin.]—1. A writer.—*Grew*.—2. A public notary.

SCRIMEUR, skrî'mûr, s. [escrimeur, Fr.] A gladiator. *Shakspeare*.

SCRINE, skrîne, s. [scrinium, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositd. *Spen*.

SCRIP, skrîp, s. [skrappn, Islandic.]—1. A small bag; a sachel. *Milton*.—2. A schedule; a small writing. *Shakspeare*.

SCRIPPAGE, skrîp'pîdje, s. [from scrip.] That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPTORY, skrîp'tôr-ê, a. [scriptorius, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL, skrîp'tshû-râl, a. [from scripture.] Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury*.

SCRIPTURE, skrîp'tshûre, s. [scriptura, Lat.]—1. Writing.—2. Sacred writing; the Bible. *South*.

SCRIPVENER, skrîv'nûr, s. [scrivano, Italian.]—1. One who draws contracts. *Shaks*.—2. One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden*.

SCROFULA, skrô'fû-lâ, s. [from serofa, Lat.] A depravat on of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. *Wiseman*.

SCROFULOUS, skrô'fû-lûs, a. [from serofula.] Dis-eased with the scrofula. *Arbutnot*.

SCROLL, skrôll, s. A writing wrapped up. *Prior*.

SCROYLE, skrôll, s. A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. *Shakspeare*.

To SCRUB, skrûb, v. a. [scröbben, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. *Swift*.

SCRUB, skrûb, s. [from the verb.]—1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring.—2. Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift*.—3. A worn-out broom.

SCRUBBED, skrûb'bd, s.

SCRUBBY, skrûb'hê, s.

[scrubt, Danish.] Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry. *Shakspeare*.

SCRUFF, skrâf, s. The same, I suppose, with scurf.

SCRUPLE, skrôd'pl, s. [scrupule, Fr. scrupulus, Lat.]—1. Doubt of conscience; difficulty of determination; perplexity about matters of duty. *Taylor*. *Locke*.—2. Twenty grains; the third part of a drachm. *Bacon*.—3. Proverbially, any small quantity. *Shaks*.

To SCRUPLE, skrôd'pl, v. n. [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton*.

SCRUPLER, skrôd'pl-êr, s. [from scruple.] A doubter; one who has scruples. *Grant*.

SCRUPULIST, skrûp'ûst, s. One that entertains scruples. *Shakspeare*.

SCRUPULOSITY, skrôd-pû-lûs'ê-tê, s. [from scrupulus.]—1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness. *South*.—2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience. *Dewey of Piety*.

SCRUPULOUS, skrôd'pû-lûs, a. [scrupulosus, Lat.]—1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. *Locke*.—2. Given to objections; captious. *Shaks*.—3. Nice; doubtful. *Bacon*.—4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodward*.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skrôd'pû-lûs-lê, ad. [from scrupulous.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Taylor*.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrôd'pû-lûs-nêss, s. [from scrupulous.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, skrôd'â-bl, a. [from scrutator, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry. *Dewey of Piety*.

SCRUTATION, skrôd-tâ'shûn, s. [scrutor, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict*.

SCRUTATOR, skrôd-tâ'tûr, s. [scrutator, Fr. from scrutator, Latin.] Inquirer; searcher; examiner.

SCRUTINOUS, skrôd'tûn-ûs, a. [from scrutiny.] Captious; full of inquiries. *Denham*.

SCRUTINY, skrôd'tê-nê, s. [scrutinium, Lat.] Inquiry; search; examination. *Thyler*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât,—mê, mêt,—plue, plu,—

To SCRUTINIZE, skrû'tîn-ize, } v. a.
 To SCRUTINY, skrû'tî-nê, }
 [from scrutiny.] To search; to examine. *Ayliffe.*
 SCRUTOIRE, skrû'tô-ôre', s. [from seritoire, or es-
 critoire, French.] A case of drawers for writings,
 with a desk. *Prior.*
 To SCRUIZE, skrû'ôze, v. a. To squeeze; to compress.
Spenser.
 To SCUD, skûd v. n. [skutta, Swedish.] To fly; to
 run away with precipitation. *Swift.*
 To SCUDGLE, skûd'gl, v. n. [from scud.] To run
 with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
 SCUFFLE, skû'fl, s. A confused quarrel; a tumultu-
 ous brawl. *Decey of Piety.*
 To SCUFFLE, skû'fl, v. n. [from the noun.] To
 fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*
 To SCULK, skûlk, v. a. [skulke, Dutch.] To lurk in
 hiding places; to lie close. *Prior.*
 SCULKER, skûlk'âr, s. [from skulke.] A lurker;
 one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
 SCULL, skûl, s. [skola in Islandic.]—1. The bone
 which supports and defends the brain; the arched
 bone of the head. *Sharp.*—2. A small boat; a cock-
 boat.—3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*—4.
 A shoal of fish. *Milton.*
 SCULLCAP, skû'kâp, s. [scull and cap.]—1. A head-
 piece.—2. A nightcap.
 SCULLER, skû'lar, s.—1. A cockboat; a boat in
 which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*—2. One
 that rows a cockboat.
 SCULLERY, skû'lar-ê, s. [from skola, a vessel, Is-
 landic.] The place where common utensils, as
 kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peacocks.*
 SCULLION, skû'lyôn, s. [from escuelle, Fr. a dish.]
 The lowest domestick servant, that washes the ket-
 tles and the dishes in the kitchen. *Shaks.*
 SCULP, skûlp, s. [from the verb.] An engraving.
Evryng.
 To SCULP, skûlp, v. a. [sculpo, Lat.] To carve; to
 engrave. *Sandys.*
 SCULPTILE, skû'ptîl, a. [sculptilis, Latin.] Made
 by carving. *Brown.*
 SCULPTOR, skû'ptôr, s. [sculptor, Latin.] A car-
 ver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.
Addison.
 SCULPTURE, skû'ptshûre, s. [sculptura, Lat.]
 —1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into
 images.—2. Carved work. *Dryden.*—3. The act of
 engraving.
 To SCULPTURE, skû'ptshûre, v. a. [from the
 noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*
 SCUM, skûm, s. [escume, Fr. schuym, Dutch.]—1.
 That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Bacon.*
 —2. The dross; the refuse; the recement. *Re-
 ligh's Rowcommon. Addison.*
 To SCUM, skûm, v. a. [from the noun.] To clear off
 the sum. *Lee.*
 SCUMMER, skûm'mûr, s. [escumoir, French.] A
 vessel with which liquor is scummed.
 SCUPPER HOLES, skûp'pâr, s. [schoepen, Dutch, to
 draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck,
 through which water is carried into the sea.
 SCURF, skûrf, s. [scurf, Saxon; skurff, Danish;
 skorf, Swedish; schorff, Dutch.]—1. A kind of dry
 milary scab. *Swift.*—2. A soil or stain adherent.
Dryden.—3. Any thing sticking on the surface.
Abdston.
 SCURFINESS, skûrf'ê-nês, s. [from scurf.] The
 state of being scurfy.
 SCURRIL, skûr'ril, a. [scurrilis, Lat.] Low; mean;
 grossly opprobrious. *Ben Jonson.*
 SCURRILY, skûr'ril-ê-tê, s. [scurrilitas, Lat.]
 Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity.
Shakspeare.
 SCURRILOUS, skûr'ril-lûs, a. [scurrilis, Lat.]
 Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only
 the licence of a ballou can warrant. *Hooker.*
 SCURRILOUSLY, skûr'ril-lûs-lê, ad. [from scurri-
 lous.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery.
Tillotson.
 SCURVILY, skûr'vel-lê, ad. [from scurvey.] Vilely;
 basely; coarsely. *South.*
 SCURVY, skûr've, s. [from scurf.] A distemper of
 the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those

such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils. *Arbust.*
 SCURVY, skûr've, a. [from scurf, scurfy, scurvey.]—
 1. Scabby; covered with scab; diseased with the
 scurvey. *Lev.—xxi.—2.* Vile; bad; sorry; worthless;
 contemptible. *Swift.*
 SCURVYGRASS, skûr've-grâs, s. [scurvey and
 grass.] The spoonwort. *Milner.*
 SCUSES, skû'st. For excuses. *Shakspeare.*
 SCUT, skût, s. [skott, Islandic.] The tail of those
 animals whose tails are very short. *Swift.*
 SCUTCHEON, skûtschûn, s. [scutcheon, Ital.] The
 shield represented in heraldry. *Sadley.*
 SCUTELLATED, skû'tel-â-têd, a. [scutella, Lat.]
 Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*
 SCUTIFORM, skû'tê-form, a. [scutiformis, Latin.]
 Shaped like a shield.
 SCUTTLE, skû'tl, s. [cutella, Lat.]—1. A wide
 shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter
 which it resembles in form. *Hakewill.*—2. A small
 grate. *Motimer.*—3. [From scud.] A quick pace; a
 short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spect.*
 To SCUTTLE, skû'tl, v. n. [from scud or scuddle.]
 To run with affected precipitation. *Arbusthot.*
 To SDEIGN, sdâne, v. a. [sdegnare, Italian.] For
 disdain. *Milton.*
 SDEIGNEDLY, sdâne'fûl, a. Contracted for disdain-
 fully. *Spenser.*
 SEA, sê, s. [pre, Saxon; see, or zee, Dutch.]—1. The
 ocean; the water opposed to the land. *Davies. Mil-
 ton.*—2. A collection of water; a lake. *Mac. iv. 18.*
 —3. Proverbially any large quantity. *K. Charles.*—
 4. Any thing rough and tempestuous. *Milton.—5.*
Half SEAS over. Half drunk. *Spectator.*
 SEABEAT, sê'bête, a. [sea and beat.] Dashed by
 the waves of the sea. *Pope.*
 SEABOAT, sê'bôte, s. [sea and boat.] Vessel capa-
 ble to bear the sea. *Arbusthot.*
 SEABORD, sê'bôrd, a. Bordering on the sea. *Spen.*
 SEABORN, sê'bôrn, a. [sea and born.] Born of the
 sea; produced by the sea. *Waller.*
 SEABOY, sê'bôÿ, s. [sea and boy.] Boy employed
 on shipboard. *Shakspeare.*
 SEABREACH, sê'bresh, s. [sea and breach.] Irrup-
 tion of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*
 SEABREEZE, sê'breeze, s. [sea and breeze.] Wind
 blowing from the sea. *Motimer.*
 SEABUILT, sê'bîlt, a. [sea and built.] Boilt for the
 sea. *Dryden.*
 SEAHOLLY, sê-hôl'lê, s. [eryngium, Latin.] A
 plant.
 SEACALF, sê-kâp, s. [sea and calf.] The seal.
 The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he
 makes like a calf; his head, comparatively not big,
 shaped rather like an otter's, and mustaches like
 those of a cat; his body long, and all over hairy;
 his forefeet with fingers clawed, and not divided,
 yet fit for going; his hinder feet, more properly
 fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibio-
 us animal. The female gives suck. *Grew.*
 SEACAP, sê-kâp, s. [sea and cap.] Cap made to be
 worn on shipboard. *Shakspeare.*
 SEACHART, sê-kârt, s. [sea and chart.] Map on
 which only the coasts are delineated.
 SEACoAL, sê'hôle, s. [sea and coal.] Coal, so called,
 because brought to London by sea. *Bacon.*
 SEACoAST, sê-koste', s. [sea and coast.] Shore;
 edge of the sea. *Motimer.*
 SEACoMPASS, sê-kâmp'pâs, s. [sea and compass.]
 The card and needle of mariners. *Cumden.*
 SEACoW, sê-kôw, s. [sea and cow.] The manatee,
 a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It
 grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in
 circumference; its head is like that of a horse, but
 longer, and more forehead; its eyes are small, its
 hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it
 has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins,
 which stand forward on the breast like hands. The
 female has two round breasts placed between the
 pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard,
 and not scaly, but hairy. This creature lives prin-
 cipally about the mouths of large rivers, and feeds
 upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and
 very well tasted. *Mill.*

—nó, mǒxe, nór, nót;—tǒbe, tǒb, bǎll;—ǒll;—pǒánd;—tǒin, THIS.

SEADOG, sē-dóg, s. [sea and dog.] Perhaps the shark. *Roxburgh.*
 SEA-ENCIRCLED, sē-ēn-sí'k'ld, part. n. Surrounded by the sea. *Gray.*
 SEAFARING, sē'fá-ring, s. [sea and fare.] A traveller by sea; a mariner. *Pope.*
 SEAFARING, sē'fá-ring, s. [sea and fare.] Travelling by sea. *Shakespeare.*
 SEAFARING, sē'fá-ring, s. [sea and fare.] The same with SEAFARING.
 SEAFIGHT, sē'fít, s. [sea and fight.] Battle of ships; battle on the sea. *Warton.*
 SEAFOWL, sē'fóul, s. [sea and fowl.] A bird that lives at sea. *Derham.*
 SEAGIRT, sē'gért, a. [sea and girt.] Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
 SEAGREEN, sē'grén, a. [sea and green.] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean. *Pope.*
 SEAGREEN, sē'grén, s. Sackrage. A plant.
 SEAGULL, sē'gúl, s. [sea and gull.] A water fowl. *Bacon.*
 SEAGULL, sē'gúl, s. A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*
 SEAHEDGEHOG, sē'hēd'j'óg, s. [sea, hedge and hog.] A kind of a sea shell fish. *Caveau.*
 SEAHOG, sē'hóg, s. [sea and hog.] The porpus.
 SEAHOLM, sē'hólm, s. [sea and holm.] A small uninhabited island.—2. Seaholly. A kind of seaweed. *Caveau.*
 SEAHORSE, sē'hórsé, s. [sea and horse.]—1. The seahorse, is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part.—2. The horse. *Woodward.*—3. By the seahorse *Dryden* means the hippocampus.
 SEAMAID, sē'máid, s. [sea and maid.] Mermaid. *Shakespeare.*
 SEAMAN, sē'mán, s. [sea and man.]—1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Evelyn.*—2. Mermaid; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*
 SEAMARK, sē'márk, s. [sea and mark.] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea. *Bacon.*
 SEAMEW, sē'mú, s. [sea and mew.] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Pope.*
 SEAMONSTER, sē'móns'tér, s. [sea and monster.] Strange animal of the sea. *Milton.*
 SEANYMPH, sē'níml, s. [sea and nymph.] Goddess of the sea. *Broom.*
 SEAO'NION, sē'áin'ón, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 SEAOUSE, sē'áú'sé, s. [sea and ouse.] The mud in the sea or shore. *Mortimer.*
 SEAPIECE, sē'pé'se, s. [sea and piece.] A picture representing any thing at sea. *Addison.*
 SEAPOOL, sē'póol, s. [sea and pool.] A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*
 SEAPORT, sē'pórt, s. [sea and port.] A harbour.
 SEARISQUE, sē'rísk, s. [sea and risque.] Hazard at sea. *Arbuthnot.*
 SEAROCKET, sē'rók'kít, s. A plant. *Miller.*
 SEAROOM, sē'róom, s. [sea and room.] Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*
 SEAROVER, sē'róv'ér, s. [sea and rove.] A pirate.
 SEASHARK, sē'shárk, s. [sea and shark.] A ravenous sea fish. *Shakespeare.*
 SEASHELL, sē'shél, s. [sea and shell.] Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*
 SEASHORE, sē'shóre, s. [sea and shore.] The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*
 SEASICK, sē'sík, a. [sea and sick.] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Knolles.*
 SEASIDE, sē'síde, s. [sea and side.] The edge of the sea. *Judges* vii. 12.
 SEASERPENT, sē'sér-pént, s. [sea and serpent.] Serpent generated in the water.
 SEASERVICE, sē'sér-vís, s. [sea and service.] Naval war. *Swift.*
 SEASURGEON, sē'súr-jún, s. [sea and surgeon.] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*
 SEASURROUNDED, sē'súr-róund'éd, a. [sea and surround.] Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*
 SEATERM, sē'térn, s. [sea and term.] Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*
 SEAWATER, sē'wá-túr, s. [sea and water.] The salt water of the sea. *Wiseman.*

SEAL, sēle, s. [seal, seale, Saxon; seel, Danish.] The seal.
 SEAL, sēle, s. [seal, seale, Saxon.]—1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony. *Pope.*—2. The impression made in wax. *Knolles.*—3. Any set of confirmation. *Milton.*
 To SEAL, sēle, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten with a seal. *Shakspeare.*—2. To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shakspeare.*—3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle. *Rom.* xv.—4. To shut; to close. *Bacon.*—5. To mark with a stamp. *Shakspeare.*
 To SEAL, sēle, v. n. To fix a seal. *Neh.* ix. 38.
 SEALER, sē'lér, s. [from seal.] One that seals.
 SEALINGWAX, sē'ling-wáks, s. [seal and wax.] Hard wax used to seal letters. *Boyle.*
 SEAM, sēme, s. [seam, Sax. zoom, Dutch.]—1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the suture where the two edges are sewed together. *Addison.*—2. The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryden.*—3. A cicatrix; a scar.—4. A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn.—5. Tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Dryden.*
 To SEAM, sēme, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.—2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*
 SEAMLESS, sēme'lés, a. [from seam.] Having no seam.
 SEAMMENT, sēme'mént, s. [seam and rent.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.
 SEAMSTRESS, sēm'strés, s. [seam, seame, Sax.] A woman whose trade is to sew. *Cleaveland.*
 SEAMY, sē'mé, a. [from seam.] Having a seam; showing the seam. *Shakespeare.*
 SEAN, sēn, s. [sean, Sax.] A net.
 SEAR, sēre, a. [seapman, Sax. to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakespeare.*
 To SEAR, sēre, v. a. [searpan, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize. *Rove.*
 SEARCLOTH, sē're'klóth, s. [searclō, Sax.] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer.*
 To SEARCE, sē'sér, v. a. [sasser, French.] To sift finely. *Boyle.*
 SEARCE, sē'sér, s. A sieve; a bolter.
 SEARCE, sē'sér, s. [from searce.] He who searces.
 To SEARCH, sērtsh, v. a. [chercher, French.]—1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*—2. To inquire; to seek. *Milton.*—3. To probe as a chirurgeon. *Shakspeare.*—4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking. *Watts.*
 To SEARCH, sērtsh, v. n.—1. To make a search. *Milton.*—2. To make inquiry. *Locke.*—3. To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*
 SEARCH, sērtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.*—2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking. *Addison.*—3. Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*
 SEARCHER, sērtsh'ér, s. [from search.]—1. Examiner; inquirer; trier. *Privy.*—2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Craut.*
 SEASON, sē'zén, s. [saison, French.]—1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. *Addison.*—2. A time as distinguished from others. *Milton.*—3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Phillips.*—4. A time not very long. *Shakspeare.*—5. That which gives a high relish. *Shakspeare.*
 To SEASON, sē'zén, v. a. [saisaisonner, Fr.]—1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Brown.*—2. To give a relish to. *Dryden.* *Clitelson.*—3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakspeare.*—4. To infect; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*—5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Addison.*
 To SEASON, sē'zén, v. n. To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose; a low word. *Moxon.*
 SEASONABLE, sē'zén-á-bl, a. [saison, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time. *South.*
 SEASONABLENESS, sē'zén-á-bl-nés, s. [from seasonable.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

SE/ASONABLY, sê'zn-â-blê, ad. [from seasonable.]

Properly with respect to time. *Spratt*.

SE/ASONER, sê'zn-âr, s. [from 'to season.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE/ASONING, sê'zn-ing, s. [from season.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Ben. Jonson*.

SEAT, sête, s. [sett, old German.]—1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Dryden*.—2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Hakerwill*.—3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh*.—4. Situation; site. *Raleigh*.

To SEAT, sête, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbuthnot*.—2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Milton*.—3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Raleigh*.—4. To fix; to place firmly. *Milton*.

SE/AWARD, sê'wârd, ad. [sea and peard, Sax.] Towards the sea. *Pope*.

SE/CANT, sê'kânt, s. [s-cans, Latin; s-cante, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it. *Dict*.

To SECE/DE, sê'sêd', v. n. [secedo, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE/DER, sê'sêd'âr, s. [from secede.] One who seceivers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE/RN, sê'sêrn', v. a. [secerno, Latin.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon*.

SECE/SSION, sê'sêsh'ôn, s. [secessio, Lat.]—1. The act of departing. *Brown*.—2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE/CLE, sê'kl, s. [seculum, Lat.] A century. Not in use. *Hammond*.

To SECLU/DE, sê'klôd', v. a. [seclido, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *White-gifts*.

SE/COND, sê'kând, a. [second, French; secundus, Latin.]—1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden*.—2. Next in value or dignity; inferior. *Addison*.

SE/COND-HAND, sê'kând-hând, s. Possession received from the first possessor.

SE/COND-HAND, sê'kând-hând, [used adjectively.] Not original; not primary. *Swift*.

At SECOND HAND, In imitation; by transmission; not primarily; not originally. *Swift*.

SE/COND, sê'kând, s. [second, French; from the adjective.]—1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. *Drayton*.—2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer. *Wotton*.—3. The sixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins*.

To SE/COND, sê'kând, v. a. [seconder, Fr.]—1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Roscommon*.—2. To follow in the next place. *Raleigh*.

SE/COND Sight, sê'kând-sîte, s. The power of seeing things future, or things distant, supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders. *Addison*.

SE/COND sighted, sê'kând-sîted, a. [from second sight.] Having the second sight. *Addison*.

SE/CONDARILY, sê'kând-lâ-rê-lê, ad. [from secondary.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby*.

SE/CONDARINESS, sê'kând-dâ-rê-nês, s. [from secondary.] The state of being secondary. *Norris*.

SE/CONDARY, sê'kând-dâ-rê, a. [secundarius, Lat.]—1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first rate. *Bentley*.—2. Acting by transmission or deputation. *Prior*.—3. A secondary fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles. *Quincy*.

SE/CONDARY, sê'kând-dâ-rê, s. [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE/CONDLY, sê'kând-lê, ad. [from second.] In the second place. *Swift*.

SE/CONDRATE, sê'kând-râte, s. [second and rate.]—1. The second order in dignity or value. *Addison*.—2. It is sometimes used adjectively. *Dry*.

SE/CRECY, sê'krê-sê, s. [from secret.]—1. Privacy; state of being hidden. *Shaks*.—2. Solitude; retirement. *South*.—3. Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker*.—4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolat; close silence.

SE/CRET, sê'krêt, a. [secretus, Lat.]—1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private. *Deuteronomy*.—2. Retired; private; unseen. *Milton*.—3. Faithful to a secret entrusted. *Shaks*.—4. Unknown; not discovered; as, a secret remedy.—5. Privy; obscene.

SE/CRET, sê'krêt, s. [secret, French; secretum, Lat.]—1. Something studiously hidden. *Shaks*.—2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton*.—3. Privacy; secret; as, he labour'd in secret. *Milton*.

To SE/CRET, sê'krêt, v. a. [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon*.

SE/CRETARISHIP, sê'krê-tâ-rê-shîp, s. [secretary, French, from secretary.] The office of a secretary.

SE/CRETARY, sê'krê-tâ-rê, s. [secretarius, low Lat.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another. *Clarendon*.

To SECRETE, sê'krête', v. a. [secretus, Latin.]—1. To put aside; to hide.—2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to secrete.

SECRE/TION, sê'krê-sh'ôn, s. [from secretus, Lat.]—1. That part of the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.—2. The fluid secreted.

SECRE/TIOUS, sê'krê-tîsh'ûs, a. [from secretus, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer*.

SE/CRETIST, sê'krê-tîst, s. [from secret.] A dealer in secrets. *Boyle*.

SE/CRETLY, sê'krêt-lê, ad. [from secret.] Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly. *Addison*.

SE/CRETNESS, sê'krêt-nês, s. [from secret.]—1. State of being hidden.—2. Quality of keeping a secret. *Doime*.

SE/CRETORY, sê'krê-tôrê, a. [from secretus, Lat.] Performing the office of secretion. *Roy*.

SECT, sêkt, s. [secta, Latin.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets. *Dryden*.

SE/CTARISM, sê'ktâr-îz-m, s. [from sect.] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established. *King Charles*.

SE/CTARY, sê'ktârê, s. [sectarius, French.]—1. One who divides some publick establishment, and joins with those distinguish'd by some particular whims. *Bacon*.—2. A follower or a pupil. *Spenser*.

SECTA/TOR, sê'ktâr-tôr, s. [sectator, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh*.—1. The act of cutting or dividing. *Watson*.—2. A part divided from the rest.—3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Boyle*.

SE/CTOR, sê'ktôr, s. [secter, French.] In geometry, an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes.

SE/CULAR, sê'kû-lâr, s. [seularis, Latin.]—1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. *Juncker*.—2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple*.—3. Happening or coming once in a secle or century. *Addison*.

SE/CULARITY, sê'kû-lâr-ê-tê, s. [from secular.] Worldliness; attention to things of the present life. *Barnet*.

To SE/CULARIZE, sê'kû-lâr-ê-ze, v. a. [seulariser, Fr. from secular.]—1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.—2. To make worldly.

SE/CULARLY, sê'kû-lâr-lê, s. [from secular.] In a worldly manner.

SE/CULARNESS, sê'kû-lâr-nês, s. [from secular.] Worldliness.

SE/CUNDINE, sê'kû-dî-ne, s. The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth. *Cowley*.

SE/CURE, sê'kûre', a. [securus, Latin.]—1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured. *Milton*.—2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.—3. Free from danger; safe. *Milton*.

nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôit;—pôund—thin, THIA.

To SECURE, sê-kûrê, v. a. [from the adjective.]—
1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. *Dryden*.—2. To protect; to make safe. *Watts*.—3. To insure.—4. To make fast.
SECURELY, sê-kûrê'lê, ad. [from secure.] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely. *Dryden*.
SECUREMENT, sê-kûrê'mênt, s. [from secure.] The cause of safety; protection; defence. *Brown*.
SECURITY, sê-kûrê-tê, s. [secutus, Latin.]—1. Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Haywood*.—2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Shaks*.—3. Protection; defence. *Tillotson*.—4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance. *Arbutnot*.—5. Safety; certainty. *Swift*.
SEDAN, sê-dân, s. A kind of portable coach; a chair. *Arbutnot*.
SEDATE, sê-dâcê, a. [sedatus, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene. *Watts*.
SEDATELY, sê-dâcê'lê, ad. [from sedate.] Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke*.
SEDATENESS, sê-dâcê'nêss, s. [from sedate.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.
SEDENTARINESS, sê-dênt-â-rê-nêss, s. [from sedentary.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.
SEDENTARY, sê-dênt-â-rê, a. [sedentarius, Italian; sedentarius, Latin.]—1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Arbutnot*.—2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Milton*.
SEDGE, sêdje, s. [sæg, Sax.] A growth of narrow leaves; a narrow ag. *Sandys*.
SEDDY, sêd'jê, a. [from sedge.] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakspeare*.
SEDIMENT, sê-dê-mênt, s. [s dimentum, Latin.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Woodward*.
SEDITION, sê-dîsh'ân, s. [seditio, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion. *Shakspeare*.
SEDITIONOUS, sê-dîsh'ûs, a. [seditiosus, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon*.
SEDITIONOUSLY, sê-dîsh'ûs'lê, ad. [from seditious.] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.
SEDITIONOUSNESS, sê-dîsh'ûs-nêss, s. [from seditious.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.
To SEDUCE, sê-dûcê, v. a. [seduco, Latin.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. *Shakspeare*.
SEDUCEMENT, sê-dûs'mênt, s. [from seduce.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope*.
SEDUCER, sê-dû'sûr, s. [from seduce.] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakspeare*.
SEDUCIBLE, sê-dû'sê-bl, a. [from seduce.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown*.
SEDUCTION, sê-dûk'shûn, s. [seductus, Latin.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond*.
SEDULITY, sê-dû-lê-tê, s. [sedulitas, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application. *South*.
SEDULOUS, sê-dû-lûs, or sê-dû-lûs, a. [sedulus, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Prior*.
SEDULOUSLY, sê-dû-lûs'lê, ad. [from sedulous.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Philips*.
SEDULOUSNESS, sê-dû-lûs-nêss, s. [from sedulous.] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.
SEE, sê, s. [sedes, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop. *Shakspeare*.
To SEE, sê, v. a. pret. I saw; part. pass. seen, [seon, Saxon; sien, Dutch.]—1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke*.—2. To observe; to find. *Milton*.—3. To discover; to discern. *Shaks*.—4. To converse with. *Locke*.—5. To attend; to remark. *Addison*.
To SEE, sê, v. n.—1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Dryden*.—2. To discern without deception. *Tillotson*.—3. To inquire; to distinguish. *Shaks*.—4.

To be attentive. *Shaks*.—5. To scheme; to contrive. *Shakspeare*.
SEE, sê, intrjection. Lo; look; observe; behold. *Halifax*.
SEED, sêd, s. [sêd, Saxon; seed, Dutch.]—1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *More*.—2. First principle; original. *Hooker*.—3. Principle of production. *Walker*.—4. Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spenser*.—5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller*.
To SEED, sêd, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift*.
SEEDCAKE, sêd-kâkê, s. [seed and cake.] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tusser*.
SEEDLIP, sêd'lip, }
SEEDLOP, sêd'lop, } s.
A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth*.
SEEDPEARL, sêd-pêrl, s. [seed and pearl.] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle*.
SEEDPLOT, sêd'plôt, s. [seed and plot.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterward transplanted. *B. Johnson*. *Hammond*. *Clarendon*.
SEEDTIME, sêd'tîmê, s. [seed and time.] The season of sowing. *Bacon*. *Atterb*.
SEEDLING, sêd'ling, s. [from seed.] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn*.
SEEDNESS, sêd'nêss, s. [from seed.] Seed time; the time of sowing. *Shakspeare*.
SEEDSMAN, sêd'smân, s. [seed and man.] The sower; he that sows the seed. *Shaks*.
SEEDY, sêd'ê, a. [from seed.] Abounding with seed.
SEEING, sê'ing, s. [from see.] Sight; vision. *Shaks*.
SEEING, sê'ing, }
SEEING that, sê'ing-THAT, } ad.
[from see.] Since; sith; it being so that. *Milton*.
To SEEK, sêk, v. a. pret. I sought; part. pass. sought, [sœcan, Saxon; soeken, Dutch.]—1. To look for; to search for. *Clarendon*. *Herbert*.—2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milton*.—3. To go to find. *Dryden*.—4. To pursue by secret machinations. *Shakspeare*.
To SEEK, sêk, v. n.—1. To make a search; to make inquiry; to endeavour. *Milton*.—2. To make pursuit; he sought after the rubber. *Deut*.—3. To apply to; to use solicitation. *Deut*.—4. To endeavour after; he sought for knowledge. *Knolles*.
To SEEK, sêk, At a loss; without measure, knowledge or experience. *Milton*. *Rose*.
SEEKER, sêk'êr, s. [from seek.] One that seeks, an inquirer. *Glanville*.
SEEKSORROW, sêk'sôr rô, s. [seek and sorrow.] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney*.
To SEAL, sêl, v. a. [cellar, to seal, French.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time sealed. *Sidney*. *Bacon*.
To SEEL, sêl, v. n. [sÿllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh*.
SEEPLY, sêplê, a. [from seel, lucky time, Saxon.]—1. Lucky; happy. *Spenser*.—2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser*.
To SEEM, sêm, v. n. [sembler, French.]—1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Dryden*.—2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden*.—3. In *Shaks*, to be beautiful.—4. It SEEMS. There is an appearance, though no reality. *Black*.—5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation: there are, it seems, many who are not pleased. *Atterb*.—6. It appears to be. *Brown*.
SEEMER, sêm'êr, s. [from seem.] One that carries an appearance. *Shaks*.
SEEMING, sêm'ing, s. [from seem.]—1. Appearance; show; semblance. *Shaks*.—2. Fair appearance. *Shaks*.—3. Opinion. *Milton*.
SEEMINGLY, sêm'ing-lê, ad. [from seeming.] In appearance; in shew; in semblance. *Glanville*.
SEEMINGNESS, sêm'ing-nêss, s. [from seeming.] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby*.
SEEMLINESS, sêm'lê-nêss, s. [from seemly.]

Fate, fâr, fâh, fâ;—mê, mêt;—plac, plu;—

- Isceency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden*.
- SEEM'LY, sêem'le, a. [soommelicht, Danish.] Deceit; seeming proper; fit. *Philips*.
- SEEM'LY, sêem'le, ad. [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope*.
- SEEN, sêe, a. [from see.] Skilled; versed.
- SEER, sêe, s. [from see.]—1. One who sees. *Addison*.—2. A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Prior*.
- SEERWOOD, sêe'wôd, s. See SEARWOOD. *Dryden*.
- SEE'SAW, sê'sâw, s. [from saw.] A reciprocating motion. *Pope*.
- To SEESAW, sê'sâw, v. o. [from saw.] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbutnot*.
- To SEE'IT, sê'it, v. a. praterite I saw or seesthed; part. pass. sêden, [readen, Saxon; seoden, Dut.] To bark; to droven in hot liquor. *Spenser*.
- To SEETH, sê'it, v. n. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakspeare*.
- SEETH'ER, sê'th'êr, s. [from seeth.] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden*.
- SEGMENT, sêg'ment, s. [segmentum, Latin.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown*.
- SEG'NITY, sêg'nê-tê, s. [from seguis, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dick*.
- To SEGREGATE, sêg'grê-gâte, v. a. [segrego, Lat.] To set apart; to separate from others.
- SEGREGATION, sêg'grê-gâ'shôn, s. [from segregate.] Separation from others. *Shakspeare*.
- SEIGNEURIAL, sê-nêr'ê-âl, a. [from seignior.] Invested with large powers; independent. *Temple*.
- SEIGNIOR, sêne'yâr, s. [from señior, Latin; seigneur, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.
- SEIGNIORY, sêne'yâr-ê, s. [seigneurie, French; from seignior.] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser*. *Davies*.
- SEIGNORAGE, sêne'yâr-lîje, s. [seignorage, French; from seignior.] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke*.
- To SEIGNORISE, sêne'yâr-lîze, v. a. [from seignior.] To lord over. *Fairfax*.
- SEINE, sêne, s. [reigne, Saxon.] A net used in fishing. *Caraco*.
- SEINER, sêne'êr, s. [from seine.] A fisher with nets. *Caraco*.
- To SEIZE, sêze, v. a. [saisir, French.]—1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on. *Pope*.—2. To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden*.—3. To make possessed. *Addison*.
- To SEIZE, sêze, v. n. To fix the grasp of the power on any thing. *Shakspeare*.
- SEIZIN, sê'zîn, s. [saisine, French.]—1. [In law.] *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken; *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an investment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements. *Covel*.—2. The act of taking possession. *Deray of Piers*.—3. The things possessed. *Hole*.
- SEIZURE, sê'zhêre, s. [from seize.]—1. The act of seizing.—2. The thing seized. *Milton*.—3. The act of taking forcible possession. *Watson*.—4. Grievous possession. *Dryden*.—5. Catch. *Watts*.
- SEJUNCTION, sê'jônk-shôn, s. [sejunctio, Lat.] The act of disjoining. *Pearson*.
- SE'LOU'ÏÏ, sê'lô'ô'ÏÏ, a. [lô, rare, Saxon; and couth, knowin.] Uncommon. *Spenser*.
- SELDOM, sêld'm, ad. [seldan, Saxon; seldom, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *South*.
- SELDOMNESS, sêld'm-nês, s. [from seldom.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker*.
- SELD'SHOWN, sêld'shôn, n. [seld and shown.] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakspeare*.
- To SELE'CT, sêlêkt, v. n. [selectus, Latin.] To choose in preference to others rejected. *Kilwell*.
- SELE'CT, sêlêkt, a. Nicely chosen; choice; called out on account of superior excellence. *Prior*.
- SELECTION, sêlêkt-shôn, s. [selectio, Latin; front select.] The act of calling or choosing; choice. *Brown*.
- SELE'CTNESS, sêlêkt'nês, s. [from select.] The state of being select.
- SELE'CTOR, sêlêkt'ôr, s. [from select.] He who selects.
- SELENOGRA'PHICAL, sêlê-nô-grâfêkal, } a.
SELENOGRA'PHICK, sêlê-nô-grâfêk, } a.
[selenographique, French.] Belonging to selenography.
- SELENO'GRAPHY, sêlê-nô-grâfê, s. [σεληνον and γραφή] A description of the moon. *Brown*.
- SELF, sêlf, pronoun, plur. selves, [sÿlf, Saxon; sêlf, selve, Dutch.]—1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very; particular; thus above others. *Dryden*.—2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun it, and is always added when they are used reciprocally; as, I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; the people hiss me, but I clap myself. *Locke*.—3. Compounded with him, a pronoun substantive, self is in appearance an adjective; joined to my, thy, our, your, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive.—4. It is much used in composition.
- SEL'FHEAL, sêlf'hêle, s. [brunella, Lat.] A plant. The same with SANICLE.
- SEL'FISH, sêlf'ish, a. [from self.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others. *Addison*.
- SEL'FISHNESS, sêlf'ish-nês, s. [from selfish.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love. *Baule*.
- SEL'FISHLY, sêlf'ish-lê, ad. [from selfish.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope*.
- SEL'FSAME, sêlf'same, a. [self and same.] Numerically the same. *Milton*.
- SEL'ION, sêl'ê-ôn, s. [selio, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth*.
- SELL, sêl, pronoun, [for self.] *Ben Jonson*.
- SELL, sêl, s. [selle, French; sella, Latin.] A saddle. *Spenser*.
- To SELL, sêl, v. a. [rÿllan, Saxon.] To give for a price. *Swift*.
- To SELL, sêl, v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakspeare*.
- SEL'LANDER, sêl'lan-dêr, s. A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth*.
- SEL'LER, sêl'êr, s. [from sell.] The person that sells; vendor. *Shakspeare*.
- SEL'LVAGE, sêlv'îdje, s. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads. *Exodus*.
- SELVES, sêlvz. The plural of self. *Locke*.
- SE'MBLABLE, sêm'blâ-bl, a. [semblable, French.] Like; resembling. *Shakspeare*.
- SE'MBLABLE, sêm'blâ-blê, ad. [from semblable.] With resemblance. *Shakspeare*.
- SE'MBLANCE, sêm'blâns, s. [semblance, Fr. from semblant.]—1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation. *Milton*; *Woolv.*; *Rogers*.—2. Appearance; shew; figure. *Fairfax*.
- SE'MBLANT, sêm'blânt, a. [semblant, Fr.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used. *Prior*.
- SE'MBLANT, sêm'blânt, s. Show, figure; resemblance. *Spenser*.
- SE'MBLATIVE, sêm'blâ-tîv, a. [from semblant.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakspeare*.
- To SE'MBLE, sêm'bl, v. n. [sembler, French.] To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior*.
- SE'M, sêm'ê, s. [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half.
- SE'MIANNULAR, sêm-mê-ân'nû-lâr, a. [semi and annulus, Lat.] A ring half round. *Greiv*.
- SE'MIBRE'F, sêm'mê-brêf, s. [semibreve, Fr.] A note in music relating to time. *Danne*.
- SEMICIR'CLE, sêm'mê-sêr-kl, s. [semicirculus, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.
- SEMICIR'CLED, sêm-mê-sêr'kld, } a.
SEMICIR'CU'LAR, sêm-mê-sêr'kû-lâr, } a.
[semi and circular.] Half round.
- SEMICO'LN, sêm-mê-kô'lôn, s. [semi and κόλον] Half a colon; a point made thus [] to denote a greater pause than that of a comma.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôç—tâpe, tâb, bâll;—ôç;—pôônd;—/im, THIS.

SEMI-DIAMETER, sêm-mê-dê-âm-ê-târ, s. [semi and diameter.] Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. *Morc.*

SEMI-DIAPHANETTY, sêm-mê-dê-â-fân-ê-tê, s. [semi and diaphanetty.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

SEMI-DIAPHANOUS, sêm-mê-dê-â-fân-ê-s, a. [semi and diaphanous.] Half transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIDOUBLE, sêm-mê-dôû-bl, s. [semi and double.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts s are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMI-FLUID, sêm-mê-â-fû-â, a. [semi and fluid.] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbutnot.*

SEMILUNAR, sêm-mê-lû-nâr, }
SEMILUNARY, sêm-mê-lû-nâr-ê, } a.
[semlunaire, Fr.] Resembling in form a half moon. *Grevo.*

SEMI-METAL, sêm-mê-mê-tl, s. [semi and metal.] half metal; imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, sêm-mê-nâl-ê-tê, s. [from semen, Lat.]—1. The nature of seed. *Brown*.—2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

SEMINAL, sêm-mê-nâl, a. [seminal, French; seminis, Lat.]—1. Belonging to seed.—2. Contained in the seed; radical. *Swift.*

SEMINARY, sêm-mê-nâr-ê, s. [seminaire, French; seminarium, Latin.]—1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted. *Mort.*—2. The place of original stock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward*.—3. Seminal state. *Brown*.—4. Original; first principle. *Harvey*.—5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life. *Swift.*

SEMINATION, sêm-mê-nâ-shûn, s. [from semino, Lat.] The act of sowing.

SEMINIFICIAL, sêm-mê-nî-fî-kâl, }
SEMINIFICK, sêm-mê-nî-fîk, } a.
[semen and facio, Lat.] Productive of seed. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICATION, sêm-mê-nî-fî-kâ-shûn, s. The propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPACOUS, sêm-mê-ô-pâ-kûs, a. [semi and opacus, Lat.] Half dark. *Boyle.*

SEMI-ORDINATE, sêm-mê-ôrd-ê-nâ-tê, s. [In comic sections.] A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL, sêm-mê-pê-dâl, a. [semi and pedis, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, sêm-mê-pê-lû-sîd, a. [semi and pellucid, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMI-PROSPICUOUS, sêm-mê-pê-spî-kû-ûs, a. [semi and perspicuus, Lat.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grevo.*

SEMIQUADRATE, sêm-mê-kwâ-drât, }
SEMIQUARTILE, sêm-mê-kwâr-tîl, } s.
[In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUAVER, sêm-mê-kwâ-â-â-â, s. [In music.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUINTILE, sêm-mê-kwîntîl, s. [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMI-SEPTICK, sêm-mê-sêp-tîk, s. One that is half a septic. *Reid.*

SEMISEXUAL, sêm-mê-sêks-ûl, s. [In astronomy.] A semisextile, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMI-SPHERICAL, sêm-mê-sê-rê-kâl, a. [semi and spherical.] Half spheric in half a sphere.

SEMI-SPHEROIDAL, sêm-mê-sê-rôidâl, a. [semi and spheroidal.] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMI-TERTIAN, sêm-mê-têr-tî-shûn, s. [semi and tertian.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbutnot.*

SEMI-VOWEL, sêm-mê-ôû-â, s. [semi and vowel.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound,

or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth *Brown.*

SEMPER-VIVE, sêm-pêr-ê-â-â, s. A plant. *Boëon.*

SEMPITERNAL, sêm-pê-têr-ê-â-â, a. [sempiternus, Latin.]—1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale*.—2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, sêm-pê-têr-ê-tê, s. [sempiternitas, Latin.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SEMS TRESS, sêm-s-têr-ê, s. [semeþrepe, Saxon.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Call. Trav.*

SENNARY, sêm-nâr-ê, s. [senarius, Latin.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SENATE, sên-nâ, s. [senatus, Lat.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. *Denham.*

SENATEHOUSE, sên-nâ-t-hôûs, s. [senate and house.] Place of publick council. *Shaks.*

SENATOR, sên-nâ-ûr, s. [senator, Lat.] A publick counsellor. *Granville.*

SENATORIAL, sên-nâ-ôr-ê-âl, }
SENATORIAN, sên-nâ-ôr-ê-ân, } a.
[senatorius, Lat.] Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

TO SEND, sênd, v. a. pret. and part. pass. sent, [sendan, Saxon; senden, Dutch.]—1. To despatch from one place to another. *Genesis. Milton. Dryden. Swift*.—2. To commission by authority to go and act.—*Shaks*.—3. To grant as from a distant place. *Gen*.—4. To inflict, as from a distance. *Deuter*.—5. To emit; to immut; to produce. *Chyney*.—6. To diffuse; to propagate. *Pope*.—7. To cast; to shoot.

TO SEND, sênd, v. n.—1. To deliver or despatch a message. *Clarendon*.—2. **TO SEND FOR**. To require by message to come or cause to be brought. *Dryden.*

SENDAL, sên-dâl, s. [zendalo, Ital.] A thin silk of Cyprus. *Fairfax.*

SENDER, sênd-ûr, s. [from send.] He that sends. *Shakspeare.*

SENESCENCE, sê-nê-sê-n-ê, s. [senescere, Latin.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SENESCAL, sên-nê-s-kâl, s. [seneschal, Fr.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestic ceremonies. *Milton.*

SENGREEN, sên-grê-n, s. A plant. *Ainsco.*

SENNILE, sên-îl-ê, a. [senilis, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*

SENIOR, sên-îr, or sên-î-ûr, s. [senior, Lat.]—1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority. *Whitgift*.—2. An aged person. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY, sê-nê-ôr-ê-tê, s. [from senior.] Eldership; priority of birth. *Brown.*

SENNA, sên-nâ, s. [sena, Latin.] A physical tree. *Shakspeare.*

SENNIGHT, sên-nî-t, s. [Contracted from seven-night.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Shakspeare.*

SENO-CULAR, sên-ô-k-û-lâr, a. [seni and oculus, Lat.] Having six eyes. *Perham.*

SENSATION, sên-sâ-shûn, s. [sensatio, Latin.] Perception by means of the senses. *Rogers.*

SENSE, sên-s, s. [sensus, Latin.]—1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. *Davies*.—2. Perception by the senses; sensation. *Dryden*.—3. Perception by intellect; apprehension of mind. *Milton*.—4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception. *Shaks*.—5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Pope*.—6. Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden*.—7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Roscommon*.—8. Consciousness; conviction. *Dryden*.—9. Moral perception. *L'Esrange*.—10. Meaning; import. *Tillotson. Watts.*

SENSED, sênsd, part. Perceived by the senses. *Clanville.*

SENSEFUL, sên-sê-ûl, a. [from sense and full.] Reasonable; judicious. *Norris.*

SENSELESS, sên-sê-lê-s, a. [from sense.]—1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or percep-

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—phie, plu;—

- tion. *Locke*.—2. Unfeeling; wanting perception. *Rowe*.—3. Unreasonably stupid; doltish; blockish. *Clarendon*.—4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason. *South*.—5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Peachment*.—6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. *Southern*.
- SENSELESSLY, sêns'lês-lê, ad. [from senseless.] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably. *Locke*.
- SENSELESSNESS, sêns'lês-nês, s. [from senseless.] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity. *Grew*.
- SENSIBILITY, sên-sê-bî-lê-tê, s. [sensibilité, Fr.]—1. Quickness of sensation. *Addison*.—2. Quickness of perception.
- SENSIBLE, sên-sê-bl, a. [sensible, French.]—1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses. *Raleigh*.—2. Perceptible by the senses. *Hooker*.—3. Perceived by the mind. *Temple*.—4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses. *Dryden*.—5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shaks*.—6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. *Dryden*.—7. Convincéd; persuaded. *Addison*.—8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise. *Addison*.
- SENSIBLONESS, sên-sê-bl-nês, s. [from sensible.]—1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.—2. Actual perception by mind or body.—3. Quickness of perception; sensibility. *Starp*.—4. Painful consciousness. *Hammond*.
- SENSIBLY, sên-sê-blê, ad. [from sensible.]—1. Perceptibly to the senses.—2. With perception of either mind or body.—3. Externally; by impression on the senses. *Hooker*.—4. With quick intellectual perception.—5. In low language; judiciously; reasonably.
- SENSITIVE, sên-sê-tîv, a. [sensitif, French.] Having sense of perception, but not reason. *Hammond*.
- SENSITIVE Plant, sên-sê-tîv-plânt, s. [mimosa, Lat.] A plant. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touch'd, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller*.
- SENSITIVELY, sên-sê-tîv-lê, ad. [from sensitive.] In a sensitive manner. *Hammond*.
- SENSORYUM, sên-sô-ri-ûm, } s.
SENSORY, sên-sô-rê, } s.
- [Lat.]—1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. *Bacon*.—2. Organ of sensation. *Bentley*.
- SENSUAL, sên-shû-âl, a. [sensuel, French.]—1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. *Pope*.—2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. *Hooker*.—3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. *Milton*. *Atterbury*.
- SENSUALIST, sên-shû-âl-îst, s. [from sensual.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporeal pleasures. *South*.
- SENSUALITY, sên-shû-âl-tê-tê, s. [from sensual.] Addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures. *Davies*.
- To SENSUALIZE, sên-shû-âl-îze, v. a. [from sensual.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. *Pope*.
- SENSUALLY, sên-shû-âl-lê, ad. [from sensual.] In a sensual manner.
- SENSUOUS, sên-shû-ûs, a. [from sense.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion. *Milton*.
- SENT, sên. The participle passive of send.
- SENTENCE, sên-têns, s. [sentence, French.]—1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal. *Hooker*. *Atterbury*.—2. It is often spoken absolutely of condemnation pronounced by the judge. *Milton*.—3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Broume*.—4. A short paragraph; a period in writing. *Daniel*.
- To SENTENCE, sên-têns, v. a. [sentencier, Fr.]—1. To pass the last judgment on any one. *Milton*.—2. To condemn. *Temple*.
- SENTENTIOSITY, sên-tên-shê-ôs-tê-tê, s. [from sententiosus.] Comprehension in a sentence. *Brown*.
- SENTENTIOUS, sên-tên-shûs, a. [sentencieux, Fr.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic. *Crosslaw*.
- SENTENTIOUSLY, sên-tên-shûs-lê, ad. [from sententiosus.] In short sentences; with striking brevity. *Bacon*.
- SENTENTIOUSNESS, sên-tên-shû-nês, s. [from sententiosus.] Fitchness of sentence; brevity with strength. *Dryden*.
- SENTINERY, sên-têr-ê, s. One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton*.
- SENTIENT, sên-shê-ênt, a. [sentiens, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale*.
- SENTIENT, sên-shê-ênt, s. [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville*.
- SENTIMENT, sên-tê-nî-ênt, s. [sentiment, Fr.]—1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke*.—2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.
- SENTIMENTAL, sên-tê-nî-ênt-âl, a. Tinctured with sentiment. *Shenstone*.
- SENTINEL, sên-tê-nêl, s. [sentinelle, French.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Davies*.
- SENTRY, sên-trê, s.—1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army. *Dryden*.—2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry. *Brown*.
- SEPARABILITY, sêp-pâr-â-bî-lî-tê, s. [from separable.] The quality of admitting disunion or disjunction. *Norris*.
- SEPARABLE, sêp-pâr-â-bl, a. [separable, French; separabilis, Latin.]—1. Susceptible of disunion; disjoinable.—2. Possible to be disjoined from something. *Arbutnot*.
- SEPARABLENESS, sêp-pâr-â-bl-nês, s. [from separable.] Capableness of being separated. *Boyle*.
- To SEPARATE, sêp-pâr-âte, v. a. [separo, Latin; separer, French.]—1. To break; to divide into parts.—2. To disunite; to disjoin; as, the wife was separated from her husband. *Milton*.—3. To sever from the rest. *Boyle*.—4. To set apart; to segregate. *Acts*.—5. To withdraw. *Genesis*.
- To SEPARATE, sêp-pâr-âte, v. n. To part; to be disunited. *Locke*.
- SEPARATE, sêp-pâr-âte, a. [from the verb.]—1. Divided from the rest; parted from another. *Burnet*.—2. Secret; secluded.—3. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. *Locke*.
- SEPARATELY, sêp-pâr-âte-lê, ad. [from separate.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly. *Dryden*.
- SEPARATENESS, sêp-pâr-âte-nês, s. [from separate.] The state of being separate.
- SEPARATION, sêp-pâr-â-tî-ôn, s. [separatio, Lat. separation, French.]—1. The act of separating; disjunction. *Abbot*.—2. The state of being separate; disunion. *Bacon*.—3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon*.—4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state. *Shakspeare*.
- SEPARATIST, sêp-pâr-â-tîst, s. [separatiste, Fr. from separate.] One who divides from the church; a schismatic. *Sau h*.
- SEPARATOR, sêp-pâr-â-tôr, s. [from separate.] One who divides; a divider.
- SEPARATORY, sêp-pâr-â-tôr-ê, a. [from separate.] Used in separation. *Chryse*.
- SEPIJIBLE, sêp-pî-lê-bl, a. [sepium, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey*.
- SEPIMENT, sêp-pê-mênt, s. [sepimentum, Latin.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey*.
- SEPOSITION, sêp-pô-zî-sh-ôn, s. [sepono, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.
- SEPT, sêpt, s. [septum, Lat.] A clan; a race; a generation. *Boyle*.
- SEPTANGULAR, sêp-tâng-gû-lâr, a. [septem and angulus, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.
- SEPTEMBER, sêp-têm-bêr, s. [Latin.] The ninth

—nó, móve, nóv, nóv;—tábe, 'táb, báll;—dít;—póáú;—thín, THIS.

month of the year; the seventh from March. *Prætorium*.

SEPTENARI. sêp'tên-âr-ê, a. [septenarius, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Watts*.

SEPTENARY. sêp'tên-âr-ê, s. The number seven. *Brown*.

SEPTENNIAL. sêp'tên-nê-âl, a. [septennis, Lat.]—1. Lasting seven years.—2. Happening once in seven years. *Hovel*.

SEPTENTRION. sêp'tên'trê-ôn, s. [Fr.] The north. *Shakspeare*.

SEPTENTRION. sêp'tên'trê-ôn, } a.
SEPTENTRIONAL. sêp'tên'trê-ôn-âl, } a.
[septentrionalis, Lat.] Northern. *Phillips*.

SEPTENTRIONALITY. sêp'tên'trê-ôn-âl-tê-tê, s. [from septentrional.] Northernness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY. sêp'tên'trê-ôn-âl-tê-tê, ad. [from septentrional.] Towards the north; northerly. *Brown*.

To SEPTENTRIONATE. sêp'tên'trê-ôn-â-tê, v. n. [from septentrio, Lat.] To tend northerly. *Brown*.

SEPTICIDAL. sêp'tê-kâl, a. [σπτικός] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown*.

SEPTILATERAL. sêp'tê-lâ-tê-r-âl, a. [septem and lateris, Lat.] Having seven sides. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGENARY. sêp'tsh-âd'tê-r-â, a. [septuagenarius, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGESIMAL. sêp'tsh-â-jês-sê-mâl, a. [septuagesimus, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGINT. sêp'tsh-â-jînt, s. [septuaginta, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Barnet*.

SEPTUPLÉ. sêp'th-pl, a. [septuplex, Latin.] Seven times as much.

SEPTULCHRAL. sêp'tûl'krâl, a. [sepulchralis, from sepulchrum, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monum. ntal. *Donne*.

SEPTULCHRE. sêp'tûl-kûr, s. [sepulchrum, Lat.] A grave; a tomb. *Sandys, Dryden*.

To SEPTULCHRE. sêp'tûl-kûr, v. a. To bury; to entomb. *Ben Jonson, Prior*.

SEPTULTURE. sêp'tûl-tûre, s. [sepultura, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden*.

SEQUACIOUS. sê-kwâ-s'ûs, a. [sequax, Lat.]—1. Following; attendant. *Dryden*.—2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray*.

SEQUACITY. sê-kwâ-s'ê-tê, s. [from sequax, Lat.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon*.

SEQUEL. sê-kwêl, s. [sequella, French; sequela, Latin.]—1. Conclusion; succeeding part. *South*.—2. Consequence; event. *Milton*.—3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgift*.

SEQUENCE. sê-kwêns, s. [from sequor, Lat.]—1. Order of succession. *Shakspeare*.—2. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon*.

SEQUENT. sê-kwênt, a. [sequens, Latin.]—1. Following; succeeding. *Shakspeare, Milton*.—2. Consequential.

SEQUENT. sê-kwênt, s. [from the adjective.] A follower; not used. *Shakspeare*.

To SEQUESTER. sê-kwê-s'têr, v. a. [sequester, Fr. sequestro, low Lat.]—1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Milton*.—2. To put aside; to remove. *Bacon*.—3. To withdraw; to sequester. *Hooker*.—4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.—5. To deprive of possessions for a certain time. *South*.

SEQUESTRABLE. sê-kwê-s'trâ-bl, a. [from sequestro, Lat.]—1. Subject to privation.—2. Capable of separation. *Boyle*.

To SEQUESTRATE. sê-kwê-s'trâ-tê, v. a. To sequester; to separate from company. *Arbutnot*.

SEQUESTRATION. sê-kwê-s'trâ-shân, s. [sequestration, French.]—1. Separation; retirement. *South*.—2. Disunion; disjunction. *Boyle*.—3. State of being set aside. *Shakspeare*.—4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift*.

SEQUESTRATOR. sê-kwê-s'trâ-tôr, s. [from sequestrate.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions. *Taylor*.

SERAGLIO. sê-râ-j'yo, s. A house of women kept for debauchery. *Norris*.

SE'RAPH. sê-râ'f, s. [שראפ] One of the orders of angels. *Locke, Pope*.

SERAPHICAL. sê-râ'f'ê-l-âl, } a.
SERAPHIC. sê-râ'f'ik, } a.
[seraphique, French; from seraph.] Angelick; angelical. *Taylor*.

SERAPHIM. sê-râ'f-îm, s. Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton*.

SERE. sêre, a. [serapan, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *Milton*.

SERENADE. sêr-ê-nâd', s. [serenus, Latin.] Music or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley*.

To SERENADE. sêr-ê-nâd', v. a. [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal music. *Spectator*.

SERENE. sê-rê-nê, a. [serenus, Lat.]—1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope*.—2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper. *Milton*.

To SERENE. sê-rê-nê, v. a. [serenar, Fr. sereno, Lat.]—1. To calm; to quiet.—2. To clear; to brighten. *Phillips*.

SERENELY. sê-rê-nê-lê, ad. [from serene.]—1. Calmly; quietly. *Pope*.—2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke*.

SERENENESS. sê-rê-nê-nê-s, s. [from serene.] Serenity.

SERENITUDE. sê-rên'û-tûdê, s. [from serene.] Calmness; coolness of mind. *Wotton*.

SERENITY. sê-rên-ê-tê, s. [serenité, French.]—1. Calmness; mild temperate. *Bentley*.—2. Peace; quietness; no disturbance. *Temple*.—3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Locke*.

SERGE. sêrjê, s. [sergo, Spanish.] A kind of cloth. *Hale*.

SERGEANT. sâr'jânt, s. [sergente, Italian.]—1. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates. *Acts*.—2. A petty officer in the army. *Shakspeare*.—3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. *Bacon*.—4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants; as, *sergeant chirurgeons*.

SERGEANTRY. sâr'jânt-êrê, s. Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him; as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land, or to find a man at arms to fight with in the four seas, or else to do it himself. *Petit sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing towards his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowel*.

SERGEANTSHIP. sâr'jânt-shîp, s. [from sergent.] The office of a serjeant.

SERIES. sêr-ê-z, s. [series, Latin.]—1. Sequence; order. *Ward*.—2. Succession; course. *Pope*.

SERIOUS. sêr-ê-as, a. [serius, Lat.]—1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.—2. Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shakspeare*.

SERIOUSLY. sêr-ê-âs-lê, ad. [from serious.] Gravely; solemnly in earnest, without levity. *South*.

SERIOUSNESS. sêr-ê-âs-nê-s, s. [from serius.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention. *Atterbury*.

SERMOCINATION. sêr-mô-sê-nâ-shân, s. [sermocinatio, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINATOR. sêr-mô-sê-nâ-tôr, s. [sermociner, Latin.] A preacher; a speechmaker. *Hovel*.

SERMON. sêr'môn, s. [sermon, Fr. sermo, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker, Cranshaw*.

To SERMON. sêr'môn, v. a. [sermoneo, Fr.]—1. To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser*.—2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakspeare*.

To SERMONIZE. sêr'môn-îze, v. n. [from sermoneo.] To preach up rigid observances.

SERMOUNTAIN. or *Seseli*, sêr'môn-tân, s. [silex, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SEROSITY. sê-rôs'sê-tê, s. [serosité, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbutnot*.

SEROUS. sê-rôs, a. [serosus, Lat.]—1. Thin; watery.—2. Adapted to the serum. *Arbutnot*.

SERPENT. sêr'pênt, s. [serpens, Lat.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are divided into two kinds; the *vipér*, which brings

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêti;—plne; plu;—

- young, and the *snake*, that lays eggs. *Spenser*.
Milton.
- SERPENTINE**, sêr'pên-tî-ne, a. [serpentinus, Lat.]
 —1. Resembling a serpent. *Sidney*.—2. Winding
 like a serpent; anfractuons. *Sauv'ys*.
- SERPENTINE**, sêr'pên-tî-ne, s. [drucentium, Lat.]
 An herb. *Ainsworth*.
- SERPENTINE Stone**, sêr'pên-tî-ne-stô-ne, s. There
 were three species of this stone, all of the marble
 kind. The ancients tell, that it was a remedy
 against the poison of serpents; but it is now justly
 rejected. *Hill*.
- SERPENT's Tongue**, sêr'pên-tî-z-tông, s. An herb.
Ainsworth.
- SERPENT**, sêr'pît, s. A basket. *Ainsworth*.
- SERPENTINOUS**, sêr-pid'jê-nûs, a. [from serpigio,
 Latin.] Diseased with a serpigo. *Wise*.
- SERPIGO**, sêr-pî-gô, or sêr-pê-gô, s. [Latin.] A kind
 of tetter. *Wiseman*.
- To **SERR**, sêr, v. a. [serrere, Fr.] To drive hard to-
 gether; to crowd in a little place; not used, *Bacon*.
- SERRATE**, sêr'râte, }
SERRATED, sêr'râ-têd, } a.
 [serratus, Lat.] Formed with jags or indentures
 like the edge of a saw. *Derham*.
- SERRATION**, sêr-râ-shôn, s. [from serra, Latin.]
 Formation in the shape of a saw.
- SERRATURE**, sêr'râ-tû-re, s. [from serra, Latin.]
 Indenture like teeth of saws.
- To **SEURRY**, sêr'rê, v. a. [serrer, French.] To press
 close; to drive hard together. *Milton*.
- SERVANT**, sêr'vânt, s. [servant, French.]—1. One
 who attends another, and acts at his command.
Milton.—2. One in a state of subjection. *Shaks*.—3.
 A word of civility used to superiors or equals.
Swift.
- To **SERVANT**, sêr'vânt, v. a. [from the noun.] To
 subject. Not in use. *Shakspeare*.
- To **SERVE**, sêrv, v. a. [servir, French; servio, Latin.]
 —1. To attend at command. *Milton*.—2. To obey
 severely or meanly. *Dehnam*.—3. To supply with
 food ceremoniously. *Dryden*.—4. To bring as a me-
 nial attendant. *Bacon*. *Taylor*.—5. To be subse-
 quent or subordinate to. *Milton*.—6. To supply with
 any thing.—7. To obey in military actions.—8. To
 be sufficient to. *Locke*.—9. To be of use; to assist.
Taylor.—10. To promote. *Milton*.—11. To comply
 with. *Hooker*.—12. To satisfy; to content. *South*.—
 13. To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope*.—14.
 To **SERVE himself** of. To make use of. *Digby*.
Dryden.—15. To requit; as, he served me ungrate-
 fully.—16. [In divinity.] To worship the supreme
 Being. *Milton*.—17. To **SERVE a warrant**. To
 seize an offender, and carry him to justice.—18. To
SERVE an office. To discharge any onerous and
 publick duty.
- To **SERVE**, sêrv, v. n.—1. To be a servant, or slave.
Genesis.—2. To be in subjection. *Isaiah*.—3. To at-
 tend; to wait. *Luke*.—4. To set in war. *Knolles*.—5.
 To produce the end desired. *Sidney*.—6. To be suf-
 ficient for a purpose. *Dryden*.—7. To suit; to be
 convenient. *Dryden*.—8. To condue; to be of use.
Hebrews.—9. To officiate or minister.
- SERVICÉ**, sêr'vîs, s. [service, Fr. servitium, Lat.]
 —1. Menial office; low business done at the com-
 mand of a master. *Shaks*.—2. Attendance of a ser-
 vant. *Shaks*.—3. Place; office of a servant. *Shaks*.—
 4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.
Shaks.—5. Attendance on any superior. *Shaks*.—6.
 Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shaks*.—7.
 Obedience; submission. *Shaks*. *Villotson*.—8. Act on
 the performance of which possession depends. *Da-
 vies*.—9. Actual duty; office. *Rogers*.—10. Employ-
 ment; business. *Swift*.—11. Military duty. *Warton*.
 12. A military achievement. *Shaks*.—13. Purpose;
 use. *Spehnan*.—14. Useful office; advantage. *Pope*.
 15. Favour. *Shaks*.—16. Publick office of devotion.
Hooker.—17. Course; order of dishes. *Hakewill*.
 18. A tree and fruit. [sorbus, Latin.] *Peacham*.
- SERVICÉABLE**, sêr'vîs-â-bl, a. [servissable, old
 Fr.]—1. Active; diligēt; officious. *Sidney*.—2. Use-
 ful; beneficial. *Aterbury*.
- SERVICÉABLENESS**, sêr'vîs-â-bl-nêss, s. [from
 serviceable.]—1. Officiousness; activity. *Sidney*.—2.
 Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris*.
- SERVILE**, sêr'vîl, a. [servilis, Latin.]—1. Slavish;
 dependant; mean. *Milton*.—2. Fawning; cringing.
Sidney.
- SERVILELY**, sêr'vîl-lê, ad. [from servile.] Meantly;
 slavishly. *Swift*.
- SERVILENESS**, sêr'vîl-nêss, }
SERVILITY, sêr'vîl-tê, } s.
 [from servile.]—1. Slavishness; involuntary obedi-
 ence. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—2. Meanness; depen-
 dence; baseness. *West*.—3. Slavery; the condition
 of a slave. *Shakspeare*.
- SERVING-MAN**, sêr'vîng-mân, s. [serve and man.]
 A menial servant. *Shakspeare*.
- SERVITOR**, sêr'vê-tûr, s. [serviteur, French.]—1.
 Servant; attendant. *Davies*.—2. One of the lowest
 order in the university. *Swift*.
- SERVITUDE**, sêr'vê-tû-de, s. [servitus, Latin.]—1.
 Slavery; state of a slave; dependence. *South*.—2. Ser-
 vants collectively. *Milton*.
- SERUM**, sêr'm, s. [Latin.]—1. The thin and watery
 part that separates from the rest in any liquor;
 as, whey from curds.—2. The part of the blood
 which in coagulation separates from the grume.
Arbuthnot.
- SESQUALTER**, sê-kwê-âl-têr, }
SESQUALTERAL, sê-kwê-âl-têr-âl, } a.
 [sesquialter, Lat.] In geometry, is a ratio, where
 one quantity or number contains another once and
 half as much more; as 6 and 9.
- SESQUPLICATE**, sê-kwîp-lê-tê-kât, a. [In ma-
 thematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or
 number has to another, in the ratio of one and a
 half to one. *Cheyne*.
- SESQUIPEDAL**, sê-kwîp-pê-dâl, }
SESQUIPEDALIAN, sê-kwîp-pê-dâl-î-ân, } a.
 [sesquipedalis, Latin.] Containing a foot and a half.
Arbuthnot.
- SESQUITERTIAN**, sê-kwê-têr'tî-shôn, s. [In ma-
 thematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity
 or number contains another once and one third
 part more; as between 6 and 8.
- SESS**, sês, s. [for assess, euss, or cense.] Rate; eess
 charged; tax. *Davies*.
- SESSION**, sêsh'ôn, s. [session, Fr. sessio, Lat.]—1.
 The act of sitting. *Brown*.—2. An assembly of mag-
 istrates or senators. *Chapman*. *Milton*.—3. The
 space for which an assembly sits, without inter-
 mission or recess. *Stillingfleet*.—4. A meeting of
 justices; as, the sessions of the peace.
- SISTERCE**, sêstêr-sê, s. [scetertium, Lat.] Among
 the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny
 sterling. *Addison*.
- To **SET**, sêt, v. a. preterite I set; part. pass. I am
 set. [γ εταν, Saxon; Dutch.]—1. To place; to put
 in any situation or place; to put he was set on high.
John.—2. To put into any condition, state, or pos-
 ture; they were set at liberty. *Hooker*.—3. To make
 motionless; to fix immovably. *Garth*.—4. To fix;
 to state by some rule; the prices were set according
 to the bulk. *Addison*.—5. To regulate; to adjust.
Locke. *Prior*.—6. To fit to music; to adapt with
 notes. *Dryden*. *Donne*.—7. To plant, not sow. *Bacon*.
 —8. To intersperse or mark with any thing;
 the plate was set with jewels. *Dryden*.—9. To reduce
 from a fractured or dislocated state; as, to set a leg.
Herbert.—10. To fix the affection; to determine the
 resolution. *Milton*.—11. To predetermine; to settle.
Hooker.—12. To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Bacon*.
 —13. To exhibit; to display; to propose. *Bacon*.
 —14. To value; to estimate; to rate; they set his
 goods at a price too high for purchase. *Locke*.—15.
 To stake at play. *Prior*.—16. To offer a wager at
 dice to another. *Shaks*.—17. To fix in metal. *Dryden*.
 —18. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex.
Addison.—19. To fix in an artificial manner, so as
 to produce a particular effect. *Peal*.—20. To apply
 to something. *Dryden*.—21. To fix the eyes. *Jerem-
 iah*.—22. To offer for a price. *Ecclesi*.—23. To
 place in order; to frame. *Knolles*.—24. To station;
 to place. *Dryden*.—25. To oppose. *Shaks*.—26. To
 bring to a fine edge; as, to set a razor.—27. To let;
 to give to hire.—28. To mark as discovered; as,
 the dog sets the birds.—29. To **SET about**. To
 apply to. *Locke*.—30. To **SET against**. To place in

—nò, mòve, nòs, nòt;—tábe, táb, báll;—óh;—pòúnd;—óm, Tíhís.

a state of enmity or opposition. *Duppa*.—31. To SET *against*. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet*.—42. To SET *apart*. To neglect for a season. *Knolles*.—33. To SET *aside*. To omit for the present. *Tillot*.—34. To SET *aside*. To reject. *Woodw.*—35. To SET *aside*. To abrogate; to annul. *Addison*.—36. To SET *by*. To regard; to esteem. *1 Sam.*—37. To SET *by*. To reject or omit for the present. *Bac n*.—38. To SET *down*. To mention; to explain; to relate in writing. *Clarculon*.—39. To SET *down*. To register or note in any book; to put in a writing. *Shaks*.—40. To SET *down*. To fix on a resolve.—41. To SET *down*. To fix; to establish. *Hooker*.—42. To SET *forth*. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shaks*.—43. To SET *forth*. To raise; to send out. *Abbot*. *Knolles*.—44. To SET *forth*. To display; to explain. *Dryden*.—45. To SET *forth*. To arrange; to place in order. *Shaks*.—46. To SET *forth*. To show; to exhibit. *Brown*.—47. To SET *forward*. To advance; to promote. *Sh.*—48. To SET *in*. To put in a way to begin. *Cot.*—49. To SET *off*. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Walker*.—50. To SET *on or upon*. To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Clar.*—51. To SET *on or upon*. To attack; to assault. *Taylor*.—52. To SET *on*. To employ as in a task. *Shaks*.—53. To SET *on or upon*. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney*.—54. To SET *out*. To assign; to allot. *Spencer*.—55. To SET *out*. To publish. *Swift*.—56. To SET *out*. To mark by boundaries or distinction of space. *Locke*.—57. To SET *out*. To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden*.—58. To SET *out*. To raise; to equip. *Addison*.—59. To SET *out*. To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterb.*—60. To SET *out*. To show; to prove. *Atterb.*—61. To SET *up*. To erect; to establish newly. *Atterb.*—62. To SET *up*. To build; to erect. *Ben Jonson*.—63. To SET *up*. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling*.—64. To SET *up*. To place in view. *Addison*.—65. To SET *up*. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake*.—66. To SET *up*. To raise with the voice. *Dryden*.—67. To SET *up*. To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet*.—68. To SET *up*. To raise to a sufficient fortune. *L'Estrange*.—69. To begin some publick character; as, he set up a mercer's shop.—70. To enable to exercise some calling; as, he set his son in trade; a few goods set up a huckster.

To SET, *set*, v. n.—1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown*.—2. To be fixed hard. *Becon*.—3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. *1 Kings*.—4. To fit music to words. *Shaks*.—5. To become not fluid. *Boyle*.—6. To begin a journey. *Shaks*.—7. To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture. *Dryden*.—8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle*.—9. To plant, not sow.—10. It is commonly used in conversation for *sit*. *Shaks*.—11. To apply one's self. *Hann*.—12. To SET *about*. To fall to; to begin. *Calamy*.—13. To SET *in*. To fix in a particular state. *Addison*.—14. To SET *on or upon*. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Locke*.—15. To SET *on*. To make an attack. *Shaks*.—16. To SET *out*. To have beginning. *Br.*—17. To SET *out*. To begin a journey. *Bacon*. *Hann*.—18. To SET *out*. To begin the world. *Swift*.—19. To SET *to*. To apply himself to. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—20. To SET *up*. To begin a trade openly. *Swift*.—21. To SET *up*. To begin a project of advantage. *Arbutnot*.—22. To SET *up*. To profess publicly. *Dryden*.

SET, *set*, part. a. [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Knolles*. *Rogers*.

SET, *set*, s. [from the verb].—1. A number of things suited to each other. *Broomer*.—2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mort*.—3. The fall of the sun below the horizon. *Shaks*.—4. A wager at dice. *Dryden*.—5. A game. *Shakspeare*.

SETA'CEOUS, *set-á-shūs*, a. [seta, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs. *Dehann*.

SET-OFF, *set-óff*, s. [in law term.] To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a set-off; whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackstone*.

SETION, *set'ón*, s. A siron is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, and humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowe ing. *Waggon*.

SETTLE, *set-tlé*, s. A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, *set'túr*, s. [from set].—1. One who sets. *Ascham*.—2. A dog who hunts the field, and points the birds for the sportsmen.—3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. *South*.

SETTERWORT, *set'túr-wúrt*, s. An herb; a species of hellebore.

SETTING DOG, *set'ting-dóg*, s. [came sentacehione, Ital.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison*.

SETTLE, *set'tl*, s. [σέτος, Saxon.] A seat; a bench. *Ezekiel*.

To SETTLE, *set'tl*, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Ezek*.—2. To fix in any way of life.—3. To fix in any place. *Milton*.—4. To establish; to confirm. *Prior*.—5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addison*.—6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryd*.—7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift*.—8. To make close or compact. *Mort*.—9. To fix inseparably by legal sanctions. *Addison*.—10. To fix inseparably. *Boyle*.—11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Dowry*.—12. To impose; to put into a state of calmness. *Duppa*.

To SETTLE, *set'tl*, v. n.—1. To subside; to sink to the bottom, and repose there. *Milton*.—2. To lose notion or fermentation. *Addison*.—3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence. *Arbutnot*.—4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state. *Prior*.—5. To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon*.—6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.—7. To take any lasting state. *Burnet*.—8. To rest; to repose. *Pope*.—9. To grow calm. *Shaks*.—10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth*.—11. To crack as wine sinks. *Mortimer*.

SETTLEDNESS, *set'tl-d-nés*, s. [from settle.] The state of being settled; confirmed state. *King Charles*.

SETTLEMENT, *set'tl-mént*, s. [from settle].—1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.—2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. *Dryden*.—3. A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift*.—4. Subsistence; dregs. *Mort*.—5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life. *L'Estrange*.—6. A colony, a place where a colony is established.

SETTLING, *set-tl'ing*, s. [from settle].—1. Sediment. *Milton*.—2. [In planting.] A diminutive of set. *Evelyn*.

SETT'WAL, *set'wál*, s. An herb. *Diet*.

SEVEN, *sev'n*, a. [σέπον, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than six. *Genesis*. *Raleigh*.

SEVENFOLD, *sev'n-fóld*, a. [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles. *Downe*.

SEVENFOLD, *sev'n-fóld*, ad. Seven times. *Genesis*.

SEVENNIGHT, *sev'n'níht*, s. [seven and night].—1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. *Solney*.—2. It happened on Monday was sevennight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday. *Addison*.

SEVENSORE, *sev'n-skóre*, a. [seven and score.] Seven times twenty. *Bacon*.

-Fâcê; fâc, fâh, fât; -mê; -pluc, pin; -

SEVENTEEN, sêv'vîn-têên, a. [septemdecim, Sax.]

Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sêv'vîn-têên-th, a. [septemdecima, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth. *Halcyon.*SEVENTH, sêv'vîn-th, a. [septima, Saxon.]—1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Dryden.*—2. Containing one part in seven. *Shakspeare.*SEVENTHLY, sêv'vîn-th-lê, ad. [from seventh.] In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEVENTIETH, sêv'vîn-tê-éth, a. [from seventy.] The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sêv'vîn-tê, a. [heptemdecim, Saxon.] Seven times ten. *Taylor.*To SEVER, sêv'vûr, v. a. [separo, Latin.]—1. To part by violence from the rest. *Granville.*—2. To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Shakspeare.*—3. To separate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*—4. To separate by elymical operation. *Bacon.*—5. To disjoin; to disunite. *Boyle.*—6. To keep distinct; to keep apart. *Shakspeare.*To SEVER, sêv'vûr, v. n. To make a separation; to make a partition. *K. Charles.*SEVERAL, sêv'vûr-âl, a. [from sever.]—1. Different; distinct; unlike one another. *Davies.*—2. Divers; many. *Addison.*—3. Particular; single; every tongue brings a several tale. *Dryden.*—4. Distinct; appropriate. *Milton.*SEVERAL, sêv'vûr-âl, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A state of separation or partition. *Puissant.*—2. Each particular singly taken. *Hammond.*—3. Any enclosed or separate place. *Hooker.*—4. Enclosed ground. *Bacon.*SEVERALLY, sêv'vûr-âl-lê, ad. [from several.] Distinctly; particularly; separately. *Newton.*SEVERALTY, sêv'vûr-âl-tê, s. [from several.] State of separation from the rest. *Watson.*SEVERANCE, sêv'vûr-ânse, s. [from sever.] Separation; partition. *Cæcæus.*SEVERE, sêv'vêr', a. [severus, Lat.]—1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor.*—2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent. *Milton.*—3. Cruel; inexorable. *Wisdom.*—4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict. *Milton.*—5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. *Waller.*—6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. *Milton.*—7. Painful; afflictive.—8. Close; concise; not luxurious. *Dryden.*SEVERELY, sêv'vêr'-lê, ad. [from severe.]—1. Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.*—2. Ferociously; horribly. *Dryden.*SEVERITY, sêv'vêr'-tê, s. [severitas, Latin.]—1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. *Bacon.*—2. Hardness; power of distressing. *Halcyon.*—3. Strictness; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.*—4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness.

SEVOCA'TION, sêv'vô-kâ'shûn, s. [sevoco, Latin.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW, for sêw, sêw, *Spenser.* To follow.To SEW, sô, v. n. [suo, Lat.] To join any thing by the use of the needle. *Ecclus.*To SEW, sô, v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle; pronounced sew. *Mark.*To SEW up, sô-ûp. To enclose in any thing sewed. *Shakspeare.*To SEW, sêw, v. a. To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*SEWER, sêv'vûr, s. [asseour, old French.]—1. An officer who serves up a feast. *Milton.*—2. [From issue, issuer.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shorc.* *Bacon.*—3. He that uses a needle.SEX, sêks, s. [sexus, French; sexus, Latin.]—1. The property by which any animal is male or female. *Milton.*—2. Womankind; by way of emphasis. *Dryden.*

SEXAGENARY, sêks-âd'jên-âv-ê, a. [sexagenarius, Lat.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMAL, sêks-â-jê's-sê-mâ, s. [Lat.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sêks-â-jê's-sê-mâl, a. [from sexagesimus, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEX'ANGLED, sêks-âng'glêd, } a.

SEX'ANGULAR, sêks-âng'gû-lâr, }

[from sex and angulus, Lat.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEX'ANGULARLY, sêks-âng'gû-lâr-lê, ad. [from sexangular.] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sêks-ên-nê-âl, a. [sex annus, Latin.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sêks'tân, s. [from sextans, sex, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sêks'tânt, s. [sextant, French.] The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTARY, sêks'târ-ê, s. A pint and a half.

SEXTARY, sêks'târ-ê, }

SEXTRY, sêks'trê, } s.

The same as sacristy; a vestry. *Diet.*SEXTILE, sêks'tîl, a. [sextilis, Lat.] Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another. *Milton.* *Gloss.*SEXTION, sêks'tiôn, s. [corrupted from sacristan, An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Grant.*SEXTONSHIP, sêks'tûn-shîp, s. [from sexton.] The office of a sexton. *Swift.*SEXTUPLE, sêks'tû-pl, a. [sextuplus, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. *Brown.*

To SHAB, shâb, v. n. To play mean tricks.

SHABBLI, shâb-bê-lê, ad. [from shabby.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably.

SHABBINESS, shâb'bê-nêss, s. [from shabby & Manness; paltriness. *Addison.*SHABBY, shâb'bê, a. Mean; paltry. *Swift.*To SHA'CKLE, shâk'kl, v. a. [shackelcu, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *South.*SHA'CKLES, shâk'klz, s. wanting the singular, peacul, Saxon; shackles, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains. *South.*

SHAD, shâd, s. A kind of fish.

SHA'DDOCK, shâd'dôk, s. An inferior kind of orange. *Cook's Voyages.*SHADE, shâde, s. [schadu, Saxon; schade, Dutch.]—1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton.*—2. Darkness; obscurity. *Roscommon.*—3. Coolness made by interception of the sun. *Milton.*—4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded. *Milton.*—5. Seven causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbutnot.*—6. Protection; shelter. —7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*—8. A variation of colour; gradation of light. *Locke.*—9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted. *Pope.*—10. The soul separated from the body; so called, as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes. *Tickell.*To SHADE, shâde, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To overspread with opacity. *Milton.*—2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread. *Dryden.*—3. To shelter; to hide. *Shakspeare.*—4. To protect; to cover; to screen. *Milton.*—5. To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.*—6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS, shâd'ê-nêss, s. [from shady.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW, shâd'ô, s. [schadu, Saxon; schadwe Dutch.]—1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakspeare.*—2. Opacity; darkness; shade. *Addison.*—3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shakspeare.*—4. Obscure place. *Dryden.*—5. Dark part of a picture. *Peaculam.*—6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight. *Shakspeare.*—7. An imperfect and faint representation; apposed to substance. *Raleigh.*—8. Inseparable companion. *Milton.*—9. Type; mystical representation.—10. Protection; shelter; favour. *Psalms.*To SHA'DOW, shâd'ô, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with opacity. *Ezek.*—2. To cloud; to darken. *Shakspeare.*—3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*—4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen. *Shakspeare.*—5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. *Shakspeare.*—6. To mark with various gradu-

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, hâit;—ôlî;—pôônd;—thin, 'This.

tions of colour or light. *Addison*—7. To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden*.—2. To represent imperfectly. *Milton*.—9. To represent typically. *Hoker*.

SHA'DOW, shâ'dô'ê, a. [from shadow].—1. Full of shade; gloomy. *Fenton*.—2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton*.—3. Faintly representative; typical. *Milton*.—4. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Addison*.—5. Dark; opaque. *Milton*.

SHA'DY, shâ'dè, a. [from shade].—1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden*.—2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat. *Bacon*.

SHAF'F, shâ'f, s. [precap. Saxon].—1. An arrow; a missile weapon. *Walker*.—2. [Shâ'f, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbuthnot*.—3. Any thing straight; the spine of a church. *Pearham*.

SHAG, shâg, s. [precap. Saxon].—1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew*.—2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG, shâg, s. A sea-bird. *Carew*.

SHAGGED, shâg'gêd, }
SHA'GGY, shâg'gè, }
[from shag].—1. Ruggedly; hairy. *Dryden*.—2. Rough; rugged. *Milton*.

SHA'GREEN, shâ-grèen', s. [chagrin, French].—The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN, shâ-grèen', v. a. [chagriner, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke.

SHA'HSAH, shâ'h'sâ, s. A book containing the religious ordinances of the Indians. *Gutberie*.

To SHAIL, shâle, v. n. To walk sideways. A low word. *L'Estrange*.

To SHAKE, shâke, v. a. preterite shook; part. pass. shaken, or shook. [precap. Saxon, sheeken, Dutch].—1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate. *Shaks. Neb*.—2. To make to totter or tremble. *Rosamund*.—3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Tidler*.—4. To throw away; to drive off. *Shaks*.—5. To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterbury*.—6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid. *2. Times*.—7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to join with, and to take leave of. *Shaks. King Charles*.—8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of. *Stilling feet*.

To SHAKE, shâke, v. n.—1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.—2. To tott-r.—3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shaks*.—4. To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden*.

SHAKE, shâke, s. [from the verb].—1. Concussion. *Herbert*.—2. Vibratory motion. *Addison*.—3. Motion given and received. *Addison*.

SHAKER, shâ'kâr, s. [from shake.] The person or thing that shakes. *Pope*.

SHALE, shâle, s. [corrupted for shell.] A husk; the case of seeds in silicious plants. *Shakspeare*.

SHALL, shâl, v. defective, [precap. Saxon.] It has no tenses but shall future, and should imperfect.

SHA'LLOON, shâ'hôôn', s. A slight woollen stuff. *Saif*.

SHA'LLOP, shâ'lop, s. [chaloupe, French.] A small boat. *Raleigh*.

SHA'LOW, shâ'lo', a.—1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface. *Bacon*.—2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; trifling; futile; silly. *Milton. Addison*.—3. Not deep of sound. *Bacon*.

SHA'LOW, shâ'lo', s. A shell; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Bent*.

SHA'LOWBRAINED, shâ'lo'brând, a. [shallow and brain.] Foolish; futile; trifling. *South*.

SHA'LOWLY, shâ'lo'ly, ad. [from shallow].—1. With no great depth. *Carew*.—2. Simply; foolishly. *Shakspeare*.

SHA'LOWNESS, shâ'lo'nèss, s. [from shallow].—1. Want of depth.—2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility. *Herbert*.

SHALM, shâm, s. [German.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knotes*.

SHALT, shâl, s. Second person of shall.

To SHAM, shâm, v. n. [shoam, Irish, to cheat].—1. To trick; to cheat; to fool by a fraud; to delude with false pretences.—2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, shâm, s. [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. *L'Estrange*.

SHAM, shâm, a. False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay*.

SHAMBLESS, shâm'biz, s. [seannaglia, Italian.] The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery. *Shakspeare*.

SHAMBLING, shâm'blîng, a. Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith*.

SHAME, shâme, s. [precap. Saxon; schæmte, Dutch].—1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost. *Locke*.—2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy. *South*.—3. Reproach. *Ecclus.*

To SHAME, shâme, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame. *Shakspeare. Cleaveland. Dryden*.—2. To disgrace. *Spenser.*

To SHAME, shâme, v. n. To be ashamed. *Raleigh*.

SHAMEFACED, shâme'fâste, a. [shame and face.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance. *Sidney. Addison*.

SHAMEFACEDLY, shâme'fâste-lè, ad. [from shame faced.] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shâme'fâste-nèss, s. [from shame-faced.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity. *Dryden*.

SHAMEFUL, shâme'fûl, a. [shame and full.] Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milt.*

SHAMEFULLY, shâme'fûl-è, ad. [from shameful.] Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously. *South*.

SHAMELESS, shâme'lèss, a. [from shame.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious. *South*.

SHAMELESSLY, shâme'lèss-ly, ad. [from shameless.] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, shâme'lèss-nèss, s. [from shameless.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

SHAMMER, shâm'mèr, s. [from sham.] A cheat; an impostor.

SHAMOIS, shâm'mè, s. [chamois, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat. *Shakspeare*.

SHAMROCK, shâm'râk, s. The Irish name for three-leaved grass. *Spenser*.

SHANK, shângk, s. [precap. Saxon; schenkel, Dutch].—1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.—2. The bone of the leg. *Shaks*.—3. The long part of any instrument. *Maxon*.

SHANKED, shângkt, a. [from shank.] Having a shank.

SHANKER, shângk'âr, s. [chanere, Fr.] A morbid excretion.

To SHAPE, shâpe, v. a. preter. shaped; part. pass. shaped and shapen. [precap. Saxon; sheppen, Dutch].—1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions. *Thompson*.—2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust. *Prior*.—3. To image; to conceive. *Shaks*.—4. To make; to create. *Psalms.*

To SHAPE, shâpe, v. n. [from v. a.] To accord. *Shaks. Cymbeline*.

SHAPE, shâpe, s. [from the verb].—1. Form; external appearance. *Shaks*.—2. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addison*.—3. Being, as moulded into shape. *Milton*.—4. Idea; pattern. *Milton*.

SHAPELESS, shâpèlèss, a. [from shape.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Donne*.

SHAPELINESS, shâpè'lè-nèss, s. [from shapely.] Bauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shâpè'lè, a. [from shape.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHAPESMITH, shâpè'smith, s. [shape and smith.] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth*.

SHARD, shârd, s. [scheerde, Frisick].—1. A fragment of an earthen vessel. *Shaks*.—2. A plant; a chard. *Dryden*.—3. It seems in *Shaks* to signify a frith or strait. *Entry Queen*.—4. A sort of fish.

SHARD-BORN, shârd'bôrn, s. [shard and born.] Born or produced among broken stones or pots. *Shakspeare*.

SHARDED, shârd'èd, a. [from shard.] Inhabiting shards. *Shakspeare*.

To SHARE, shâre, v. n. [precap. precap. Saxon].—1. To divide; to part among many.—2. To part

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fâg; -mê, nê; -pluc, plô; -

take with others. *Spenser*.—3. To cut; to separate; to sever. *Dryden*.

To SHARE, shâre, v. n. To have part; to have a dividend. *Dryden*.

SHARE, shâre, s. [from the verb.]—1. Part; allotment; dividend. *Temple*.—2. A part of the whole. *Brown*.—3. [Scap. Saxon.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground. *Dryden*.

SHAREBONE, shâre'bône, s. [share and bone.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham*.

SHARER, shâ'rêr, s. [from share.]—1. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.—2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel*.

SHARK, shârk, s. [canis charcarius, Latin.]—1. A voracious sea fish. *Thomson*.—2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. *South*.—3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South*.

To SHARK, shârk, v. a. To pick up hastily or slyly. *Shakspeare*.

To SHARK, shârk, v. n.—1. To play the petty thief. *L'Estrange*.—2. To cheat; to trick. *South*.

SHARP, shârp, a. [precip. Sax. scherpe. Dutch.]—1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point. *Moxon*.—2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. *More*.—3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney*.—4. Quick, as of sight or hearing. *Davies*.—5. Sour without acrimony; sour but not austere; acid. *Dryden*.—6. Spirit; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. *Bacon Ray*.—7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic. *South*.—8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. *Shaks*.—9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest. *Milton*.—10. Painful; afflictive. *Knolles*. *Tillotson*.—11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden*.—12. Attentive; vigilant. *Collier*. *Swift*.—13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray*.—14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute. *Digby*.—15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon*.—16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton*.

SHARP, shârp, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A sharp or acute sound. *Shaks*.—2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. *Collier*.

To SHARP, shârp, v. a. [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben Jonson*.

To SHARP, shârp, v. n. [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange*.

To SHARPEN, shâ'pên, v. a. [from sharp.]—1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *South*.—2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ascham*.—3. To make quicker of sense. *Milton*.—4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotson*.—5. To make fierce or angry. *Job* xvi. 9.—6. To make biting, or sarcastic. *South*.—7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon*.—8. To make sour.

SHARPER, shâ'pêr, s. [from sharp.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope*.

SHARPLY, shâ'p'ly, ad. [from sharp.]—1. With keenness; with good edge or point.—2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser*.—3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *Ben Jonson*.—4. Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward*.—5. With quickness. *Bacon*.—6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS, shâ'p'nêss, s. [from sharp.]—1. Keenness of edge or point. *Dryden*.—2. Not obtuseness. *Watson*.—3. Sourness without austerity. *Watts*.—4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm. *Spont*.—5. Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South*.—6. Int.lectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—7. Quickness of senses. *Hooker*.

SHARP-SET, shâ'p-sê't, a. [sharp and set.] Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney*.

SHARP-VISAGED, shâ'p-vîz'îd, a. Having a sharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shâ'p-sî'têd, a. [sharp and sight.] Having quick sight. *Davies*. *Clarendon*.

To SHATTER, shâ'têr, v. a. [schetteren, Dutch.]—1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts. *Boyle*.—2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris*.

To SHATTER, shâ'têr, v. n. To be broken, or to fall by force into fragments. *Bacon*.

SHATTER, shâ'têr, s. [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shâ'têr-brâ'nd, }
SHATTERPATED, shâ'têr-pâ-têd, } s. a.
[from shatter, brain and pate.] Inattentive; not consistent.

SHATTERERY, shâ'têr-êr-ê, a. [from shatter.] Dissipated, not compact; easily falling into many parts. *Woodward*.

To SHAVE, shâve, v. a. preterit. shaved, part. pass. shaved or shaven, [r agra, Saxon; schaven, Dutch.]—1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles*.—2. To pare close to the surface. *Milton*.—3. To skin by passing near; or slightly touching. *Milton*.—4. To cut in thin slices. *Bacon*.—5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVELING, shâv'îng, s. [from shave.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. *Spenser*.

SHAVER, shâ'vêr, s. [from shave.]—1. A man that practises the art of shaving.—2. A man closely attentive to his own interest. *Swift*.—3. A robber; a plunderer. *Knolles*.

SHAVING, shâ'vîng, s. [from shave.] A thin slice pared off from any body. *Mortimer*.

SHAW, shâw, s. [scua, Sax. schawe, Dutch.]—A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Litchfield is called Gentle shaw.

SHAWBANDER, shâw'bând-êr, s. [Among the Persians.] A great officer; a vic.roy. *Bailey*.

SHAWFOWL, shâw'fôul, s. [shaw and fowl.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM, shâwm, s. [from schawme, Teutonic.] A haubty; a corn-t. *Psalm*.

SHE, chê, pron. In oblique cases her. [si, Gothic; sheu, Saxon; she, old English.]—1. The female; pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Dante*.—2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely. *Shaks*.—3. The female, not the male. *Bacon*. *Prior*.

SHEAF, shêf, s. sheaves, plural. [precip. Saxon, schoof, Dutch.]—1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Parfar*.—2. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke*.

To SHEAL, shêl, v. a. To shell. *Shakspeare*.

To SHEAR, shêr, preter. shored, or shored; part. pass. shorn. [precip. Saxon, scyren, Saxon.]—1. To dip or cut by interception h. twoch two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon*.—2. To cut. *Greer*.

SHEAR, shêr, s. }
SHEARS, shêrz, s. }
[from the verb.]—1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shaks*.—2. The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer*.—3. Any thing in the form of the blades of shears.—4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

SHEARID, shêr'id, s. [precip. Saxon.] A fragment. *Isaiah* xxx.

SHEARER, shêr'êr, s. [from shear.] One that clips with shears, particularly one that shears sheep. *Rogers*.

SHEARMAN, shêr'mân, s. [shear and man.] He that shears. *Shakspeare*.

SHEARWATER, shêr'wâ-têr, s. A fowl. *Ains*.

SHEATH, shêth, s. [prege, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Cleave/and Addison*.

To SHEATH, }
To SHEATH, } shêth, v. a.
[from the noun.]—1. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case. *Boyle*.—2. To fit with a sheath. *Shakspeare*.—3. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh*.

SHEATHWINGED, shêth'wîng'd, a. [sheath and wing.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown*.

SHEATHY, shêth'ê, a. [from sheath.] Forming a sheath. *Brown*.

SHEWBANDER, shêw'bând-êr, s. A chief commercial officer in the Dutch East-India settlements. *Herkesworth's Voyages*.

SHEWCLATON, shêw'klâ-tôn, s. Gilded leather. *Spenser*.

To SHED, shêd, v. a. [precip. Saxon.]—1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *Davies*.—2. To scatter; to let fall. *Prior*.

To SHED, shêd, v. n. To let fall its parts. *Mortimer*.

nd, móve. nêr, nôt;—tûbe, tûh, bûll;—ôll;—pôônd;—thîn, tîtis.

SHED, shéd, s.—1. A slight temporary covering. *Sandys*.—2. In composition, effusion; as, blood-*shed*.
SHEDDER, shéd'dâr, s. [from shed.] A spiller; one who sheds. *Ezek.*
SHEEN, shéén, }
SHEENY, shéén'y, }
 Bright; glittering; showy. *Shakspeare. Fairfax. Milton.*
SHEEN, shéén, s. [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. *Milton.*
SHEEP, shéép, s. plural, likewise sheep, *reap*, Sax. *schæp*, Dutch.]—1. The animal that bears wool, & remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Locke*.—2. A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*
TO SHEEPBITE, shéép'bíte, v. n. [sheep and bite.] To use petty thieft. *Shakspeare.*
SHEEPBITER, shéép'bít-âr, s. [from sheepbite.] A petty thief. *Tusser.*
SHEEPDOG, shéép'k'ôd, s. [sheep and dog.] A little enclosure for sheep. *Milton.*
SHEEPFOLD, shéép'fôld, s. [sheep and fold.] The place where sheep are enclosed. *Prior.*
SHEEPHOOK, shéép'hôök, s. [sheep and hook.] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Dryden.*
SHEEPISH, shéép'ish, a. [from sheep.] Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*
SHEEPISHNESS, shéép'ish-nêss, s. [from sheepish.] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*
SHEEPMASTER, shéép'mâs-târ, s. [sheep and master.] An owner of sheep. *Bacon.*
SHEEPSHEARING, shéép'shéer-ing, s. [sheep and shear.] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South.*
SHEEPS'EYE, shéép's'y, s. [sheep and eye.] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*
SHEEPWALK, shéép'wâlk, s. [sheep and walk.] Pasture for sheep. *Milton.*
SHEER, shère, a. [s'péy, Sax.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
SHEER, shère, ad. [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.*
TO SHEER, shère, v. a. See **SHEAR**.
TO SHEER OFF, shère, v. n. To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.
SHEEBANDER, shéeb'ân-dâr, s. A chief commercial officer in the Dutch East-India settlements. *Havke. Voyages.*
SHEERS, shéérz, s. See **SHEARS**.
SHEET, shéét, s. [*reap*, Saxon.]—1. A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts* v. 11.—2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden*.—3. [Echuten. Dutch.] Sheets in a ship are ropes hit to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to haul or round off the clew of the sail; but in top-sails they draw the sail close to the yard arms.—4. As much paper as is made in one day. *Newton*.—5. A single compilation or fold of paper in a book.—6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
SHEET-ANCHOR, shéét-ângk'kûr, s. [sheet and anchor.] In a ship, is the largest anchor.
TO SHEET, shéét, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with sheets.—2. To unfold in a sheet.—3. To cover as with a sheet. *Shakspeare.*
SHE'KEL, shé'k'el, s. [שֶׁקֶל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drams, in value about 2s. 6d. *Sterling. Conoley.*
SHELDAPLE, shéld'âpl, s. A challenge.
SHELDRAKE, shéld'râke, s. A bird that preys upon fishes.
SHELF, shélf, s. [s'péy, Saxon; seelf, Dutch.]—1. Board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it. *Swift*.—2. A sand-bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water. *Boyle*.—3. The plural is analogically *shelves*, but *Dryden* has *shelvs*.
SHELFY, shélf'y, a. [from shelf.] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden*.
SHELL, shél, s. [s'péy, Scall. Saxon; schale, schelle, Dutch.]—1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. *Locke*.—2. The covering of a tes-

taceous or crustaceous animal. *Ben Jonson*.—3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants. *Arbutnot*.—4. The covering of kernels. *Donne*.—5. The covering of an egg. *Shaks*.—6. The outer part of an house. *Adison*.—7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry. *Dryden*.—8. The superficial part. *Ayliffe*.
TO SHELL, shél, v. a. [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.
TO SHELL, shél, v. n.—1. To fall off as broken shells. *Wiseman*.—2. To cast the shell.
SHELLDUCK, shéldûk, s. A kind of wild duck. *Martiner.*
SHELLFISH, shélf'ish, s. [shell and fish.] Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Woutw.*
SHELLY, shélf'y, a. [from shell.]—1. Abounding with shells. *Prior*.—2. Consisting of shells. *Beutley*.
SHE'LTÉR, shélf'tûr, s. [s'péy, a shield, Saxon.]—1. A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden*.—2. A protector; defender; one that gives security. *Paulus* lxi. 3.—3. The state of being covered; protection; security. *Denham*.
TO SHE'LTÉR, shélf'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover from external violence. *Milton*.—2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden*.—3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury*.—4. To cover from notice. *Prior*.
TO SHE'LTÉR, shélf'tûr, v. n.—1. To take shelter. *Milton*.—2. To give shelter. *Thomson*.
SHE'LTÉRLESS, shélf'tûr-lês, a. [from shelter.] Harbourless; without home or refuge. *Roxe*.
SHELVING, shélv'ing, a. [from shelf.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakspeare*.
SHELVY, shélv'y, a. [from shelf.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakspeare*.
TO SHEND, shénd, v. a. preter. and part. pass. shent. [s'péand, Saxon; scend-n, Dutch.]—1. To ruin; to spoil. *Dryden*.—2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame. *Spenser*.—3. To overpower; to crush. *Spenser*.
SHEPHERD shéep'pârd, s. [*reap*, sheep, and h'p'd, a keeper, Saxon; *reapal'p'd*.]—1. One who tends sheep in the pasture. *Milton*.—2. A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh*.—3. One who tends the congregation a pastor. *Prior*.
SHEPHERDESS, shéep'pâr-dêss, s. [from shepherd.] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Dryden*.
SHEPHERDS *Needle*, shéep'pârdz-nê-dl, s. [scandis, Lat.] Venus-comb. An herb.
SHEPHERDS *Purse*, or *Pouch*, shéep'pârdz-pûrs, s. [bursa pastoris, Lat.] A common weed.
SHEPHERDS *Rod*, shéep'pârdz-rôd, s. Tinsel; a plant.
SHEPHERDISH, shéep'pârd-ish, a. [from shepherd.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Swift*.
SHE'RBET, shér-bét, s. [sharbat, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.
SHERD, shérd, s. [*reap'd*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden*.
SHERIFF, shér'if, s. [s'péyng-rypa, Saxon, from *ryne*, a shire, and *ryve*, a steward.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon*.
SHERIFFALTY, shér'if-âlté, }
SHERIFFDOM, shér'if-dôm, }
SHERIFFSHIP, shér'if-shíp, }
SHERIFFWICK, shér'if-wîk, }
 [from sheriff.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHERRIS, shér'ris, }
SHERRIS *Sack*, shér'ris-sâk, }
SHERRY, shér'rè, }
 [from Xeres, a town of Andalusia in Spain.] A kind of Spanish wine. *Shakspeare*.
SHIEW, shéw. See **SHOW**.
SHIDE, shîde, s. [from *reapdan*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting.
SHIELD, shéild, s. [s'péy, Saxon.]—1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

arm to ward off blows. *Shaks.*—2. Defence; protection.—3. One that gives protection or security. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD, shêld, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with a shield.—2. To defend; to protect; to secure. *Smith.*—3. To keep off; to defend against. *Spenser.*

To SHIFT, shift, v. n. [skipta, Runick, to change.]—1. To change place. *Woodward.*—2. To change; to give place to other things as, the colours of the summer clouds often shift. *Locke.*—3. To change clothes, particularly the linen. *Young.*—4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. *Dan.*—5. To practise indirect methods. *Pal.*—6. To take some method of safety. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT, shîf, v. a.—1. To change; to alter. *L'Estrange.* *Swift.*—2. To transfer from place to place. *Tusser.*—3. To put by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*—4. To change in position. *Raleigh.*—5. To change, as clothes. *Shaks.*—6. To dress in fresh cloths. *Shaks.*—7. To SHIFT off. To defer; to put away by some expedient. *Rogers.*

SHIFT, shîft, s. [from the verb.]—1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means. *Morc.*—2. Indirect expedient; or an refuge; last resource. *Bacon.*—3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem. *Denham.*—4. Evasion; elusory practice. *South.*—5. A woman's linen.

SHIFTER, shift'âr, s. [from shift.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton.*

SHIFTLESS, shift'less, a. [from shift.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham.*

SHILLING, shîll'ing, s. [scylling, Saxon and Erse; schelling, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke.*

SHILL-SHAL-L, shîll's-shâl-lê. A corrupt reduplication of shall I: I'o stand shall-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating. *Congreve.*

SHILY, shîl'ê, ad. [from shy.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN, shîn, s. [renna, Saxon; schien, Germ.] The fore part of the leg. *Shaks.* *Hudibras.*

To SHINE, shine, v. n. preterite, I shone, I have shone; sometimes, I shined, I have shined. [rennan, Saxon; schijnen, Dutch.]—1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam. *Denham.*—2. To be without clouds. *Bacon.*—3. To be glossy. *Jer.*—4. To be gay; to be splendid. *Spenser.*—5. To be beautiful. *Pope.*—6. To be eminent or conspicuous. *Addison.*—7. To be propitious. *Numb.*—8. To enlighten corporally and externally. *Wisdom.*

SHINE, shîne, s. [from the verb.]—1. Fair weather. *Locke.*—2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. *Decay of Piety.*

SHINESS, shîness, s. [from shy.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Arbutnot.*

SHINGLE, shîng'el, s. [schindel, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses. *Mortimer.*

SHINGLES, shîng'elz, s. [cingulum, Lat.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the joints. *Arbutnot.*

SHINY, shîny, a. [from shine.] Bright; splendid; lustrous. *Dryden.*

SHIP, shîp, [reip, reyp, Saxon; sehap, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

SHIP, shîp, s. [reip, Saxon; schippen, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, shîp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put into a ship. *Knolles.*—2. To transport in a ship. *Shakspeare.*

SHIPBOARD, shîp'bôrd, s. [ship and board.]—1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard, in a ship.* *Dryden.*—2. The plank of a ship. *Lzek.*

SHIPBOY, shîp'bôy, s. [ship and boy.] Boy that serves in a ship. *Shakspeare.*

SHIPLESS, shîp'less, a. Without ships. *Gray's Letters.*

SHIPMAN, shîp'mân, s. [ship and man.] Sailor; seaman. *Shakspeare.*

SHIPMASTER, shîp'mâs-târ, s. Master of the ship. *Jmas.*

SHIPPING, shîp'p'ing, s. [from ship.]—1. Vessels of navigation. *Raleigh.*—2. Passage in a ship. *John.*

SHIPWRECK, shîp'rêk, s. [ship and wreck.]—1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves. *Arbutnot.*—2. The parts of a shattered ship. *Dryden.*—3. Destruction; miscarriage. *Tim.*

To SHIPWRECK, shîp'rêk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows. *Shaks.*—2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.*—3. To throw by loss of the vessel: *he was shipwrecked on a barbarous coast.* *Shaks.*

SHIPWRIGHT, shîp'rîht, s. [ship and wright.] A builder of ships. *Shakspeare.*

SHIRE, shêr, s. [reip, from reizan, to divide, Saxon.] A division of the kingdom; a county. *Spenser.* *Prior.*

SHIRT, shîrt, s. [shiert, Danish; reyne, reynn Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man. *Dryden.*

To SHIRT, shîrt, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt. *Dryden.*

SHIRTLESS, shîrt'less, a. [from shirt.] Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHITTAH, shî't'â, s.

SHITTIM, shî't'im, s.

A sort of precious wood, of which *Moses* made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmct.*

SHITTELECK, shî't'el-êk, s. A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledors. *Collier.*

SHIVE, shîve, s. [schive, Dutch.]—1. A slice of bread. *Shaks.*—2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance. *Boyle.*

To SHIVE, shîve, v. a. To break by one act into many parts; to shatter. *Philips.*

To SHIVER, shîv'âr, v. n. [schawren, German.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear. *Bacon.* *Claveland.*

To SHIVER, shîv'âr, v. n. [from shive.] To fall at once into many parts; to shatter. *Woodward.*

SHIVER, shîv'âr, s. [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Shakspeare.*

SHIVERY, shîv'âr-ê, a. [from shiver.] Loose of coherency; incompact; easily falling into many fragments. *Woodward.*

SHOAL, shôle, s. [reole, Saxon.]—1. A crowd; a multitude; a throng. *Waller.*—2. A shallow; a sand bank. *Abbot.*

To SHOAL, shôle, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To crowd; to throng. *Chapman.*—2. To be shallow; to grow shallow. *Milton.*

SHOAL, shô'e, a. Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shô'lê-nês, s. [from shoaly.] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shô'lê, a. [from shoal.] Full of shoals; full of shallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOCK, shôk, s. [choe, French; schocken, Dutch.]—1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse. *Milton.*—2. Concussion; external violence. *ital.*—3. The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*—4. Offence; impression of disgust. *Young.*—5. A pile of sheaves of corn. *Job.* *Sandys.*—6. A rough dog. *Locke.*

To SHOCK, shôk, v. n. [shocken, Dutch.]—1. To shake by violence. *Shaks.*—2. To offend; to disgust. *Dryden.*

To SHOCK, shôk, v. n. To be offensive. *Addison.*

To SHOCK, shôk, v. n. [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser.*

SHOCKING, shôk'ing, a. Horrible; dreadful.

SHOD, for shoed, shôd, the preterite and participle passive of To shoe. *Tusser.*

SHOE, shôd, s. plural shoes, anciently shoon

—nô, mðve, nôr, nôr, tâbe, tâb, bôll;—ôll;—pôhnd;—thin, I His.

[*reco, reor, Saxon; schoe, Dutch.*] The cover of the foot. *Boyle*

To SHOE, shôd, v. a. preterite, I shod; participle passive, shod. [from the noun.]—1. To fit the foot with a shoe. *Shaks.*—2. To cover at the bottom. *Dryden*.
SHOE'BOY, shôd'ôdê, s. [shoe and boy.] A boy that cleans shoes. *Swift*.

SHOE'ING-HORN, shôd'în-hôrn, s. [shoe and horn.]—1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.—2. Any thing by which transaction is facilitated. *Spect.*

SHOE'MAKER, shôd'mâ-kâr, s. [shoe and maker.] One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOE'TYE, shôd'ti, s. [shoe and eye.] The riband with which women tie the shoes. *Hudibras*.

SHOG, shôg, s. [from shogk.] Violent concussion; not used. *Bentley*.

To SHOG, shôg, v. a. To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses. *Carew*.

SHONE, shôn, The preterite of shine. *Milton*.

SHOOK, shôok. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of shake. *Dryden*.

To SHOOT, shôot, v. a. preterite, I shot; participle, shot or shotten. [*reootan, Saxon.*]—1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence. *Milton*.—2. To discharge from a bow or gun. *Shaks.*—3. To use in discharging or emitting. *Abbot*.

—4. To strike with any thing emitted from a distance. *Exod.*—5. To emit new parts as a vegetable. —6.—To emit; to dart or thrust forth. *Aldisim.*—7. To push suddenly. *Dryden*.—8. To push forward. *Psalms*.—9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term. *Maxon*.—10. To pass through with swiftness. *Dryden*.

To SHOOT, shôot, v. n.—1. To perform the act of shooting. *Temple*.—2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth. *Cleaveland*.—3. To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle. *Bur.*—4. To be emitted. *Watts*.—5. To protuberate; to jut out. *Abbot*.—6. To pass an arrow. *Addison*.—7. To become any thing suddenly. *Dryden*.—8. To move swiftly along. *Dryden*.—9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shôot, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance. *Bacon*.—2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument. *Shaks.*—3. [Scheuten, Dut.] Branches issuing from the main stock. *Milton*. *Evelyn*.

SHOOTER, shôot'âr, s. [from shoot.] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert*.

SHOOTRESS, shôot'rêss, s. [from shooter.] A female that shoots. *Fairfax*.

SHOP, shôp, s. [*reop, Sax.*]—1. A place where any thing is sold. *Shaks.*—2. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon*.

SHOPBOARD, shôp'bôrd, s. [shop and board.] Bench or table on which any work is done. *South*.

SHOPBOOK, shôp'bôok, s. [shop and book.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke*.

SHOPKEEPER, shôp'kêep-âr, s. [shop and keep.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesales. *Addison*.

SHOPMAN, shôp'mân, s. [shop and man.] A petty trader. *Dryden*.

SHORE, shôre, the preterite of shear. *Shakspeare*.

SHORE, shôre, s. [*reope, Sax.*]—1. The coast of the sea. *Milton*.—2. The bank of a river. *Spenser*.—3. A drain; properly *wever*.—4. [Schooren, Dutch, to drain.] The support of a building; a buttress. *Watson*.

To SHORE, shôre, v. a. [schoore, Dutch.]—1. To prop; to support. *Watts*.—2. To set on shore. Not in use. *Shakspeare*.

SHORELESS, shôre'lêss, a. [from shore.] Having no coast. *Boyle*.

SHORN, shôrne. The participle passive of shear. *Dryden*.

SHORT, shôrt, a. [*reort, Sax.*]—1. Not long; commonly not long enough. *Pope*.—2. Not long in space or extent. *Pope*.—3. Not long in time or duration. *Dryden*.—4. Repeated by quick iterations. *Smith*.—5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the proposed point; not adequate. *South*. *Locke*. *Addison*. *Scot-*

ton.—6. Not far distant in time. *Clarendon*.—7. Defective; imperfect.—8. Scanty; wanting. *Hayward*.—9. Not fetching a compass. *L'Estrange*.—10. Not going so far as was intended. *Dryden*.—11. Defective as to quantity. *Dryden*.—12. Narrow; contracted. *Burnet*.—13. Brittle; friable. *Walton*.—14. Not bending. *Dryden*.

SHORT, shôrt, s. [from the adjective.] A summary account. *Shakspeare*.

SHORT, shôrt, ad. Not long. *Dryden*.

To SHORTEN, shôrt'en, v. a. [from short.]—1. To make short, either in time or space. *Hooker*.—2. To contract; to abbreviate. *Steebling*.—3. To confine; to hinder from progression. *Shaks*.—4. To cut off; to defeat. *Spenser*.—5. To lop. *Dryden*.

SHORTHAND, shôrt'hând, s. [short and hand.] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden*.

SHORTLIVED, shôrt'lîv'd, a. [short and live.] Not living or lasting long. *Addison*.

SHORTLY, shôrt'lî, ad. [from short.]—1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. *Calamy*.—2. In a few words; briefly. *Pope*.

SHORTNESS, shôrt'nêss, s. [from short.]—1. The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Bacon*.—2. Finess of words; brevity; conciseness. *Hooker*.—3. Want of retention. *Bacon*.—4. Deficiency; imperfection. *Clarendon*.

SHORTRIBS, shôrt'rîbz, s. [short and ribs.] The bastard ribs. *Warman*.

SHORTSIGHTED, shôrt-sî'têd, a. [short and sight.]—1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton*.—2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denham*.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shôrt-sî'têd-nêss, s. [short and sight.]—1. Defect of sight, commonly proceeding from the convexity of the eye.—2. Defect of intellectual sight. *Addison*.

SHORTWAISTED, shôrt-wâst'êd, a. [short and waist.] Having a short body. *Dryden*.

SHORTWINDED, shôrt-wînd'êd, a. [short and wind.] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; breathing by quick and faint respirations. *May*.

SHORTWINGED, shôrt-wîng'êd, a. [short and wing.] Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short winged. *Dryden*.

SHORY, shô'rî, a. [from shore.] Lying near the coast. *Burnet*.

SHOT, shôt, The preterite and participle passive of shoot. *Spenser*.

SHOT, shôt, s. [shot, Dutch.]—1. The act of shooting. *Satney*.—2. The flight of a shot. *Genesis*.—3. [Escoit, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.

SHOTE, shôte, s. [*reotot, Saxon.*] A fish. *Carew*.

SHOTFREE, shôt'frîê, a. [shot and free.] Clear of the reckoning. *Shakspeare*.

SHOTTEN, shôt'ten, a. [from shoot.] Having ejected the spawn. *Shaks*.

To SHOVE, shâv, v. a. [*reufan, Sax. sehuyvan, Dutch.*]—1. To push by main strength. *Shaks*.—2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.—3. To push; to rush against. *Arb.*

To SHOVE, shâv, v. n.—1. To push forward before one. *Swift*.—2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth*.

SHOVE, shâv, s. [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push. *Gulliver's Travels*.

SHOVEL, shû'v'l, s. [*reop, Sax. schoelf, Dutch.*] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Clarendon*.

To SHOVEL, shû'v'l, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To throw or heap with a shovel. *Shaks*.—2. To gather in great quantities. *Denham*.

SHOVELBOARD, shû'v'l'bôrd, s. [shovel and board.] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a line marked on the table. *Dryden*.

SHOVELLER, or Shovelard, shû'v'l-âr, s. [from shovel.] A bird. *Greav*.

SHOUGH, shôk, s. [for shuck.] A species of shaggy dog; a shuck. *Shakspeare*.

SHOULD, shôud, [sende, Dutch; *reoldan, Sax.*] This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive

- mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed. *Bacon*.
- SHOULDER**, shôl'dâr, s. [sculdre, Sax. scholder, Dutch.]—1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shaks.*—2. The upper joint of the fore leg. *Addison.*—3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*—4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength. *Shaks.*—5. A rising part; a prominence. *Milton*.
- TO SHOULDER**, shôl'dâr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser.*—2. To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville*.
- SHOULDERBELT**, shôl'dâr-bêlt, s. [shoulder and belt.] A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryd.*
- SHOULDERCLAPPER**, shôl'dâr-klap-pâr, s. [shoulder and clap.] One who affects familiarity. *Shaks.*
- SHOULDERSHOTTEN**, shôl'dâr-shôt-tên, a. [shoulder and shot.] Strained in the shoulder. *Shaks.*
- SHOULDERSLIP**, shôl'dâr-slip, s. [shoulder and slip.] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift.*
- TO SHOUT**, shôut, v. n. To cry in triumph or exultation. *Walter*.
- SHOUT**, shôut, s. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Knolles. Dryden.*
- SHOUTER**, shôut'âr, s. [from shout.] He who shouts. *Dryden.*
- TO SHOW**, shô, v. a. pret. showed and shown; part. pass. shown. [scapan, Sax. schowen, Dutch.]—1. To exhibit to view. *L'Estrange.*—2. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.*—3. To publish; to make public; to proclaim. *Peter.*—4. To make known. *Milton.*—5. To point the way; to direct. *Swift.*—6. To offer; to attend. *Deuteronomy.*—7. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*—8. To teach; to tell as an instructor. *Milton.*
- TO SHOW**, shô, v. n.—1. To appear; to be in appearance. *Dryden.*—2. To have appearance; to sink; to seem. *Shaks.*
- SHOW**, shô, s. [from the verb.]—1. A spectacle; some thing publicly exposed to view for money. *Addison.*—2. Superficial appearance. *Milton.*—3. Ostentatious display. *Granville.*—4. Object attracting notice. *Addison.*—5. Splendid appearance. *Milton.*—6. Semblance; likeness. *Milton.*—7. Speciousness; plausibility. *Whiggle.*—8. External appearance. *Sidney.*—9. Exhibition to view. *Shaks.*—10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon.*—11. Phantom; not reality. *Dryden.*—12. Representative action. *Add.*
- SHOWBREAD**, or *Shewbread*, shô'brêd, s. [show and bread.] Among the Jews, loaves that the priest of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmét.*
- SHOWER**, shô'âr, s. [schuere, Dutch.]—1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*—2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*—3. Any very liberal distribution. *Shakspeare.*
- TO SHOWER**, shô'âr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*—2. To pour down. *Milton.*—3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*
- TO SHOWER**, shô'âr, v. n. To be rainy. *Bacon. Addison.*
- SHOW'ERLESS**, shô'âr-lêss, a. Free from showers. *Armstrong.*
- SHOW'ERY**, shô'âr-ê, a. [from shower.] Rainy. *Bacon. Addison.*
- SHOW'ISH**, or *Showy*, shô'ish, a. [from show.]—1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*—2. Ostentatious. *Addison.*
- SHOWN**, shôw, pret. and part. pass. of *To show*. Exhibited. *Milton.*
- SHRANK**, shrânk, the preterite of shrink. *Genesis.*
- TO SHRED**, shrêd, v. a. pret. shred. [scpeadan, Sax.] To cut in small pieces. *Booker.*
- SHRED**, shrêd, s. [from the verb.]—1. A small piece cut off. *Bacon.*—2. A fragment. *Shaks.*
- SHREW**, shrêd, s. [schreyen, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakspeare.*
- SHREWD**, shrêdd, n. [contracted from shrewd.]—1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome. *Shaks.*—2. Maliciously sly; cunning. *Tytelotson.*—3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*—4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *South.*
- SHREW'DLY**, shrêdd'lê, ad. [from shrewd.]—1. Mischievously; destructively. *Wotton.*—2. Vexatiously. *South.*—3. With strong suspicion. *Locke.*—4. Sly; with mischievous cunning.
- SHRE'WDNESS**, shrêdd'nêss, s. [from shrewd.]—1. Sly cunning; archness. *Shaks.*—2. Mischievousness; petulance.
- SHRE'WISH**, shrêdd'ish, a. [from shrew.] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakspeare.*
- SHRE'WISHLY**, shrêdd'ish-lê, ad. [from shrewish.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly. *Shakspeare.*
- SHRE'WISSNESS**, shrêdd'ish-nêss, s. [from shrewish.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorosity. *Shaks.*
- SHRE'WMOUSE**, shrêdd'môuse, v. [scpeapa, Sax.] A mouse of which the bite is falsely supposed venemous; her teeth being equally harmless with those of any other mouse.
- TO SHRIEK**, shrêék, v. n. [skriegar, Danish; sericciare, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to scream. *Dryden.*
- SHRIEK**, shrêék, s. [skrieg, Danish; sericcio, Ital.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror. *Dryd.*
- SHRIFT**, shrift, s. [scpeap, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. *Rowe.*
- SHRILIGHT**, shrêc, For shrieked. *Spenser.*
- SHRILL**, shrîl, a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound. *Shaks.*
- TO SHRILL**, shrîl, v. n. [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound. *Spenser. Penton.*
- SHRILL'TINGUED**, shrîl-tîng'êd, a. [from shrill and tongue.] Having a shrill voice. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- SHRILLY**, shrîl'lê, ad. [from shrill.] With a shrill noise.
- SHRILLNESS**, shrîl'nêss, s. [from shrill.] The quality of being shrill.
- SHRIMP**, shrîmp, s. [schrumpe, a wrinkle, German.]—1. A small crustaceous fish. *Carew.*—2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shaks.*
- SHRINE**, shrine, s. [scpan, Sax. serinium, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is repositied. *Watts.*
- TO SHRINK**, shrink, v. n. preterite I shrunk, or shrank; participle, shrunken. [scrumen, Sax.]—1. To contract itself into less mass; to shrink; to be drawn together by some internal power. *Bacon.*—2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*—3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shreeging, or contracting the body. *Shaks.*—4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*
- TO SHRINK**, shrînk, v. a. participle pass. shrunks, shrank, or shrunken. To make to shrink. *Shaks. Taylor.*
- SHRINK**, shrînk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Corrugation, contraction into less compass. *Woodward.*—2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror. *Davies.*
- SHRINKER**, shrînk'âr, s. [from shrink.] He who shrinks.
- TO SHRIVE**, shrive, v. a. [scpe fan, Saxon.] To hear at confession. *Cleveland.*
- TO SHRIVE**, shrive, v. n. To administer confession. *Switzer's August.*
- TO SHRIV'EL**, shriv'el, v. n. [schrompelen, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SHRIV'EL**, shriv'el, v. a. To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*
- SHRIVER**, shriv'âr, s. [from shrive.] A confessor. *Shakspeare.*
- SHRIVING**, shriv'îng, s. [from shrive.] Shrift. *Spenser's Unberd.*
- SHROUD**, shrôud, s. [scpeud, Saxon.]—1. A shelter; a cover. *Milton.*—2. The dress of the dead; a winding sheet. *Shaks.*—3. The sail ropes. *Shaks. Pope.*
- TO SHROUD**, shrôud, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To shelter; to cover from danger. *Knolles. Raleigh.*

—nò, nòve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, táll;—óll;—pònd;—tín, THIS.

Waller.—2. To dress for the grave. *Donne*.—3. To clothe; to dress.—4. To cover or conceal. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—5. To defend; to protect.

To SHROUD, shròdd, v. n. To harbour; to take shelter. *Milton*.

SHROVETIDE, shròv'e'tide, }
SHROVETUESDAY, shròv'e-túze'dé, }
[from shrove, the preterite of shrive.] The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent-Tuesday.

SHRUB, shrúb, s. [jrupbe, Saxon.]—1. A bush; a small tree. *Locke*.—2. Spirit, acid and sugar mixed.

SIRUBBY, shrúb'bé, a. [from shrub.]—1. Resembling a shrub. *Morr*.—2. Full of shrubs; bushy. *Milton*.

To SHRUG, shrúg, v. n. [schriccken, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body. *Donne*. *Swift*.

To SHRUG, shrúg, v. a. To contract or draw up. *Hudibras*.

SHRUG, shrúg, v. [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion. *Cleaveland*. *Swift*.

SHRUNK, shrúnk. The preterite and part. pass. of shrink. *1 Macabees*.

SHRUNKEN, shrúnk'kn. The part. pass. of shrink. *Bacon*.

To SHUDDER, shúdd'ár, v. a. [schudren, Dut.] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Dryden*. *Smith*.

To SHUFFLE, shúf'flé, v. a. [jy'pelnz, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]—1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another. *Black*.—2. To remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud. *Locke*.—3. To shake; to divest. *Shaks*.—4. To change the position of cards with respect to each other. *Bacon*.—5. To form tumultuously or fraudulently. *Howel*.

To SHUFFLE, shúf'flé, v. n.—1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville*.—2. To play mean tricks; to practise frauds; to evade fair questions. *South*.—3. To struggle; to shift. *Shaks*.—4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakspeare*.

SHUFFLE, shúf'flé, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other. *Bentley*.—2. A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange*.

SHUFFLECAP, shúf'flé-káp, s. [shuffle and cap.] A play at which money is taken in a bat. *Arbutnot*.

SHUFFLER, shúf'flé-ár, s. [from shuffle.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, shúf'flé-íng'lé, ad. [from shuffle.] With an irregular gait. *Dryden*.

To SHUN, shún, v. n. [apenman, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Waller*.

SHUNLESS, shún'lés, a. [from shun.] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakspeare*.

To SHUT, shút, v. a. preterite, I shut; part. pass. shut, [jy'ettan, Saxon; schutten, Dutch.]—1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open: he shut his door. *Milton*.—2. To enclose; to confine: they shut him in a dungeon. *Cal*.—3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton*.—4. To exclude: he was shut from his oven house. *Dryden*.—5. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deut*.—6. To SHUT out. To exclude; to deny admission. *Locke*.—7. To SHUT up. To close; to confine. *Rak*.—8. To SHUT up. To conclude. *Knolles*.

To SHUT, shút, v. n. To be closed; to close itself.

SHUT, shút, part. adj. Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange*.

SHUT, shút, s. [from the verb.]—1. Close; act of shutting. *Dryden*.—2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins*.

SHUTTER, shút'túr, s. [from shut.]—1. One that shuts.—2. A cover; a door. *Dryden*.

SHUTTLE, shút'tlé, s. [schietpöle, Dutch; skutnl, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Sandys*.

SHUTTLECOCK, shút'tlé-kòk, s. [See SHUTTLE-

COCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser*.

SIDY, shí, a. [seluwe, Dutch; schito, Ital.]—1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Addison*.—2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hud*.—3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Norris*.—4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Southern*.

SIBILANT, sib'è-lánt, a. [sibilans, Lat.] Hissing. *Holler*.

SIBILATION, sib'è-lá'shún, s. [from sibilò, Lat.] A hissing sound. *Bacon*.

SICAMORE, sík'á-nòre, s. [sicamorus, Lat.] A tree. *Peachment*.

To SICCATÉ, sík'káté, v. a. [sicco, Latin.] To dry.

SICCATION, sík-ká'shún, s. [from siccate.] The act of drying.

SICCIFICK, sík-sí'fík, a. [siccus and fio, Latin.] Causing dryness.

SICCITY, sík'sé-té, s. [siccité, Fr. siccitas, from siccus, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Wiseman*.

SICE, síze, s. [six, French.] The number six at dice. *Dryden*.

SICH, sísh, ad. Such. See SUCII. *Spenser*.

SICK, sík, a. [proc, Saxon; sieck, Dutch.]—1. Afflicted with disease. *Cleaveland*.—2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.—3. Corrupted. *Shaks*.—4. Disgusted. *Pope*.

To SICK, sík, v. n. [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. *Shakspeare*.

To SICKEN, sík'kn, v. a. [from sick.]—1. To make sick; to discompose. *Prior*.—2. To weaken; to impair. *Shakspeare*.

To SICKEN, sík'kn, v. n.—1. To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Bacon*.—2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shaks*.—3. To be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence. *Dryden*.—4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope*.

SICKER, sík'kár, a. [sicker, Welsh; seker, Dut.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser*.

SICKER, sík'kár, ad. Surely; certainly. *Spenser*.

SICKERNESS, sík'kár-nés, s. [from sicker, secure.] Security.

SICKLE, sík'lé, s. [sicol, Sax. sieckel, Dutch; from seale, or sicula, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *Spem*. *South*.

SICKLEMAN, sík'kl-mán, s. }
SICKLER, sík'kl-ár, }
[from sickle.] A reaper. *Shaks*. *Sandys*.

SICKLISS, sík'lé-nés, s. [from sickly.] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Graunt*.

SICKLY, sík'lé, ad. [from sick.] Not in health. *Shakspeare*.

SICKLY, sík'lé, a. [from sick.]—1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.—2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior*.

To SICKLY, sík'lé, v. n. [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not used. *Shakspeare*.

SICKNESS, sík'nés, s. [from sick.]—1. State of being diseased. *Shaks*.—2. Disease; malady. *Matthew*. *Watts*.—3. Disorder in the organs of generation.

SIDE, síde, s. [jide, Sax. sijde, Dutch.]—1. The part of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenser*.—2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part: as, the left side, not the right. *The upper side, not the under*. *Wilkins*.—3. The right or left.—4. Margin; edge; verge. *Roscom*.—5. Any thing of local respect. *Milton*.—6. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Shaks*. *Spratt*.—7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. *Knolles*. *Tillotson*.

SIDE, síde, s. [from the noun.] Latéral; oblique; not dir. et; being on either side. *Hooker*. *Exodus*.

To SIDE, síde, v. n. [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction. *K. Charles*. *Diaby*. *Swift*.

SIDÉBOARD, síde'bòrd, s. [side and board.] The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table. *Dryden*.

SIDÉBOX, síde'bòks, s. [side and box.] Seat for the Indies on the side of the theatre. *Pope*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pln;—

SIDFLY, sid'fl, s. An insect. *Derham*.
To SIDLE, sid'l, v. n. [from side.] To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift*.
SIDELONG, sid'e'lông, a. [side and long.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Locke*.
SIDELONG, sid'e'lông, ad.—1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden*—2. On the other side. *Evelyn*.
SIDER, sid'âr, s. See **CIDER**.
SIDERAL, sid'êr-âl, a. [from sidus, Lat.] Starry; astral. *Milton*.
SIDERATED, sid'êr-â-têd, a. [from sideratus, Latin.] Blasted; plant-struck. *Brown*.
SIDERATION, sid'êr-â-shân, s. [sideratio, Fr. sideratio, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense. *Ray*.
SIDERITE, sid'êr-ite, s. [sideritas, Lat.] A loadstone. *Brewer's Lingua*.
SIDESADDLE, sid'e-sâd-dl, s. [side and saddle.] A woman's seat on horse-back.
SIDESMAN, sidz'mân, s. [side and man.] An assistant to the church-warden. *Ayliffe*.
SIDEWAYS, sid'e-wâz, } ad.
SIDEWISE, sid'e-wîz, }
 [from side and way or wise.] Laterally; on one side. *Newton*.
SIEGE, sêdje, s. [siege, French.]—1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a *l'agru r. Knolles*.—2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden*.—3. State of being beset.—4. [Siege, French.] Seat; throne. *Spenser*.—5. Place; class; rank. *Shaks*.—6. Stool. *Brown*.
To SIEGE, sêdje, v. a. [sieger, French.] To besiege. *Spenser*.
SIESTA, si-ê's'tâ, s. [Span. for the sixth hour of a real day.] Sleeping time at noon. *Ld. Bristol's Elvira*.
SIEVE, sîv, s. [from sift.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a boulder; a sarsie. *Dryden*.
To SIFT, sift, v. a. [siftan, Saxon; siften, Dutch.]—1. To separate by a sieve. *Wotton*.—2. To separate; to part. *Dryden*.—3. To examine; to try. *Hooker*.
SIFTER, sîf'târ, s. [from sift.] He who sifts.
SIG, sig, was used by the Saxons for victory; as *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson*.
To SIGH, si, v. n. [suean, preetan, Saxon; suchten, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Mark. Prior*.
To SIGH, si, v. a. To lament; to mourn. *Prior*.
SIGH, si, s. [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained. *Taylor*.
SIGHT, site, s. [zygide, Saxon; sicht, gesicht, Dutch.]—1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing. *Bacon*.—2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. *Dryden*.—3. Act of seeing or beholding. *Dryden*.—4. Notice; knowledge. *Wake*.—5. Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden*.—6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye; as, the *sights* of a quadrant. *Shaks*.—7. Spectacle, show; thing wonderful to be seen. *Sidney. Exodus*.
SIGHTED, site'd, a. [from sight.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition; as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted* *Clarendon*.
SIGHTFULNESS, site'fû-ness, s. [from sight and full.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney*.
SIGHTLESS, site'less, a. [from sight.]—1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope*.—2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; displeasing to look at. *Shakspeare*.
SIGHTLY, site'le, a. [from sight.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. *Addison*.
SIGIL, sig'il, s. [sigillum, Lat.] Seal. *Dryden*.
SIGN, sîne, s. [signe, Fr. signum, Lat.]—1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown. *Hooker. Holder*.—2. A wonder; a miracle. *Eze. Milton*.—3. A picture, or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within. *Donne*.—4. A monument; a memorial. *Nathan's*.—5. A constellation in the zodiac. *Dryden*.—6. Note of distinction.—7. Ensign. *Milton*.—8. Typical representation; symbol. *Brewerwood*.—9. Token without

words.—10. A subscription of one's name: as a *sign manual*.
To SIGN, sîne, v. a. [signo, Latin.]—1. To mark. *Shaks*.—2. [Signer, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden*.—3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor*.
SIGNAL, sig'nâl, s. [signal, Fr. sennale, Spanish.] Notice given by some action; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden*.
SIGNAL, sig'nâl, a. [signal, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon*.
SIGNALITY, sig'nâl-î-tê, s. [from signal.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Glanville*.
To SIGNALIZE, sig'nâl-îze, v. a. [signalez, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift*.
SIGNALLY, sig'nâl-î, ad. [from signal.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South*.
SIGNATION, sig'nâ-shân, s. [from signo, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown*.
SIGNATURE, sig'nâ-tûre, s. [signature, French.]—1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; mark. *Watts*.—2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *Morc*.—3. Proof; evidence. *Rogers*.—4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
SIGNATURIST, sig'nâ-tû-rîst, s. [from signature.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown*.
SIGNET, sig'nêt, s. [signette, French.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a King. *Dryden*.
SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nîf'î-kânse, } s.
SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nîf'î-kân-sê, }
 [from signify.]—1. Power of signifying; meaning. *Stillingfleet*.—2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift*.—3. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison*.
SIGNIFICANT, sig-nîf'î-kânt, a. [significant, Fr. significans, Latin.]—1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. *Shaks*.—2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh*.—3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree. *Hooker*.—4. Important; momentous.
SIGNIFICANTLY, sig-nîf'î-kânt-î, ad. [from significant.] With force of expression. *South*.
SIGNIFICATION, sig-nîf'î-kâ-shân, s. [significatio, Latin.]—1. The act of making known by signs. *South*.—2. Meaning expressed by signs or words. *Holder*.
SIGNIFICATIVE, sig-nîf'î-kâ-tîv, a. [significatif, French, from signify.]—1. Betokening by an external sign. *Brewerwood*.—2. Fortible; strongly expressive. *Comten*.
SIGNIFICATORY, sig-nîf'î-kâ-tû-ê, s. [from signify.] That which signifies or betokens. *Taylor*.
To SIGNIFY, sig'nê-î, v. a. [significo, Latin.]—1. To declare by some token or sign. *Dryden*.—2. To mean; to express. *Shaks*.—3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor*.—4. To make known. *Swift*.
To SIGNIFY, sig'nê-î, v. n. To express meaning with force. *Ben Jonson*.
SIGNIORY, sîne'y-ôr-ê, s. [seignioria, Italian.] Lordship; dominion. *Daniel*.
SIGNPOST, sîne'pôst, s. [sign and post.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben Jonson*.
SIKER, sîk'âr, ad. The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenser*.
SIKERNESS, sîk'âr-nês, s. [from siker.] Sureness; safety.
SILENCE, sî'lênse, s. [silence, French; silentium, Latin.]—1. The state of holding peace. *Milton*.—2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shaks*.—3. Secrecy.—4. Stillness; not noise. *Pope*.—5. Not mention. *Milton*.
SILENCE, sî'lênse, interj. An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakspeare*.
To SILENCE, sî'lênse, v. a. [from the noun.] To still; to oblige to hold peace. *Clarendon*.
SILENT, sî'lênt, a. [silens, Latin.]—1. Not speaking; mute. *Poëms*.—2. Not talkative; not loqua-

SIM

SIN

—nô, môre, ndr, nô;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

clus.—3. Still; having no noise. *Milton*.—4. Wanting efficiency. *Milton*.—5. Not mentioning. *Milton*.
SILENTLY, sîl'ent-lê, ad. [from sîlent.]—1. Without speech. *Dryden*.—2. Without noise. *Dryden*.—3. Without mention. *Locke*.
SILICIOUS, sîl'ish'ûs, a. [from cilicium, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown*.
SILICULOSE, sîl'ik-û-lôse', a. [silicula, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict*.
SILIGINOSE, sîl'îl-jê-nôse', a. [siliginosus, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict*.
SILYQUA, sîl'îskwâ, s. [Latin].—1. A carat of which six make a scruple.—2. The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict*.
SILYQUOSE, sîl'îe-kwôse', }
SILYQUOUS, sîl'îe-kwûs, } a.
 [from silyqua, Latin.] Having a pod, or capsula. *Arbutnot*.
SILK, sîlk, s. [weole, Saxon].—1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly. *Shaks*.—2. The stuff made of the worms thread. *Knolles*.
SILKEN, sîlk'kn, a. [from sîlk].—1. Made of silk. *Milton*.—2. Soft; tender. *Dryden*.—3. Dressed in silk. *Shakspeare*.
SILKMERCEER, sîlk'mêr-sûr, s. [silk and mercer.] A dealer in silk.
SILKWEAVER, sîlk'wê-vûr, s. [sîlk and weaver.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs. *Dryden*.
SILKWORM, sîlk'wûrn, s. [sîlk and worm.] The worm that spins silk.
SILKY, sîlk'ê, a. [from sîlk].—1. Made of silk.—2. Soft; pliant. *Shakspeare*.
SILL, sîl, s. [ÿyl, Sax. sulle, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door. *Swift*.
SILLABUB, sîl'â'bûb, s. Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Watson*.
SILLY, sîl'î-lê, ad. [from silly.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly. *Dryden*.
SILLINESS, sîl'î-nês, s. [from silly.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. *L'Estrange*.
SILLY, sîl'î, a. [selig, German.]—1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.—2. Weak; helpless. *Spenser*.—3. Foolish; witless. *Watts*.
SILLYHOW, sîl'î-hôû, s. [ÿcht, happy, and heopt.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus. *Brown*.
SILT, sîlt, s. Mud; slime. *Hale*.
SILVAN, sîl'vân, a. [from silva, Latin.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden*.
SILVER, sîl'vûr, s. [weolpen, Saxon; silver, Dutch.]—1. Silver is a white and hard metal next in weight to gold. *Watts*.—2. Anything of soft splendour. *Pope*.—3. Money made of silver.
SILVER, sîl'vûr, a.—1. Made of silver. *Genesis*.—2. White like silver. *Spenser*.—3. Having a pale lustre. *Shaks*.—4. Soft of voice. *Spenser*.
TO SILVER, sîl'vûr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover superficially with silver. *Shaks*.—2. To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope*.
SILVERBEATER, sîl'vûr-bê-târ, s. [silver and beat.] One that foliates silver. *Boyle*.
SILVERLY, sîl'vûr-lê, ad. [from silver.] With the appearance of silver. *Shakspeare*.
SILVERSMITH, sîl'vûr-smîth, s. [silver, and smith.] One that works in silver. *Acts*.
SILVERTHISTLE, sîl'vûr-thîs-les, }
SILVERWEED, sîl'vûr-wêdd, } s.
 Plants.
SILVERTREE, sîl'vûr-trêe, s. [conocarpodendron, Lat.] A plant. *Milton*.
SILVERY, sîl'vûr-ê, a. [from silver.] Bespangled with silver. *Dunoiad*.
SIMAR, sê-mâr, s. [simarre, French.] A woman's robe. *Dryden*.
SIMILAR, sîm'ê-lâr, s.
SIMILARLY, sîm'ê-lâr-lê, } a.
SIMILARY, sîm'ê-lâr-ê, }
 [similaire, Fr. from similis, Lat.]—1. Homogeneous; having one part like another. *Boyle*.—2. Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale*.—3. Exactly alike. *Reid's Inquiry*.
SIMILARITY, sîm'ê-lâr-ê-tê, s. [from similar.] Likeness. *Arbutnot*.

SIMILE, sîm'ê-lê, s. [simile, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized. *Shakspeare*.
SIMILITUDE, sê-mîl'ê-tûde, s. [similitudo, Lat.]—1. Likeness; resemblance. *Bacon*. *South*.—2. Comparison; simile. *Watson*.
SIMILITUDINARY, sî-mîl-lê-tû-dê-nâr-ê, a. Denoting Similitude.
SIMITAR, sî-m'ê-târ, s. A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.
TO SIMMER, sîm-mâr, v. n. To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing. *Boyle*.
SIMNEL, sîm'nêl, s. [simnellus, low Lat.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.
SIMONY, sîm'ûn-ê, s. [simonie, French; simonia, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferments. *Garth*.
TO SIMPER, sîm'pûr, v. n. [from ÿmhelan, Sax. to keep holiday. *Skinner*.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly. *Sibney*.
SIMPER, sîm'pûr, s. [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile. *Pope*.
SIMPLE, sîm'pl, a. [simplex, Lat.]—1. Plain; artless; unskilled; and signing; sincere; harmless. *Hooker*.—2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated. *Watts*.—3. Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Proverbs*.
SIMPLE, sîm'pl, s. [simple, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb. *Temple*.
TO SIMPLE, sîm'pl, v. n. To gather simple. *Garth*.
SIMPLES, sîm'plz, s. [simplesse, French.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. *Spenser*.
SIMPLENESS, sîm'pl-nês, s. [from simple.] The quality of being simple. *Shaks Digby*.
SIMPLER, sîm'pl-êr, s. [from simple.] A simplist; an herbalist.
SIMPLETON, sîm'pl-tûn, s. [from simple.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. *L'Estrange*.
SIMPLICITY, sîm-plî-ê-tê, s. [simplicitas, Lat.]—1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtily; not cunning; not deceit. *Sibney*.—2. Plainness; not subtily; not abstruseness. *Hammond*.—3. Plainness; not finery. *Dryden*.—4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded. *Brown*.—5. Weakness; silliness. *Hooker Proverbs*.
SIMPLIFY, sîm-plê-fî, v. a. [from simplex and facio, Lat.] To reduce to first principles. *Chesterfield*.
SIMPLIST, sîm'plîst, s. [from simple.] One skilled in simples. *Brownie*.
SIMPLY, sîm'plê, ad. [from simple.]—1. Without art; without subtily; plainly; artlessly. *Milton*.—2. Of itself; without addition. *Hooker*.—3. Merely; solely. *Hooker*.—4. Foolishly; sillily.
SIMULAR, sîm'û-lâr, s. [from simulo, Latin.] One that counterfeits. *Shaks*.
SIMULATION, sîm-û-lâr-shûn, s. [simulatio, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not. *Bacon*.
SIMULANEOUS, sî-mûl-târ-nê-ûs, a. [simultaneus, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time. *Glanville*.
SIMULANEOUSLY, sî-mûl-târ-nê-ûs-lê, ad. [from simultaneous.] In concord. *Shenstone*.
SIN, sîn, s. [ÿyn, Sax.]—1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shaks*.—2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts*.
TO SIN, sîn, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Proverbs*.—2. To offend against right. *Shaks*.
SINBRED, sîn'bred, a. Produced by sin. *Milton*.
SINWORN, sîn'wûrn, a. part. a. Worn by sin, or sinful human race. *Milton's Comus*.
SINCE, sînce, ad. [formed by contraction from sîncece, or sîthence, from ÿðe, Saxon.]—1. Because that. *Locke*.—2. From the time that. *Pope*.—3. Ago; before this. *Sibney*.
SINCE, sînce, preposition. After; reckoning from some time past to the time present; as, since the restoration. *Dryden*.
SINCERE, sîn-êr', a. [sincerus, Lat. sincere, Fr.]—1. Unhurt, uninjured. *Dryden*.—2. Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury*.—3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Milton*.

SIN

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

SINCERELY, sîn-sêr'è-lê, ad. [from sincere.] Honestly; without hypocrisy. *Watts*.
SINCERENESS, sîn-sêr'è-nês, }
SINCERITY, sîn-sêr'è-tê, } s.
 {sincerité, French.}—1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers*.—2. Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope*.
SINDON, sîn'dôn, s. [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon*.
SINE, sîne, s. [sinus, Latin.] A right sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch. *Harris*.
SIN'ECURE, sîn'è-kûr, s. [sine, without, and cura, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth*.
SIN'EW, sîn'nû, s. [renepe, Sax. senewen, Dutch.]—1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved. *Dryden*.—2. Whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the sinews of war. *Dryd*.—3. Muscle or nerve. *Davies*.
 To **SIN'EW**, sîn'nû, v. a. [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use. *Shaks*.
SIN'EWED sîn'nûdê, a. [from sinew.]—1. Furnished with sinews. *Dryden*.—2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakspeare*.
SIN'EWSHRUNK, sîn'nû-shrûk, a. [sinew and shrunk.] A horse is said to be sinewshrunken when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict*.
SIN'EY, sîn'nû-ê, a. [from sinew.]—1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. *Donne*.—2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shaks Hale*.
SINFUL, sîn'fûl, a. [sin and full.]—1. Alien from God; not holy; un sanctified. *Milton*.—2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. *Milton South*.
SINFULLY, sîn'fûl-ê, ad. [from sinful.] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God. *South*.
SINFULNESS, sîn'fûl-nês, s. [from sinful.] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness. *Milton Wake*.
 To **SING**, sîng, v. n. preterite, I sang, or sung, participle pass. sung. [sangan, Saxon; singia, Islandic; singh n. Dutch.]—1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically. *Dryden*.—2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.—3. To make any small or shrill noise.—4. To tell in poetry. *Prior*.
 To **SING**, sîng, v. a.—1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton*.—2. To celebrate; to give praises to.—3. To utter melodiously. *Shakspeare*.
 To **SINGE**, sînje, v. a. [sengan, Saxon; senghen, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially. *L'Étrange*.
SINGER, sîng'êr, s. [from sing.] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.
SINGINGMASTER, sîng'îng-mâs-têr, s. [sing and master] One who teaches to sing. *Addison*.
SINGLE, sîng'gl, a. [singulus, Latin.]—1. One; not double; not more than one.—2. Particular; individual. *Watts*.—3. Not compounded. *Watts*.—4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant. *Denham*.—5. Unmarried. *Dryden*.—6. Not complicated. *Bacon*.—7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. A scriptural sense. *Matthew*.—8. That in which one is opposed to one: as, single combat. *Dryden*.
 To **SINGLE**, sîng'gl, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To choose out from among others. *Brown Milton*.—2. To sequester; to withdraw. *Hooker*.—3. To take alone. *Hooker*.—4. To separate. *Sidney*.
SINGLENESS, sîng'gl-nês, s. [from single.]—1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one.—2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. *Hooker*.
SINGLY, sîng'gl-ê, ad. [from single.]—1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor*.—2. Only; by himself. *Shaks*.—3. Without partners or associates. *Pope*.—4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.
SING/SONG, sîng'sông, s. An uniform cadence.
SINGULAR, sîng'gû-lâr, a. [singulier, Fr. singularis, Lat.]—1. Single; not complex; not compound

SIP

Watts.—2. In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke*.—3. Particular; unexempl'd. *Denham*.—4. Having something not common to others. *Tillotson*.—5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison*.—6. Affecting peculiarity of manners; deviating from common practice.
SINGULARITY, sîng'gû-lâr-ê-tê, s. [singularité, French.]—1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others. *Tillotson*.—2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity. *Shaks*.—3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker*.—4. Character or manners different from those of others. *South*.
 To **SINGULARIZE**, sîng'gû-lâr-îze, v. a. [se singulariser, Fr.] To make single.
SINGULARLY, sîng'gû-lâr-lê, ad. [from singular.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South*.
SINGULT, sîng'gûlt, s. [singultus, Latin.] A sigh.
SINISTER, sîn'ûs-têr, a. [sinister, Latin.]—1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden*.—2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair. *South*.—3. Unlucky; inauspicious. *Ben Jonson*.
SINISTROUS, sîn'ûs-trôs, a. [sinister, Lat.] Ab-surd; perverse; wrong-headed. *Bentley*.
SINISTROUSLY, sîn'ûs-trôs-lê, ad. [from sinister.]—1. With a tendency to the left. *Erasm*.—2. Perversely; absurdly.
 To **SINK**, sîngk, v. n. pret. I sunk, anciently sank; part. sunk or sunken. [suncan, Saxon; senken, German.]—1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Milton*.—2. To fall gradually. *2 Kings*.—3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *1 Samuel*.—4. To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison*.—5. To lose or wau prominence. *Dryden*.—6. To be overwhelmed or depressed. *Milton*.—7. To be received; to be impressed.—*Locke*.—8. To decline; to decrease; to decay. *Addison*.—9. To fall into rest or indolence. *Addison*.—10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden*.—11. To be left; to vanish from notice.
 To **SINK**, sîngk, v. a.—1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating. *Bacon*.—2. To dive; to make by delving. *Boyle*.—3. To depress; to degrade. *Prior*.—4. To plunge into destruction. *Shaks*.—5. To make to fall. *Woodward*.—6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison*.—7. To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope*.—8. To lessen; to diminish. *Rogers*.—9. To make to decline. *Race*.—10. To suppress; to conceal; to invert. *Swift*.
SINK, sîngk, v. [sinc, Saxon.]—1. A drain; a jakes. *Shaks*.—2. Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben Jonson*.
SINLESS, sîn'lês, a. [from sin.] Exempt from sin. *Milton Rogers*.
SINLESSNESS, sîn'lês-nês, s. [from sinless.] Exemption from sin. *Boyle*.
SIN'NER, sîn'nêr, s. [from sin.]—1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. *South*.—2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope*.
SINOFFERING, sîn'ôf-fêr-îng, s. [sin and offering.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Erodus*.
SINOPER, or *Sinople*, sîn'ô-pêr, s. A species of earth; ruddle. *Alexicorth*.
 To **SINUATE**, sîn'û-â-tê, v. n. [sinuo, Latin.] To bend in and out. *Woodward*.
SINUATION, sîn'û-â-shûn, s. [from sinuate.] A bending in and out. *Hale*.
SINUOUS, sîn'û-ûs, a. [sineux, Fr. from sinus, Lat.] Bending in and out. *Brown*.
SINUS, sîn'ûs, s. [Latin.]—1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Birnet*.—2. Any fold or opening.
 To **SIP**, sîp, v. a. [sîpen, Saxon; sippen, Dutch.]—1. To drink by small draughts. *Pope*.—2. To drink in small quantities. *Milton*.—3. To drink out of. *Dryden*.
 To **SIP**, sîp, v. n. To drink a small quantity.
SIP, sîp, s. [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton*.
SIPHON, sî'fôn, s. [siphon, a pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotson*.

nó, móve, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, báll;—óll;—póáúú;—éáin, THIS.

SIPPER, s'íp'púr, s. [from sip.] One that sips.
SIPPEE, s'íp'pí', s. [from sip.] A small sop.
SIR, sár, [sire, French; signior, Italian; senior, Spanish.]—1. The word of respect in compellation. *Shaks.*—2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*—3. It is sometimes used for man. *Shaks.*—4. A title given to the loin of beef which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*
SIRE, síre, s. [sire, French; senior, Latin.]—1. A father, in poetry. *Prior.*—2. It is used of beasts; as, the horse had a good sire.—3. It is used in composition; as, grand-sire.
SIREN, sírén, s. [Lat.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.
SIRIASIS, sè-rí'á-sís, s. [σιριασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diet.*
SIRIUS, sír'í-ús, s. [Latin.] The dogstar.
SIROCCO, sè-ròk'kò, s. [Italian.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*
SIRRAH, sír'rá, s. [sir ha! *Minshew.*] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L'Estrange.*
SIRUP, } sár'rúp, s.
SIRUP, }
 [Arabic.] the juice of vegetables boiled with sugar. *Sidney.*
SIRUPED, sár'rúpí, a. [from sirup.] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*
SIRUPY, sár'rúp'é, a. [from sirup.] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*
SISE, size, s. Contracted from *assize*. *Donne.*
SISKIN, sískín, s. A bird; a green finch.
SISTER, síst'ár, s. [γροστερ, Sax. zuster, Dut.]—1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother. *Job.*—2. Woman of the same faith; a christian; one of the same nature; human being. *James.*—3. A woman of the same kind. *Shaks.*—4. One of the same kind; one of the same office. *Pope.*
SISTER in law, síst'ár-in-láw, s. A husband or wife's sister. *Ruth.*
SISTERHOOD, síst'ár'hód, s. [from sister.]—1. The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.*—2. A set of sisters.—3. A number of women of the same order. *Addison.*
SISTERLY, síst'ár'lé, a. [from sister.] Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakspeare.*
TO SIT, sit, v. n. preterite I sat, [sitán, Gothic; sitcan, Sax. setten, Dutch.]—1. To rest upon the buttocks. *May.*—2. To perch. *Bauid.*—3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milton.*—4. To be in any local position. *Milton.*—5. To rest as a weight or burthen. *Taylor.*—6. To settle; to abide. *Milton.*—7. To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*—8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness. *Shaks.*—9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.*—10. To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.*—11. To be convened, as an assembly.—12. To be placed at the table. *Luke.*—13. To exercise authority. *Milton.*—14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member. *1 Mar.*—15. **TO SIT down.** To begin a siege. *Clarendon.*—16. **TO SIT down.** To rest; to cease as satisfied. *Rogers.*—17. **TO SIT down.** To settle; to fix abode. *Spenner.*—18. **TO SIT out.** To be without engagement or employment. *Sanderson.*—19. **TO SIT up.** To rise from lying to sitting. *Luke.*—20. **TO SIT up.** To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben Jonson.*
TO SIT, sit, v. a.—1. To keep upon the seat. *Prior.*—2. To place on a seat. *Bacon.*
SITE, síte, s. [situs, Lat.] Situation; local position. *Bentley.*
SITFAST, sít'fást, s. [sit and fast.] A hard knob growing under the saddle.
SITH, síth, ad. [sibe, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*
SITHE, síthe, s. [γίθε, Sax.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham. Crashaw.*
SITTHENCE, síth'ense, ad. Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*
SITHEs, síthez, s. Times. *Spenser.*
SITTHNESS, síth'nèz, ad. Since. *Spenser.*

SITTER, [sít'údr, s. [from sit.]—1. One that sits. *Bacon.*—2. A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*
SITTING, sít'ting, s. [from sit.]—1. The posture of sitting on a seat.—2. The act of resting on a seat. *Psalms.*—3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. *Dryden.*—4. A meeting of an assembly. *Bacon.*—5. A course of study unintermitted. *Locke.*—6. A time for which one sits without rising. *Dryden.*—7. Incubation. *Addison.*
SITUATE, sí'túsh-áte, part. a. [from situs, Latin.]—1. Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.*—2. Placed; consisting. *Milton.*
SITUATION, sí'túsh-á'shún, s. [from situate.]—1. Local respect; position. *Addison.*—2. Condition; state. *Rogers.*
SIX, síks, a. [six, French.] Twice three; one more than five. *Brown.*
SIX and seven, síks'ánd-sév'vn, s. To be at six and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Shakspeare.*
SIXPENCE, síks'pènce, s. [six and pence.] A coin; half a shilling. *Pope.*
SIXSCORE, síks'skòre, a. [six and score.] Six times twenty. *Sautly.*
SIXTEEN, síks'téén, a. [ἕξκαιένη, Sax.] Six and ten. *Taylor.*
SIXTEENTH, síks'téénth, a. [ἕξκαιόθα, Saxon.] The sixth from the tenth. *1 Chron.*
SIXTH, síksth, a. [ἕξκαι, Sax.] The first after the sixth; the ordinal of six. *Bacon.*
SIXTH, síksth, s. [from the adjective.] A sixth part. *Cheyne.*
SIXTHLY, síksth'ly, ad. [from six.] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*
SIXTIETH, síks'té-éth, a. [ἕξκαιεκοθθα, Sax.] The tenth sixth times repeated. *Digby.*
SIXTY, síks'té, a. [ἕξκαι, Saxon.] Six times ten. *Brown.*
SIZE, size, s.—1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*—2. A settled quantity. *Shaks.*—3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*—4. Any viscous or glutinous substance. *To SIZE, size, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Dryden.*—2. To settle; to fix. *Bacon.*—3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.
SIZED, sízd, a. [from size.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakspeare.*
SIZABLE, síz'ábl, a. [from size.] Reasonably bulky. *Arbutnot.*
SIZER, or *Scrutor*, síz'ár, s. A certain rank of students in the universities. *Corbet.*
SIZERS, síz'árs, s. See *SCISSARS.*
SIZINESS, síz'é-nèz, s. [from size.] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*
SIZY, síz'é, a. [from size.] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbutnot.*
SKA'DDLÉ, ská'd'dl, s. [ῥεκαδνιγγε, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Diet.*
SKA'DDONS, ská'd'dóns, s. The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*
SKAINSMATE, skáinz'máte, s. A messmate. *Shaks.*
SKATE, skát, s. [ῥεκαδνθα, Sax.]—1. A flat sea fish.—2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Thomson.*
SKÉ'AN skéne, s. A short sword; a knife. *Bacon.*
SKEG, skég, s. A wild plum.
SKEGGER, skég'gúr, s. *Skeggers* are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea. *Wotton.*
SKÉIN, skáne, s. [escaine, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound. *Ben Jonson.*
TO SKÉLDER, skéi'dúr, v. n. To wander about begging or borrowing.
SKÉLETON, skéi'é-ídn, s. [σκαλετος, Greek.]—1. Bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Dryden.*—2. The compages of the principal parts. *Hale.*—3. A naked delineation; a mere sketch.
SKÉLLUM, skéi'lám, s. [skelu, Germ.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*
SKEP, skép, s. [scēphen, lower Saxon, to draw.] *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tusser.**

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne; pln;—

SKEPTICK, skêp'tîk, s. [*scarcognon*.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing. *Decay of Piety. Blackmore.*

SKEPTICAL, skêp'tê-kâl, a. [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*

SKEPTICISM, skêp'tê-sîzm, s. Universal doubt; pretence, or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*

SKETCH, skêtsh, s. [*schedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*

To **SKETCH**, skêtsh, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To draw, by tracing the outline.—2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

SKEWER, skêr, s. [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *King.*

To **SKEWER**, skêr, v. a. [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF, skîf, s. [*esquif*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.] A small light boat. *Brown. Swift.*

SKILFUL, skîl'fûl, a. [skill and full.] Knowing; qualified with skill. *Tatler.*

SKILFULLY, skîl'fûl-ê, ad. [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broomer.*

SKILFULNESS, skîl'fûl-nês, s. [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dexterity. *Psalms.*

SKILL, skîl, s. [*skil*, Islandick.]—1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity. *Milton*.—2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*

To **SKILL**, skîl, v. n. [*skilia*, Islandick.]—1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at. *Whitg*.—2. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. *Hooker.*

SKILLED, skîld, a. [from *skill*.] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKILLESS, skîl'lês, a. [from *skill*.] Wanting art. *Shakspeare.*

SKILLET, skîl'ê, s. [*esculette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakspeare.*

To **SKIM**, skîm, v. a. [properly to *scum*.]—1. To clear the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior*.—2. To take by skimming. *Addison*.—3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden*.—4. To cover superficially. *Dryden*.

To **SKIM**, skîm, v. n. To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skîm'bl-skâm-bl, a. Wandering; wild. *Shakspeare.*

SKIMMER, skîm'mêr, s. [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Motimer.*

SKIMMILK, skîm'mîlk, s. [*skim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*

SKIN, skîn, s. [*skind*, [Danish].]—1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.—2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.—3. The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*

To **SKIN**, skîn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis*.—2. To cover with the skin. *Dryden*.—3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*

SKINK, skîngk, s. [*peene*, Bacon.]—1. Drink; any thing potable.—2. Pottage. *Bacon.*

To **SKINK**, skîngk, v. n. [*peenean*, Sax.] To serve drink.

To **SKINK**, skînk, v. n. [*seencan*, Sax.] To pour out for drinking. *B. Jonson.*

SKINKER, skîngk'êr, s. [from *skink*.] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*

SKINNED, skînd, a. [from *skin*.] Having skin. *Sharp.*

SKINNER, skîn'nêr, s. [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.

SKINNINESS, skîn'nê-nês, s. [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, skî'nê, a. [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To **SKIP**, skîp, v. n. [*squittire*, Italian.]—1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound

lightly and joyfully. *Drayton. Hudibras*.—2. To pass without notice. *Bacon.*

To **SKIP**, skîp, v. a. [*esquiver*, Fr.] To miss; to pass. *Shakspeare.*

SKIP, skîp, s. [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *Sidney. More.*

SKIPJACK, skîp'jak, s. [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*

SKIPKENNEL, skîp'kên-nîl, s. [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPER, skîp'pêr, s. [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shiphoy. *Congreve.*

SKIPPET, skîp'pît, s. [Probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. *Spenser.*

SKIRMISH, skêr'mîsh, s. [from *ys* and *carin*, Welsh, the shout of war; *escarmouche*, French.]—1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.—2. A contest; a contention.

To **SKIRMISH**, skêr'mîsh, v. n. [*escarmoucher*, French.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Atterbury.*

SKIRMISHER, skêr'mîsh-êr, s. [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes.

To **SKIRRE**, skêr, v. a. [This word seems to be derived from *scip*, Sax. pure, clean.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

To **SKIRRE**, skêr, v. n. To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakspeare.*

SKIRRET, skêr'ê, s. [*sisarum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SKIRT, skêrt, s. [*skierte*, Swedish.]—1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shaks*.—2. The edge of any part of the dress. *Addison*.—3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser.*

To **SKIRT**, skêrt, v. a. [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison.*

SKITTISH, skî'tîsh, a. [*skye*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]—1. Shy; easily frightened. *L'Estrange*.—2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hudibras*.—3. Changeable; fickle. *Shakspeare.*

SKITTISHLY, skî'tîsh-ê, ad. [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; ficklely.

SKITTISHNESS, skî'tîsh-nês, s. [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKITTLES, skî'tîls, s. A game of a similar kind to that of nine pins.

SKONCE, skônse, s. See **SCONCE**.

SKREEN, skrêen, s. [*escrien*, French.]—1. Riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser*.—2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.—3. Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*

To **SKREEN**, skrêen, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To riddle; to sift.—2. To shade from sun, or light, or weather.—3. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden*.—4. To shelter; to protect. *Spentator.*

SKUE, skû, a. Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley.*

To **SKULK**, skûlk, v. n. To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*

SKULL, skûl, s. [*skiola*, Islandick.]—1. The bone that encloses the head; it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy. Shaks*.—2. [Seeole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. *Walton.*

SKULLCAP, skûl'kâp, s. A head piece.

SKULLCAP, skûl'kâp, s. [*casidia*, Latin.] A plant.

SKY, skêl, s. [*sky*, Danish.]—1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Boscommen*.—2. The heavens. *Davies*.—3. The weather. *Shakspeare.*

SKY'RY, skêl'ê, a. [from *sky*.] Etheral. *Shaks*.

SKY'COLOUR, skêl'kûl-êr, s. [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED, skêl'kûl-êrd, a. [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*

SKY'DYED, skêl'dîde, a. [*sky* and *die*.] Coloured like the sky. *Pope.*

SKY'ED, skêl'ê, a. [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the skies. *Thomson.*

-nô, môve, ndr, nô; -tûbe, tûb, bûll; -ûll; -pôund; -thin, TIIIS.

SKY-ISH, ské'ish, a. [from sky.] Coloured by the ether. *Shakespeare.*

SKY-LARK, ské'lârk, s. [sky and lark.]—A lark that mounts and sings. *Spectator.*

SKY-LIGHT, ské'lyte, s. [sky and light.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. *Arbutn. and Pope.*

SKY-ROCKET, ské'rôk-ét, s. [sky and rocket.] A kind of fire-work, which flies high, and bursts as it flies. *Addison.*

SKY-TINTURED, ské'l-tînk'tûrd, a. Sky coloured.

SLAB, slâb, s.—1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*—2. A plane of stone; as, a marble slab.

SLAB, slâb, a. Thick; viscous; glutinous. *Shaks.*
To SLABBER, slâb'bûr, or slôb'bûr, v. n. [slaber, slabberen, Dut. commonly written slaver.]—1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drive.—2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLABBER, slâb'bûr, or slôb'bûr, v. n.—1. To smear with spittle. *Arbutnot.*—2. To shed; to spill. *Tusser.*

SLABBERER, slâb'bûr-êr, s. [from slabber.] He who slabbers; an idiot.

SLABBY, slâb'bè, a. [The same with slab.]—1. Thick; viscous. *Wiseman.*—2. Wet; hoody. *Gay.*

SLACK, slâk, a. [pleac, Saxon.]—1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arbutnot.*—2. Remiss; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker.*—3. Not violent; not rapid. *Mortimer.*—4. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Milton.*

To SLACK, slâk, } v. n.

To SLACKEN, slâk'kn, }
[from the adjective.]—1. To be remiss; to neglect. *Deut.*—2. To lose the power of cohesion. *Morton.*—3. To abate. *Milton.*—4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*

To SLACK, slâk, } v. a.

To SLACKEN, slâk'kn, }
—1. To loosen; to make less tight. *Dryden.*—2. To relax; to remit. *Davies.*—3. To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser. Phillips.*—4. To remit for want of eagerness. *Ben Jonson.*—5. To cause to be remitted. *Hammond.*—6. To relieve; to unbind. *Denham.*—7. To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shaks.*—8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion. *Mort.*—9. To neglect. *Daniel.*—10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible. *Addison.*

SLACK, slâk, s. Small coal; coal broken in small parts.

SLACKLY, slâk'ly, ad. [from slack.]—1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.—2. Negligently; remissly. *Shakespeare.*

SLACKNESS, slâk'nèss, s. [from slack.]—1. Looseness; not tightness.—2. Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Hooker.*—3. Want of tendency; tardiness. *Sharp.*—4. Weakness; not force; not intensity. *Everced.*

SLAG, slâg, s. The dross or recement of metal. *Boyle.*

SLAIE, slâ, v. A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*

SLAIN, slâne, The participle passive of slay.

To SLAKE, slâke, v. a. To quench; to extinguish. *Crobian.*

To SLAKE, slâke, v. n. To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies.*

To SLAM, slâm, v. a. [schlagen, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush.

SLAM, slâm, s. [A term at cards.] Winning all the tricks.

To SLANDER, slân'dûr, v. n. [esclaudrir, French.] To censure falsely; to belie. *Whitgift.*

SLANDER, slân'dûr, a. [from the verb.]—1. False invective. *Ben Jonson.*—2. Disgrace; reproach. *Shaks.*—3. Disreputation; ill name. *Shaks.*

SLANDERER, slân'dûr-êr, s. [from slander.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another. *Taylor.*

SLANDEROUS, slân'dûr-ûs, a. [from slander.]—1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shaks.*—2. Containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious. *South.*

SLANDEROUSLY, slân'dûr-ûs-ly, ad. [from slanderous.] Calumniously; with false reproach. *Daniel.*

SLANG, slâng, The preterite of sling. I *Santus.*

SLANK, slângk, s. An herb.

SLANT, slânt, s. } ad.

SLANTING, slânt'ing, }
[from slange, a serpent. Dutch. *Skinner.*] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Blackmore.*

SLANTLY, slânt'ly, } ad.

SLANTWISE, slânt'wize, }
[from slant.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly; slope. *Tusser.*

SLAP, slâp, s. [seldap, Ger.] A blow.

SLAP, slâp, ad. [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbutnot.*

To SLAP, slâp, v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with a slap. *Prior.*

SLAPDASH, slâp-dâsh', interj. [from slap and dash.] All at once. *Prior.*

To SLASH, slâsh, v. a. [slasa, to strike, Islan.]—1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.—2. To lash. *Slash* is improper. *King.*

To SLASH, slâsh, v. a. To strike at random with a sword. *Pope.*

SLASH, slâsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*—2. A cut in cloth. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'CH, slâtsi, s. [A sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Boyle.*

SLATE, slâte, s. [from slit: slate is in some countries a crack; or from esclate, a tile, Fr.] A grey fossil stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon. *Grew.*

To SLATE, slâte, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*

SLATER, slât'ûr, s. [from slate.] One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLA'TERN, slât'tûrn, s. [slaetti, Swedish.] A woman negligent; not elegant or nice. *Dryden.*

SLA'TERNLY, slât'tûrn'ly, ad. [from slattern.] With extreme negligence.

SLA'TY, slât'ty, a. [from slate.] Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*

SLAVE, slâve, s. [esclave, Fr.] One mancipiated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *South.*

To SLAVE, slâve, v. n. [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Stoff.*

SLA'VER, slâv'êr, s. [saliva, Lat. shefa, Islandic.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel. *Brown.*

To SLA'VER, slâv'êr, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shaks.*—2. To emit spittle. *Sidney.*

To SLA'VER, slâv'êr, v. a. [To smear with drivel. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER, slâv'êr-êr, s. [slabbaerd, Dutch; from slaver.] One who who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY, slâv'êr-ê, s. [from slave.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave. *K. Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER, slâw'tûr, s. [onplauzt, Saxon.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER, slâw'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shaks.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE, slâw'tûr-hôuse, s. [slaughter and house. House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakespeare.*

SLAUGHTERMAN, slâw'tûr-mân, s. [slaughter and man.] One employed in killing. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS, slâw'tûr-ûs, a. [from slaughter.] Destructive; murderous. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'VISH, slâ'vish, a. [from slave.] Servile; mean; base; dependant. *Milton.*

SLA'VISHLY, slâ'vish-ly, ad. [from slavish.] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS, slâ'vish-nèss, s. [from slavish.] Servility; meanness.

To SLAY, slâ, v. a. preter. slew; part. pass. slain. [slaban, Gothick; slæn, Saxon; slachten, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Genesis. Prior.*

SLA'YER, slâ'êr, s. [from slay.] Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Abbot.*

SLE'AZY, slè'zè, a. Weak; wanting substance.

SLED, slèd, s. [sled, Danish; sledde, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, nêt;—pine, plû;—

SLE'DDED, slêd'dêd, a. [from sled.] Mounted on a sled. *Shakspeare.*

SLEDGE, slêdje, s. [sledge, Saxon; sleggja, Islandic.]—1. A large heavy hammer.—2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK, slêek, s. [sleych, Dut.] Smooth; nitid; glossy. *Ben Jonson. Drayton.*

To **SLEEK**, slêek, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To comb smooth and even. *Milton.*—2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Boyle.*

SLEEK'LY, slêek'lê, ad. [from sleek.] Smoothly; glossily. *Shakspeare.*

To **SLEEP**, slêep, v. n. [sleapan, Saxon; slaepen, Dutch.]—1. To take rest by suspension of the mental powers. *Shaks. Crashaw.*—2. To rest; to be motionless. *Shakspeare.*—3. To live thoughtlessly. *Aterbury.*—4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake. *1 Thess.*—5. To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shaks.*—6. To be unnoticed, or unattended. *Shakspeare.*

SLEEP, slêep, s. [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental powers; slumber.

SLEEP'ER, slêep'êr, s. [from sleep.]—1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.—2. A lazy inactive drone.—3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.*—4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEPER, slêep'êr, s. [In architecture] A solid timber [or some substantial substance] which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor.

SLEEP'ILY, slêep'êlê, ad. [from sleepy.]—1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.—2. Dully; lazily. *Raleigh.*—3. Stupidly. *Aterbury.*

SLEEP'INESS, slêep'ê-nês, s. [from sleepy.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEEP'ING, slêep'ing, s. [from sleep.] The state of not being agitated.

SLEEP'LESS, slêep'lês, a. [from sleep.] Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton.*

SLEEP'PY, slêep'ê, a. [from sleep.]—1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.—2. Not awake. *Dryden.*—3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Gulliver.*

SLEET, slêet, s. [perhaps from the Danish slet.] A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

To **SLEET**, slêet, v. n. [from the noun.] To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEET'Y, slêet'ê, a. [from the noun.] Blinging sleet.

SLEEVE, slêev, s. [slyp, Saxon.]—1. The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Spenser.*—2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk.—3. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEVE'D, slêêv'd, a. [from sleeve.] Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, slêev'lês, a. [from sleeve.]—1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.—2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall.*

SLEIGHT, slêite, s. [slagd, cunning, Islandic.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Hooker. Shaks. Chapman. Swift.*

SLEIGHT'Y, slêit'ê, a. Performed by sleight. *Weaver.*

SLENDER, slên'dêr, a. [slinder, Dutch.]—1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.*—2. Small in the waist, having a fine shape. *Dryden.*—3. Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.*—4. Small; inconsiderable; weak; as, a slender proof. *Tillotson.*—5. Sparing; less than enough. *Arbuthnot.*—6. Not amply supplied. *Philips.*

SLENDERLY, slên'dêr'lê, ad. [from slender.]—1. Without bulk.—2. Slightly; meanly. *2 Mac.*

SLENDERNESS, slên'dêr-nês, s. [from slender.]—1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.—2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbuthnot.*—3. Slightness, weakness; inconsiderableness. *Wittigiste.*—4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT, slêpt. The preterite of sleep. *Pope.*

SLEW, slêd. The preterite of slay. *Knalles.*

To **SLEY**, slê, v. n. [See To SLAVE.] To part or twist into threads. *Shakspeare.*

To **SLICE**, slîse, v. n. [slycan, Saxon.]—1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*—2. To cut into parts.

Cleveland.—3. To cut off. *Gay.*—4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE, slîse, s. [slyce, Saxon.]—1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*—2. A broad piece. *Pope.*—3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peck; a spatula. *Hakewill.*

SLICK, slîk, a. [sliect, Dutch. See SLEEK.] *Brown.*

SLID, slîd. The preterite of slide. *Dryden.*

SLID'DEN, slîd'ên. The participle passive of slidê *Jeremiah.*

To **SLID'DER**, slîd'êdr, v. n. [slidderen, Dutch.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*

To **SLIDE**, slîde, v. n. sld. preterite; slidden, participle pass. [slydan, phibente, Saxon; slidjen, Dut.]—1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon.*—2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*—3. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclesi.*—4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.*—5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shaks.*—6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *Smith.*—7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope.*—8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller.*—9. To fall by error. *Bacon.*—10. To be not firm. *Thomson.*—11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To **SLIDE**, slîde, v. a. To pass imperceptibly. *Watts.*

SLIDE, slîde, s. [from the verb.]—1. Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.*—2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*

SLIDER, slîd'êr, s. [from slide.] [He who slides.]

SLID'ING, slîd'ing, s. [from slide.] Misdemeanour.

SLIGHT, slîte, a. [slycht, Dutch.]—1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryden.*—2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*—3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect. *Milton.*—4. Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*—5. Not strong; thin; as, a slight silk.

SLIGHT, slîte, s. [from the adjective.]—1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.—2. Artifice; cunning practice; (sleight.) *Arbuthnot.*

To **SLIGHT**, slîte, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.*—2. To throw carelessly. *Shaks.*—3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.*—4. To **SLIGHT** over. To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*

SLIGHT'ER, slî'têr, s. [from slight.] One who disregards.

SLIGHT'INGLY, slî'ting'lê, ad. [from slighting.] Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*

SLIGHT'LY, slîte'lê, ad. [from slight.]—1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*—2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Philips.*—3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*—4. Without worth.

SLIGHT'NESS, slîte'nês, s. [from slight.]—1. Weakness; want of strength.—2. Negligence; want of attention. *Dryden.*

SLIM, slîm, ad. Slender; thin of shape. *Addison.*

SLIME, slîme, s. [slym, Sax. slym, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh.*

SLIM'INESS, slîm'ênês, s. [from slimy.] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*

SLIM'Y, slîm'ê, a. [from slime.]—1. Overspread with slime. *Shaks.*—2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton.*

SLY'NESS, slî'nês, s. [from sly.] Designing artifice.

SLING, slîng, s. [slyngan, Saxon; slynger, Dutch.]—1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodg'd in the strap, and thrown by losing one of the strings. *Job.*—2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*—3. A kind of hanging bandage.

To **SLING**, slîng, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To throw by a sling.—2. To throw; to cast. *Addison.*—3. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.*—4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*

SLINGER, slîng'êr, s. [from sling.] One who slings or uses the sling. *Kings.*

To **SLINK**, slîngk, v. n. pret. slunk.] slyngan, Sax. to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way. *Milton.*

To **SLINK**, slîngk, v. a. To cast; to miscarry of. *Mortimer.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, báll;—dèll;—pòdùnl;—chín, Tílls.

To SLIP, slíp, v. n. [slipan, Sax. slippen, Dutch.]—1. To slide; not to tread firm. *South*.—2. To slide; to glide. *Sidney*.—3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman*.—4. To speak; to slink. *Spenser*.—5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney*.—6. To fall into fault or error. *Ecclesi*.—7. To escape by oversight. *Pope*.—8. To escape; to fall out of the memory. *Hooker*.

To SLIP, slíp, v. a.—1. To convey secretly. *Arbutnot*.—2. To lose by negligence. *Ben Jonson*.—3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mort*.—4. To escape from; to leave slyly. *Shaks*.—5. To let loose. *Dryden*.—6. To let a dog loose. *Dryden*.—7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift*.—8. To pass over negligently. *Atterbury*.

SLIP, slíp, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of slipping; a false step.—2. Error; mistake; fault. *Wotton*.—3. A twig torn from the main stock. *Ray*.—4. A leash or string in which a dog is held. *Bramhall*.—5. An escape; a desertion. *Luudibras*.—6. A long narrow piece. *Addison*.

SLIPBOARD, slíp'bòrd, s. [slip and board.] A board sliding in grooves. *Culliver*.

SLIPKNOT, slíp'nòt, s. [slip and knot.] A bow-knot; a knot easily united. *Moxon*.

SLIPPER, or Slípshoe, slíp'pár, s. [from slip.] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh*.

SLIPPERINESS, slíp'pár-è-nèss, s. [from slippery.]—1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness. *Sharp*.—2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slíp'pár-è, a. [slip, Saxon, sliperig, Swedish.]—1. Smooth; glib. *Arbutnot*.—2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley*.—3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden*.—4. Not standing firm. *Shaks*.—5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable. *Shaks*.—6. Not certain in its effects. *L'Estrange*.—7. Not elastic. *Shakspeare*.

SLIPPERY, slíp'pár-è, ad. [from slip.] Slippery; easily sliding. *Floyer*.

SLIPSHOD, slíp'shòd, a. [slip and shod.] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift*.

SLIPPSLOP, slíp'slòp, s. Bad liquor.

SLISH, slísh, s. A low word formed by reduplicating slash. *Shakspeare*.

To SLIT, slít, v. a. pret. and part. slit and slitted, [slitan, Saxon.] To cut lengthwise. *Brown*.

SLIT, slít, s. [slit, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, slíve, } v. a.

To SLIVER, slí'vár, } v. a.

[slipan, Saxon.] To split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise. *Shakspeare*.

SLIVER, slí'vár, s. [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakspeare*.

SLOATS, slòts, s. Of a cart, are those under pieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey*.

SLOBER, slò'bér, s. [glavocier, Welsh.] Slaver.

To SLOCK, slòk, v. n. [sloeken, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.

SLOE, slò, s. [slo, Saxon.] The fruit of the black-thorn. *Blackmore*.

SLOOP, slòp, s. A small ship.

To SLOP, slòp, v. a. [from lap, lop, slop.] To drink grossly and greedily.

SLOP, slòp, s. [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *L'Estrange*. *Dryden*.

SLOP, slòp, s. [slop, Saxon; sloove, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches. *Shaks*.

SLOPE, slòpe, a. Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon*.

SLOPE, slòpe, s. [from the adjective.]—1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.—2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope*.

SLOPE, slòpe, ad. Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton*.

To SLOPE, slòpe, v. n. [from the adjective.] To form to obliquely or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Pope*.

To SLOPE, slòpe, v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden*.

SLOPENESS, slòp-è-nèss, s. [from slope.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity. *Wotton*.

SLOPEWISE, slòp-è-wíze, a. [slope and wise.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew*.

SLOPINGLY, slòp'plíng-è, ad. [from sloping.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby*.

SLOPPY, slòp'pé, a. [from slop.] Miry and wet.

To SLOP, slòt, v. a. [slughen, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

SLOT, slòt, s. [sloed, Islandick.] The track of deer.

SLOTH, slòth, s. [sloþ, sloþ, Saxon.]—1. Slowness; tardiness. *Shaks*.—2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.—3. An animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing and coming down a tree.

SLOTHFUL, slòth'fùl, a. [sloth and full.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs*.

SLOTHFULLY, slòth'fùl-è, ad. [from slothful.] With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slòth'fùl-nèss, s. [from slothful.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Hooker*.

SLOUCH, slòush, s. [sloft, Danish, stupid.]—1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. *Swift*.

—2. A man who looks heavy and clownish. *Gay*.

To SLOUCH, slòush, v. n. [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN, slòv-èn, s. [sloef, Dutch; yslyrn, Welsh.] A man indelicately negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed. *Herbert*.

SLOVENLINESS, slòv-èn-è-nèss, s. [from slovenly.] Indecent; negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton*.

SLOVENLY, slòv-èn-è, a. [from sloven.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Estrange*.

SLOVENLY, slòv-èn-è, ad. [from sloven.] In a coarse or elegant manner. *Pope*.

SLOVENRY, slòv-èn-è, s. [from sloven.] Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakspeare*.

SLOUGH, slò, s. [slog, Saxon.]—1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward*.—2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. *Saaks*. *Grew*.—3. The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman*.

SLOUGHY, slò'è, a. [from slough.] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift*.

SLOW, slò, a. [sloap, sloep, Saxon; slieuw, Frisick.]

—1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke*.—2. Late; not happening in a short time. *Milton*.—3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Aldison*.—4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish. *Dryden*.—5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer*.—6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope*.

SLOW, slò, In composition, is an adverb, slowly; as, slow-paced.

To SLOW, slò, v. a. [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. *Shaks*.

SLOWLY, slò'è, ad. [from slow.]—1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope*.—2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden*.

—3. Not hastily; not rashly.—4. Not promptly; not readily.—5. Tardily; sluggishly. *Addison*.

SLOWNESS, slò'nèss, s. [from slow.]—1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness. *Watts*.—2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness. *Hooker*.—3. Diliness to admit conviction or affection. *Beauley*.—4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.—5. Deliberation; cool delay.—6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLOWWORM, slò'wàrm, s. [sloppin, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, scarcely venomous. *Brown*.

To SLOUBBER, slò'bàr, v. a. [probably from lubber.]—1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney*.—2. To strain; to daub. *Shaks*.—3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. *Wotton*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slûb-bâr-dê-gûl'ân, s. A pabtry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras*.

SLUBBERINGLY, slûb-bâr-îng-lê, ad. [from slubber.] In a slubbering manner.

SLUDGE, slûdje, s. Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Doctiner*.

SLUG, slûg, s. [slugg, Danish, and slock, Dutch, signifying a glutton.]—1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shaks*.—2. An hinderance; an obstruction. *Bacon*.—3. A kind of slow creeping snail.—4. [Sleeg, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. *Pope*.

To **SLUG**, slûg, v. n. [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Spenser*.

SLUGGARD, slûg-gûrd, s. [from slug.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden*.

To **SLUGGARDIZE**, slûg-gûrd-îze, v. a. [from sluggard.] To make idle; to make drowsy. *Shaks*.

SLUGGISH, slûg-gîsh, a. [from slug.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful. *Waller*.

SLUGGISHLY, slûg-gîsh-lê, ad. [from sluggish.]—Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slûg-gîsh-nês, s. [from sluggish.]—Dutiness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness. *Locke*.

SLUCE, slûse, s. [sluyse, Dutch; esluise, French; selusa, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton*.

To **SLUCE**, slûse, v. a. [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates; *Milton*.

SLUCE, slûse, a. [from sluice.] Falling in streams from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden*.

To **SLUMBER**, slûm-bâr, v. n. [slumpan, Sax. slofmeren, Dutch.]—1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep. *Milton*.—2. To sleep; to repose; *sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded. *Job*.—3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

To **SLUMBER**, slûm-bâr, v. a.—1. To lay to sleep.—2. To stupify; to stun. *Spenser*.

SLUMBER, slûm-bâr, s. [from the verb.]—1. Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope*.—2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden*.

SLUMBEROUS, slûm-bâr-ûs, } a.
SLUMBERY, slûm-bâr-ê, } a.
[from slumber.]—1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep. *Pope*.—2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakspeare*.

SLUNG, slûng, The preterite and participle pass. of sling.

SLUNK, slûnek, The preterite and participle pass. of slink. *Milton*.

To **SLUR**, slûr, v. a. [slooric, Dutch, nasty; sloore, a slut.]—1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.—2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *Cudworth*.—3. To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras*.

SLUR, slûr, s. [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *South*.

SLUT, slût, s. [sloodê, Dutch.]—1. A dirty woman. *King*.—2. A word of slight contempt to a woman. *L'Estrange*.

SLUTTERY, slût-tûr-ê, s. [from slut.] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shaks*. *Drayton*.

SLUTTISH, slût-tîsh, a. [from slut.] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Raleigh*.

SLUTTISHLY, slût-tîsh-lê, ad. [from sluttish.] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slût-tîsh-nês, s. [from sluttish.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness. *Sidney*. *Ray*.

SLY, slî, a. [pîs, Sax. slugur, Icelandic.] Meantly artful; secretly insidious. *Parsifal*.

SLYLY, slî-lê, ad. [from sly.] With secret artifice; insidiously.

To **SMACK**, smâk, v. n. [smæcken, Sax. smæcken, Dutch.]—1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.—2. To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shaks*.—3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.—4. To kiss with a quick separation of the lips. *Gay*.

To **SMACK**, smâk, v. a.—1. To kiss. *Donne*.—2. To make any quick smart noise.

SMACK, smâk, s. [smæck, Dutch.]—1. Taste; savour.—2. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser*.—3. A pleasing taste. *Tusser*.—4. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden*.—5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.—6. A loud kiss. *Donne*.—7. [ruacea, Saxon.] A small ship.

SMALL, smâl, a. [small, Saxon; smal, Dutch.]—1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryden*.—2. Slender; exile; minute. *Drut*.—3. Little in degree. *Acts*.—4. Little in importance; petty; misant. *Gen*.—5. Little in the principal quality; as *small beer*; not strong; weak. *Swift*.

SMALL, smâl, s. [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney*.

SMALLAGE, smâl'ldje, s. A plant. It is a species of parsley. *Niller*.

SMALL-BEER, smâl'bêêr, s. The weakest sort of beer.

SMALLCOAL, smâl'kôle, s. [small and coal.] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spectator*.

SMALLCRAFT, smâl'k'ârt, s. [small and craft.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship. *Dryden*.

SMALLPOX, smâl'pöks, s. [small and pox.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; variolâ. *Wiseman*.

SMALLNESS, smâl'nês, s. [from small.]—1. Little-ness; not greatness. *Bacon*.—2. Want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon*.—3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMALLLY, smâl'lê, ad. [from small.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Ascham*.

SMALT, smâl't, s. A beautiful blue substance, two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill*.

SMARAGDINE, smâr-râg'dîn, a. [smaragdinus, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART, smârt, s. [smœrta, Saxon; smert, Dutch; smarta, Swedish.]—1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney*.—2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Asterbury*.

To **SMART**, smârt, v. n. [smœrptan, Saxon; smerten, Dutch.]—1. To feel quick lively pain. *South*. *Arbuth*.—2. To feel pain of body or mind. *Pope*.

SMART, smârt, a. [from the noun.]—1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shaks*.—2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon*.—3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden*.—4. Acute, witty. *Tillot*.—5. Brisk, vivacious; lively. *Addison*.

SMART, smârt, s. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smâr'tlê, ad. [from smart.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously. *Clarendon*.

SMARTNESS, smâr'tnês, s. [from smart.]—1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boile*.—2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Swift*.

SMARTSH, smâr'tsh, s. [corrupted from smæck.]—1. Fast; tincture; tawny. *Hooper*.—2. A bird.

To **SMARTTER**, smâr'ttûr, v. n.—1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial and imperfect knowledge. *Watts*.—2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras*.

SMARTTER, smâr'ttûr, s. [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple*.

SMARTTERER, smâr'ttûr-êr, s. [from smartter.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift*.

To **SMEAR**, smêêr, v. n. [smœpan, Saxon; smœren, Dutch.]—1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmeer. *Milton*.—2. To soil; to contaminate. *Shakspeare*.

SMEARY, smêêr-ê, a. [from smear.] Dauby; adhesive. *Rowe*.

SMEATH, smêê'th, s. A sea-fowl.

To **SMEETH**, or *smœeth*, smêê'th, v. n. [smœêde, Sax.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

SMYGMATICK, smêg'mâ-tîk, a. [σμυγμα] Soapy; detergent. *Dict*.

To **SMELL**, smêl, v. n. [from smœl, warm, Dutch, because smells are increased by heat. *Skinner*.]—

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, (âb, bûll;—ôti;—pôund;—thin, Tillis.

1. To perceive by the nose. *Collier*.—2. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estrange*.
 To SMELL, smêl, v. n.—1. To strike the nostrils. *Bacon*.—2. To have any particular scent. *Brown*.
 —3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shaks*.—4. To practise the act of smelling. *Addison*.
 SMELL, smêl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies*.—2. Secut; power of affecting the nose. *Bacon*.
 SMELLER, smêl'âr, s. [from smell.] He who smells.
 SMELLEFEAST, smêl'fêste, s. [smell and feast.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Estrange*.
 SMELT, smêlt, The preterite and participle pass. of smell.
 SMELT, smêlt, s. [smelt, Sax.] A small sea-fish. *Crew*.
 To SMELT, smêlt, v. a. [smelten. Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward*.
 SMELTER, smêl'târ, s. [from smelt.] One who melts ore. *Woodw.*
 To SMERK, smêrk, v. a. [smærkan, Saxon.] To snuff wantonly. *Swift*.
 SMERKY, smêrk'ê, } a.
 SMERK, smêrk, }
 Nier; smart; jaunty. *Spenser*.
 SMERLIN, smêr'lin, s. A fish. *Ainsworth*.
 SM'CKET, smik'k'it, s. The under garment of a woman.
 To SMIGHT, smite. For smite. *Spenser*.
 To SMILE, smîle, v. n. [smeylen, Dutch.]—1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance. *Tatler*.—2. To express slight contempt. *Comden*.—3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton*.—4. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milton*.
 SMILE, smîle, s. [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness. *Wotton*.
 SMILINGLY, smi'ling-lê, ad. [from smiling.] With a look of pleasure.
 To SMIRCH, smêrsh, v. a. [from murk, or mureky.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakspeare*.
 SMIRK, smêrk, s. A settled smile. *Cherterfield*.
 SMIT, smit, The participle pass. of smite. *Tieckel*.
 To SMITE, smîte, v. a. preterite smote; participle pass. smitten, [smitan, Sax. smijten, Dutch.]—1. To strike; to reach with a blow. *Ezek*.—2. To kill; to destroy. *2 Samuel*.—3. To afflict; to chasten. *Wak*.—4. To blast.—5. To affect with any passion. *Milton*.
 To SMITE, smîte, v. n. To strike; to collide. *Nahum*.
 SMYTER, smi'târ, s. [from smite.] He who smites. *Isaiah*.
 SMITH, smîth, s. [smîth, Sax. smeth, Germ. smid, Dutch.]—1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Tate*.—2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden*.
 SMITHCRAFT, smîth'krâft, s. [smîthcraft, Sax.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh*.
 SMITHERY, smîth'âr-ê, s. [from smith.] The shop of a smith.
 SMITHING, smîth'ing, s. [from smith.] An art manual, by which iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Mazon*.
 SMITHY, smîth'ê, s. [smîth, Sax.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden*.
 SMITTEN, smit't'n. The participle passive of smite.
 SMOCK, smôk, s. [smoc, Sax.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Standys*.
 SMOCKFACE, smôk'fâste, s. [smock and face.] Pale faced; maidenly. *Tenton*.
 SMOKE, smôke, s. [smoc, Sax. smock, Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or sooty exhalation, from any thing burning. *Cowley*.
 To SMOKE, smôke, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.—2. To burn; to be kindled. *Deut*.—3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle. *Dryden*.—4. To smell, or hunt out. *Hudibras*.—5. To use tobacco.—6. To suffer to be punished. *Shakspeare*.

To SMOKE, smôke, v. a.—1. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke.—2. To smell out; to find out. *Shakspeare*.
 To SMOKE dry, smôk'dry, v. a. [smoke and dry.] To dry by smoke. *Mortimer*.
 SMO'KER, smôk'âr, s. [from smoke.]—1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.—2. One that uses tobacco.
 SMO'KLESS, smôk'lês, a. [from smoke.] Having no smoke. *Pope*.
 SMO'KY, smôk'ê, a. [from smoke.]—1. Emitting smoke; fomid. *Shaks*.—2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey*.—3. Noisome with smoke. *Milton*.
 SMOOTH, smôth, a. [smôth, smôth, Sax. mwyth, Welsh.]—1. Even on the surface; not rough; level. *Milton*.—2. Evenly sprud; glossy. *Pope*.—3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton*.—4. Flowing; soft; not harsh. *Milton*.—5. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton*.—6. Having an equal and soft consistence.—7. Soft on the palate.
 To SMOOTH, smôth, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To level; to make even on the surface. *Shaks*.—2. To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray*.—3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope*.—4. To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton*.—5. To palliate; to soften. *Shaks*.—6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton*.—7. To ease. *Dryden*.—8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shaks*.
 To SMOOTHEN, smôth'en, v. a. To make even and smooth. *Mazon*.
 SMOOTHFACED, smôth'fâste, a. [smooth and face.] Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shaks*.
 SMOOTHLY, smôth'ly, ad. [from smooth.]—1. Not roughly; evenly.—2. With even glide. *Pope*.—3. Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker*.—4. With soft and bland language.
 SMOOTHNESS, smôth'nês, s. [from smooth.]—1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon*.—2. Softness or mildness on the palate.—3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.—4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.
 SMO'VE, smôte. The preterite of smite. *Milton*.
 To SMO'VE, smôth'âr, v. a. [smoyan, Saxon.]—1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney*.—2. To suppress. *Hooker*.
 SMO'THER, smôth'âr, s. [from the verb.]—1. A state of suppression. *Bacon*.—2. Smoke; thick dusk; *Collier*.
 To SMO'THER, smôth'âr, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To smole without vent. *Bacon*.—2. To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier*.
 SMO'ULDERING, smô'dâr-ing, } a.
 SMO'ULDRY, smô'drê, }
 [smoyan, Saxon, to smother; smool, Dutch, hot.] Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden*.
 SMUG, smûg, a. [smuck, dress, smucken, to dress, Dutch.] Nier; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness. *Spectator*.
 To SMUGGLE, smûg'gl, v. a. [smockolen, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the customs.
 SMUGGLER, smûg'gl-âr, s. [from smugle.] A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
 SMUGGLING, smûg'gl-ing, s. The office of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws. *Blackstone*.
 SMUGLY, smûg'lê, ad. [from smug.] Neatly; spruce. *Gay*.
 SMUGNESS, smûg'nês, s. [from smug.] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.
 SMUT, smût, s. [smutta, Saxon; smette, Dutch.]—1. A spot made with soot or coal.—2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer*.—3. Obscenity.
 To SMUT, smût, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To stain; to mark with soot or coal. *Addison*.—2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon*.
 To SMUT, smût, v. n. To gather must. *Mork*.
 To SMUTCH, smûtsh, v. a. [from smut.] To black with smoke. *Ben Jonson*.
 SMUTTILY, smût'ê-lê, ad. [from smutty.]—1. Blackly; smokily.—2. Obscenely.

Fâce, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

SMUTTINESS, smû't'è-nês, s. [from smutty.]—1. Soil from smoke. *Temple*.—2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY, smû't'è, a. [from smut.]—1. Black with smoke or coal. *Swift*.—2. Tainted with mildew. *Locke*.—3. Obscene; not modest. *Collier*.

SNACK, snâk, s. [from snatch.] A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden*.

SNA'COI, snâk'ôc, s. A fish. *Ainsworth*.

SNA'FFLE, snâ'f'fl, s. [snavel, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakespeare*.

To **SNA'FFLE**, snâ'f'fl, v. a. [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.

SNAG, snâg, s.—1. A jag or sharp protuberance. *Spenser*.—2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest. *Prior*.

SNA'GGED, snâg'gêd, } a.
SNA'GGY, snâg'gê, } a.
[from snag.] Full of snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points. *More*.

SNAIL, snâle, s. [snougl, Saxon; snegel, Dutch.]—1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants; some have shells on their backs. *Donne*.—2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakespeare*.

SNAIL-CLAVER, or *Snail trefoil*, snâle-klâv'âr, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

SNAIL-LIKE, snâle'like, a. Like that of a snail. *Silvester*.

SNAIL-PACED, snâle'pâste, u. Tardy as a snail. *Shakespeare*.

SNAIL-SLOW, snâle'slô, a. Slow as a snail. *Shakespeare*.

SNAKE, snâke, s. [ymaca, Saxon; snake, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Shakespeare*.

SNA'KEROOT, snâke'rôôt, s. [snake and root.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris*, snâks'hêd, [hermodactylus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SNA'KEWEED, or *Bistort*, snâke'wêêd, s. [bistorta, Lat.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD, snâke'wôôd, s. The smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste.

SNA'KY, snâk'ê, a. [from snake.]—1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Milton*.—2. Having serpents. *Ben Jonson*.

To **SNAP**, snâp, v. a. [the same with knap.]—1. To break at once; to break short. *Bramhall*. *Digby*.—2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound. *Pope*.—3. To bite. *Wiseman*.—4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Wotton*. *Dryden*.—5. To treat with sharp language. *Gronville*.

To **SNAP**, snâp, v. n.—1. To break short; to fall asunder. *Donne*.—2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shakspeare*.

SNAP, snâp, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.—2. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange*.—3. A quick eager bite. *Carew*.—4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, snâp'drâg-ôn, s.—1. A plant.—2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER, snâp'pâr, s. [from snap.] One who snaps.

SNA'PPER, snâp'pâr, a. A fish in the Pacific ocean. *Cook's Voyages*.

SNA'PPISH, snâp'pîsh, a. [from snap.]—1. Eager to bite. *Spectator*.—2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY, snâp'pîsh-lê, ad. [from snappish.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS, snâp'pîsh-nês, s. [from snappish.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNA'PSACK, snâp'sâk, s. [snapsack, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.

SNARE, snâre, s. [snara, Swedish and Islandic; snoor, Dutch.]—1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net. *Milton*.—2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or intangled in body or mind. *Taylor*.

To **SNARE**, snâre, v. a. [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle. *Milton*.

To **SNARL**, snârl, v. a. [snarren, Dutch.]—1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar. *Shakspeare*.—2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve*.

To **SNARL**, snârl, v. a. To intangle; to embarrass. *Deccy of Pety*.

SNA'RLER, snârl'âr, s. [from snarl.] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift*.

SNA'RY, snâ'rê, a. [from snare.] Intangling; insidious. *Dryden*.

SNAST, snâst, s. The snuff of a candle. *Bacon*.

To **SNATCH**, snâtsh, v. a. [snacken, Dutch.]—1. To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker*.—2. To transport or carry suddenly. *Clarendon*.

To **SNATCH**, snâtsh, v. n. To bite, or catch eagerly at something. *Shakspeare*.

SNATCH, snâtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. A hasty catch.—2. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser*.—3. A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown*.—4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins*.—5. A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shakspeare*.

SNA'TCHER, snâtsh'âr, s. [from snatch.] One that snatches. *Shakspeare*.

SNA'TCHINGLY, snâtsh'ing-lê, ad. [from snatch-ing.] Hastily; with interruption.

To **SNEAK**, snêke, v. n. [mæcan, Sax. snige, Danish.]—1. To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Dryden*. *Watts*.—2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch. *South Pope*.

SNEA'KER, snê'kâr, s. A small vessel of drink.

SNEA'KING, snê'king, participial a. [from sneak.]—1. Servile; mean; low.—2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY, snê'king-lê, ad. [from sneaking.] Meantly; servilely. *Herbert*.

SNEA'KUP, snê'kâp, s. [from sneak.] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shakspeare*.

To **SNEAP**, snêpe, v. a.—1. To reprimand; to check.—2. To nip. *Shakspeare*.

SNEAP, snêpe, s. [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check. *Shakspeare*.

To **SNEB**, snêb, v. a. [properly to snib. See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser*.

SNEED, snêêd, s. [ymed, Saxon.] The handle of a sith. *Evelyn*.

To **SNEER**, snêre, v. n.—1. To show contempt by looks.—2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope*.—3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve*.—4. To show awkward mirth. *Taylor*.

SNEER, snêre, s. [from the verb.]—1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope*.—2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts*.

To **SNEEZE**, snêêze, v. n. [mæyan, Saxon; nies, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wiseman*.

SNEEZE, snêêze, s. [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown*.

SNE'EZEWORD, snêêz'wûrt, s. [ptarnica, Latin.] A plant.

SNET, snêt, s. [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer.

SNEW, snê. The old pret. of To snow.

To **SNIB**, snîb, v. a. [snîbbe, Danish.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser*.

SNICK and *Sner*, snîk'ând-snêl', s. A combat with knives. *Wiseman*.

To **SNICKER**, or *Snigger*, snîk'âr, v. n. To laugh slyly, wantonly, or contemptuously.

To **SNIFF**, snîf, v. n. [sniffa, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift*.

To **SNI'GGLE**, snîg'gl, v. n. *Sniggling* is thus performed; take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into the hole, where an eel may hide himself, with a short stick put in

nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôând—tâm, THis.

your bait leisely; if within the sight of it, the cel will bite. pull him out by degrees. *Walton*.
To SNIP, snîp, v. a. [snippen, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors. *Arbutnot*.
SNIP, snîp, s. (from the verb.)—1. A single cut with scissors. *Shaks*.—2. A small shred. *Wisem*.—3. A share; a snack. *L'Estrange*.
SNIPPE, snîpe, s. [sneppe, Ger. snîpe, Sax.]—1. A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer*.—2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakspeare*.
SNIPPER, snîp'pîr, s. [from snip.] One that snips.
SNIPPET, snîp'pît, s. [from snip.] A small part; a share. *Hudibras*.
SNIPSNAP, snîp'snâp, s. Tart dialogue. *Pope*.
SNITE, snîte, s. [snîta, Saxon.] A snipe. *Cætere*.
To SNITE, snîte, v. a. [snîtan, Saxon.] To blow the nose. *Grew*.
SNIVEL, snîv'vl, s. [snevel, Germ.] Snot; the running of the nose.
To SNIVEL, snîv'vl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To run at the nose.—2. To cry as children. *L'Estrange*.
SNIVELLER, snîv'vl-îr, s. [from snivel.] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift*.
To SNORE, snôre, v. n. [snorken, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Roscom*. *Stillingfleet*.
SNORE, snôre, s. [snôra, Sax.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Shaks*.
To SNORT, snôrt, v. n. [snoreken, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse. *Jeremiah*.
SNOT, snôt, s. [snôte, Saxon; snot, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift*.
SNOUTTY, snôt'tî, a. [from snot.] Full of snut.
SNOUT, snôt, s. [snuyt, Dutch.]—1. The nose of a beast. *Dryden*.—2. The nose of a man in contempt. *Swift*.—3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.
SNOUTED, snôt'îd, a. [from snout.] Having a snout. *Grew*.
SNOW, snô, s. [snap, Saxon; snee, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke*. *Sandys*.
To SNOW, snô, v. n. [snapan, Sax; sneeuwen, Dut.] To fall as snow.
To SNOW, snô, v. a. To scatter like snow. *Donne*.
SNOWBALL, snô'bâl, s. [snow and ball.] A round lump of congealed snow. *Hayward*.
SNOWBROTH, snô'brôth, s. [snow and broth.] Very cold liquor. *Shakspeare*.
SNOWDROP, snô'drôp, s. [narcissuleucium, Lat.] An early flower. *Boyle*.
SNOW-WHITE, snô'wîte, a. [snow and white.] White as snow. *Dryden*.
SNOWY, snô'î, a. [from snow.]—1. White like snow. *Rosce*.—2. Abounding with snow. *Milton*.
SNUB, snûb, s. [from snêbbe, Dutch; a nose, or knabel, a joint of the finger.] A jug; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser*.
To SNUB, snûb, v. a.—1. To check; to reprimand.—2. To nip.
To SNUB, snûb, v. n. [snuffen, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.
To SNUDGE, snûtje, v. n. [sniger, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Herbert*.
SNUFF, snûf, s. [snuf, Dutch, snot.]—1. Snot.—2. The useless excrecence of a candle. *Donne*.—3. A candle almost burnt out. *Shaks*.—4. The fixed wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison*.—5. Resentment expressed by sniffling; perverse resentment. *L'Estrange*.—6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. *Pope*.
To SNUFF, snûf, v. a. [snuffen, Dutch.]—1. To draw in with the breath. *Addison*.—2. To scent as a hound. *Tickell*.—3. To crop the candle. *Taylor*.
To SNUFF, snûf, v. n.—1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *Dryden*. *King*.—2. To snift in contempt. *Mahin*.
SNUFFBOX, snûf'bôks, s. [snuff and box.] The box in which snuff is carried. *Pope*.
SNUFFERS, snûf'târ, s. [from snuff.] The

instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift*.
To SNUFFLE, snûf'fl, v. n. [snuffelen, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose. *Stiney*. *Dryden*.
To SNUG, snûg, v. n. [sniger, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge. *L'Estrange*.
SNUG, snûg, a. [from the verb.]—1. Close; free from any inconvenience. *Prior*.—2. Close; out of notice. *Swift*.—3. Slyly or insidiously close. *Dryden*.
To SNUGGLE, snûg'gl, v. n. [from snug.] To lie close; to lie warm.
SO, sô, ad. [sô, Sax. soo, Dutch.]—1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following.—2. To such a degree. *Ben Jonson*.—3. In such a manner.—4. In the same manner. *Milton*.—5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley*.—6. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Hammond*.—7. On these terms; noting a conditional petition. *Rosce*.—8. Provided that; on condition that. *Aterbury*.—9. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*. *Swift*.—10. Thus it is; this is the state. *Dryden*.—11. At this point; at this time. *Shaks*.—12. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. *Well*. *Ben Jonson*.—13. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or absurd comparison. *Arbutnot*.—14. A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shaks*.—15. A form of petition. *Shaks*.—16. *SO so*. An exclamation after something done or known. *Shaks*.—17. *SO so*. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Felton*.—18. *SO then*. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon*.
To SOAK, sôke, v. n. [soecan, Sax.]—1. To lie steeped in moisture. *Shaks*.—2. To enter by degrees into por-s. *Bacon*.—3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Locke*.
To SOAK, sôke, v. a.—1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench. *Dryden*.—2. To drain; to exhaust. *Bacon*.
SOAP, sôpe, s. [sape, Saxon; sapo, Latin.] A substance used in washing, made of lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and unctuous substance. *Newton*.
SOAP-BOILER, sôpe'bôll-îr, s. [soap and boil.] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison*.
SOAPWORT, sôpe'wôrt, s. Is a species of camption.
To SOAR, sôre, v. n. [sorare, Italian.]—1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without visible action of the wings. *Milton*.—2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Addison*.—3. To rise high. *Milton*.
SOAR, sôre, s. [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton*.
To SOH, sôh, v. n. [sôeb, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Fairfax*.
SOB, sôb, s. [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Swift*.
To SOB, sôb, v. a. To soak. A cant word. *Mortimer*.
SOBER, sô'bûr, a. [sobrius, Latin; sobre, Fr.]—1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor*.—2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker*.—3. Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden*.—4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Abbot*.—5. Serious; solemn; grave. *Shaks*.
To SOBER, sô'bûr, v. n. [from the adjective.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope*.
SOBERLY, sô'bûr-lî, ad. [from sober.]—1. Without intemperance.—2. Without madness.—3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon*.—4. Cautely; calmly. *Locke*.
SOBERNESS, sô'bûr-nês, s. [from sober.]—1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer*.—3. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Dryden*.
SOBRIETY, sô-brî-î-tî, s. [sobrius, Lat.]—1. Temperance in drink; soberness. *Taylor*.—2. Present

freedom from the power of strong liquor.—3. General temperance. *Hooker*.—4. Freedom from inordinate passion. *Rogers*.—5. Seriousness; gravity. *Denham*.—6. Calmness; coolness. *Dryden*.

SOC'CAGE, sôk'kâdjé, s. [soc, French, a ploughshare.] A tenure of lands for certain labour or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service is *soccage*. *Cowel*.

SOCIABILITY, sô'shê-â-blî-ê-tê, s. Natural tendency to be sociable. *Warburton*.

SOCIABLE, sô'shê-â-bl, a. [sociable, French; sociabilis, Latin.]—1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker*.—2. Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison*.—3. Friendly; familiar. *Milton*.—4. Inclined to company. *Wotton*.

SOCIABLE, sô'shê-â-bl, s. [from the adjective.] A kind of less exalted phaton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

SOCIABLENESS, sô'shê-â-bl-nêss, s. [from sociable.]—1. Inclination to company and converse. *Mare*.—2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward*.

SOCIABLY, sô'shê-â-blê, ad. [from sociable.] Conversibly; as a companion. *Milton*.

SOCIAL, sô'shê-â-l, a. [socialis, Latin.]—1. Relating to a general or public interest. *Locke*.—2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety. *Pope*.—3. Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton*.

SOCIALNESS, sô'shê-â-l-nêss, s. [from social.] The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, sô'si-ê-tê, s. [société, French; societas, Latin.]—1. Union of many in one general interest.—2. Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tillotson*.—3. Company; converse. *Shaks*.—4. Partnership; union on equal terms. *Dryden*.

SOCK, sôk, s. [socæus, Latin; socke, Saxon; socke, Dutch.]—1. Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon*.—2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors. *Milton*.

SOCKET, sôk'kê-t, s. [souchette, French.]—1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick. *Collier*.—2. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden*.—3. Any hollow that receives something inserted. *Bacon*.

SOCKETCHISEL, sôk'kê-tshîz-zl, s. A stronger sort of chisels. *Maron*.

SOCLE, sô'kl, s. [with architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. *Bailey*.

SOCMAN, or *Succager*, sôk'mân, s. [soepman, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by *soccage*. *Cowel*.

SOCOME, sôk'kôm, s. A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey*.

SOD, sôd, s. [soed, Dut.] A turf; a clod. *Collins*.

SOD, sôd, s. The preterite of *seethe*. *Chapman*.

SODALITY, sô-dâl-ê-tê, s. [sodalitas, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Stillingfleet*.

SODDEN, sôd'dn, [The participle passive of *seethe*.] Boiled; seethed. *Dryden*.

TO SODER, sôd'dâr, v. n. [soudier, French; souderen, Dutch.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isaiah*.

SODFER, sôd'dâr, s. Metallick cement. *Collier*.

SOE, sô, s. A large wouden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *Mare*.

SOEVER, sô-êv'âr, ad. [so and ever.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*. *Temple*.

SOFA, sô'fâ, s. [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guardian*.

SO-FORTH, sô'fôth. This phrase serves to supply the remainder of a sentence broken off in the middle; its usage is at least as old as *Shakspeare's* time.

Sicilia is a—*so forth*. *Winter's Tale*.

SOFT, sôft, n. [sof, Sax. soft, Dutch.]—1. Not hard. *Bacon*.—2. Not rugged; not rough. *Matt*.—3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milton*.—4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding. *K. Charles*.—5. Tender; timorous. *Pope*.—6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe. *Milton*.—7. Meek; civil; com-

plaisant. *Shaks*.—3. Placid; still; easy. *Milton*.—9. Effeminate; viciously nice. *Darwin*.—10. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton*.—11. Weak; simple. *Glauv*.—12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryd*.—13. Smooth; flowing. *Pope*.—14. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton*.

SOFT, sôft, interject. Hold; stop; not so fast. *Suckling*.

TO SOFTEN, sôft'n, v. a. [from soft.]—1. To make soft; to make less hard. *Bacon*.—2. To intemperate; to make less fierce or obstinate. *Addison*.—3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid. *Pope*.—4. To make less harsh of sound. *Dryd*.—5. To make less acrimonious; he softened the accusation.

TO SOFTEN, sôft'n, v. n.—1. To grow less hard. *Bacon*.—2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakspeare*.

SOFTLY, sôft'lê, ad. [from soft.]—1. Without hardness.—2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon*.—3. Not loudly. *Dryden*.—4. Gently; placidly. *Dryd*.—5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden*.

SOFTNER, sôft'n-âr, s. [from soft.]—1. That which makes soft.—2. One who palliates. *Swift*.

SOFTNESS, sôft'nêss, s. [from soft.]—1. The quality of being soft.—2. Quality contrary to hardness. *Bacon*.—3. Mildness; kindness. *Watts*.—4. Civility; gentleness. *Dryden*.—5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. *Taylor*.—6. Timorousness; pusillanimity. *Grav*.—7. Quality contrary to harshness; smoothness; gentle or easy flow. *Bacon*.—8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected. *Hooker*.—9. Mildness; meekness. *Waller*.

SO'HO, sô'hô, interj. A form of calling from a distant place.

TO SOIL, sôil, v. a. [rihan, Sax. souiller, French.]—1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully. *Bacon*.—2. To dung; to manure. *South*.

SOIL, sôil, s. [from the verb.]—1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. *Shaks*.—2. Ground; earth; considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon*.—3. Land; country. *Milton*.—4. Dung; compost. *Martimer*.

SOILNESS, sôil'ê-nêss, s. [from soil.] Stain; foulness. *Bacon*.

SOILURE, sôil'yûre, s. [from soil.] Stain; pollution. *Shakspeare*.

TO SOJOURN, sô'jûrn, v. n. [sojourner, French.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. *Dome*.

SOJOURN, sô'jûrn, s. [sejour, French; from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and not settled habitation. *Milton*.

SOJOURNER, sô'jûrn-âr, s. [from sojourn.] A temporary dweller. *Milton*.

TO SOLACE, sô'lâs, v. a. [solacius, old Fr. solaz-âr, Ital. solatium, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse. *Milton*.

TO SOLACE, sô'lâs, v. n. To take comfort. *Shakspeare*.

SOLACE, sô'lâs, s. [solatium, Latin.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure. *Hooker*. *Milton*.

SOLANDER, sô-lân'dâr, s. [soulandres, French.] An ichorous scab on the inside of the legs of horses. *Diet*.

SOL'AR, sô'âr, } a.

SOL'ARY, sô'lâr-ê, } a.

[solaire, Fr. solaris, Latin.]—1. Being of the sun. *Boyle*.—2. Belonging to the sun. *Brown*.—3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun. *Dryd*.—4. Measured by the sun. *Holder*.

SOLD, sôld, s. The preterite and participle passive of *sell*.

SOLD, sôld, s. [soldéc, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenser*.

SOLDAN, sôldân, s. [or sultan.] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton*.

SOLDANEL, sôld'ân-êl, s. [soldanella, Latin.] A plant.

TO SOLDFER, sôld'âr, v. a. [soudier, French; soldare, Italian; solidare, Latin.] See *SODER*.—1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton*.—2. To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Hooker*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nàt;—tábe, táb, háll;—díl;—pòand;—thin, THis.

SOLDER, sòld'ár, s. [from the verb.] Metallic cement. *Swift*.
SOLDERER, sòld'ár-ár, s. [from solder.] One that solders or mends.
SOLDIER, sòld'jár, s. [solidarius, low Latin.]—1. A fighting man; a warrior. *Shaks.*—2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
SOLDIERLIKE, sòld'jár-llke, } a.
SOLDIERLY, sòld'jár-lè, }
 [soldier and like.] Martial; warlike; military; becoming a soldier. *Clarendon*.
SOLDIERSHIP, sòld'jár-shíp, s. [from soldier.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier. *Shakspeare*.
SOLDIERY, sòld'jár-è, s. [from soldier.]—1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively. *Swift*.—2. Soldiership; martial skill. *Sidney*.
SOLE, sóle, s. [solam, Latin.]—1. The bottom of the foot. *Shaks.*—2. The foot. *Spenser*.—3. The bottom of the shoe. *Arbutnot*.—4. The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Moxon*.—5. A kind of sea fish. *Cæsar*.
TO SOLÉ, sóle, v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with soles; as, to sole a pair of shoes. *Greiv*.
SOLE, sóle, a. [sol, old French; solus, Latin.]—1. A single; only. *Raleigh*.—2. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe*.
SOLECISM, sól'è-síz-m, s. [σολεκισμος.] Unfitness of one word to another; a fault in language. *Addison*.
SOLELY, sól'è-lè, ad. [from sole.] Singly; only. *Brown*.
SOLEMN, sól'ém, a. [solemnis, Latin.]—1. Anniversary; observed once a year. *Stillington*.—2. Religiously grave. *Milton*.—3. Awful; striking with seriousness. *Spenser*.—4. Grave; affectedly serious. *Swift*.
SOLEMN-BREATHING, sól'ém-brèth-ing, a. Preserving a solemn tone. *Gray*.
SOLEMNNESS, sól'ém-nèss, }
SOLEMNITY, sól'ém-nè-tè, }
 [from solemn.]—1. Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Pope*.—2. Religious ceremony.—3. A awful ceremony or procession. *Bacon*.—4. Manner of acting or speaking awfully serious. *Sidney*.—5. Gravity; steady seriousness. *Addison*.—6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity. *Wotton*.—7. Affected gravity. *Shaks*.
SOLEMNIZATION, sól'ém-nè-zà'shàn, s. [from solemnize.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. *Bacon*.
TO SOLEMNIZE, sól'ém-níz-e, v. a. [from solemn.]—1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Hobbes*.—2. To perform religiously once a year. *Hobbes*.
SOLEMNLY, sól'ém-nè-lè, ad. [from solemn.]—1. With annual religious ceremonies.—2. With formal gravity and stateliness. *Bacon*.—3. With formal state. *Shaks*.—4. With affected gravity. *Dryden*.—5. With religious seriousness. *Swift*.
SOLEMNESS, sól'è-nèss, s. The state of being not implicated with others. *Chesterfield*.
TO SOLICIT, sól'ís-sít, v. a. [solicito, Latin.]—1. To importune; to entreat. *Milton*.—2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite. *Rogers*.—3. To import; to ask. *Sidney*.—4. To attempt; to try to obtain. *Pope*.—5. To disturb; to disquiet. *Milton*.
SOLICITATION, sól'ís-è-tà'shàn, s. [from solicit.]—1. Importunity; act of importuning. *Milton*.—2. Invitation; excitement. *Locke*.
SOLICITOUS, sól'ís-tí-ús, s. [from solicit.]—1. One who petitions for another. *Addison*.—2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by an attorney in other courts. *Bacon*.
SOLICITIOUS, sól'ís-tí-ús, a. [solicitus, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. *Taylor*. *Clarendon*.
SOLICITOUSLY, sól'ís-tí-ús-lè, ad. [from solicitous.] Anxiously; carefully. *Boyle*.
SOLICITUDE, sól'ís-è-tú-de, a. [solicitudo, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness. *Tillotson*.
SOLICITRESS, sól'ís-tí-trèss, s. [Feminine of solicitor.] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden*.

SOLID, sól'id, a. [solidus, Latin; solide, French.]—1. Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton*.—2. Not low; full of matter or compact; dense. *Dryden*.—3. Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arbutnot*.—4. Strong; firm. *Addison*.—5. Sound; not weakly. *Watts*.—6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *K. Charles*.—7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden*.
SOLID, sól'id, s. [In physick.] The part containing the thumy. *Arbutnot*.
SOLIDITY, sól'id-è-tè, s. [from solid.]—1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness.—2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density. *Woolward*.—3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Addison*. *Prior*.
SOLIDLY, sól'id-lè, ad. [from solid.]—1. Firmly; densely; compactly.—2. Truly; on good ground. *Digby*.
SOLIDNESS, sól'id-nèss, s. [from solid.] Solidity; firmness; density. *Hævel*.
SOLIDUNGULOUS, sól'id-úng'gú-lús, a. [solidus and ungula, Lat.] Whole-hoofed; not cloven footed. *Brown*.
SOLIFIDIAN, só-lè (l'id'y-àn, s. [solus and fides, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond*.
SOLILOQUY, só-lí-lò-kw-è, s. [solus and loquor, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior*.
SOLIPEDÉ, sól'è-pè-de, s. [solus and pedes, Latin.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown*.
SOLITAIRÉ, sól'è-tà-rè, s. [solitaire, Fr.]—1. A recluse; a hermit. *Pope*.—2. An ornament for the neck.
SOLITARILY, sól'è-tà-rè-lè, ad. [from solitary.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *Mitch*.
SOLITARINESS, sól'è-tà-rè-nèss, s. [from solitary.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne*.
SOLITARY, sól'è-tà-rè, a. [solitaire, Fr. solitarius, Latin.]—1. Living alone; not having company. *Milton*. *Dryden*.—2. Retired; remote from company. *Shaks*.—3. Gloomy; dismal. *Job*.—4. Single. *Brown*.
SOLITARY, sól'è-tà-rè, s. [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit. *Pöche*.
SOLITUDE, sól'è-tú-de, s. [solitudo, Latin.]—1. Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bacon*.—2. A lonely place; a desert.
SOLLAR, sól'ár, s. [solarium, low Latin.] A garret. *Tusser*.
SOLLO, sól'ò, s. [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.
SOLOMON'S Leaf, sól'ò-màn-z-lèf, s. A plant.
SOLOMON'S Seal, sól'ò-màn-z-sèl, s. [polygonatum, Lat.] A plant.
SOLSTICE, sól'stís, s. [solstitium, Latin.]—1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.—2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice. *Brown*.
SOLSTITIAL, sól'stí-shál, a. [from solstice.]—1. Belonging to the solstice. *Brown*.—2. Happening at the solstice. *Philips*.
SOLVIBLE, sól've-b'l, a. [from solve.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale*.
SOLUBLE, sól've-b'l, a. [solubilis, Latin.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbutnot*.
SOLUBILITY, sól've-b'l-è-tè, s. [from soluble.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Clavelle*.
TO SOLVE, sólv, v. a. [solvo, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Tirkell*.
SOLVENCY, sól've-n-è, s. [from solvent.] Ability to pay.
SOLVENT, sól'vent, a. [solvens, Lat.]—1. Having the power to cause dissolution.—2. Able to pay debts contracted.
SOLUND-GOOSE, só-lúnd-gú-úsc, s. A fowl in bigness and feet very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer. *Green*. *Cleveland*.
SOLUTION, só-lú'shàn, s. [solutio, Latin.]—1. Dissolution; breach; disjunction; separation. *Bacon*.—2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

dissolved. *Arbutnot.*—3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*
SO'LUTIVE, sô'lú-tív, a. [from solvo, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*
SOMATOLOGY, sô-mâ-tô'lô-jê, s. [*σωμα* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of bodies.
SOM'BROUS, sôm'brûs, a. [sonibre, French.] Gloomy.
SOME, sôm. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing; as, game-some, [saam, Dutch.]
SOME, sôm, a. [sôma, rum, Sax. som, sonning, Dutch.]—1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.*—2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*—3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people. *Daniel.*—4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*. *Spenser.*—5. One; any without determining which. *Milton.*
SOMEBODY, sôm'bôd-ê, s. [some and body.]—1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*—2. A person of consideration. *Acts.*
SOMEDEAL, sôm'dèle, ad. [sumdeäl, Sax.] In some degree. *Spenser.*
SOMERSAULT, } sôm'mûrs-êt, s.
SOMERSET, }
 [Sommer, a beam, and sault, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.
SOMEHOW, sôm'hôw, a. [some and how.] One way or other. *Cheyne.*
SOMETHING, sôm'thîng, s. [sumðîng, Saxon.]—1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*—2. More or less. *Pope.*—3. Part. *Watts.*—4. Distance not great. *Shakspeare.*
SOMETHING, sôm'thîng, ad. In some degree. *Temple.*
SOMETIME, sôm'tîme, ad. [some and time.] Once; formerly. *Shakspeare.*
SOMETIMES, sôm'tîmz, ad. [some and times.]—1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*—2. At one time, opposed to, *sometimes*, or to *another time*. *Burnet.*
SOMEWHAT, sôm'hwôt, s. [some and what.]—1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Aiterbury.*—2. More or less. *Crew.*—3. Part greater or less. *Dryden.*
SOMEWHAT, sôm'hwôt, ad. In some degree. *Dryden.*
SOMEWHERE, sôm'hwâre, ad. [some and where.] In one place or other; not no where. *Newton.*
SOMEWHILE, sôm'hwîle, s. [some and while.] One; for a time. *Spenser.*
SOMNIFEROUS, sôm-nîf'êr-ûs, a. [somnifer, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Walton.*
SOMNIFICK, sôm-nîf'îk, a. [somnus and facio, Latin.] Causing sleep.
SOMNOLENCY, sôm'nô-lên-sê, s. [somnolentia, Lat.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.
SON, sôn, s. [sumus, Gothic; suna, Sax. sohn, German; son, Swedish; sone, Dutch; syn, Selavonian.]—1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father and mother. *Shaks.*—2. Descendant however distant. *Isaiah.*—3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shaks.*—4. Native of a country. *Pope.*—5. The second person of the Trinity. *Mather.*—6. Product of any thing. *Brown.*—7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality.
SON-IN-LAW, sôn'în-lâw, s. One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*
SONSHIP, sôn'shîp, s. [from son.] Filiation. *Decay of Piety.*
SÓNATA, sô-nâ'tâ, s. [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*
SONG, sông, s. [from gungjan, Sax.]—1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*—2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shaks.*—3. A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.*—4. Poetry; poesy. *Pope.*—5. Notes of birds. *Dryden.*—6. An old SONG. A trille. *Morc.*
SONGISH, sông'îsh, a. [from song.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

SONGSTER, sông'stâr, s. [from song.] A singer. *Howel.*
SONGSTRESS, sông'strês, s. [from song.] A female singer. *Thomson.*
SONNET, sôn'nê, s. [sonnet, Fr. sonnetto, Ital.]—1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton.*—2. A small poem. *Shakspeare.*
SONNETTEER, sôn-nê-têér, s. [sonnetier, Fr. from sonnet.] A small poet, in contempt. *Dryden.*
SONNETTING, sôn'nê-tîng, s. [from sonnet.]—1. The act of singing. *Browne.*—2. The act of writing songs. *Return from Parnassus.*
SONIFEROUS, sôn-nîf'êr-ûs, a. [sonus and ferô, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound. *Derham.*
SONORIFICK, sôn-ô-rîf'îk, a. [sonorus and facio, Lat.] Producing sound. *Watts.*
SONOROUS, sô-nô'rûs, a. [sonorus, Latin.]—1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton.*—2. High sounding; magnificent of sound. *Addison.*
SONOROUSLY, sô-nô'rûs-lê, ad. [from sonorous.] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.
SONOROUSNESS, sô-nô'rûs-nês, s. [from sonorus.]—1. The quality of giving sound. *Boyle.*—2. Magnificence of sound.
SOON, sôon, ad. [sôna, Saxon; saen, Dutch.]—1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned. *Dryden.*—2. Early; before any time supposed; opposed to late. *Bacon.*—3. Readily; willingly. *Addison.*—4. Soon as. Immediately after. *Leodus.*
SOONLY, sôon'lê, ad. [from soon.] Quickly; speedily. *Morc.*
SOOPBERRY, sôop'bêr-rê, s. [sapindus, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
SOOT, sôot, s. [sot, Sax. soot, Islandick; soet, Dut.] Condensed or embodied smoke. *Howel.*
SOOTED, sôot'êd, a. [from soot.] Smear'd, inured, or covered with soot. *Morc.*
SOOTERKIN, sôot'êr-kîh, s. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*
SOOTH, sôoth, s. [sô, Saxon.]—1. Truth; reality. *Shaks.*—2. Angury. *Spenser.*
SOOTH, sôoth, a. [sôoth, Sax.]—1. Pleasing; delightful; sweet. *Milton.*—2. True.
To SOOTH, sôoth, v. a. [sôothian, Saxon.]—1. To flatter; to please. *Dryden.*—2. To calm, to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.*—3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*
SOOTHER, sôoth'êr, s. [from sooth.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shaks.*
To SOOTHSAY, sôoth'sâ, v. n. [sooth and say.] To predict; to foretell. *Acts.*
SOOTHSAYER, sôoth'sâ-êr, s. [from soothsay.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shakspeare.*
SOOTINESS, sôot'ê-nês, s. [from sooty.] The quality of being sooty.
SOOTY, sôot'ê, a. [from soot.]—1. Breeding soot. *Milton.*—2. Consisting of soot. *Wilkins.*—3. Black; dark; dusky. *Milton.*
SOP, sôp, [sop, Sax. soppe, Dutch.]—1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten. *Dryden.*—2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*
To SOP, sôp, v. a. To steep in liquor.
SOPE, sôpe, s. See SOAP.
SOPH, sôf, s. [from sophista, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*
SOPH, sôfê, s. [Persian.] The Emperour of Persia. *Congreve.*
SOPHISM, sôf'îz-m, s. [sophisma, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty. *Watts.*
SOPHIST, sôf'îst, s. [sophista, Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
SOPHISTER, sôf'îs-têr, s. [sophiste, French.]—1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Rogers.*—2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hooker.*
SOPHISTICAL, sôf'îs-tê-kâl, a. [sophistic, Fr. from sophist.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Stillingfleet.*

—nd, n.ðve, uðr, uðr;—túbc, túb, hál;—ðli;—póðnd;—thin, THis.

SOPHISTICALLY, só-fis'té-kál-é, ad. [from sophistical.] With fallacious subtlety. *Swift*.
To SOPHISTICATE, só-fis'té-ká-te, v. a. [sophistiquer, Fr. from sophist.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Shaks. Boyle*.
SOPHISTICATE, só-fis'té-ká-te, part. n. [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville*.
SOPHISTICATION, só-fis'té-ká-shún, s. [sophistication, French.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Glanville*.
SOPHISTICATOR, só-fis'té-ká'tár, s. [from sophisticate.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SOPHISTRY, só-fis'tr-é, s. [from sophist.] Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney*.
SOP-IN-WINE, sóp-in-wine, s. A flower.
To SORPORATE, sóp-pó-rá-te, v. n. [soporato, Lat.] To lay asleep.
SOPORIFEROUS, sóp-pó-í-fá-r-ús, a. [sopor and fero.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon*.
SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sóp-pó-í-fá-r-ús-nés, s. [from soporiferous.] The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORIFICK, sóp-pó-í-fí-k, n. [sopor and facio.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke*.
SOPPER, sóp-pár, s. [from sop] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.
SORBILE, sórbí-le, a. [from sorbeo, Latin.] That may be drunk or sipped.
SORBITION, sór-bísh-ún, s. [sorbítio, Latin.] The act of drinking or sipping.
SORB, sórb, s. [sorbus, Latin.] The service tree. *Evelyn*.
SORBS, sórliz, s. [sorbum, Lat.] The berries of the sorb or service tree.
SORCERER, sór-sér-ár, s. [sorcier, French.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shaks*.
SORCERESS, sór-sér-és, s. [female of sorcerer.] A female magician; an enchantress. *Bacon*.
SORCERY, sór-sér-é, s. Magick; enchantment; conjuration. *Tatler*.
SORD, sórd, s. [from sward.] Turf; grassy ground. *Shakspeare*.
SORDID, sórdz, s. [Lat.] Foulness; dregs. *Woodward*.
SO RDET, sóp-ór-ét, }
SORDINE, sórdín-é, }
 [sordine, Fr. sordium, Ital.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet. *Bailey*.
SORDID, sórdíd, a. [sordidus, Latin.]—1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Dryden*.—2. [Sordide, Fr.] Intrinsically dirty; mean; vile; base. *South*.—3. Covetous; nig-gardly. *Dehnam*.
SORDIDLY, sórdíd-l-é, ad. [from sordid.] Meanly; poorly; covetously.
SORDIDNESS, sórdíd-nés, s. [from sordid.]—1. Meanness; baseness. *Cowley*.—2. Nastiness; not neatness. *Roy*.
SORE, sóre, s. [zap, Saxon.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Kenley*.
SORE, sóre, n. [from the noun.]—1. Tender to the touch. *Locke*.—2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed. *Millotson*.—3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Cam. Prayers*.—4. Criminal. *Shaks*.
SORF, sóre, ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayers*.
SORFELON, } sóru, s.
SORN, }
 [Irish and Scottish.] A servile tenure, in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland; whosoever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on their quarters. When a person intrudes himself upon another, or bed and board, he is said to *sorn*. *Maclean*.
SOREL, sór-é, s. The buck is called the first year a fawn, the third a *sorel*. *Shaks*.
SORELY, sór-é-l-é, ad. [from sore.]—1. With a great degree of pain or distress. *Shaks*.—2. With vehemence, dangerous or afflictive. *Shaks*.
SORENESS, sór-nés, s. [from sore.] Tenderness of a hurt. *Temple*.
SORPTES, sór-pí-tés, s. [sorptus, prop. ly an hepp.] An argument where one proposition is demonstrated on another. *Watts*.

SORORICIDE, só-rór-ré-sí-de, s. [soror and caedo.] The murder of a sister.
SORRAGE, sór-rá-dje, s. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Diet*.
SORRANCE, sór-rá-nse, s. [In farrery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Diet*.
SORREIL, sór-rí-l, s. [rjúpe, Saxon; sorel, French.] A duck-like plant, but having an acid taste. *Miller*.
SORRILY, sór-ré-l-é, ad. [from sorry.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully. *Sidney*.
SORRINESS, sór-ré-nés, s. [from sorry.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitifulness; despicableness.
SORROW, sór-ró, s. [sorg, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Milton*.
To SORROW, sór-ró, v. n. [þorgung, Saxon.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Milton*.
SORROWED, sór-ró-de, a. [from sorrow.] Accompanied with sorrow. *Shakspeare*.
SORROWFUL, sór-ró-úl, a. [sorrow and full.]—1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. *Tobit*.—2. Deeply serious. 1 *Samuel*.—3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.
SORRY, sór-ré, n. [þrjúg, Saxon.]—1. Grieved for something past. *Swift*.—2. Vile; worthless; vexations. *Milton*.
SORT, sórt, s. [sorte, French.]—1. A kind; a species. *Villoson. Walsh*.—2. A number; a form of being or acting. *Spenser*.—3. A degree of any quality. *Dryden*.—4. A class, or order of persons. *Hooker. Aterb*.—5. A company; a knot of people. *Shaks*.—6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shaks*.—7. A lot. *Shaks*.—8. A pair; a set; a suit.
To SORT, sórt, v. a. [sortiri, Latin.]—1. To separate into distinct and proper classes. *Hooker*.—2. To reduce to order from the state of confusion. *Shaks*.—3. To conjoin; to put together by distribution. *Devier*.—4. To cull; to choose; to select. *Chapman*.
To SORT, sórt, v. n.—1. To be joined with others of the same species. *Woodro*.—2. To consort; to join. *Bacon*.—3. To suit; to fit. *Pope*.—4. To terminate; to issue. [sortir, Fr.] *Bacon*.—5. To have success. *Abbot*.—6. To fall out. *Shaks*.
SORTANCE, sór-rá-nse, s. [from sort.] Suitable messenger. *Shakspeare*.
SORTILEGE, sór-té-l-é, s. [sorteligiun, Latin.] The net of drawing lots.
SORTMENT, sórt-mén-t, s. [from sort.]—1. The act of sorting; distribution.—2. A parcel sorted or distributed.
To SOSS, sós, v. n. [A cant word.] To fall at once into a chair. *Swift*.
SOT, sót, s. [sot, Saxon; sot, Dutch.]—1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt. *South*.—2. A wretch stupified by drinking. *Racine*.
To SOU, sót, v. n. To stultify; to inebriate. *Dryden*.
To SOU, sót, v. v. To tipple; to stultify.
SOTTISH, sót-tísh, a. [from sot.]—1. Dull; stupid; insensible; infatuate; foolish. *Hayward*.—2. Dull with intemperance.
SOTTISHLY, sót-tísh-l-é, ad. [from sottish.] Stupidly; dully; senseless. *Bailey*.
SOTTISHNESS, sót-tísh-nés, s. [from sottish.] Dullness; stupidity; insensibility. *South*.
SORTITION, sór-té-shún, s. [sortitio, Latin.] Appointment by lot. *Bucke*.
SOUCHONG, só-só-úng, s. The finest sort of black tea.
SOVEREIGN, sóv-ér-ín, n. [souverain, Fr.]—1. Supreme in power; laying no superior. *Dryden*.—2. Supreme; transcendent. *Hooker*.
SOVEREIGN, sóv-ér-ín, s. Supreme lord. *Dryden*.
SOVEREIGNLY, sóv-ér-ín-l-é, ad. [from sovereign.] supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle*.
SOVEREIGNTY, sóv-ér-ín-té, s. [souveraineté, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; highest degree of excellence. *Devier*.
SOUGH, sóh, s. [from sous, Fr.] A subterraneous drain. *Roy*.
SOUGHT, sówt. The prterite and participle pres. of seek. *Latish*.

Fâte, fâc, fâû, fâc;—sôt, mêt;—pluc, plaj;—

SOUL, sôl, s. [ψυχή, Sax. siel, Dutch.]—1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Davies*.—2. Vital principle. *Shaks*.—3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part. *Shaks*.—4. Interior power. *Shaks*.—5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind. *Watts*.—6. Human being. *Addison*.—7. Active power. *Dryden*.—8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.—9. Intelligent being in general. *Milton*.

SOU'LED, sôl'êd, a. [from soul.] Furnished with mind. *Dryden*.

SOU'LESS, sôl'êl's, a. [from soul.] Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakspeare*.

SOU'LSHOT, sôl'shôt, s. [soul and shot.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe*.

SOUND, sôund, a. [γυνδ, Saxon.]—1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid. *Dryden*.—2. Right; not erroneous. *Hooker*.—3. Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot*.—4. Valid; not failing. *Spenser*.—5. Fast; hearty. *Mil.*—6. Solid rather than specious.—7. Not rotten.

SOUND, sôund, ad. Soundly; heartily; completely. *Spenser*.

SOUND, sôund, s. [sonde, Fr.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded. *Camden*. *B. Jonson*.

SOUND, sôund, s. [sonde, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp*.

To SOUND, sôund, v. a.—1. To search with a plummet; to try depth. *Shaks*.—2. To try; to examine. *Addison*.

To SOUND, sôund, v. n. To try with the sounding line, or an instrument. *Acts*. *Locke*.

SOUND, sôund, s. The cuttle fish. *Ainsworth*.

SOUND, sôund, s. [sonus, Latin.]—1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon*.—2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning. *Locke*.

To SOUND, sôund, v. n.—1. To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Milton*.—2. To exhibit by likeness of sound. *Shaks*. *Ben Jonson*.

To SOUND, sôund, v. a.—1. To cause to make a noise; to play on. *Milton*.—2. To betoken or direct by a sound. *Waller*.—3. To celebrate by sound. *Milton*.

SO'UNDBOARD, sôund'boârd, s. [sound and board.] Board which propagates the sound in organs. *Milton*.

SO'UNDING, sôund'ing, a. [from sound.] Sonorous; having a loud or magnificent sound. *Dryden*.

SO'UNDLESS, sôund'lê's, a. Not to be sounded, or sounded. *B. Jonson*.

SO'UNDLY, sôund'lê, ad. [from sound.]—1. Healthily; heartily.—2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly. *Swift*.—3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon*.—4. Fast; closely. *Locke*.

SO'UNDNESS, sôund'nê's, s. [from sound.]—1. Health; heartiness. *Shaks*.—2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Hooker*.—3. The contrary to weakness or rottenness.—4. Strength; solidity. *Hooker*.

SOUP, sôop, s. [soupe, French.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Swift*.

SOUP-LADLE, sôop'lâ-dl, a. A ladle for taking up soup out of a dish. *Shenstone*.

SOUL, sôul, s. [γυν, Saxon.]—1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency. *Dryden*.—2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish. *Tatler*.—3. Afflictive; painful. *Shaks*.—4. Expressing discontent. *Swift*.

SOUL, sôul, s. [from the adjective.] Acid substance. *Spenser*.

To SOUL, sôul, v. a.—1. To make acid. *Decay of Piety*. *Dryden*.—2. To make harsh. *Mortimer*.—3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing. *Dryden*.—4. To make discontented. *Shakspeare*.

To SOUL, sôul, v. n.—1. To become acid. *Arbut.*—2. To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison*.

SOURCE, sôurs, s. [source, Fr.]—1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addison*.—2. Original; first cause. *Milton*.—3. First producer. *Waller*.

SOURISH, sôur'ish, a. [from sour.] Somewhat sour. *Bayle*.

SOURLY, sôur'lê, ad. [from sour.]—1. With acidity.—2. With acrimony. *Dryden*.

SO'URNNESS, sôur'nê's, s. [from sour.]—1. Acidity; austerity of taste. *Denham*.—2. Asperity; harshness of temper. *Addison*.

SO'URSOP, sôur'sôp, s. Custard-apple. *Miller*.

SOURS, sôurs, or sôod, s. [sol, Fr.] A small denomination of money.

SOUSE, sôuse, s. [sout, salt, Dutch.]—1. Pickle made of salt.—2. Any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle. *Tusser*.

SOUSE, sôuse, s. [from the verb.] The action of any bird of the hawk kind falling on its prey; any attack in the same way. *Spenser*.

To SOUSE, sôuse, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To parboil, and steep in pickle. *Popé*.—2. To throw into the water. *Shakspeare*.

To SOUSE, sôuse, v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey. *Dryden*.

To SOUSE, sôuse, v. a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shaks*.

SOUSE, sôuse, ad. With sudden violence. A low word.

SO'UTERRAIN, sôd-têr-râne', s. [souterrain, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbutnot*.

SOUTH, sôuth, s. [γυνδ, Saxon; soyd, Dutch.]—1. The part where the sun is to us at noon. *Bacon*.—2. The southern regions of the globe. *Milton*.—3. The wind that blows from the south. *Shaks*.

SOUTH, sôuth, a. [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job*.

SOUTH, sôuth, ad.—1. Toward the south. *Shaks*.—2. From the south. *Baron*.

SOUTHEAST, sôuth-êst', s. [south and east.] The point between the east and south. *Bacon*.

SO'UTHERLY, sôuth'êr-lê, or sôuth'êr-lê, a. [from south.]—1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.—2. Lying towards the south. *Grant*.—3. Coming from about the south. *Shaks*.

SO'UTHERN, sôuth'êrn, or sôuth'êrn, a. [γυνδ, Sax. from south.]—1. Belonging to the south; meridional. *Shaks*.—2. Lying toward the south.—3. Coming from the south. *Dryden*.

SO'UTHERNWOOD, sôuth'êrn-wôd, s. [γυνδ, Saxon.] This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood. *Miller*.

SOUTHING, sôuth'ing, a. [from the noun.] Going toward the south. *Dryden*.

SO'UTHMOST, sôuth'môst, a. [from south.] Farthest toward the south. *Milton*.

SO'UTHSAY, sôuth'sâ, s. [properly southsay.] Prediction. *Spenser*.

To SO'UTHSAY, sôuth'sâ, v. n. [See SOOTHSAI.] To predict. *Camden*.

SO'UTHSAYER, sôuth'sâ-êr, s. [properly southsayer.] A predictor.

SO'UTHWARD, sôuth'wârd, or sôuth'wârd, ad. [from south.] Toward the south. *Raleigh*.

SOUTHWEST, sôuth'wêst, s. [south and west.] Point between the south and west. *Baron*.

SO'UVENANCE, sôuv'nânce, s. [French.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenser*.

SOW, sô, s. [γυν, Sax. soeg, souwe, Dutch.]—1. A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dryden*.—2. An oblong mass of lead.—3. An insect; a millepede.

SOW-BREAD, sôu'brêd, s. [eyelamen, Latin.] A plant.

To SOW, sô, v. n. [γυν, Sax. soegen, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Leviticus*.

To SOW, sô, v. n. part. pass. sown.—1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth. *Bacon*.—2. To spread; to propagate. *Milton*.—3. To impregnate or stock with seed. *Isaiah*.—4. To besprinkle. *Milton*.—5. We sow seeds, but set suckers or roots.

To SOW, sô, v. a. To sew.

To SOWCE, sôuse, v. a. To throw into the water. *L'Estrange*.

SO'WER, sôur, s. [from sow.]—1. He that sows the seed. *Mutheer*.—2. A sower. *Halewell*.—3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon*.

SO'WINS, sôw'inz, s. Plummetry, somewhat soured, and made of oakmeal. *Swift*.

To SOWL, sôul, v. a. To pull by the ears. *Shaks*.

SOWN, sône, The participle of sow.

SO'WTHISTLE, sôw'thî'st-l, s. A weed. *Bacon*.

SPA

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—òli;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SPAAD, spàde, s. A kind of mineral. *Woodward*.
 SPACE, spàs, s. spatium, Latin.]—1. Room; local extension. *Locke*.—2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet*.—3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins*.—4. A small time; a while. *Spenser*.
 SPA'CIOUS, spà'shùs, a. [spacicus, Fr. spatiosus, Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Covley*.
 SPA'CIOUSNESS, spà'shùs-nèss, s. [from spacious.] Roominess; wide extension.
 SPA'DDLE, spà'd'dl, s. [diminutive of spade.] A little spade. *Mortimer*.
 SPA'DE, spàde, s. [spad, Sax. spade, Dutch.]—1. The instrument of digging. *Brown*.—2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth*.—3. A suit of cards.
 SPA'DICEOUS, spà'dis'ùs, a. [spadicus, Latin.] Light rod. *Brown*.
 SPAD'ILLE, spà'dil', s. [spadille, or espadille, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.
 SPAGY'RICK, spà-jér'rik, a. [spagircus, Lat.] Chymical.
 SPAGY'RIST, spà-jér'rist, s. A chymist. *Doyle*.
 SPAKE, spàke. The old preterite of speak. *Milton*.
 SPALL, spawl, s. [espaule, French.] Shoulder. *Fairfax*.
 SP'ALT, or Spelt, spàlt, s. A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey*.
 SPAN, spàn, s. [span, ppenne, Saxon; spanna, Ital. span, Dutch.]—1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended. *Holder*.—2. Any short duration. *Waller*.
 To SPAN, spàn, v. a.—1. To measure by the hand extended. *Tieckel*.—2. To measure. *Herbert*.
 SPAN, spàn. The preterite of spit. *Drayton*.
 SPAN'COUNTER, spàn'kòun-tàr, } s.
 SPAN'NFARTHING, spàn'fàr-THing, }
 [from span, counter, and fার্থing.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Donne*.
 SPAN'GLE, spàng'l, s. [spange, German, a locket.]—1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.—2. Any little thing sparkling and shining. *Glanville*.
 To SPAN'GLE, spàng'l, v. a. [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles of shining bodies. *Donne*.
 SPAN'NIEL, spàn'yèl, s. [hispaniolus, Latin.]—1. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Dryden*.—2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Shakespeare*.
 To SPAN'NIEL, spàn'yèl, v. n. [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the spaniel. *Shakespeare*.
 SPAN'NISH, spàn'nish, s. [The adjective by ellipsis for] The Spanish language. *Chesterfields*.
 SPAN'NISH Broom, spàn'nish-bròom, s. A plant so called.
 SPANISH Nut, spàn'nish-nùt, s. [sisyrinchium, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.
 SPAN'NKER, spàng'k'èr, s. A small coin. *Denham*.
 SPAN'NNER, spàn'nùr, s. The lock of a fusée or carbine. *Hovel*.
 SPAR, spâr, s.—1. Marcasite. *Newton*.—2. A small bean; the bar of a gate.
 To SPAR, spâr, v. n. To fight with prelusive strokes.
 To SPAR, spâr, v. a. [spannan, Saxon; spærren, German.] To shut; to close; to spar. *Shakespeare*.
 SPAR'NAIL, spàrn'ài, s. [spannan, Sax. to fasten.] Small nails.
 SPAR'RADRAP, spàr'â-drâp, s. [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth. *Wiseman*.
 To SPARE, spàre, v. a. [spannan, Sax. spaeren, Dutch; espargner, French.]—1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton*.—2. To have unemployed; to save for any particular use. *Knoles*.—3. To do without; to lose willingly. *Ben Jonson*.—4. To emit; to forbear. *Dryden*.—5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity. *Common Prayer*.—6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Rascommon*.—7. To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryd.*
 To SPARE, spàre, v. n.—1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal. *Orway*.—2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. *Knoles*.—3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bacon*

SPA

SPARE, spàre, a.—1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious. *Bacon*.—2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Bacon*.—3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent. *Milton*.
 SPARE, spàre, s. [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. *Bacon*.
 SPAR'ER, spàr'èr, s. [from spare.] One who avoids expense. *Watson*.
 SPAR'ERIB, spàr'èrib, s. [spare and rib.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh.
 SPARG'EFAC'TION, spàr-jè-fàk'shùn, s. [spargo, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.
 SPAR'ING, spà'ring, a. [from spare.]—1. Scaree; little. *Bacon*.—2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope*.—3. Parsimonious; not liberal. *Dryden*.
 SPAR'INGLY, spà'ring-lè, ad. [from sparing.]—1. Not abundantly. *Bacon*.—2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. *Hayward*.—3. With abstinence. *Atterbury*.—4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury*.—5. Cautiously; tenderly.
 SPARK, spàrk, s. [speaken, Sax. sparke, Dut.]—1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shaks*.—2. Any thing shining. *Locke*.—3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shaks*.—4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. *Collier*.
 To SPARK, spàrk, v. n. [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. *Spenser*.
 SPAR'KFUL, spàrk'fùl, a. [spark and full.] Lively; brisk; airy. *Camden*.
 SPAR'KISH, spàrk'ish, a. [from spark.]—1. Airy; gay. *Walsb*.—2. Showy; well dressed; fine. *L'Estrange*.
 SPAR'KLE, spàrk'l, a. [from spark.]—1. A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden*.—2. Any luminous particle. *Davies*. *Pope*.
 To SPAR'KLE, spàrk'l, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To emit sparks.—2. To issue in sparks. *Milton*.—3. To shine; to glitter. *Watts*.—4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glass.
 SPAR'KLINGLY, spàrk'ling-lè, ad. [from sparkling.] With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle*.
 SPAR'KLINGNESS, spàrk'ling-nèss, s. [from sparkling.] Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle*.
 SPAR'ROW, spàr'rò, s. [papa, Saxon.] A small bird. *Watts*.
 SPAR'ROWHAWK, or Sparhawk, spàr'rò-hàwk, s. [paphapoc, Saxon.] The female of the muskethawk.
 SPAR'ROWGRASS, spàr'rò-gràs, s. [Corrupted from asparagus.] *King*.
 SPAR'RRY, spàr'rè, a. [from spar.] Consisting of spar. *Woodward*.
 SPAR'SED, spàr'sèd, ad. [from sparsus, Lat.] Here and there. *Evelyn*.
 SPASM, spàzm, s. [σπασμ.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbuthnot*.
 SPASMO'DICK, spàz-méd'ik, a. [spasmodique, Fr.] Convulsive.
 SPAT, spât, s. The preterite of spit. *Casfel*.
 SPAT, spât, s. The young of shell fish. *Woodward*.
 To SPAT'ATE, spât'hè-àte, v. n. [spatior, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley*.
 To SPAT'LEK, spât'lèr, v. a. [spat, spit, Sax.]—1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Addison*.—2. To throw out any thing offensive. *Shaks*.—3. To asperse; to dilute.
 To SPAT'LER, spât'lèr, v. n. To spit; to spatter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton*.
 SPAT'TERDASHES, spât'tèr-dàsh-iz, s. [spatter and dash.] Coverings for the legs, by which the wet is kept off.
 SPAT'TLING Poppy, spât'ling-pòp'è, s. White behen. A plant. *Miller*.
 SPAT'ULA, spât'ùl-à, s. A spatte or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters, or stirring medicines. *Quincy*.
 SPAT'VIN, spât'vìn, s. [espatvin, French; spatvino, Italian.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough; there is likewise a blood spavin. *Farrier's Dict.*
 SPAW, spaw, s. A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

Fâre, fâr, fâll, fâc;—nê, mêt;—pluc, plin;—

To SPAWL, spâwl, v. n. [spawian, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth. *Swift*.
 SPAWL, spâwl, s. [spawl, Six.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden*.
 SPAWN, spâwn, s. [spene, spenne, Dutch.]—1. The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shaks*.—2. Any product or offspring. *Tillotson*.
 To SPAWN, spâwn, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shaks*.—2. To generate; to bring forth. *Swift*.
 To SPAWN, spâwn, v. n.—1. To issue as eggs from fish.—2. To issue; to proceed. *Locke*.
 SPA'WNEH, spâwn'âr, s. [from spawn.] The female fish. *Walton*.
 To SPAY, spâ, v. a. [spado, Latin.] To castrate female animals. *Mortimer*.
 To SPEAK, spêke, v. n. prterite spake or spoke; participle passive spoken, [speccan, Saxon; spraken, Dutch.]—1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *Hobler*.—2. To harangue; to make a speech. *Clarendon*.—3. To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shaks*.—4. To discourse; to make mention. *Tillotson*.—5. To give sound. *Shaks*.—6. To SPEAK with. To address; to converse with. *Knollys*.
 To SPEAK, spêke, v. a.—1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges*.—2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shaks*.—3. To address; to accost. *Ecclus*.—4. To exhibit. *Milton*.
 SPEAK'ABLE, spêk'â-bl, a. [from speak.]—1. Possible to be spoken.—2. Having the power of speech. *Milton*.
 SPEAK'ER, spêk'âr, s. [from speak.]—1. One that speaks. *Watts*.—2. One that speaks in any particular manner. *Prior*.—3. One that celebrates, proclaims or mentions. *Shaks*.—4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryden*.
 SPEAK'ING-TRUMPET, spêk'ing-trâmp'ît, s. A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance. *Dryden*.
 SPEAR, spêre, s. [speere, Saxon; spere, Dutch.]—1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley*.—2. A lance generally with prongs to kill fish. *Carew*.
 To SPEAR, spêre, v. a. [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.
 To SPEAR, spêre, v. n. To shoot or sprout. *Mortimer*.
 SPEAR'GRASS, spêre'grâs, s. [spear and grass.] Long stiff grass. *Shakspeare*.
 SPEAR'MAN, spêre'mân, s. [spear and man.] One who uses a lance in fight. *Prior*.
 SPEAR'MINT, spêre'mînt, s. A plant; a species of mint.
 SPEAR'WORT, spêre'wûrt, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.
 SPE'CIAL, spêsh'âl, a. [special, Fr. specialis, Lat.]—1. Noting a sort of species. *Watts*.—2. Particular, peculiar. *Hooker*. *Atterbury*.—3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Darvies*.—4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Sprat*.—5. Chief in excellence. *Shakspeare*.
 SPE'CIALLY, spêsh'âl-ê, ad. [from special.]—1. Particularly above others. *Declaromony*.—2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale*.
 SPE'CIALLY, spêsh'âl-ê, }
 SPE'CIALITY, spêsh-ê-âl-ê-tê, }
 SPE'CIALITY, spêsh-ê-âl-ê-tê, }^s
 [specialité, Fr. from special.] Particularity. *Hook*.
 SPE'CIES, spêsh'êz, s. [species, Latin.]—1. A sort; subdivision of a general term. *Watts*.—2. Class of nature; single order of beings. *Beutley*.—3. Appearance to the senses, any visible or sensible representation. *Roy*.—4. Representation to the mind. *Dryden*.—5. Show; visible exhibition. *Baron*.—6. Circulating money. *Arbuthnot*.—7. Simples that have place in a compound.
 SPECIFICAT, spê-sîf'êk'âl, }
 SPECIFICK, spê-sîf'êk, }^s
 [specificque, French.]—1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is. *Newton*. *Norris*.—2. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *Wiseman*.
 SPE'CIFICK, spê-sîf'êk, s. [the adj. by ellipsis, for] A specifick medicine. *Maryuis of Halifax*.

SPECIFICALLY, spê-sîf'êk'âl-ê, ad. [from specifick.] In such manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. *Bentley*.
 To SPECIFICATE, spê-sîf'êk-â-te, v. a. [from species and facio, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities. *Hale*.
 SPECIFICATION, spê-sîf'êk-â'sh'ân, s. [from specifick; specification, French.]—1. Disinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts*.—2. Particular mention. *Ayliffe*.
 To SPECIFY, spê-sîf-î, v. a. [from species; specifier, French.] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction. *Pope*.
 SPECIMEN, spê-sî-ê-mên, s. [specimen, Lat.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known. *Addison*.
 SPECIOUS, spê-sh'ûs, a. [specieux, French; speciosus, Lat.]—1. Showy; pleasing to the view. *Milton*.—2. Plausible; superficially; not solidly right. *Dryden*. *Rogers*. *Atterbury*.
 SPE'CIOUSLY, spê-sh'û-lê, ad. [from specious.] With fair appearance. *Hammond*.
 SPECK, spêk, s. [speece, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot. *Dryden*.
 To SPECK, spêk, v. a. To spot; to stain in drops. *Milton*.
 SPECKLE, spêk'kl, s. [from speck.] Small speck; littl' spot.
 To SPECKLE, spêk'kl, v. a. [from the noun.] To mark with small spots. *Milton*.
 SPECK'ER or SPEIGHT, spêk'târ, s. A wood pecker. *Ains*.
 SPECTACLE, spêk'tâ-kl, s. [spectacle, French; spectaculum, Latin.]—A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shaks*.—2. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Dennis*.—3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight. *Bacon*.
 SPECTACLED, spêk'tâ-kl-ê, a. [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles. *Shaks*.
 SPECTA'TION, spêk'tâ'sh'ân, s. [spectatio, Latin.] Regard; respect. *Harvey*.
 SPECTA'TOR, spêk'tâ'târ, s. [spectateur, French; spectator, Latin.] A looker on; a beholder. *Shaks*.
 SPECTA'TORSHIP, spêk'tâ'târ'shîp, s. [from spectator.] Act of beholding. *Shakspeare*.
 SPECTA'TRESS, spêk'tâ'trêz, s. [from spectator.] A female observer. *Rowe's Fair Pen*.
 SPE'CTRE, spêk'târ, s. [spectre, Fr. spectrum, Latin.]—1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Stillingfleet*.—2. Something made perternaturally visible.
 SPE'CTRUM, spêk'trâm, s. [Latin.] An image; a visible form. *Newton*.
 SPE'CVLAR, spêk'kû-lâr, a. [specularis, Lat.]—t. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. *Donne*.—2. Assisting sight. *Philips*.
 To SPE'CVLATE, spêk'kû-lâ-te, v. n. [speculer, Fr. specular, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby*.
 To SPE'CVLATE, spêk'kû-lâ-te, v. a. To consider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown*.
 SPE'CVLATION, spêk'kû-lâ'sh'ân, s. [speculation, Fr. from speculate.]—1. Examination by the eye; view.—2. Examiner; spy. *Shaks*.—3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker*.—4. A train of thoughts formed by meditations. *Temple*.—5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice. *Temple*.—6. Power of sight. *Shakspeare*.
 SPE'CVLATIONIST, spêk'kû-lâ'tîst, s. One fond of speculation. *Burke*.
 SPE'CVLATIVE, spêk'kû-lâ-tîv, a. [from speculate.]—1. Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker*.—2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon*.
 SPE'CVLATIVELY, spêk'kû-lâ-tîv-lê, ad. [from speculative.]—1. Contemplatively; with meditation.—2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.
 SPE'CVLATOR, spêk'kû-lâ'târ, s. [from speculate.]—1. One who forms theories. *Morc*.—2. [Spectateur, French.] An observer; a contemplator. *Brown*.—3. A spy; a watcher. *Broomie*.
 SPE'CVLATORY, spêk'kû-lâ-târ-ê, a. [from speculate.] Exercising speculation.

nò, mòre, ndr, nòr;—tùbe, túb, báll;—òll;—pòònd;—lín, TIIIS.

SPECULUM, spék'kù-lùm, s. [Latin.] A mirror; or looking-glass. *Boyle*.

SPEd, spéd. The preterite and part. pass. of speed. *Knolles*.

SPECEE, spésee, s. [species, Lat.] Kind. *B. Jonson*.

SPEECH, spéets, s. [from speak.]—1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by words, or vocal sounds. *Watts*.—2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts. *Milton*.—3. Particular language, as distinct from others. *Common Prayer*.—4. Any thing spoken. *Shakspeare*.—5. Talk; mention. *Bacon*.—6. Oration; harangue. *Swift*.—7. Liberty to speak. *Milton*.

SPEECHLESS, spéets'h'less, a. [from speech.]—1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Raleigh*.—2. Mute; dumb. *Shakspeare*.

TO SPEED, spéed, v. n. pret. and part. pass. sped, and speeded, speeden, Dutch.]—1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Milton*. *Philips*.—2. To have success. *Shakspeare*.—3. To have any condition good or bad. *Waller*.

TO SPEED, spéed, v. a.—1. To despatch in haste. *Fairfax*.—2. To furnish in haste.—3. To despatch; to destroy; to kill. *Dryden*.—4. To mischief; to ruin.—5. To hasten; to put into quick motion. *Shakspeare*.—6. To execute; to despatch. *Ayliffe*.—7. To assist; to help forward. *Dryden*.—8. To make prosperous. *St. Paul*.

SPEED, spéed, s. [speed, Dutch.]—1. Quickness; celerity. *Morse*.—2. Haste; hurry; despatch. *Decay of Piety*.—3. The course or pace of a horse. *Shakspeare*.—4. Success; event. *Shakspeare*.

SPEEDILY, spéed'è-ly, ad. [from speedy.] With haste; quickly. *Dryden*.

SPEEDINESS, spéed'è-ness, s. [from speedy.] The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, spéed'wèl, s. [veronica, Latin.] A fluellin. A plant. *Miller*.

SPEEDY, spéed'è, a. [from speed.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of despatch. *Dryden*.

SPELL, spél, s. [spel, Saxon, a word.]—1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Milton*.—2. A turn of work. *Carew*.

TO SPEL, spél, v. a. [spellen, Dutch.]—1. To write with the proper letters. *Dryden*.—2. To read by naming letters singly. *Shakspeare*.—3. To charu. *Dryden*.

TO SPELL, spél, v. n.—1. To form words of letters. *Locke*.—2. To read. *Milton*.—3. To read unskillfully. *South*.

TO SPLIT, spèlt, v. n. To split; to break. *Mortimer*.

SPLITTER, spèlt'âr, s. A kind of semi-metal. *Newton*.

TO SPEND, spénd, v. a. [spendan, Saxon.]—1. To consume; to exhaust; to lay out. *Milton*.—2. To bestow as expense; to expend. *Boyle*.—3. To effuse. *Shakspeare*.—4. To squander; to lavish. *Wake*.—5. To pass. *Job*.—6. To waste; to wear out. *Burnet*.—7. To fatigue; to harass. *Addison*.

TO SPEND, spénd, v. n.—1. To make expense. *South*.—2. To prove in the use; as, *pork fed with pence spends well*.—3. To be lost or wasted; as, *life spends in trifles*. *Bacon*.—4. To be employed to any use. *Bacon*.

SPENDER, spénd'âr, s. [from spend.]—1. One who spends. *Taylor*.—2. A prodigal; a lavish. *Bacon*.

SPENDTHRIFT, spénd'thrift, s. [spend and thrift.] A prodigal; a lavish. *Swift*.

SPEHABLE, spèr'â-ih, a. [sperabilis, Latin.] Such as may be hoped. *Bacon*.

SPERM, spèrm, s. [sperme, French; sperma, Latin.] Seed; that by which the species is continued. *Bacon*.

SPERMACETI, spèr-mâ-sè'té, s. [Latin.] Corruptly pronounced *permasity*; a kind of suet made by condensing the oil of a whale's head. *Quincy*.

SPERMATICAL, spèr-mât'è-kâl, } a.
SPERMATICK, spèr-mât'ik, }

[spermatique, French, from sperm.]—1. Seminal; consisting of seed. *Morse*.—2. Belonging to the sperm. *Roy*.

TO SPERMATIZE, spèr'mâ-tize, v. n. [from sperm.] To yield seed. *Brown*.

SPEHMATOCÉLE, spèr-mâ-tò-sè'le, s. [σπερμα and κελος.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels. *Bailey*.

SPERMOLOGIST, spèr-mò'ò-lijst, s. [σπερματολογος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds.

TO SPERRÉ, spèrè, v. a. [sperran, Sax. olderec.] To slut. *Shakspeare*.

TO SPERSE, spèrse, v. a. [spersus, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. *Spenser*.

TO SPET, spèt, v. a. To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton*.

TO SPEW, spò, v. a. [spöpan, Sax. spenwen, Dut.]—1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Spenser*.—2. To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden*.—3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon*.

TO SPEW, spò, v. n. To vomit; to ease the stomach. *Ben Jonson*.

TO SPHACELATE, sfâs'sè-lâte, v. a. To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp*.

TO SPHACELATE, sfâs'sè-lâte, v. n. To mortify; to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp*.

SPHACELUS, sfâs'sè-lûs, s. [σφρακλος.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiseman*.

SPHERE, sfère, s. [sphaera, Lat.]—1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. *Milton*.—2. Any globe of the inanimate system. *Spectator*.—3. A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryden*.—4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton*.—5. Province; compass of knowledge or action. *Shakspeare*.

TO SPHERE, sfère, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To place in a sphere. *Shakspeare*.—2. To form into roundness. *Milton*.

SPHERICAL, sfèr'è-kâl, } a.
SPHERICK, sfèr'è-ik, }

[from sphere.]—1. Round; orbicular; globular. *Keil*.—2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets. *Shakspeare*.

SPHERICALLY, sfèr'è-kâl-è, ad. [from spherical.] In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfèr'è-kâl-nès, } s.
SPHERICITY, sfèr'è-sè-tè, }

[from sphere.] Roundness; rotundity; globosity. *Digby*.

SPHEROID, sfèr'òid, s. [σφαιρα and εἶδος, spheroides, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne*.

SPHEROIDAL, sfèr'òid-âl, a. Having the form of a spheroid. *Adams*.

SPHEROIDICAL, sfèr'òid'è-kâl, a. [from spheroid.] Having the form of a sphere. *Cheyne*.

SPHEROIDITY, sfèr'òid'è-tè, s. [from spheroid.] Deviation from a sphere. *Adams*.

SPHERULE, sfèr'ùle, s. [sphaerula, Latin.] A little globe. *Cheyne*.

SPHERY, sfèr'è, a. [from sphere.] Spherical. *Shakspeare*.

SPHINX, sfinks, s. [σφιγξ.] The sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacock*.

SPIAL, sp'âl, s. [espial, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a waterlior. *Obsolete*. *Fairfax*.

SPICE, spise, s. [spices, French.]—1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces. *Temple*.—2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned. *Brown*.

TO SPICE, spise, v. a. [from the noun.] To season with spice. *Donne*.

SPICER, sp'is'âr, s. [from spicè.] One who deals in spice. *Camden*.

SPICERY, sp'is'è-è, s. [spicerie, Fr.]—1. The commodity of spices. *Raleigh*.—2. A repository of spices. *Addison*.

SPICK and SPAN, spik'and span'. Quite new; now first used. *Burnet*.

SPICKNEL, spik'nèl, s. The herb maidmony or bearwort.

SPICY, sp'is'è, a. [from spice.]—1. Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks. *Dryden*.—2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. *Pope*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- SPI/COSITY**, spē-kôs'se-tê, s. [spica, Latin.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fullness of ears.
- SPIDER**, spî'dûr, s. The animal that spins a web for flies. *Drayton*.
- SPIDERWORT**, spî'dûr-wûrt, s. [phalangium, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller*.
- SPI/GNEL**, spîg'nêl, s. [incum, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.
- SPI/GOT**, spîg'ût, s. [spijker, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakspeare*.
- SPIKE**, spîke, s. [spica, Latin.]—1. An ear of corn. *Denham*.—2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened. *Addison*.
- SPIKE**, spîke, s. A smaller species of lavender. *Hill*.
- To **SPIKE**, spîke, v. a.—1. To fasten with long nails. *Macron*.—2. To set with spikes. *Wiseman*.
- SPYKENARD**, spîk'nârd, s. [spica nardi, Latin.] There are three sorts of spykenard, the Indian spykenard is the most famous; it is a congeries of fibrous substances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromattick and bitterish taste; it grows plentifully in Java. *Hill*.
- SPI/LKINS**, spîl'kînz, s. A set of small ivory instruments of many kinds, resembling such as are used in husbandry and gardening. They serve for a game to play at, being thrown on a table in a heap. The player (with an ivory hook of the same size) is to remove as many as he can one by one without stirring any other; for as soon as he does that, he must resign the hook to another player; each instrument reckons for a certain number; and the player who thus takes off the greatest amount wins the game.
- SPILL**, spîl, s. [spiljen, Dutch.]—1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Mort*.—2. A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe*.
- To **SPILL**, spîl, v. a. [spullan, Saxon; spülen, Dnt.]—1. To shed; to lose by shedding. *Daniel*.—2. To destroy; to mischief. *Davies*.—3. To throw away. *Tickell*.
- To **SPILL**, spîl, v. n.—1. To waste; to be lavish. *Sidney*.—2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed. *Watts*.
- SPYLLER**, spîl'dr, s. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line. *Carew*.
- SPYLLTH**, spîlth, s. [from spill.] Any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakspeare*.
- To **SPIN**, spîn, v. a. preter. spun or span; part. spun, [ppinnan, Sax. spinnen, Dutch.]—1. To draw out into threads. *Exodus*.—2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter. *Dryden*.—3. To protract; to draw out. *Collier*.—4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously; to protract. *Digby*.
- To **SPIN**, spîn, v. n.—1. To exercise the art of spinning. *More*.—2. To stream out in a thread or small current. *Drayton*.—3. To move round as a spindle. *Milton*.
- SPYNACH**, }
SPYNGE, } spî'n'djê, s.
[spinachia, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
- SPYNAL**, spî'nâl, a. [spina, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone. *Philips*.
- SPYNDLE**, spî'n'dl, s. [ppundl, ppundel, Saxon.]—1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Maine*.—2. A long slender stalk. *Mort*.—3. Any thing slender; whence spindle-shanks. *Dryden*.
- To **SPYNDLE**, spî'n'dl, v. n. [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk. *Bacon*.
- SPYNDLESIA/NKED**, spî'n'dl-shânk't, a. [spindle and shank.] Having small legs. *Addison*.
- SPYNDLETRÉE**, spî'n'dl-trêê, s. Prickwood. A plant.
- SPYNE**, spîne, s. [spina, Latin.] The back bone. *Dryden*.
- SPYNFL**, spî'nfl, s. A sort of mineral. *Woodw*.
- SPYNET**, spî'n-nêr, s. [spinetto, French.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys. *Swift*.
- SPYNTFEROUS**, spî'n'tfêr'ûs, a. [spina and fero, Lat.] Bearing thorns.
- SPYNNER**, spî'n'nûr, s. [from spin.]—1. One skilled in spinning. *Graunt*.—2. A garden spider with long jointed legs. *Shakspeare*.
- SPYNNING Wheel**, spî'n'ng-wîlêl, s. [from spin.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay*.
- SPYNOUS**, spî'n'ûs, s. [spinous, Latin.] Crabbedness; thorny or briery perplexity. *Glanville*.
- SPYNOUS**, spî'n'ûs, a. [spinous, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.
- SPYNSTER**, spî'n'stûr, s. [from spin.]—1. A woman that spins. *Shaks*.—2. The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Shakspeare*.
- SPYNSTRY**, spî'n'strê, s. [from spynter.] The work of spinning.
- SPYNY**, spî'nê, a. [spina, Latin.] Thorny; briery; perplexed. *Digby*.
- SPYRACLE**, spî'râ-kî, s. [spiraculum, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture. *Woodw*.
- SPYRAL**, spî'râl, a. [from spira, Latin.] Curve; winding; circularly involved. *Blackmore*.
- SPYRALLY**, spî'râl-ê, ad. [from spirâl.] In a spiral form. *Ray*.
- SPYRE**, spîrv, s. [spira, Latin.]—1. A line drawn progressively round the same axis, with a distance between each circle.—2. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. *Dryden*.—3. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple. *Hale*.—4. The top or uppermost point. *Shakspeare*.
- To **SPYRE**, spîrv, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To shoot up pyramidically. *Mortimer*.—2. To breathe. *Spenser*.
- SPYRIT**, spî'rît, s. [spiritus, Latin.]—1. Breath; wind in motion. *Bacon*.—2. An immaterial substance. *Davies*.—3. The soul of man. *Bible*. *Shaks*.—4. An apparition. *Luke*.—5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Milton*. *Tillotson*.—6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shaks*.—7. Genius; vigour of mind. *Temple*.—8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual. *Cowley*.—9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body. *Clarendon*.—10. Sentiment; perception. *Shaks*.—11. Eagerness; desire. *South*.—12. Man of activity; man of life. *Shaks*.—13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. *Dryd*.—14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind. *Shaks*.—15. The likeness; essential qualities. *Wotton*.—16. Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shaks*.—17. That which hath power or energy. *Bacon*.—18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation. *Boyle*.—19. In the old poets, spirit was commonly a monosyllable. *Spenser*.
- To **SPYRIT**, spî'rît, v. a.—1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. *Milton*.—2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Swift*.—3. To draw; to entice. *Brown*.
- SPYRITALLY**, spî'rît-âl-ê, ad. [from spiritus, Lat.] By means of the breath. *Holder*.
- SPYRITED**, spî'rî-têd, n. [from spirit.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope*.
- SPYRITEDNESS**, spî'rî-têd-nêss, s. [from spirited.] Disposition or make of mind. *Addison*.
- SPYRITFULNESS**, spî'rît-ûl-nêss, s. [from spirit and full.] Spiritfulness; liveliness. *Horwv*.
- SPYRITING**, spî'rît-îng, s. The duty of a spirit. *Shakspeare*.
- SPYRITLESS**, spî'rît-lêss, a. [from spirit.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depressal. *Smith*.
- SPYRITOUS**, spî'rît-ûs, n. [from spirit.]—1. Itedified; detedated; advanced near to spirit. *Milton*.—2. Fine; ardent; active.
- SPYRITOUSNESS**, spî'rît-ûs-nêss, s. [from spiritous.] Fineness and activity of parts. *Boyle*.
- SPYRITUAL**, spî'rît-ûsh-ûl, a. [spirituel, French, from spirit.]—1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon*.—2. Mental; intellectual. *South*.—3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy*.—4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven. *Hooker*. *Swift*.
- SPYRITUALITY**, spî'rît-ûsh-ûv-ê-tê, s. [from spiritual.]—1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence

—nd, mōve, ndr, nōt;—tābe, tād, bāll;—ōll;—pōund;—thin, TRIS.

distinct from matter.—2. Intellectual nature. *South*.—3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *South*.—4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe*.

SPIRITUALITY, spir'it-shū-āl-tē, s. [from spiritual.] Ecclesiastical body. *Shakespeare*.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spir'it-shū-āl-iz-ā'shūn, s. [from spiritualize.] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, spir'it-shū-āl-ize, v. a. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Hammond Rogers*.

SPIRITUALLY, spir'it-shū-āl-ē, ad. [from spiritual.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor*.

SPIRITUOUS, spir'it-shū-ūs, a. [spiritaen, Fr. from spirit.]—1. Having the quality of spirit, tenacity and activity of parts. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Watson*.

SPIRITUOSITY, spir'it-shū-ōs'itē-tē, } s.
SPIRITUOUSNESS, spir'it-shū-ūs-nēs, } s. [from spirituous.] The quality of being spirituous; tenacity and activity.

To SPIRIT, spūrt, v. n. [sprayten, Dutch.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals. *Pope*.

To SPIRIT, spūrt, v. a. To throw out in a jet. *Dryden*.

To SPIRIT, spūrt, v. a. [a corruption of spirit.] To dissipate. *Derham*.

SPIRY, spir'ē, a. [from spire.]—1. Pyramidal. *Pope*.—2. Wreathed; euted. *Dryden*.

SPISS, spīs, a. [spissus, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. *Brerewood*.

SPISSITUDE, spīs'sē-tūde, s. [from spissus, Lat.] Grossness; thickness. *Bacon*.

SPIT, spīt, s. [spœtan, Saxon; spit, Dutch.]—1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire. *Wilkins*.—2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. *Mortimer*.

To SPIT, spīt, v. a.—1. To put upon a spit. *Shakspeare*.—2. To thrust through. *Dryden*.

To SPIT, spīt, v. a. pret. spat. part. pass. spit. [spœtan, Sax. spytter, Dan.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakspeare*.

To SPIT, spīt, v. n. To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth. *South*.

To SPITCHCOCK, spītsh'kōk, v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.

SPITE, spīte, s. [spīte, Dutch.]—1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney*.—2. **SPITE** of, or **In SPITE** of. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. *Rowe*.

To SPITE, spīte, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakspeare*.—2. To fill with spite; to offend. *Temple*.

SPITEFUL, spīte'fūl, a. [spite and full.] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker*.

SPITEFULLY, spīte'fūl-ē, ad. [from spiteful.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Walker*.

SPITEFULNESS, spīte'fūl-nēs, s. [from spiteful.] Malignity; desire of vexing. *Kril*.

SPITAL, spīt'əl, s. [corrupted from hospital.] A charitable foundation.

SPITTED, spīt'ēd, a. [from spit.] Shot out into length. *Bacon*.

SPITTER, spīt'tār, s. [from spit.]—1. One who puts meat on a spit.—2. One who spits with his mouth.—3. A young deer. *Ainsworth*.

SPITTLE, spīt'tl, s. [corrupted from hospital.] *Shakspeare*. *Cleveland*.

SPITTLE, spīt'tl, s. [spœtan, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth. *Arbuthnot*.

SPITVENOM, spīt'ven-əm, s. [spit and venom.] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker*.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, splānsh-nōl-ō-jē, s. [σπλαγχνολογία] A treatise or description of the bowels.

To SPLASH, splāsh, v. n. [plaska, Swed.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, splāsh'ē, a. [from splash.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, splā'fū, a. Having the foot turned inward. *Pope*.

SPLAYMOUTH, splā'mōth, s. [splay and mouth.] Mouth widened by design. *Dryden*.

SPLEEN, splēn, s. [splen, Lat.]—1. The milt; one of the viscera. It is supposed the seat of mirth and melancholy. *Wiseman*.—2. Anger; spite; ill humour. *Domie*.—3. A fit of anger. *Shakspeare*.—4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope*.

SPLEENED, splēnd, a. [from spleen.] Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot*.

SPLEENFUL, splēn'fūl, a. [spleen and full.] Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shakspeare*.

SPLEENLESS, splēn'lēs, a. [from spleen.] Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman*.

SPLEEN'WORT, splēn'wōrt, s. [spleen and wort.] Miltwaste. A plant.

SPLEENY, splēn'ē, a. [from spleen.] Angry; peevish. *Shakspeare*.

SPLENDENT, splēn'dēnt, a. [splendens, Latin.] Shining; glossy. *Newton*.

SPLENDID, splēn'dīd, n. [splendidus, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous. *Pope*.

SPLENDIDLY, splēn'dīd-ē, ad. [from splendid.] Magnificently; sumptuously. *Taylor*.

SPLENDOUR, splēn'dūr, s. [splendor, Latin.]—1. Lustre; power of shining. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Magnificence; pomp. *South*.

SPLEN'TICK, splēn'tīk, a. [splenetick, Fr.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Trotter*.

SPLENICK, splēn'īk, a. [splenicus, Fr. splen, Lat.] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey*.

SPLENISH, splēn'ish, a. [from spleen.] Fretful; peevish. *Dryden*.

SPLENITIVE, splēn'ē-tīv, a. [from spleen.] Hot; fiery; passionate; not in use. *Shakspeare*.

SPLINT, splēnt, s. *Splint* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

To SPLICE, splice, v. a. [splicen, Dutch; plico, Lat.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splīnt, s. [splinter, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other matters used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set. *Wiseman*.

To SPLINT, splīnt, } v. a.
To SPLINTER, splīnt'ār, } [from the noun.]—1. To secure by splints. *Shakspeare*.—2. To shiver; to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, splīnt'ār, s. [splinter, Dutch.]—1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Dryden*.—2. A thin piece of wood. *Grew*.

To SPLINTER, splīnt'ār, v. n. [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, spīt, v. a. pret. split. [spletten, splitten, Dutch.]—1. To cleave; to rise; to divide longitudinally in two. *Chapelwand*.—2. To divide; to part. *Atterbury*.—3. To dash and break on a rock. *Dezarj of Piety*.—4. To break into discord. *South*.

To SPLIT, spīt, v. n.—1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle*.—2. To be broken against rocks. *Adison*.

SPLITTER, spīt'tār, s. [from split.] One who splits. *Swift*.

SPLUTTER, splū'tār, s. Bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, spōil, v. a. [spolio, Lat.]—1. To rob; to take away by force. *Milton*.—2. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope*.—3. To corrupt; to mar; to make use of. *Coloss*.

To SPOIL, spōil, v. n.—1. To practice robbery or plunder. *Spenser*.—2. To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke*.

SPOIL, spōil, s. [spolium, Lat.]—1. That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty.—2. The net of robbery. *Shakspeare*.—3. Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shakspeare*.—4. The slough; the east of skin of a serpent. *Enon*.

SPOILSBY, spōil'ār, s. [from spoil.]—1. A robber, a plunderer; a pillager. *Ben Jonson*.—2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, spōil'fūl, a. [spoil and full.] Wasteful; rapacious.

SPOKE, spōke, s. [spaca, Saxon.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felloe. *Shakspeare*.

Fâte, fân, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—plie, plin;—

SPOKE, spôke. The preterite of speak. *Spratt.*
SPOKEN, spôkn. Participle pass. of speak. *Holder.*
SPOKESMAN, spôks'mân, s. [spoke and man.] One who speaks for another. *Evodus.*
To SPOILATE, spô'lê-âte, v. a. [spolio, Latin.] To rob; to plunder. *Diet.*
SPOLIATION, spô'lê-'shân, s. [spoliatio, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*
SPO'NDEE, spôn'dê, s. [spondæus, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*
SPO'NDYLE, spôn'dih, s. [σπονδυλῆς.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine. *Broome.*
SPONGE, spânje, s. [spongia, Latin.] A soft porous substance supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. *Sandys.*
To SPONGE, spânje, v. a. [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hooker.*
To SPONGE, s; fânje, v. n. To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts. *Steff.*
SPONGER, spân'jâr, s. [from sponge.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others. *L'Estrange.*
SPONGINESS, spôn'jê-nês, s. [from spongy.] Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge. *Harvey.*
SPONGINESS, spân'jê-nês, s. [from sponge.] Full of small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne.*
SPO'NGY, spân'jê, a. [from sponge;]—1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon.*—2. Wet; drenched; soaked. *Shakspeare.*
SPONK, spânk s. Touchwood.
SPO'NSAL, spôn'sâl, a. [sponsalis, Lat.] Relating to marriage.
SPO'NSION, spôn'shân, s. [sponsio, Latin.] The act of becoming surety for another.
SPO'NSOR, spôn'sâr, s. [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise, or gives surety for another. *Ayliffe.*
SPONTANEITY, spôn-tâ-nê-tê-tê, s. [spontaneitas, Lat.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord unimpelled. *Bramhall.*
SPONT'ANEOUS, spôn-tâ-nê-ûs, a. [from sponte, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion. *Hale.*
SPONT'ANEOUSLY, spôn-tâ-nê-ûs-lê, ad. [from spontaneous.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.
SPONT'ANEOUSNESS, spôn-tâ-nê-ûs-nês, s. [from spontaneous.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unimpelled. *Hale.*
SPOOL, spôol, s. [spohl, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.
SPOO'LER, spôol'âr, s. One that works with the spool at the weaving trade. *Hale on the poor.*
To SPOOM, spôom, v. n. To pass swiftly. *Dryden.*
SPOON, spôon, s. [sparen, Dutch.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids. *Shaks.*
SPO'ONBILL, spôon'bil, s. [spoon and bill.] A bird. The end of its bill is broad. *Derham.*
SPOONFUL, spôon'fûl, s. [spoon and full.]—1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. *Bacon.*—2. Any small quantity of liquid. *Arbutnot.*
SPOONMEAT, spôon'mêat, s. [spoon and meat.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon. *Dryden.*
SPOONWORT, or *Scurvygrass*, spôon'w'âr, s.
To SPOON, spôon, v. n. In sea language, is when a ship being under sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*
SPORA'DICAL, spô-râ'dê-kâl, a. [σποραδικός.] A sporadic disease is an endemic disease, what in a particular season affects but a few people. *Arbut.*
SPORT, spôrt, s.—1. Play; diversion; game; frolic; and tumultuous increment. *Sidney.*—2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotson.*—3. That with which one plays. *Dryden.*—4. Play; idle gingle. *Broome.*—5. Diversion of the field, as of bowing, hunting, fishing. *Clarendon.*
To SPORT, spôrt, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.*—2. To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden.*
To SPORT, spôrt, v. n.—1. To play; to frolic; to game; to wanton. *Broome.*—2. To trifle. *Tillotson.*
SPORTFUL, spôrt-fûl, a. [sport and full.]—1. Merry; frolic; wanton.—2. Ludicrous; done in jest. *Bentley.*

SPORTFULLY, spôrt'fûl-lê, ad. [from sportful.] Wantonly; merrily.
SPORTFULNESS, spôrt'fûl-nês, s. [from sportful.] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolic. *Sidney.*
SPORTIVE, spôrt'iv, a. [from sport.] Gay; merry; frolic; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope.*
SPORTIVENESS, spôrt'iv-nês, s. [from sportive.] Gayety; play. *Walton.*
SPO'RTSMAN, spôrts'mân, s. [sport and man.] One who pursues the recreations of the field. *Addison.*
SPO'RTULE, spôrt'shûle, s. [sportule, French; sporula, Latin.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*
SPO'RT, spôt, s. [spette, Danish; spotte, Flemish.]—1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration. *Dryden.*—2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.—3. A scandalous woman. *Shaks.*—4. A small extent of place. *Addison.*—5. Any particular place. *Otway.*—6. Upon the spot; immediately; without changing place.
To SPO'RT, spôt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*—2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*
SPO'RTLESS, spôrt'lês, a. [from spot.]—1. Free from spots.—2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure. *Waller.*
SPO'RTIER, spôrt'ûr, s. [from spot.] One that spots; one that maculates.
SPO'RTY, spôrt'ê, a. [from spot.] Full of spots; maculated. *Milton.*
SPOUSAL, spôuz'âl, a. [from spouse.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Crashaw.*
SPOUSAL, spôuz'âl, s. [sponsailles, French; sponsalia, Latin.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*
SPOUSE, spôuze, s. [sponsa, Lat. espousa, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shaks.*
To SPOUSE, spôuze, v. a. [from the noun.] To marry. *Spenser.*
SPOUZED, spôuz'd, a. [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*
SPOUSELESS, spôuz'lês, a. [from spouse.] Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope.*
SPOUT, spôut, s. [from spuyt, Dutch.]—1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Broome.*—2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Burnet.*
To SPOUT, spôut, v. a. [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.
To SPOUT, spôut, v. n. To issue as from a spout. *Woodward.*
To SPRAIN, sprâne, v. a. [corrupted from strain.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Guy.*
SPRAIN, sprâne, s. [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint. *Temple.*
SPRAIN'S, sprântz, s. The dung of an otter. *Diet.*
SPRANG, sprâng, The preterite of spring. *Tillotson.*
SPRAT, sprât, s. [sprat, Dutch.] A small sea-fish. *Sidney.*
To SPRAWL, sprâwl, v. n. [spralle, Danish; spartelen, Dutch.]—1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death. *Huddras.*—2. To tumble or creep. *Dryd.*
SPRAY, sprâ, s.—1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*—2. The foam of the sea, commonly written spray. *Arbutnot.*
To SPREAD, sprêd, v. a. [spreidan, Saxon; spreiden, Dutch.]—1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a large space. *Bacon.*—2. To cover by extension. *Granville.*—3. To cover over. *Isaiah.*—4. To stretch; to extend. *Milton.*—5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *Matthews.*—6. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milton.*
To SPREAD, sprêd, v. n. To extend or expand itself. *Bacon.*
SPREAD, sprêd, s. [from the verb.]—1. Extent; compass. *Addison.*—2. Expansion of parts. *Bacon.*
SPREA'DER, sprêd'âr, s. [from spread.]—1. One that spreads. *Hooker.*—2. Publi her; divulger; disseminator.
SPRENT, sprênt, par. [sprinnen, Sax. sprengen, Dut.] Sprinkled. *Sidney.*
SPRIG, sprig, s. [ysbrig, Welsh.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon.*
SPRIG *Chrystal*, sprig-krîs'tâl, s. Chrystal in form

—nd, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tābe, tād, bāll;—dī;—pōdānd;—thin, T.H.S.

of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and loosening till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRIGGY, sprig'gē, n. [from sprig.] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, sprite, s. [contraction of spirit, spiritus, Latin.]—1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent. *Spenser Pope.*—2. Walking spirit; apparition. *Locke.*—3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage. *Sidney.*—4. An arrow. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT, sprite, v. a. To haunt as a spright. *Shakspeare.*

SPRIGHTFUL, sprite'fūl, a. [spright and full.] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Otway.*

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprite'fūlē, ad. [from sprightful.] Briskly; vigorously. *Shaks.*

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprite'fūlē-nēs, s. [from sprightly.] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety; vivacity. *Add.*

SPRIGHTLY, sprite'fē, a. [from spright.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*

To SPRING, spring, v. n. preterite sprung or sprang, anciently sprong, part. sprung. [springan, Sax. springen, Dutch.]—1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. *Pope.*—2. To begin to grow. *Ray.*—3. To proceed as from seed. *Milton.*—4. To come into existence; to issue forth. *Pope.*—5. To raise; to appear. *Judges.*—6. To issue with effect of force. *Pope.*—7. To proceed as from ancestors. *Ben Jonson.*—8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Milton.*—9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*—10. To bound; to leap; to jump. *Blackmore.*—11. To fly with elastic power. *Mort.*—12. To rise from a covert. *Otway.*—13. To issue from a fountain. *Gen.*—14. To proceed as from a source. *Cra.*—15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden.*

To SPRING, spring, v. a.—1. To start; to rouse game. *Danne.*—2. To produce to light. *Dryden.*—3. To make by starting a plank. *Dryden.*—4. To discharge a mine. *Milison.*—5. To contrive a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*—6. To produce hastily.

SPRING, spring, s. [from the verb.]—1. The season in which plants spring and vegetate. *Shaks.*—2. An elastic body; a body which when distorted or compressed has the power of restoring itself. *Mozon.*—3. Elastic force. *Newton.*—4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*—5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Addison.*—6. A leak; a start of a plank. *Ben Jonson.*—7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Davies.*—8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Dryden.*—9. Rise; beginning. *1 Samuel.*—10. Cause; original. *Swift.*

SPRING, spring, ad. [from the noun.] With elastic vigour. *Spenser.*

SPRINGAL, spring'gāl, s. A youth. *Spenser.*

SPRINGE, spring'e, s. [from spring.] A gin; a noose which catches by a spring or jerk. *Dryden.*

SPRINGER, spring'ār, s. [from spring.] One who rouses game.

SPRINGHALT, spring'hālt, s. [spring and halt.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakspeare.*

SPRINGINESS, spring'e-nēs, or spring'e-nēs, s. [from spring.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*

SPRINGLE, spring'gēl, s. [from spring.] A spring; an elastic move. *Crew.*

SPRINGTIDE, spring'tide, s. [spring and tide.] Tide at the new moon; high tide. *Crew.*

SPRINGY, spring'ē, or spring'ē, a. [from spring.]—1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself. *Newton Bentley.*—2. [From spring.] Full of springs or fountains. *Mortimer.*

To SPRINKLE, spring'kl, v. n. [sprinkelen, Dutch.]—1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Exodus.*—2. To scatter in drops. *Numbers.*—3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in particles. *Dryden.*

To SPRINKLE, spring'kl, v. n. To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Ayliffe.*

SPRINKLE, spring'kl, s. [from the verb.] An utensil to sprinkle with. *Spenser.*

To SPRIT, sprit, v. a. [sprýttan, Saxon; spruyten, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force.

To SPRIT, sprit, v. n. [sprýttan, Sax. spruyten, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout.

SPRIT, sprit, s. [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout. *Mortimer.*

SPRITSAIL, sprit'sāil, s. [sprit and sail.] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast. *Wiseman.*

SPRITE, sprite, s. [contracted from spirit.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*

SPRITEFULLY, sprite'fūlē, ad. Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*

SPRONG, sprōng. The preterite of spring. *Obsolete.* *Hooker.*

To SPROU, sprōt, v. n. [sprýttan, Saxon; spruyten, Dutch.]—1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*—2. To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*—3. To grow. *Tickell.*

SPROUT, sprōt, s. [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable. *Baron.*

SPRUCE, sprōse, a. Nice; trim; neat. *Donne. Mill. Boyle. Tatler.*

To SPRUCE, sprōse, v. n. [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBEER, sprōse-beēr, s. [from spruce, a kind of fir.] Beer tinged with branches of fir. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRUCELEATHER, sprōse-lēth'ār, s. [corrupted for Prussian leather.] *Dryden.*

SPRUCENESS, sprōse'nēs, s. [from spruce.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG, sprāng, The preterite and participle passive of spring. *Pope.*

SPRUNT, sprūnt, s. Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.

SPUD, spūd, s. A short knife. *Swift.*

SPULLERS of Tarn, spū'lār, s. Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME, spūme, s. [spuma, Latin.] Foam; froth. *Brown.*

To SPUME, spūme, v. n. [spumo, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPUMOUS, spū'mūs, } a.

SPUMY, spū'mē, } a.

[spumey, Latin.] Frothy; foamy. *Brown.*

SPUN, spūn. The preterite and part. pass. of spin. *Addison.*

SPUNGE, spūnje, s. [spongia, Lat.] See SPONGE.

To SPUNGE, spūnje, v. n. [rather To sponge.] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*

SPUNGINGHOUSE, spū'jng-hōuse, s. [sponge and house.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPUNGY, spū'jē, a. [from sponge.]—1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryden.*—2. Wet; moist; watery. *Shaks.*—3. Drunken; wet with liquor. *Shakspeare.*

SPUNK, spūngk, s. Rutten wood; touchwood. *Brown.*

SPUR, spūr, s. [sprupa, Sax. spore, Dutch.]—1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel. *Kneller.*—2. Incitement; instigation. *Bacon.*—3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases. *Shaks.*—4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock. *Ray.*—5. Any thing standing out; a snag. *Shaks.*

To SPUR, spūr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur. *Collier.*—2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Locke.*—3. To drive by force. *Shaks.*

To SPUR, spūr, v. n.—1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*—2. To press forward. *Crew.*

SPURGALLED, spūr'gāld, a. [spur and gall.] Hurt with a spur. *Shaks.*

SPURGE, spūrje, s. [espurge, French; spurgie, Dutch.] A plant violently purgative.

SPURGE Laurul or Mezereon, spūrje, s. [thymelæa, Latin.] A plant. *Millev.*

SPURIOUS, spūr'ūs, a. [spurius, Latin.]—1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*—2. Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison.*

SPURLING, spūr'ling, s. [sperlan, Fr.] A small sea-fish. *Tusser.*

To SPURN, spūr, v. a. [spornman, Saxon.]—1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shaks.*—2. To

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—nô, mêt;—plue, pln;—

reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shaks.*—3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*
 To SPURN, spûrn, v. n.—1. To make contemptuous opposition. *Shaks.*—2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay.*
 SPURN, spûrn, s. [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shaks.*
 SPURNEY, spûr'nê, s. A plant.
 SPURRER, spûr'rûr, s. [from spur.] One who uses spurs.
 SPURRIER, spûr'rê-ûr, s. [from spur.] One who makes spurs.
 SPURRY, spûr'rê, s. [spergula, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
 To SPURT, spûrt, v. a. [See To SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream. *Wiseman.*
 SPURWAY, spûr'wâ, s. [spur and way.] A horseway; a bridle-road, distinct from a road for carrying s.
 SPUTATION, spû-tâ'shûn, s. [sputum, Latin.] The act of spitting. *Harvey.*
 To SPUTTER, spû'tûr, v. n. [sputo, Latin.]—1. To emit moisture in small flying drops. *Dryden.*—2. To fly out in small particles with some noise. *Dryden.*—3. To speak hastily and obscurely. *Congreve.*
 To SPUTTER, spû'tûr, v. a. To throw out with noise. *Swift.*
 SPUTTERER, spû'tûr-ûr, s. [from sputter.] One that sputters.
 SPY, spî, s. [yspïo, Welsh; espion, French; spie, Dutch.] One sent to watch the conduct or notions of others. *Clarendon.*
 To SPY, spî, v. a. [See SPY, s.]—1. To discover by the eye at a distance. *Doine.*—2. To discover by close examination. *Decay of Piety.*—3. To search or discover by artifice. *Numbers.*
 To SPY, spî, v. n. To search narrowly. *Shaks.*
 SPYBOAT, spî'bôte, s. [spy and boat.] A boat sent out for intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*
 To SPYRE, spîre, v. a. [from spirare, Ital.] To shoot forth. *Spenser.*
 SQUAB, skwôb, a.—1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*—2. Fat; thick and short; awkwardly bulky. *Betterton.*
 SQUAB, skwôb, s. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuff cushion. *Swift.*
 SQUAB, skwôb, ad. With a heavy sudden fall. *L'Estrange.*
 To SQUAB, skwôb, v. n. To fall down plump or flat.
 SQUABBISH, skwôb'bîsh, a. [from squab.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.
 To SQUABBLE, skwôb'bîl, v. n. [kibla, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle. *Col.*
 SQUABBLE, skwôb'bîl, s. [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*
 SQUABBLER, skwôb'bîl-ûr, s. [from squabble.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.
 SQUABPIE, skwôb'pî, s. [squab and pie.] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*
 SQUADRON, skwâ'drûn, s. [escadron, French; squadrone, Italian.]—1. A body of men drawn up square. *Milton.*—2. A part of an army; a troop. *Knolles.*—3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ships. *Arbuthnot.*
 SQUADRONED, skwâ'drûnd, a. [from squadron.] Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*
 SQUALID, kwôp'îl, a. [squalidus, Lat.] Fout; nasty; filthy. *Dryden.*
 To SQUAL, skwâl, v. n. [squala, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened. *Swift.*
 SQUAL, skwâl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Loud scream. *Swift.*—2. Sudden gust of wind.
 SQUALLER, skwâl'ûr, s. [from squal.] Screamer; one that screams.
 SQUALLY, skwâl'î, a. [from squal.] Windy; gusty.
 SQUALOR, skwâl'ûr, s. [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness. *Burton.*
 SQUALMOUS, skwâl'mûs, a. [squamemus, Latin.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward.*
 To SQUANDER, skwônd'ûr, v. a. [versewenden, Teutonick.]—1. To scatter lavishly; to spend pro-

fusely. *Savage.*—2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. *Dryden.*
 SQUANDERER, skwônd'ûr-ûr, s. [from squander.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster. *Locke.*
 SQUARE, skwâr, a. [ysgwar, Welsh; quadratus, Lat.]—1. Cornered; having right angles. *Prior.*—2. Forming a right angle. *Maxon.*—3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content. *Wiseman.*—4. Parallel; exactly suitable. *Shaks.*—5. Strong; stout; well set.—6. Equal; exact; honest; fair. *Shaks.*—7. [In geometry.] Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16.
 SQUARE, skwâr, s. [quadra, Latin.]—1. A figure with right angles and equal sides. *Milton.*—2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. *Addison.*—3. Content of an angle. *Brown.*—4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.—5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion. *Spenser.*—6. Squadron; troops formed square. *Shaks.*—7. Quaternion; number four. *Shaks.*—8. Level; equality. *Dryden.*—9. Quartile; the astronomical situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.*—10. Rule; conformity. *L'Estrange.*—11. SQUARES go. The game proceeds. *L'hostrange.*
 To SQUARE, skwâr, v. a. [quadro, Lat.]—1. To form with right angles. *Boyle.*—2. To reduce to a square. *Prior.*—3. To measure; to reduce to a measure. *Shaks.*—4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape. *Shaks.*—5. To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.*—6. To respect in quartile. *South.*
 To SQUARE, skwâr, v. n.—1. To suit with; to fit with. *Woodward.*—2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. *Shaks.*
 SQUARENESS, skwâr'nês, s. [from square.] The state of being square. *Maxon.*
 SQUASH, skwôsh, s. [from quash.]—1. Any thing soft and easily crushed. *Shaks.*—2. [Meloepo, Latin.] A plant. *Boyle.*—3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. *Shaks.*—4. A sudden fall. *Arbuthnot.*—5. A shock of soft bodies. *Swift.*
 To SQUASH, skwôsh, v. a. To crush into pulp.
 To SQUAT, skwôt, v. n. [quattare, Ital.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.
 SQUAT, skwôt, a. [from the verb.]—1. Cowering; close to the ground. *Swift.*—2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*
 SQUAT, skwôt, s.—1. The posture of cowering or lying close. *Dryden.*—2. A sudden fall. *Herbert.*
 SQUAT, skwôt, s. A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*
 To SQUEAK, skwêke, v. n. [sqwaka, Swedish.]—1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry.—2. To cry with a shrill acute tone. *Shaks.*—3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden.*
 SQUEAK, skwêke, s. [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry. *Dryden.*
 To SQUEAL, skwêle, v. n. [squawal, Swed.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain.
 SQUEAMISH, skwê'mîsh, a. [from quamish or qualmish, from qualm.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned. *Sidney.*
Souberrin.
 SQUEAMISHNESS, skwê'mîsh-nês, s. [from squeamish.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness. *Stillingfleet.*
 To SQUEEZE, skwêze, v. a. [cyprian, Saxon.]—1. To press; to crush between two bodies. *Dryden.*—2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion. *L'Estrange.*—3. To force between close bodies.
 To SQUEEZE, skwêze, v. n.—1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression. *Newton.*—2. To force way through close bodies.
 SQUEEZE, skwêze, s. [from the verb.] Compression; pressure. *Philips.*
 SQUELCH, skwêlsh, s. Heavy fall. *L'Estrange.*
 SQUIB, skwîb, s. [schellen, Germ.]—1. A small pipe of paper filled with will fire. *Bacon.*—2. Any petty fellow. *Tatler.*
 SQUILL, skwîl, s. [squilla, scilla, Latin.]—1. A plant. *Roscommon.*—2. A fish.—3. An insect. *Grew.*
 SQUINANCY, skwî'nânsê, s. [squiancie, Fr.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon.*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tòbe, táb, búll;—òll;—pòònd;—zín, THis.

SQUINT, skwínt, a. [squinte, Dutch.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Milton*.

To **SQUINT**, skwínt, v. n. To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon*.

To **SQUINT**, skwínt, v. a.—1. To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shaks*.—2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon*.

SQUINTEYED, skwínt'èd, a. [squint and eye].—1. Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles*.—2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham*.

SQUINTING, skwínt'èng, a. Squinting. *Dryden*.

To **SQUINT**, skwínt'è, v. n. To look askint. *Shaks*.

SQUIRE, skwíre, s. [contracted of esquire; escuyer, Fr.].—1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shaks*.—2. An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden*.—3. An attendant at Court. *Shaks*.

SQUIREHOOD, skwíre'hòòd, s. Dignity of a squire. *Bulter's Characters*.

SQUIRESHIP, skwíre'shíp, s. Title of Esquire. *Overbury*.

SQUIRREL, skwér'èl, s. [escurreuil, French; sciurus, Latin.] A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton*.

To **SQUIRT**, skwúrt, v. a. To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbutnot*.

To **SQUIRT**, skwúrt, v. n. To let fly; to prate. *L'Estrange*.

SQUIRT, skwúrt, s. [from the verb].—1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Pope*.—2. A small quick stream. *Bacon*.

SQUIRTER, skwúrt'èr, s. [from squirt.] One that pries a squirt. *Arbutnot*.

To **STAB**, stáb, v. a. [staven, old Dutch].—1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shaks*.—2. To wound mortally or mischievously, by enscure or calumny. *Philips*.

STAB, stáb, s. [from the verb].—1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon.—2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.—3. A stroke; a blow. *South*.

STABBER, stáb'bár, s. [from stab.] One who stabs; a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, stá-bí'lè-mènt, s. [from stabilis, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Deham*.

STABILITY, stá-bí'lè-té, s. [stabilité, Fr.].—1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Blackmore*. *Cotton*.—2. Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle*.—3. Firmness of resolution.

STABLE, stá'bl, a. [stabilis, Lat.].—1. Fixed; able to stand.—2. Steady; constant. *Davies*.—3. Strong; fixed in state. *Rogers*.

STABLE, stá'bl, s. [stabilum, Lat.] A house for beasts. *Ezra*.

To **STABLE**, stá'bl, v. n. [stabulo, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton*.

STABLEBOY, stá'bl-bòé, } a.
STABLEMAN, stá'bl-mán, }

[stable and boy, or man.] One who attends in the stable. *Sveift*.

STABLENESS, stá'bl-nèss, s. [from stable].—1. Power to stand.—2. Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shakspeare*.

STABLESTAND, stá'bl-stánd, s. [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convicted to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree, with greyhounds in a leash. *Covel*.

To **STABILISH**, stá'bísh, v. n. [establiir, Fr.] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Donne*.

STACK, sták, s. [stacea, Italian].—1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood. *Wotton*. *Newton*.—1. A number of chimneys or funnels. *Wiseman*.

To **STACK**, sták, v. a. [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer*.

STACTE, stákt, s. An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces ioyrrh. *Exodus*.

STADLE, stád'dl, s. [stadel, Saxon].—1. Any thing which serves for support to another.—2. A staff; a crutch. *Spenser*.—3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. *Bacon*.

To **STADLE**, stád'dl, v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with stables. *Tusser*.

STADTHOLDER, stát'hòld'èr, s. [stadt and houden, Dutch.] Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, stáf, s. plur. staves, [stæf, Sax. staff, Danish; staf, Dutch.].—1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.—2. A prop, a support. *Shaks*.—3. A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Estrange*.—4. Any long piece of wood. *Addison*.—5. An ensign of an office. *Hayward*.—6. Staff, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed; so as that when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again. *Dryden*.

STAFFISH, stáf'físh, a. [from staff.] Stiff; harsh. *Ascham*.

STAFFTREE, stáf'trèé, s. A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, stág, s. The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Milton*.

STAGE, stádje, s. [estage, Fr.].—1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited.—2. The theatre; the place of senick entertainments. *Knolles*.—3. Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed. *Shaks*.—4. A place in which rest is taken on a journey. *Hammond*.—5. A single step of gradual process. *Rogers*.

To **STAGE**, stádje, v. a. [from the noun.] To exhibit publicly. *Shaks*.

STAGECOACH, stádje-kòtsh', s. [stage and coach.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers. *Gay*.

STAGEPLAY, stádje'plá, s. [stage and play.] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden*.

STAGER, stá'dj, s. [from stage].—1. A player. *Ben Jonson*.—2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner. *Swift*.

STAGEVIL, stág'è-víl, s. A disease in horses.

STAGGARD, stág'gárd, s. [from stag.] A four-years old stag. *Ainsworth*.

To **STAGGER**, stág'gár, v. n. [staggeren, Dutch.].—1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily. *Boyle*.—2. To faint; to begin to give way. *Addison*.—3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon*.

To **STAGGER**, stág'gár, v. a.—1. To make to stagger; to make to reel. *Shaks*.—2. To shock; to alarm. *L'Estrange*.

STAGGERS, stág'gúr, s. [from the verb].—1. A kind of horse apoplexy. *Shaks*.—2. Madness; wild conduct. *Shaks*.

STAGNANCY, stág'nán-sé, s. [from stagnant.] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, stág'nánt, a. [stagnans, Latin.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Woodward*.

To **STAGNATE**, stág'náte, v. n. [stagnum, Latin.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream. *Arbutnot*.

STAGNATION, stág'ná'shún, s. [from stagnate.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. *Addison*.

STAD, stád, part. adj. [from stay.] Sober; grave; regular. *Milton*.

STADNESS, stád'nèss, s. [from staid.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden*.

To **STAIN**, stáne, v. a. [ystaenio, Welsh.].—1. To colour; to spot; to maculate. *Shaks*.—2. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy. *Milton*.

STAIN, stáne, s.—1. Blot; spot; discoloration. *Addison*. *Pope*.—2. Taint of guilt or infamy. *Broome*.—3. Cause of reproach; shame. *Sidney*.

STAINER, stá'nár, s. [from stain.] One who stains; one who blots.

STAINLESS, stáne'lèss, a. [from stain.].—1. Free from blots or spots. *Sidney*.—2. Free from sin or reproach. *Shakspeare*.

STAIR, stáre, s. [stægen, Saxon; steglic, Duteb.] Steps by which we rise in ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Clarendon*. *Milton*.

STAIRCASE, stáre'kése, s. [stair and case.] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs. *Walton*.

STAKE, sták, s. [staca, Sax. stack, Dutch.].—1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground. *Hooker*.—2.

A piece of wood. *Dryden*.—3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence. *Milton*.—4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited. *Shaks*.—5. Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley*.—6. The state of being hazarded, pledged or wagered. *Hudibras*.—7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. *Moxon*.

To STAKE, stâke, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright. *Evelyn*.—2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. *South*.

STALACTITES, stâ-lâk-tî-têz, s. [from *σταλακτήριον*.] *Stalactites* is only spar in the shape of an icicle. *Woodward*.

STALACTICAL, stâ-lâk-tê-kâl, a. Resembling an icicle. *Derham*.

STALAGMITES, stâ-lâg-mî-tîz, s. Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward*.

STALE, stâlê, a. [stalle, Dutch.]—1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Prior*.—2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice. *Hayward*.

STALE, stâlê, s. [from *stælan*, Sax. to steal.]—1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. *Sidney*.—2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.—3. [From *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.—4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.—5. [Steele, Dutch, a stick.] A handle. *Mortimer*.

To STALE, stâlê, v. a. [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. *Shaks*.

To STALE, stâlê, v. n. [from the noun.] To make water. *Hudibras*.

STALE, stâlê, s. A particular situation of a game of chess. *Bacon*.

STALELY, stâlê-lê, ad. [from stale.] Of old; of long time. *Ben Jonson*.

STALENESS, stâlê-nêss, s. [from stale.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time. *Bacon*.

To STALK, stâwk, v. n. [*stælcenn*, Sax.]—1. To walk with high and superb steps. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—2. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover. *Bacon*.

STALK, stâwk, s. [from the verb.]—1. High, proud, wide, and stately step. *Addison*.—2. The stem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Dryden*.—3. The stem of a quill. *Greav*.

STALKINGHORSE, stâwk-îng-hôrse, s. [stalking and horse.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a Fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask. *Hazekwill*.

STALKY, stâwk-ê, a. [from stalk.] Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stâl, s. [*stæal*, Saxon; stall, Dutch; stalla, Ital.]—1. A crib in which an ox is led, or where any horse is kept in the stable. *Chapman*.—2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale. *Swift*.—3. A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised. *Spencer*.—4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Warburton*.

To STALL, stâl, v. a.—1. To keep in a stall or stable. *Dryden*.—2. To invest or install. *Shaks*.

To STALL, stâl, v. n.—1. To inhabit; to dwell. *Shaks*.—2. To kennel.

STALLFED, stâl-fêd, a. [stall and fed.] Fed not with grass but dry feed. *Arbutnot*.

STALLION, stâl-yôn, s. [*ysdalwyn*, Welsh; stallion, Fr. stallhengst, Dutch.] A horse kept for mares. *Temple*.

STAMBI, stâm-bî, a. Of a light red colour.

STAMINA, stâm-in-â, s. [Lat.]—1. The first principles of any thing.—2. The solids of a human body.—3. Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMINEOUS, stâm-in-ê-ûs, a. [staminus, Lat.]—1. Consisting of threads.—2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of

the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as these constitute a large genus of plants.

To STAMMER, stâm-mâr, v. n. [*stamper*, Sax. stam-men, stameren, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Sidney*. *Shaks*.

STAMMERER, stâm-mâr-âr, s. [from stammer.] One who speaks with hesitation. *Taylor*.

To STAMP, stâmp, v. a. [stampen, Dutch.]—1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward. *Dryden*.—2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Bacon*.—3. To impress with some mark or figure. *South*.—4. To fix a mark by impressing it. *South*.—5. To make by impressing a mark. *Locke*.—6. To mint; to form; to coin. *Shaks*.

To STAMP, stâmp, v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward. *Dennis*.

STAMP, stâmp, s. [estampe, Fr. stampa, Ital.]—1. Any instrument by which a defined impression is made. *Waller*.—2. A mark set on any thing; impression. *Locke*.—3. A thing marked or stamped. *Shaks*.—4. A picture cut in wood or metal. *Addison*.—5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government. *Swift*.—6. A character of reputation good or bad. *South*.—7. Authority; currency; value. *L'Esrange*.—8. Make; cast; form. *Addison*.

STAMPER, stâm-pâr, s. [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding. *Carew*.

STAN, stân, Amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Beistan*, the best; *Wistan*, the wisest. *Gibson*.

To STANCH, stânsch, v. a. [stancher, Fr.] To stop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon*.

To STANCH, stânsch, v. n. To stop. *Luke*.

STANCH, stânsch, a.—1. Sound; such as will not run out. *Boyle*.—2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined. *Addison*.—3. Strong; not to be broken. *Locke*.

STANCHEON, stân-shûn, s. [estancoon, Fr.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS, stânsh-lêss, a. [from stanch.] Not to be stopped. *Shaks*.

To STAND, stând, v. n. preterite I stood, I have stood. [*stân*, dan, Sax. stæn, Dutch.]—1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down.—2. To be not demolished or overthrown. *Milton*.—3. To be placed as an edifice. *Addison*.—4. To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton*.—5. To become erect. *Dryden*.—6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward. *Shaks*.—7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression. *Pope*.—8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Davies*.—9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shaks*.—10. To be in a state of hostility. *Hayward*.—11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Bacon*.—12. To stay; not to fly. *Clarendon*.—13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbutnot*.—14. To remain in the present state. *Corinthians*.—15. To be in a particular state. *Milton*.—16. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker*.—17. To consist; to have its being or essence. *Hebraeus*.—18. To be with respect to terms of a contract. *Carew*.—19. To have a place. *Clarendon*.—20. To be in any state at the time present. *Clarendon*.—21. To be in a permanent state. *Shaks*.—22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden*.—23. To have any particular respect. *South*.—24. To be without action.—25. To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whigste*.—26. To be with regard to state of mind. *Galatians*.—27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe. *Addison*.—28. To be with respect to any particular. *Shaks*.—29. To be resolutely of a party. *Psalms*.—30. To be in the place; to be representative. *Locke*.—31. To remain; to be fixed. *Milton*.—32. To hold a course. *Pope*.—33. To have a direction toward any local point. *Boyle*.—34. To offer himself as a candidate.—35. To place himself; to be placed. *Knolles*.—36. To stagnate; not to flow. *Dryden*.—37. To be with respect to chance. *Rome*.—38. To remain satisfied. *Shaks*.—39. To be without motion. *Shaks*.—40. To make delay. *Locke*.—41. To insist; to dwell with many words. *2 Maccabees*.—42. To be exposed. *Shaks*.—43. To persist; to persevere. *Taylor*.—44. To persist;

—nò. ròve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, báll;—óit;—pòánd;—thín, THis.

in a claim. *Shaks.*—45. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*—46. To be consistent. *Felton.*—47. To STAND by. To support; to defend; not to desert. *Calany.*—48. To STAND by. To be present without being an actor. *Shaks.*—49. To STAND by. To repose on; to rest in. *Pope.*—50. To STAND for. To propose one's self a candidate. *Dennis.*—51. To STAND for. To maintain; to profess to support. *Ben Jonson.*—52. To STAND off. To keep at a distance. *Dryden.*—53. To STAND off. Not to comply. *Shaks.*—54. To STAND off. To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Atterbury.*—55. To STAND off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Watton.*—56. To STAND out. To hold resolution; to hold a post. *Rogers.*—57. To STAND out. Not to comply; to secede. *Dryden.*—58. To STAND out. To be prominent or protuberant. *Parsons.*—59. To STAND to. To ply; to persevere. *Dryden.*—60. To STAND to. To remain fixed in a purpose. *Herbert.*—61. To STAND under. To undergo; to sustain. *Shaks.*—62. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice. *Acts.*—63. To STAND up. To make a party. *Shaks.*—64. To STAND upon. To concern; to interest. *Hudibras.*—65. To STAND upon. To value; to take pride. *Ray.*—66. To STAND upon. To insist.

To STAND, stánd, v. a.—1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding. *Smith.*—2. To await; to abide; to suffer. *Addison.*—3. To keep; to maintain ground. *Dryden.*

STAND, stánd, s. [from the verb.]—1. A station; a place where one waits standing. *Addison.*—2. Rank; post; station. *Daniel.*—3. Stop; a halt. *Clarendon.*—4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*—5. The act of opposing. *Shaks.*—6. Highest mark; stationary point. *Dryden.*—7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*—8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation. *Locke.*—9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed. *Dryden.*

STANDARD, stándárd, s. [standard, Fr.]—1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse. *Milton.*—2. That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind. *Spratt.*—3. That which has been tried by the proper test. *Swift.*—4. A settled rate. *Bacon.*—5. A standing stem or tree. *Evelyn.*

STANDARDBEARER, stándárd-bá-rér, s. [standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign. *Spectator.*

STANCROP, stán'kròp, s. An herb.

STANDEL, stán'dél, s. [from stand.] A tree of long standing. *Hovel.*

STANDER, stánd'ár, s. [from stand.]—1. One who stands.—2. A tree that has stood long. *Ascham.*—3. *STANDER by.* One present; a mere spectator. *Shakspeare.*

STANDERGRASS, stánd'ár-grás, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STANDING, stánd'ing, part. a. [from stand.]—1. Settled; established. *Temple.*—2. Lasting; not transitory. *Addison.*—3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*—4. Placed on feet. *Shakspeare.*

STANDING, stánd'ing, s. [from stand.]—1. Continuance; long possession of an office. *Woodward.*—2. Station; place to stand in. *Knolles.*—3. Power to stand. *Paulus.*—4. Rank; condition. *Shaks.*—5. Competition; candidship. *Walton.*

STANDISH, stán'dish, s. [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink. *Addison.*

STANG, stáng, s. [stang, Saxon.] A perch; a measure of land. *Swift.*

STANK, stánk, a. Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

STANK, stánk, The perfume of stink. *Exodus.*

STANNARY, stán'ná-ré, a. [from stannum, Latin.] Relating to the tin works. *Cæcilius.*

STANZA, stán'zá, s. [stanza, Ital. stanza, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme used in that poem. *Dryden.*

STAPLE, stá'pl, a. [estape, French; stapel, Dutch.] A settled mart; an established emporium. *Arbuthnot.*

STAPLE, stá'pl, a. [from the noun.]—1. Settled; es-

tablished in commerce. *Dryden.*—2. According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*

STAPLE, stá'pl, s. [stapul, Saxon, a. prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*

STAR, stár, s. [stercoppa, Sax. sterre, Dutch.]—1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.*—2. The pole star. *Shakspeare.*

—3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shaks.*—4. A mark of reference. *Watts.*

STAR of Bethlehem, stár, s. [ornithogolum, Latin.] A plant. It hath a lily flower, composed of six petals, or leaves rang'd circularly, whose centre is pass'd by the pointal, which afterward turns to a roundish fruit. *Miller.*

STARAPPLE, stár'ápp, s. A plant. *Miller.*

STARBOARD, stár'bòrd, s. [stercopbord, Saxon.] Is the right hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris. Bramhall.*

STARCH, stá'rsh, s. [from stare, Teutonic, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which line is stiffened. *Fletcher.*

To STARCH, stár'tsh, v. a. [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STARCHAMBER, stár'tshám-búr, s. [camera stellata, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity, now dissolved. *Shakspeare.*

STARCHED, stár'tsh, a. [from starch.]—1. Stiffened with starch.—2. Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*

STARCHER, stár'tsh'ár, s. [from starch.] One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, stár'tsh'lé, ad. [from starch.] Stiffly; precisely.

STARCHNESS, stár'tsh'nés, s. [from starch.] Stiffness; preciseness.

STARCROST, stár'kròst, a. [star and crost.] Ill-fated. *Shakspeare.*

To STARE, stáre, v. n. [stapan, Saxon, sterren, Dutch.]—1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror. *Spenser.*—2. To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*—3. To stand out prominently. *Mortimer.*

STARE, stáre, s. [from the verb.]—1. Fixed look. *Dryden.*—2. [Sturnus, Lat.] Starling.

STARER, stá'rér, s. [from stare.] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STARFISH, stár'fsh, s. [star and fish.] A fish branching out into several points. *Woodward.*

STARGAZER, stár'gá-zár, s. [star and gaze.] An astronomer, or astrologer. *L'Estrange.*

STARHAWK, stár'háwk, s. [astor, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARKE, stá'rk, a. [stere, stare, Sax. sterk, Dut.]—1. Stiff; strong; rugged. *Ben Jonson.*—2. Deep; full. *Ben Jonson.*—3. Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Coctier.*

STARKE, stá'rk, ad. Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word as, stark mad, mad in the highest degree. *Abbot.*

STARKEY, stár'ké, ad. [from stark.] Stiffly; strongly. *Shakspeare.*

STARLED, stár'led, a. Guided by a star. *Milton.*

STARLESS, stár'lés, a. [from star.] Having no light of stars. *Milton.*

STARLIGHT, stár'lit, s. [star and light.] Lustre of the stars. *Milton.*

STARLIGHT, stár'lit, a. Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*

STARLIKE, stár'like, a. [star and like.]—1. Stellated; having various points; resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.*—2. Bright; illustrious. *Boyle.*

STARLING, stár'ling, s. [stercpling, Saxon.] A small singing bird. *Shakspeare.*

STARPAVE, stár'pá'v, a. [star and pave.] Studied with stars. *Milton.*

STARPROOF, stár'prò'v, a. [star and proof.] Impervious to starlight. *Milton.*

STARREAD, stár'réd, s. [star and read.] Doctrine of the stars.

STARRED, stá'rd, a. [from star.]—1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shaks.*—2. Decorated with stars. *Milton.*

STARRY, stár'rè, a. [from star.]—1. Decorated

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- with stars. *Pope*.—2. Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden*.—3. Resembling stars.
- STAR'RING, stâr'ring, a. [from star.] Shining with stellar light. *Crahaue*.
- STAR'SHOOT, stâr'shòot, s. [star and shoot.] An emission from a star. *Boyle*.
- To START, stârt, v. n. [startzen, German.]—1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame. *Bacon*.—2. To rise suddenly. *Roscommon*.—3. To move with a sudden quickness. *Cleveland*.—4. To shrink; to wince. *Shaks*.—5. To deviate. *Creech*.—6. To set out from the barrier at a race. *Denham*.—7. To set out on any pursuit. *Waller*.
- To START, stârt, v. a.—1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Shaks*.—2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place. *Shaks*.—3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice. *Spratt*.—4. To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple*.—5. To put suddenly out of place. *Wiseman*.
- START, stârt, s. [from the verb.]—1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame. *Dryden*.—2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shakspeare*.—3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *L'Estrange*.—4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Ben Jonson*.—5. A quick spring or motion. *Crew*.—6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *Bacon*.—7. To get the START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon*.
- STARTER, stâr'tér, s. [from start.] One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras*.
- STARTINGLY, stâr'ting-lê, ad. [from starting.] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shaks*.
- To STARTLE, stâr'tl, v. n. [from start.] To shrink; to move on incline a sudden impression. *Addison*.
- To STARTLE, stâr'tl, v. a. To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terror.
- STARTLE, stâr'tl, s. [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror. *Spect*.
- START'UP, stâr'túp, s. [start and up.] One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shaks*.
- STARVA'TION, stâr-vâ'shûn, s. [from the verb.] State of perishing from cold or hunger.
- To STARVE, stârv, v. n. [stecppan, Saxon; sterwen, Dutch, to die.]—1. To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax*.—2. To perish with hunger. *Locke*.—3. To be killed with cold. *Sandys*.—4. To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope*.—5. To be destroyed with cold. *Woodward*.
- To STARVE, stârv, v. a.—1. To kill with hunger. *Prior*.—2. To subdue by famine. *Arbuthnot*.—3. To kill with cold. *Milton*.—4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke*.
- STARVELING, stâr'vîng, s. [from starve.] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Don*.
- STAR'WORT, stâr'wôrt, s. [aster, Latin.] Elecampane.
- STAR'TARY, stâr'tâ-rê, a. [from status, Latin.] Fixed; settled.
- STATE, stâte, s. [status, Latin.]—1. Condition; circumstance of nature or fortune. *Milton*.—2. Modification of any thing. *Boyle*.—3. Stationary point; crisis; height. *Wiseman*.—4. Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel*.—5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shaks*.—6. A republick; a government not monarchicall. *Temple*.—7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax*.—8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Roscommon*.—9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton*.—10. A seat of dignity. *Shaks*.—11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon*.—12. A person of high rank. *Latimer*.—13. The principal persons in the government. *Milton*.—14. Joined with another word it signifies publick; as, state affairs. *Bacon*.
- To STATE, stâte, v. a. [constater, Fr.]—1. To settle; to regulate. *Collier*.—2. To be present in all the circumstances of modification. *Hammond*.
- STA'TELINESS, stâ'têl-nês, s. [from stately.]—1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity. *More*.—2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton*.
- STA'TELY, stâ'têl, ad. [from state.]—1. August; grand; lofty; elevated. *Raleigh*.—2. Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryden*.
- STA'TELY, stâ'têl, ad. [from the adjective.] Majestically. *Milton*.
- STA'TEMENT, stâ'témént, s. [from to state.] A representation in all the circumstances of modification; the thing stated.
- STA'TESMAN, stâ'ts-mân, s. [state and man.]—1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *Ben Jonson*.—2. One employed in publick affairs. *South*.
- STA'TESWOMAN, stâ'ts-wûm'ân, s. [state and woman.] A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben Jonson*.
- STA'TICAL, stâ't-ê-kâl, } a.
STA'TICK, stâ't'ik, } a.
[from the noun.] Relating to the science of weighing. *Arbuthnot*.
- STA'TICKS, stâ't'iks, s. [exlûm] The science which considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley*.
- STA'TION, stâ'shûn, s. [statio, Latin.]—1. The act of standing. *Hooker*.—2. A state of rest. *Brown*.—3. A place where any one is plac'd. *Hayward*. *Creech*.—4. Post assigned; office. *Milton*.—5. Situation; position. *Prior*.—6. Employment; office. *Swift*.—7. Character; state. *Milton*.—8. Rank; condition of life. *Dryden*.
- To STA'TION, stâ'shûn, v. a. [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.
- STA'TIONARY, stâ'shûn-â-rê, a. [from station.] Fixed; not progressive. *Newton*.
- STA'TIONER, stâ'shûn-âr, s. [from station.]—1. A bookseller. *Dryden*.—2. A seller of paper.
- STA'TIST, stâ't'ist, s. [from state.] A statesman; a politician. *Milton*.
- STATIS'TICAL, stâ'ts-tê-kâl, } a.
STATIS'TICK, stâ'ts-t'ik, } a.
Relating to the internal state of a nation or district. *Sir John Sinclair*.
- STA'TUARY, stâ't'shû-â-rê, s. [from statua, Latin.]—1. The art of carving images or representations of life. *Temple*.—2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues. *Swift*.
- STA'TUE, stâ't'shû, s. [statua, Latin.] An image; a solid representation of any living being. *Wilkins*.
- To STA'TUE, stâ't'shû, v. a. [from the noun.] To place as a statue. *Shakspeare*.
- STA'TURE, stâ't'shûre, s. [statua, Lat.] The height of any animal. *Brown*.
- STA'TUTABLE, stâ't'shû-tâ-bl, a. [from statute.] According to statute. *Addison*.
- STA'TUTE, stâ't'shûte, s. [statutum, Latin.] law; an edict of the legislature. *Tillotson*.
- To STAVE, stâve, v. a. [from staff.]—1. To break in pieces. *Dryden*.—2. To push off as with a staff. *Ben Jonson*.—3. To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys*.—4. To furnish with rundles or staves. *Knolles*.
- To STAVE, stâve, v. n. To fight with staves. *Hudibras*.
- To STAVE and Tail, stâve, v. a. To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail. *Hudibras*.
- STAVES, stâvz, s. The plural of staff. *Spenser*.
- STA'VESACRE, stâ-v'â-kêr, s. Larkspur. A plant.
- To STAY, stâ, v. n. [stæn, Dutch.]—1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shaks*.—2. To continue in a state. *Dryden*.—3. To wait; to attend. *Dryden*.—4. To stop; to stand still. *Bacon*.—5. To dwell; to belong. *Dryden*.—6. To rest confidently. *Isiah*.
- To STAY, stâ, v. a.—1. To stop; to withhold; to repress. *Raleigh*.—2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression. *Spenser*.—3. To keep from departure. *Dryden*.—4. To prop; to support; to hold up. *Hooker*.
- STAY, stâ, s. [estaye, French.]—1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *Bacon*.—2. Stand; cessation of progression. *Hayward*.—3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress. *Fairfax*.—4. Restraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon*.—5. A fixed state. *Donne*.—6. A prop; a support. *Milton*.—7. Tackling. *Pope*.—8. Boddice for women. —9. Staidness of conduct.
- STA'YED, stâde, part. a. [from stay.]—1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *Bacon*.—2. Stopped.
- STA'YEDLY, stâde'lê, ad. [from stayed.] Compactly; gravely; prudently; soberly.

—nò, mòve, nòr, uòt;—tùhe, táb, búll;—óll;—pòhnd;—tín, Tílls.

STAYEDNESS, stáde'nès, s. [from stayed.]—1. Solidity; weight. *Camden*.—2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

STAYEY, stá'ér, s. [from stay.] One who stops, holds, or supports. *Philips*.

STAYLACE, stá'láse, s. [stay and lace.] A lace with which women fasten boddices. *Swift*.

STAYS, stáze, s. Without singular.]—1. Boddices; a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by women.—2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling. *Sidney*.—3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden*.

STEAD, stéd, s. [ræð, Saxon.]—1. Place. *Spenser*.—2. Room; place which another had or might have. 1 *Chronicles*.—3. Use; help. *Atterbury*.—4. The frame of a bed. *Dryden*.

STEAD, sted, stéd. Being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Sax. ræð, ræyð, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ræðe, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson*.

To **STEAD**, stéd, v. a.—1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. *Sidney*. *Rowe*.—2. To fill the place of another. *Shaks*.

STEADFAST, stéd'fást, a. [stead and fast.]—1. Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Spenser*.—2. Constant; resolute. *Ecclesi*.

STEADFASTLY, stéd'fást-lé, ad. [from steadfast.] Firmly; constantly. *WAKE*.

STEADFASTNESS, stéd'fást-nès, s. [from steadfast.]—1. Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser*.—2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEADILY, stéd'lé-lé, ad. [from steady.]—1. Without tottering; without shaking. *South*.—2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore*.

STEADINESS, stéd'dè-nès, s. [from steady.]—1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.—2. Firmness; constancy. *Arbuthnot*.—3. Consistent unvaried conduct. *Collier*.

STEADY, stéd'dè, a. [ræð; Saxon.]—1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope*.—2. Not wavering; not fickle; not elc ogeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Locke*.

STEAK, stáke, s. [styeck, Islandick.] A slice of flesh broild or fried; a collop. *Swift*.

To **STEAL**, stéle, v. a. preterite I stole, part. pass stolen. [rætan, Sax. stelen, Dutch.]—1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take secretly without right. *Shaks*.—2. To draw or convey without notice. *Spenser*.—3. To gain or effect by private means. *Calamy*.

To **STEAL**, stéle, v. n.—1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Sidney*.—2. To practise theft; to play the thief. *Shaks*.

STEALER, sté'lár, s. [from steal.] One who steals; a thief. *Shaks*.

STEALINGLY, sté'ling-lé, ad. [from stealing.] Sli-ly; by invisible motion. *Sidney*.

STEALTH, stéltá, s. [from steal.]—1. The act of stealing; theft. *Shaks*.—2. The thing stolen. *Raleigh*.—3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *Dryden*.

STEALTHY, stéltá'è, a. [from stealth.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shaks*.

STEAM, stéme, s. [ræme, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Dryden*. *Woodward*.

To **STEAM**, stéme, v. n. [ræman, Saxon.]—1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat. *Dryden*.—2. To send up vapours. *Milton*.—3. To pass in vapours. *Boyle*.

STEAN, sténe. For stone.

STEATOMA, sté-á-tó'má, s. [stætomá.] Matter in a wen composed of fat. *Sharp*.

STEED, stéed, s. [ræða, Saxon.] A horse for state or war. *Pope*.

STEEL, stéel, s. [ræal, Saxon; stael, Dutch.]—1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined by the fire with ingredients, which render it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments. *Chambers*.—2. It is often used for weapons or armour. *Dryden*.—3. Chaly-

beate medicines. *Arbuthnot*.—4. It is used proverbially for hardness; as heads of steel.

To **STEEL**, stéel, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To point or edge with steel. *Shaks*.—2. To make hard or firm. *Addison*.

STEE'LY, sté'lé, a. [from steel.]—1. Made of steel. *Gay*.—2. Hard; firm. *Sidney*.

STEE'LYARD, stéel'yárl, s. [steel and yard.] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN, or *Stean*, stéén, s. A factitious vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth*.

STEEP, stéep, a. [ræap, Sax.] Rising or descending with great inclination. *Addison*.

STEEP, stéep, s. Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden*.

To **STEEP**, stéep, v. a. [stíppen, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon*.

STEE'PLE, stéep'l, s. [ræopl, ræypl, Saxon.] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells. *Shakspeare*.

STEE'PLED, stéep'pld, a. Adorned with forms like steeples. *Fairfax*.

STEE'PLY, stéep'lé, ad. [from steep.] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNES, stéep'nès, s. [from steep.] Precipitous declivity. *Addison*.

STEE'PY, stéep'é, a. [from steep.] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden*.

STEER, stéer, s. [ræype, Saxon; stier, Dut.] A young bullock. *Spenser*.

To **STEER**, stéer, v. a. [ræopan, ræypan, Saxon; stieren, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage. *Spenser*.

To **STEER**, stéer, v. n. To direct a course. *Locke*.

STEE'RAGE, stéer'áge, s. [from steer.]—1. The act or practice of steering.—2. Direction; regulation of a course. *Shaks*.—3. That by which any course is guided.—4. Regulation or management of any thing. *Swift*.—5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEE'RSMATE, stéerz'máte, s.

STEE'RSMAN, stéerz'mán, s.

[steer and man, or mate.] A pilot; one who steers a ship. *L'Estrange*.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stég-á-nòg'gráfíe, s. [steganòs and gráfíe.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers. *Bailey*.

STEGNO'TICK, stég-nò'tík, a. [steganòtikos.] Binding; rendering ostive. *Bailey*.

STELE, stéle, s. [ræta, Sax. stele, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.

STELLAR, sté'lár, a. [from stella, Latin.] Astral; relating to the stars. *Milton*.

STELLATE, sté'láte, a. [stellatus, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a pointed star. *Boyle*.

STELLA'TION, sté'lá'shán, s. [from stella, Latin.] Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, sté'lí'fíer-ús, a. [stella and fero, Lat.] Having stars. *Diet*.

To **STELLIFY**, sté'lí'fíe-í, v. a. [from stellam facere, Lat.] To convert into a star. *Davies*.

STELLION, sté'lí'ón, s. [stellio, Latin.] A newt. *Ainsworth*.

STELLIONATE, sté'lí'ón-ét, s. [stellionatus, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is; as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's. *Bacon*.

STEM, stém, s. [stemma, Lat.]—1. The stalk; the twig. *Walker*.—2. Family; race; generation. *Shaks*.—3. [Stammen, Swedish.] The prow or fore part of a ship. *Dryden*.

To **STEM**, stém, v. a. [stæmma, Islandick.] To oppose a current; to pass across or forward notwithstanding the stream. *Dryden*.

STENCH, sténs, s. [from rænean, Saxon.] A stink; a bad smell. *Bacon*.

To **STENCH**, sténs, v. a. [from the noun.] To make to stink. *Mortimer*.

STENOGRAPHY, sté-nòg'gráfíe, s. [sténòs and gráfíe.] Short-hand. *Clearhall*.

STENTOROPHONICK, stén-tò-rò-fón'ík, a. [from

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—né, mêt;—plne, pln;—

Sientor, the Homeric herald.] Loudly speaking or sounding. *Derham*.
TO STEP, stêp, v. n. [ƒœppan, Saxon; stappēn, Dutch.]—1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins*.—2. To advance by a sudden progression. *Shaks*.—3. To move mentally. *Watts*.—4. To go; to walk. *Shaks*.—5. To take a short walk. *Shaks*.—6. To walk gravely and slowly. *Knolles*.
STEP, stêp, s. [ƒœp, Sax. stapp, Dutch.]—1. Progression by one removal of the foot. *Addison*.—2. One remove in climbing. *Knolles*.—3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot. *Arbutnot*.—4. A small length; a small space. 1 *Samuel*.—5. Walk; passage. *Dryden*.—6. Progression; act of advancing. *Newton*.—7. Footstep; print of the foot. *Dryden*.—8. Gait; manner of walking.—9. Action; instance of conduct. *Pope*.—10. Something on which the foot rests.
STEP, stêp, 1u composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. *Hooker*.
STEPPINGS' TONE, stêp'pîng-stône, s. [step and stone.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt. *Swift*.
STEP'SON, stêp'sôn, s. The son of a woman's husband by a former wife. *Waver*.
STERCORACEOUS, stêr-kô-râ'shûs, a. [stercoraceus, Lat.] Belonging to dung. *Arbutnot*.
STERCORATION, stêr-kô-râ'shûn, s. [from stercora, Lat.] The act of dunging. *Evelyn*. *Ray*.
STEREOGRAPHIC, stêr-rê-dê-grâ'fîk, a. [from stereography.] Delineated on a plain. *Reid*.
STEREOGRAPHY, stêr-rê-dêg'grâ-fê, s. [στέρεος and γραφή.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris*.
STEREOMETRY, stêr-rê-dê-mê-trê, s. [στέρεος and μετρο.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris*.
STEREOTYPE, stêr-rê-dê-tîpe, s. [Gr. στερεός solid, and Lat. typus, a printing letter.] Masses of letter called *letter press plates*, of the dimensions of a page, upon which is cast and communicated, by a secret art, the exact faces of the types constituting the legible matter contained in a page of common *letter-press*, and from a set of these new kind of solid types in pages, a book is afterwards printed. *The invention originated with a Mr. Cgd, of Edinburgh, in 1725; but the art was afterwards lost at his death, and that of his son. It has been lately re-discovered by Mr. Tilloch, formerly in partnership with Mr. Faulst, printer in Glasgow. Perry.*
TO STEREOTYPE, stêr-rê-dê-tîpe, v. a. To print by stereotype or letter press plat-s.
STERILE, stêr'il, a. [sterile, Fr. sterilis, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Shaks*. *More*.
STERILITY, stêr'il'itê, s. [sterilitas, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness. *Bent*.
TO STERILIZE, stêr'il-îze, v. a. [from steril.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Savage*.
STERLING, stêr'îng, a. [from the Easterlings, who were employed as coiners.]—1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. *Bacon*.—2. Genuine; having passed the test. *Swift*.
STERLING, stêr'îng, s. [sterling, low Lat.]—1. English coin; money. *Garth*.—2. Standard rate.
STERN, stêrn, a. [stœrn, Saxon.]—1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect. *Knolles*.—2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting. *Dryden*.—3. Hard; afflictive. *Shaks*.
STERN, stêrn, s. [stœrn, Saxon.]—1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed. *Watts*.—2. Post of management; direction. *Shaks*.—3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spenser*.
STERNAGE, stêrn'îjê, s. [from stern.] The steerage or stern. *Stoaks*.
STERNLY, stêrn'lê, ad. [from stern.] In a stern manner; severely. *Milton*.
STERNNESS, stêrn'nêss, s. [from stern.]—1. Severity of look. *Spenser*.—2. Severity or harshness of manners. *Dryden*.
STERNON, stêrn'ôn, s. [στέρον.] The breast bone. *Wrightman*.

STERNUTA'TION, stêr-nû-tâ'shûn, s. [sternutatio, Lat.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy*.
STERNUTATIVE, stêr-nû-tâ-tîv, s. [sternutatif, Fr. from sternuto, Lat.] Having the quality of sneezing.
STERNUTATORY, stêr-nû-tâ-tû-rê, a. [sternutatoire, French.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown*.
STE'VEEN, stê'ven, a. [stœven, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenser*.
TO STEW, stû, v. a. [estuver, French; stoven, Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat. *Shaks*.
TO STEW, stû, v. n. To be seethed in a slow moist heat.
STEW, stû, s. [estivo, Fr. stufa, Ital. estufa, Spanish.]—1. A bagnio; a hot-house. *Abbot*.—2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Ascham*.—3. A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.
STEW'WARD, stû'ôrd, s. [stœward, Saxon.]—1. One who manages the affairs of another. *Swift*.—2. An officer of state. *Shaks*.
STEW'ARDSHIP, stû'ôrd-shîp, s. [from steward.] The office of a steward.
STIBIAL, stîb'hê-âl, a. [from stibium, Latin.] Antimonial. *Harvey*.
STIBIUM, stîb-ê-ôm, s. [Latin.] Antimony. *Webster*.
STICADOS, stîk-kâ-dôs, s. [sticadis, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
STICK, stîk, s. [sticca, Sax. stecco, Italian; steck, Dut.] A piece of wood small and long; a slender stem. *Dryden*.
TO STICK, stîk, v. a. preterite stuck; participle past-stuck. [stican, Sax.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere. *Addison*.
TO STICK, stîk, v. n.—1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Raleigh*.—2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. *Sanderson*.—3. To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon*.—4. To stop; to lose motion. *Smith*.—5. To resist emission. *Shaks*.—6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness. *Hammond*.—7. To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope*.—8. To remain; not to be lost, things learnt early stick. *Watts*.—9. To dwell upon; not to forsake; as, stick to your work. *Locke*.—10. To cause difficulties or scruple. *Swift*.—11. To scruple; to hesitate. *Bacon*.—12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed. *Clarendon*.—13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled. *Watts*.—14. **TO STICK out.** To be prominent with deformity. *Job*.—15. **TO STICK out.** To be unemployed.—16. **TO STICK out.** To refuse concurrence.
TO STICK, stîk, v. a. [stican, Saxon; steken, Dut.]—1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument. *Grew*.—2. To fix upon a pointed body.—3. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryden*.—4. To set with something pointed; as, to stick the cushion with pins. *Dryd*.
STYCKINESS, stîk-kê-nêss, s. [from sticky.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.
TO STYCKLE, stîk'kl, v. n.—1. To take part with one side or other. *Hudibras*.—2. To contest; to altercation; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence. *Cleveland*.—3. To trim; to play fast and loose. *Dryden*.
STYCKLEBAG, stîk'kl-bâg, s. [properly stickle-back.] The smallest of fresh water fish. *Walton*.
STYCKLEER, stîk'kl-êr, s. [from stickle.]—1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist. *Sidney*.—2. An obstinate contender about any thing. *Swift*.
STYCKY, stîk'yê, a. [from stick.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous. *Bacon*.
STIFF, stîf, a. [stœf, Sax. stiff, Danish; stiff, Dut.]—1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not to be easily bent. *Milton*.—2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; thick; inspissated. *Burnet*.—3. Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham*.—4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued. *Shaks*.—5. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Taylor*.—6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.—7. Formal; rigorous; unwilling to excuse or omit punctilios. *Addison*.
TO STIFFEN, stîf'ên, v. a. [stœfan, Saxon.]—1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. *Sandys*.—2. To make obstinate. *Dryden*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôônd; —thin, THis.

To STIFFEN, stîf'în, v. n.—1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become inflexible. *Dryden*.—2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden*.—3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate. *Dryden*.

STIFFHEARTED, stîf'hârt'êd, a. [stiff and heart.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezekiel*.

STIFFLY, stîf'lî, ad. [from stiff.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker*.

STIFFNECKED, stîf'nêkt, a. [stiff and neck.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. *Spenser*.

STIFFNESS, stîf'nês, s. [from stiff.]—1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend. *L'Es-trange*.—2. Ineptitude to motion. *Denham*.—3. Tension; not laxity. *Dryden*.—4. Obstinate; stubbornness; contumaciousness. *Locke*.—5. Unpleasant formality; constraint. *Atterbury*.—6. Rigorousness; harshness. *Spenser*.—7. Manner of writing, not easy, but harsh and constrained. *Felton*.

To STIFLE, stîf'l, v. a. [estouler, Fr.]—1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate. *Milton*. *Baker*.—2. To keep in; to hinder from emission. *Newton*.—3. To extinguish by hindering communication; the fire was stilled.—4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addison*.—5. To suppress; to conceal. *Otrway*.

STIGMA, stîg'mâ, s. [stigma, Latin.]—1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.—2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stîg-mâ'tîk-âl, } a.

STIGMATICK, stîg-mâ'tîk, } [from stigma.] Branded or marked with some token of infamy. *Shaks*.

To STIGMATIZE, stîg'mâ-tîze, v. a. [stigmatiser, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift*.

STILAR, stîl'âr, a. [from stile.] Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Moxon*.

STILE, stîl, s. [stigele, from stigan, Saxon, to climb.]—1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another. *L'Es-trange*.—2. A pin to cast the shadow in a sundial. *Moxon*.

STILETTO, stîl-ê'tô, s. [Ital. stilet, French.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point. *Hakewill*.

To STILL, stîl, v. a. [stillan, Saxon; stillen, Dutch.]—1. To silence; to make silent. *Shaks*.—2. To quiet; to appease. *Bacon*.—3. To make motionless. *Woodward*.

STILL, stîl, a. [stil, Dutch.]—1. Silent; uttering no noise. *Addison*.—2. Quiet; calm. *Donne*. *South*.—3. Motionless. *Locke*.

STILL, stîl, s. Calm; silence. *Bacon*.

STILL, stîl, ad. [stille, Saxon.]—1. To this time; till now. *Bacon*.—2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Addison*.—3. In an increasing degree; *If we do more we still do better*. *Atterbury*.—4. Always; ever; continually. *Brn Jonson*.—5. After that; yet she escaped but was still frightened. *Whitgift*.—6. In continuance. *Shaks*.

STILL, stîl, s. [from distil.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Clarendon*. *Newton*.

To STILL, stîl, v. a. [from distil.] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

To STILL, stîl, v. n. [stillo, Lat.] To drop; to fall in drops. *Crashoe*.

STILLANTIOUS, stîl-ân'tîsh-ûs, a. [stillantius, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stîl-ân-tôr-ê, s. [from still or distil.]—1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon*.—2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Watton*.

STILLBORN, stîl'bôrn, a. [still and born.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth. *Craut*.

STILLICIDE, stîl'îk-îd, s. [stillicidium, Lat.] A succession of drops. *Bacon*.

STILLICIDIOUS, stîl'îk-îd-ûs, a. [from stillicide.] Falling in drops. *Brown*.

STILL-LIFE, stîl'lîf, s. [A term in painting.] Things that have only vegetable life. *Shafiesbury*.

STILLNESS, stîl'nês, s. [from still.]—1. Calm; quiet. *Dryden*.—2. Silence; taciturnity. *Shaks*.

STILLSAND, stîl'sând, s. [still and stand.] Absence of motion. *Shaks*.

STILLY, stîl'lî, ad. [from still.]—1. Silently; not loudly. *Shaks*.—2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

STILTS, stîl'ts, s. [stelten, Dutch.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk. *More*.

To STIMULATE, stîm'mû-lâ-te, v. a. [stimulo, Lat.]—1. To prick.—2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.—3. [In physics.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part. *Arbutnot*.

STIMULATION, stîm-mû-lâ-shôn, s. [stimulatio, Lat.] Excitement; pungency. *Watts*.

STIMULATIVE, stîm'mû-lâ'tîv, a. [from stimulate.] Stimulating; vellenticing; exciting.

STIMULATIVE, stîm'mû-lâ'tîv, s. That which stimulates or excites to action.

STIMULUS, stîm'mû-lâ's, s. [Lat.] Stimulation; excitement; vellication.

To STING, stîng, v. a. preterite I stung, participle passive stang, and stung. [stingan, Sax.]—1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions. *Brown*.—2. To pain acutely. *Shakspeare*.

STING, stîng, s. [from the verb.]—1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed. *Drayton*.—2. Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes*.—3. The point in the last verse. *Dryden*.

STINGILY, stîng'jê-lî, ad. [from stingy.] Covetously.

STINGINESS, stîng'jê-nês, s. [from stingy.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STINGLESS, stîng'lês, a. [from sting.] Having no sting. *Decay of Piety*.

STINGO, stîng'gô, s. Old bear.

STINGY, stîng'jî, a. Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbutnot*.

To STINK, stîngk, v. n. preterite I stunk, or stank. [stinkan, Sax. stincken, Dut.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. *Locke*.

STINK, stîngk, s. [from the verb.] Offensive smell. *Dryden*.

STINKARD, stîngk'ârd, s. [from stink.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stîngk'âr, s. [from stink.] Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey*.

STINKINGLY, stîngk'îng-lî, ad. [from stinking.] With a stink. *Shaks*.

STINKPOT, stîngk-pôt, s. [stink and pot.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey*.

To STINT, stînt, v. a. [stynta, Swedish.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop. *Hooker*. *Dryden*. *Addison*.

STINT, stînt, s. [from the verb.]—1. Limit; bound; restraint. *Hooker*. *Dryden*.—2. A proportion; a quantity assigned. *Denham*. *Swift*.

STIPEND, stîp'ênd, s. [stipendium, Latin.] Wage; settled pay. *Ben Jonson*. *Taylor*.

STIPENDIARY, stîp'ênd-â-rê, or stîp'ênjê-â-rê, a. [stipendarius, Lat.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price. *Knolles*. *Swift*.

STIPENDIARY, stîp'ênd-â-rê, s. One who performs any service for a settled payment. *Abbot*.

STIPTICAL, stîp'tîk-âl, } a.

STIPTICK, stîp'tîk, } a.

[corrosive.] It should be styptic; having the power to staunch blood; astringent. *Boyle*. *Wiseman*.

To STIPULATE, stîp'pû-lâ-te, v. n. [stipulor, Latin.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms. *Arbutnot*.

STIPULATION, stîp'pû-lâ-shôn, s. [from stipulate.] Bargain. *Rogers*.

To STIR, stîr, v. a. [stiran, Saxon; stooren, Dut.]—1. To move; to remove from its place. *Temple*. *Blackmore*.—2. To agitate; to bring into debate. *Hale*.—3. To incite; to instigate; to animate. *Shaks*.—4. To stir up. To incite; to animate; to instigate. *Spenser*.—5. To stir up. To put in action. *Isaiah*.

To STIR, stîr, v. n.—1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place. *Clarendon*.—2. To be in motion; not to be still. *Addison*.—3. To

- become the object of notice. *Watts*.—4. To rise in the morning. *Shaks*.
- STIR**, stîr, s. [stur, Runic, a battle].—1. Tumult; bustle. *South. Locke*.—2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous discord. *Abbot. Davies. Milton*.—3. Agitation; conflicting passion. *Shaks*.
- STIRIOUS**, stîr'îô, a. [from stîria, Latin.] Resembling icicles. *Brown*.
- STIRP**, stîr'p, s. [stîrps, Latin.] Race; family; generation. *Bacon*.
- STIRRIER**, stîr'rîr, s. [from stîr].—1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.—2. A riser in the morning. *Shaks*.—3. An inciter; an instigator.—4. **STIRREK** up. An inciter; an instigator. *Raleigh*.
- STIRREP**, stîr'rêp, s. [stîrrep, Saxon.] An iron hook suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Camden*.
- To **STITCH**, stîsh, v. a. [stîchen, Dutch].—1. To sew; to work on with a needle.—2. To join; to unite. *Wotton*.—3. To **STITCH** up. To mend what was rent. *Wise-man*.
- To **STITCH**, stîsh, v. n. To practice needle-work.
- STITCH**, stîsh, s. [from the verb].—1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.—2. A sharp lacerating pain. *Harvey*.
- STITCHERY**, stîsh'îr-ê, s. [from stîch.] Needle-work. *Shaks*.
- STITCHWORT**, stîsh'wôrt, s. Chamomile. *Ains*.
- STITHY**, stîth'ê, s. [stîth, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work. *Shaks*.
- To **STIVE**, stîv, v. a.—1. To stuff up close. *Sandys*.—2. To make hot or sultry. *Wotton*.
- STOAT**, stô, s. A small sinking animal.
- STOACH**, stô'k, s. [stîsch; stochk, Erse.] An attendant; a walk-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot. *Spenser*.
- STOCKADE**, stôk'kâde, a. [In fortification. From Stocade, French.] A fence made with pointed stakes. *Mason's English Gardener*.
- STOCCADO**, stôk'kâdô, s. [from stocco, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier. *Shaks*.
- STOCK**, stôk, s. [stoc, Saxon; stoek, Dutch; estoc, French].—1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job*.—2. The trunk into which a gratt is inserted. *Bacon. Pope*.—3. A log; a post. *Priôr*.—4. A man proverbially stupid. *Spenser*.—5. The handle of any thing.—6. A support of a ship while it is building. *Dryden*.—7. A thrust; a stocado. *Shaks*.—8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neck-cloth. Anciently a cover for the legs, now stocking. *Shaks*.—9. A race; a lineage; a family. *Deham*.—10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided. *Ben Jonson. Bacon*.—11. Quality; store; body. *Arbutnot*.—12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. *Pope*.
- To **STOCK**, stôk, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To store; to fill sufficiently. *South*.—2. To lay in store.—3. To put in the stocks. *Shaks*.—4. To **STOCK** up. To expiate. *Declty of Piety*.
- STOCK-BROKER**, stôk'brôk'ûr, s. One who deals in stock or the publick funds.
- STOCKDOVE**, stôk'dôv, s. Ringdove. *Dryden*.
- STOCKFISH**, stôk'fîsh, s. [stockevish, Dut.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.
- STOCKGILLYFLOWER**, stôk'jîl'ê flô'ûr, s. [Stocium, Lat.] A plant. The flowers are spicuous and sweet smelling. They are commonly biennial plants, and of many different species, including the various sorts of wall-flowers, of which the common sort grows on the walls of ruinous houses, and is used in medicine. *Miller*.
- STOCKING**, stôk'îng, s. The covering of the leg. *Clarendon. Maré. Swift*.
- To **STOCKING**, stôk'îng, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress in stockings. *Dryden*.
- STOCKJOBBER**, stôk'jôb'bâr, s. [stock and job.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds. *Swift*.
- STOCKISH**, stôk'îsh, a. [from stock.] Hard; blockish. *Shaks*.
- STOCKLOCK**, stôk'îlôk, s. [stock and lock.] Lock fixed in wood. *Mason*.
- STOCKS**, stôks, s. Prison for the legs. *Peaciam*.
- STOCKSTILL**, stôk'stîl, a. Motionless. *Addison*.
- STOCK**, stô'k, s. [stoc; stoique, Fr.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things; a man of constancy. *Shaks*.
- STOCK**, stô'k, [a. [from the noun.] Denoting a stock. *Thomson*.
- STOCKAL**, stôk'kâl, a. [from stoick.] Rigid severe. *Chersterfield*.
- STOICITY**, stô-ê-tê, s. The behaviour of a stoick. *Ben Jonson*.
- STOKE**, stôk, stôke, seems to come from the Sax. stocce, the body of a tree. *Johnson*.
- STOLE**, stôle, s. [stola, Latin.] A long vest. *Spenser*.
- STOLE**, stôle, The praterite of steal. *Pope*.
- STOLEN**, stôl'n, participle passive of steal. *Provy*.
- STOLIDITY**, stô-lîd'ê-tê, a. [stolidité, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Bentley*.
- STOMACH**, stôm'mâk, s. [estomach, Fr. stomachus, Latin].—1. The ventricle in which food is digested. *Pope*.—2. Appetite; desire of food. *Shaks. Hammond*.—3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon. L'Estrange*.—4. Anger; resolution. *Spenser. Butler*.—5. Sullenness; resentment. *Hooker. Locke*.—6. Pride; haughtiness. *Shaks*.
- To **STOMACH**, stôm'mâk, v. a. [stomachô, Latin.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity. *Shaks. Hall. L'Estrange*.
- To **STOMACH**, stôm'mâk, v. n. To be angry. *Hooker*.
- STOMACHED**, stôm'mâk'êd, a. Filled with passions of resentment. *Shaks*.
- STOMACHER**, stôm'mâk'êshûr, s. [from stomach.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Isaiah. Donne*.
- STOMACHFUL**, stôm'mâk'fûl, a. [stomach and full.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *L'Estrange. Locke*.
- STOMACHFULNESS**, stôm'mâk'fû-nêss, s. Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.
- STOMACHICAL**, stô-mâk'ê-kâl, a.
- STOMACHICK**, stô-mâk'îk, s.
- [stomachique, Fr.] Relating to the stomach. *Harvey. Floyer*.
- STOMACHICK**, stô-mâk'îk, s. [from stomach.] A medicine for the stomach.
- STOMACHING**, stô-mâk'îng, s. [from stomach.] Resentment. *Shaks*.
- STOMACHOUS**, stôm'mâ-kûs, a. [stomachosus, Latin.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser*.
- STOND**, stônd, s. [for stand].—1. Post; station. *Spenser*.—2. Stop; indisposition to proceed. *Bacon*.
- STONE**, stône, s. [stân, Saxon; stoen, Dut.].—1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward*.—2. Piece of stone cut for building. *Zech*.—3. Gem; precious stone. *Shaks*.—4. Any thing made of stone. *Shaks*.—5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder, or intestines. *Temple*.—6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed. *Bacon*.—7. Testicle. —8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Swift*.—9. **STONE** is used by way of exaggeration; as stôle still, stône dead. *Shaks. Hudibras*.—10. To leave no stone unturned. To do every thing that can be done. *Dryden*.
- STONE**, stône, a. Made of stone. *Shaks*.
- To **STONE**, stône, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones. *Stephens*.—2. To harden. *Shaks*.
- STONE-BOW**, stône'bô, s. A bow which shoots stones. *Shaks*.
- STONEBREAK**, stône'brâke, s. An herb. *Ains*.
- STONECHATTER**, stône'tshât'tûr, s. A bird. *Ainsworth*.
- STONECROP**, stône'krôp, s. A sort of tree. *Mort*.
- STONECUTTER**, stône'kât'tûr, s. One whose trade is to hew stones. *Swift*.
- STONEFERN**, stône'fêrn, s. A plant. *Ains*.
- STONEFLY**, stôm'flî, s. An insect. *Ainsworth*.
- STONEFRUIT**, stône'frôit, s. [stone and fruit.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle*.
- STONEHAWK**, stône'hâwk, s. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—(ûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôl;—pônd;—thin, T'lis.

STONEHORSE, stôn'hôrs, s. [stone and horse.] A horse not castrated. *Mortimer*.

STONEPIT, stôn'pît, s. [stone and pit.] A quarry, or a pit where stones are dug. *Woodward*.

STONEPITCH, stôn'pîch, s. Hard inspissated pitch. *Bacon*.

STONEPLOVER, stôn'plâv-ûr, s. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

STONESMICKLE, stôn'smîk-kl, s. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

STONEWORK, stôn'wôrk, s. [stone and work.] Building of stone. *Mortimer*.

STONINESS, stôn'nês, s. [from stony.] The quality of having many stones. *Horne*.

STONY, stô'nê, a. [from stone.]—1. Made of stone. *Milton*.—2. Abounding with stones. *Milton*.—3. Petrified. *Spenser*.—4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Swift*.

STOOD, stôd, The preterite of to stand. *Milton*.

STOOL, stôol, s. [*ſtol*, Saxon; stool, Dutch.]—1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair. *Prior*.—2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arbutnot*.—3. **STOOL** of Repentance, or citty stool, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers, in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hauby vest with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year.

STOOLBALL, stôol'bdâl, s. [stool and ball.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior*.

To STOOP, stôop, v. n. [*ſtopian*, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]—1. To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh*.—2. To lean forward standing or walking. *Stillingfleet*.—3. To yield; to bend; to submit. *Dryden*.—4. To descend from rank or dignity. *Boyle*.—5. To yield; to be inferior. *Adairton*.—6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend. *Hooker*.—7. To come down on prey as falcons. *Milton*.—8. To alight from the wing. *Dryden*.—9. To sink to a lower place. *Milton*.

STOOP, stôop, s. [from the verb.]—1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.—2. Descent from dignity or superiority. *Dryden*.—3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller*.—4. A vessel of liquor. *Shaks*.

STOOPINGLY, stôop'ing-lê, ad. [from stooping.] With inclination downward. *Wotton*.

To STOP, stôp, v. a. [*stoppare*, Italian; *stoppen*, Dutch.]—1. To hinder from progressive motion. *Shaks*.—2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.—3. To hinder from action. *2 Cor*.—4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing. *Dryden*.—5. To suppress. *South*.—6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers. *Bacon*.—7. To close any aperture. *2 Kings*. *K. Charles*. *Arbutnot*.—8. To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton*.—9. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP, stôp, v. n. To cease to go forward. *Locke*.

STOP, stôp, s. [from the verb.]—1. Cessation of progressive motion. *Cleaveland*. *L'Estrange*.—2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction. *Hooker*. *Crant*.—3. Hindrance of action. *Locke*.—4. Cessation of action. *Shaks*.—5. Interruption. *Shaks*.—6. Prohibition of sal. *Temple*.—7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. *Spenser*.—8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shaks*.—9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon*.—10. The act of applying the stops in musick. *Daniel*.—11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Crashaw*.

STOPCOCK, stôp'kôk, s. [stop and cock.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by turning a cock. *Grew*.

STOPPAGE, stôp'pîdj, s. [from stop.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped. *Arbutnot*.

STOPPLE, or *Stopper*, stôp'pl, s. That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up. *Bacon*. *Ray*.

STORAX-TREE, stô'râks-trêe, s. [*styrax*, Latin.]—1. A tree.—2. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Erclus*.

STORE, stôre, s. [*stor*, Runic; *inuch*.]—1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Bacon*. *Milton*.—2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded; a hoard. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—3. The state of being accumulated. *Deut*. *Dryden*.—4. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton*.

STORE, stôre, a. Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon*.

To STORE, stôre, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish; to replenish. *Denham*.—2. To stock against a future time. *Locke*.—3. To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon*.

STOREHOUSE, stôre'hôuse, s. [store and house.] Magazine; treasury. *Genesis*. *Draier*. *South*.

STORER, stô'râr, s. [from store.] One who lays up.

STORIED, stô'rid, a. [from story.] Adorned with historical pictures. *Milton*. *Pope*.

STORK, stôrk, s. [*ſtorpe*, Saxon.] A bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calcut*.

STORKSBILL, stôrks'bîl, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

STORM, stôrm, s. [*ſtorm*, Welsh; *ſtorpa*, Saxon; *strom*, Dutch.]—1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Shaks*. *Milton*.—2. Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden*.—3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shaks*.—4. Affliction; calamity; distress.—5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker*.

To STORM, stôrm, v. a. [from the noun.] To attack by open force. *Dryden*. *Pope*.

To STORM, stôrm, v. n.—1. To raise tempests. *Spenser*.—2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton*. *Swift*.

STORMY, stô'mê, a. [from storm.]—1. Tempestuous. *Phylis*.—2. Violent; passionate. *Irene*.

STORY, stô're, s. [*ſtorpe*, Saxon; *storie*, Dutch.]—1. History; account of things past. *South*.—2. Small tale; petty narrative.—3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Shaks*. *Denham*. *Swift*.—4. A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton*.

To STORY, stô're, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To tell in history; to relate. *Wilkins*.—2. To range one under another. *Bentley*.

STORYTELLER, stô're-tê-lâr, s. [story and tell.] One who relates tales; an historian in contempt. *Dryden*. *Swift*.

STOVE, stôve, s. [*stoo*, Islandick; a fire-place; *stove*, Dutch.]—1. A hot-house; a place artificially made warm. *Carve*. *Woodward*.—2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn*.

To STOVE, stôve, v. a. [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon*.

STOVER, stô'vâr, s. [from *estover*, low French.] Fodder. *Shakspeare*.

To STOUND, stôund, v. n. [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]—1. To be in pain or sorrow.—2. For stumped. *Spenser*.

STOUND, stôund, s. [from the verb.]—1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser*.—2. Astonishment; amazement. *Gay*.—3. Hour; time; season. *Spenser*.—4. A smarting pain. *Spenser*.—5. A noise. *Spenser*.

STOUR, stôâr, s. [*stun*, Runic; a battle.] Assault; incursion; tumult. *Spenser*.

STOUT, stôât, a. [*stout*, Dutch.]—1. Strong; lusty; valiant. *Dryden*.—2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Palms*.—3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel*.—4. Strong; firm. *Dryden*.

STOUT, stôât, s. A cant name for strong beer. *Swift*.

STOUTLY, stôât'lê, ad. [from stout.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stôât'nês, s. [from stout.]—1. Strength; valour.—2. Boldness; fortitude. *Agamem*.—3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shaks*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plin;—

To SLOW, stô, v. a. [ʃtop, Sax. stowen, Dutch.] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place. *Addison. Pope.*

STOWAGE, stô'djê, s. [from stow.]—1. Room for laying up. *Addison.*—2. The state of being laid up. *Shakspeare.*

STOWE, stoe, stô. The same with the Saxon, ʃtop, a place. *Gibson's Camden.*

STRA'BISM, strâ'vîzm, s. [strabisme, French; ʃtrâ'vîzm.] A squinting; act of looking askint.

To STRA'DDLÉ, strâ'dl, v. n. To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE, strâ'gl, v. a.—1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.*—2. To wander dispersedly. *Clarendon. Tate.*—3. To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Mort.*—4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body. *Dryden.*

STRAGGLER, strâ'gl-âr, s. [from straggle.]—1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company. *Spenser. Pope. Swift.*—2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT, strâte, a. [strack, old Dutch.]—1. Not crooked; right. *Bacon. Dryden.*—2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT, strâte, ad. [strax, Danish; strack, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. *Shaks. Bacon. Addison.*

To STRA'IGHTEN, strâ'tn, v. a. [from straight.] To make not crooked; to make straight.

STRA'IGHTNESS, strât'nês, s. [from straight.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.*

STRA'IGHTWAYS, strâte'wâze, ad. [straight and way.] Immediately; straight. *Spenser. Knolles. Bacon. Woodward.*

To STRAIN, strâne, v. a. [estreindre, French.]—1. To squeeze through something. *Arbuthnot.*—2. To purify by filtration. *Bacon.*—3. To squeeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*—4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser.*—5. To put to its utmost strength. *Dryden.*—6. To make straight or tense. *Bacon.*—7. To push beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*—8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shakspeare.*

To STRAIN, strâne, v. n.—1. To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*—2. To be filtered by compression. *Bacon.*

STRAIN, strâne, s. [from the verb.]—1. An injury by too much violence. *Grewo.*—2. Race; generation; descent. *Chapman.*—3. Hereditary disposition. *Tillotson.*—4. A style or manner of speaking. *Tillotson.*—5. Song; note; sound. *Pope.*—6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*—7. Turn; tendency. *Hayw.*—8. Manner of speech or action. *Bacon.*

STRAINER, strâ'nâr, s. [from strain.] An instrument of filtration. *Bacon. Blackmore.*

STRAINT, strânt, s. [from strain.] Strong tension. *Spenser.*

STRAIT, strâte, a. [estroit, Fr. stretto, Ital.]—1. Narrow; close; not wide. *Hudibras.*—2. Close; intimate. *Sidney.*—3. Strict; rigorous. *Psalmis. Shaks.*—4. Difficult; distressful. *Shaks.*—5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then properly written straight. *Newton.*

STRAIT, strâte, s.—1. A narrow pass, or fieth. *Judith.*—2. Distress difficulty. *Clarendon.*

To STRAIT, strât, v. a. [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakspeare.*

To STRAITEN, strâ'tn, v. a. [from strait.]—1. To make narrow. *Sandys.*—2. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*—3. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*—4. To deprive of necessary room. *Clar.*—5. To distress; to perplex. *Ray.*

STRAITLY, strât'lê, ad. [from strait.]—1. Narrowly.—2. Strictly; rigorously. *Hooker.*—3. Closely; intimately.

STRAITNESS, strât'nês, s. [from strait.]—1. Narrowness. *K. Charles.*—2. Strictness; rigour. *Hale.*—3. Distress; difficulty.—4. Want; scarcity. *Locke.*

STRAITLACED, strât'lâ'ste, a. [strait and lace.] Stiff; constrained; without freedom. *Locke.*

STRAKE, strâke, The obsolete preticite of strike. *Spenser.*

STRAND, strând, s. [ʃtrâub, Saxon; strand, Dutch.] The verge of the sea or of any water. *Prior.*

To STRAND, strând, v. a. [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows. *Woodward.*

STRANGE, strânje, a. [estrang, French.]—1. Foreign; of another country. *Bacon.*—2. Not domestic. *Davies.*—3. Wonderful; causing wonder. *Milton.*—4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*—5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*—6. Remote. *Shaks.*—7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson.*—8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*—9. Uncommunicative; reserved.

STRANGE, strânje, interj. An expression of wonder. *Waller.*

To STRANGE, strânje, v. n. [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville.*

STRANGELY, strânjelê, ad. [from strange.]—1. With some relation to foreigners. *Shaks.*—2. Wonderful; in a way to cause wonder. *Spratt. Calamy.*

STRANGENESS, strânje'nês, s. [from strange.]—1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. *Spratt.*—2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour. *Shaks.*—3. Remoteness from common apprehension. *South.*—4. Mutual dislike. *Bacon.*—5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon.*

STRANGER, strânjâr, s. [cstranger, Fr.]—1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Shaks. Swift.*—2. One unknown. *Pope.*—3. A guest; one not domestick. *Milton.*—4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*—5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shakspeare.*

To STRANGER, strânjâr, v. a. [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate. *Shakspeare.*

To STRANGLE, strângl, v. a. [strangulo, Lat.]—1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Nehemiah. Ayliffe.*—2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shaks.*

STRANGLER, strângl-âr, s. [from strangle.] One who strangles. *Shakspeare.*

STRANGLES, strânglz, s. [from strangle.] Swelling in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, strân-gû-lâ'shûn, s. [from strangle.] The act of strangling; suffocation; state of being strangled. *Brown.*

STRANGURY, strângû-rê, s. [ʃtrângûrî.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, strâp, s. [stuppe, Dutch.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather. *Addison.*

STRAPPADO, strâp-pâ'dô, s. Chastisement by blows. *Shakspeare.*

STRAPPING, strâpp'ng, a. Vast; large; bulky.

STRATA, strâtâ, s. [The plural of stratum, Lat.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*

STRATAGEM, strât'tâjêm, s. [ʃtrâ'tâjîz.]—1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shaks.*—2. An artifice; a trick. *Pope.*

To STRATIFY, strât'têf, v. a. [stratifier, French, from stratum, Lat.] To lunge in beds or layers.

STRATUM, strâtûm, s. [latiû.] A bed; a layer. *Woodward.*

STRAW, strâw, s. [ʃtræp, Sax. stroo, Dutch.]—1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed. *Bacon. Tiskel.*—2. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Hudibras.*

STRAWBERRY, strâw'bêr-rê, s. [fragaria, Lat.] A plant. The species are seven. *Miller.*

STRAWBERRY Tree, strâw'bêr-rê-trêe, s. It is ever-green; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. *Miller.*

STRAWBUILT, strâw'bîlt, a. [straw and built.] Made up of straw. *Milton.*

STRAW COLOURED, strâw'kûl-âr, a. [straw and colour.] Of a light yellow. *Shaks.*

STRAW WORM, strâw'wûm, s. [straw and worm.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, strâw'ê, a. [from straw.] Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Boyle.*

To STRAY, strâ, v. n. [strôe, Danish, to scatter.]—1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*—2. To rove out of the way. *Spenser.*—3. To err; to deviate from the right. *Common Prayer.*

STRAY, strâ, s. [from the verb.]—1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering. *Hudibras*. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—2. Act of wandering. *Shakspeare*.

STREAK, strêke, s. [from Sax. *streke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Milton*. *Dryden*.

To **STREAK**, strêke, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To stripe; to variegate in lines; to dapple. *Sandys*. *Prior*.—2. To stretch. *Chapman*.

STREAKY, strê'kê, a. [from streak.] Striped; variegated by lines. *Dryden*.

STREAM, strême, s. [from *stream*, Saxon; *strom*, Dot.]—1. A running water; the course of running water; current. *Raleigh*. *Dryden*.—2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Dryden*.—3. Any thing forcible and continued. *Shakspeare*.

To **STREAM**, strême, v. n. [streyma, Islan.]—1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.—2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a stream. *Pope*.—3. To issue forth with continuance. *Shaks*.

To **STREAM**, strême, v. a. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon*.

STREAMER, strê'mâr, s. [from stream.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon. *Dryden*. *Prior*.

STREAMY, strê'mê, a. [from stream.]—1. Abounding in running water. *Prior*.—2. Flowing with a current. *Pope*.

STREET, strêét, s. [from *street*, Saxon; *straet*, Dutch.]—1. A way, properly a paved way. *Sandys*.—2. Proverbially, a public place. *Rogers*.

STREETWALKER, strêét'wâ'kâr, s. [street and walk.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENE, strêne, s. [from *stêne*, Saxon.] Descent; generation. *Spenser*.

STRENGTH, strêngth, s. [from *strengh*, Saxon.]—1. Force; vigour; power of the body. *Dryden*.—2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability. *Milton*.—3. Vigour of any kind. *Addison*.—4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke*.—5. Potency of liquors.—6. Fortification; fortress. *Ben Jonson*.—7. Support; maintenance of power. *Spratt*.—8. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon*.—9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker*.

To **STRENGTHEN**, strêngth, v. a. To strengthen. *Daniel*.

To **STRENGTHEN**, strêngth, v. a. [from strength.]—1. To make strong.—2. To confirm; to establish. *Temple*.—3. To animate; to fix in resolution. *Dent*.—4. To make to increase in power or security. *Shakspeare*.

To **STRENGTHEN**, strêng'thn, v. n. To grow strong. *Otway*.

STRENGTHENER, } strêng'thn-âr, s.
STRENGTHNER, }

[from strength.]—1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong. *Temple*.—2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids. *Quincy*.

STRENGTHLESS, strênght'lêss, a.—1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Shaks*.—2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle*.

STRENOUOUS, strê'nô's-âs, a. [strenuous, Lat.]—1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton*.—2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift*.

STRENOUOUSLY, strê'nô's-âs-lê, ad. [from strenuous.]—1. Vigorously; actively. *Brown*.—2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift*.

STREPEROUS, strêp'êr-âs, a. [strepo, Latin.] Loud; noisy. *Brown*.

STRESS, strêss, s. [from *stres*, Saxon.]—1. Importance; important part. *Locke*.—2. Violence; force; either acting or suffering.

To **STRESS**, strêss, v. a. To distress; to put to hardships. *Spenser*.

To **STRETCH**, strêtsh, v. a. [from *strecan*, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]—1. To extend; to spread out to a distance. *Kavanaugh*.—2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.—3. To expend; to display. *Tilgson*.—4. To strain to the utmost. *Shaks*.—5. To make tense. *Smith*.—6. To carry by violence further than is right.

To **STRETCH**, strêtsh, v. n.—1. To be extended. *Whiggis*. *Cowley*.—2. To hear extension, without rupture. *Boyle*.—3. To sally beyond the truth. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

STRETCH, strêtsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space. *Ray*.—2. Force of body extended. *Dryden*.—3. Effort; struggle; from the act of running. *Addison*.—4. Utmost extent of meaning. *Atterbury*.—5. Utmost reach of power. *Granville*.

STRETCHER, strêtsh'âr, s. [from stretch.]—1. Any thing used for extension. *Moxon*.—2. The timber against which the rover plants his feet.

To **STREW**, strô, v. a.—1. To spread by being scattered. *Spenser*. *Pope*.—2. To spread by scattering. *Shaks*.—3. To scatter loosely. *Exodus*.

STREWING, strô'ing, s. [from strew.] Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shaks*.

STREWMENT, strô'mênt, s. [from strew.] Any thing scattered in decoration. *Shaks*.

STRÆ, strâ, s. [Latin.] Small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops. *Boyle*.

STRATE, strâ'te, }
STRATED, strâ'têd, } a.

[from *strata*, Lat.] Formed in stripes. *Ray*.

STRATURE, strâ'tshûre, s. [from *strata*, *straire*, Fr.] Disposition of strata. *Woodward*.

STRICK, strîk, s. [from *strick*, Dan.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenser*.

STRICKEN, strîk'ên. The ancient participle of strike. *Sidney*. *Ken*.

STRICKLE, or *strickless*, strîk'k'l, s. That which strikes the corn in a measure to level it. *Ainsworth*.

STRICT, strîkt, a. [strictus, Latin.]—1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. *Milton*.—2. Severe; rigorous; not mild. *Locke*.—3. Confined; not extensive. *Hooker*.—4. Close; tight. *Dryden*.—5. Tense; not relaxed. *Arbutnot*.

STRICTLY, strîkt'lê, ad. [from strict.]—1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet*.—2. Rigorously; severely; without remission. *Rogers*.—3. Closely; with tenseness.

STRICTNESS, strîkt'nêss, s. [from strict.]—1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *South*. *Rogers*.—2. Severity; rigour. *Bacon*.—3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRUCTURE, strîk'tshûre, s. [from *structura*, Lat.]—1. A stroke; a touch. *Hale*.—2. Contractions; closure by contraction. *Arbutnot*.—3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

STRIDE, strîde, s. [from *strid*, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Milton*. *Swift*.

To **STRIDE**, strîde, v. n. preterite *I strode* or *strûd*; participle passive *striden*.—1. To walk with long steps. *Dryden*.—2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE**, strîde, v. a. To pass by a step. *Arbutnot*.

STRIDULOUS, strîd'jû-lûs, a. [stridulus, Latin.] Making a small noise. *Brown*.

STRIFE, strîfe, s. [from *strive*.]—1. Contention; contest; discord. *Judges*.—2. Opposition of nature or appearance. *L'Esrange*. *Ben Jonson*.

STRIFEFUL, strîf'fûl, a. (strife and full.) Contentious; discordant. *Dr. Meane*.

STRIGMENT, strîg'mênt, s. [strigmentum, Lat.] Scraping; recrimination. *Brown*.

To **STRIKE**, strîke, v. a. preterite *I struck*, or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*. [from *strecan*, Sax. *striker*, Dan.]—1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shaks*.—2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion. *Exodus*.—3. To notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell. To strike the hour. *Collier*.—4. To stamp; to impress. *Locke*.—5. To punish; to afflict. *Proverbs*.—6. To contract; to lower; to value as, to strike sail, or to strike a flag.—7. To abate; to put into motion. *Waller*.—8. To make a bargain. *Dryden*.—9. To produce by a sudden action. *Bacon*.—10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner. He strikes me with wonder. *Col*.—11. To cause to sound by blows. *Kneller*.—12. To forge; to mint. *Arbutnot*.—13. It is used in the participle for advanced in years. *Shaks*.—14. To

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

- STRIKE** *off.* To erase from a reckoning or account. *Pope.*—15. To STRIKE *off.* To separate as by a blow. *Hooker. Knolles. Hakewill. Burnet.*—16. To STRIKE *out.* To produce by collision. *Dryden.*—17. To STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface. *Brown.*—18. To STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.—19. To STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*
- To STRIKE, strike, *v. n.*—1. To make a blow. *Shaks. Dryden.*—2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*—3. To act by repeated percussion. *Waller.*—4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *The clock strikes. Grew.*—5. To make an attack. *Dryden.*—6. To act by external influx. *Locke.*—7. To sound with blows. *Shaks.*—8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. *Knolles.*—9. To pass or act with a quick or strong effect, as a striking picture. *Dryden.*—10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shaks.*—11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state. *He struck into business. Gov. of the Tongue.*—12. To STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to suit itself to. *Norris.*—13. To STRIKE *out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet.*
- STRIKE**, strike, *s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity. *Tusser.*
- STRIKEBLOCK**, strike/blôk, *s.* Is a plane shorter than the joint, used for the shooting of a short joint. *Maxon.*
- STRIKER**, strî'kâr, *s.* [from strike.] One that strikes. *Sandys. Digby.*
- STRIKING**, strî'king, *part. a.* [from strike.] Affecting surprising.
- STRING**, string, *s.* [ʃʁɪŋŋ, Saxon; streng, German and Danish.]—1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*—2. A thread on which many things are filed. *Stillfleet.*—3. Any set of things filed on a line. *Addison.*—4. Chord of a musical instrument. *Rowe.*—5. A small fibre. *Bacon.*—6. A nerve; tendon. *Shaks. Mark.*—7. The nerve or line of the bow. *Psalms.*—8. Any concatenation or series; as a string of propositions.—9. To have two STRINGS to the bow. To have two views or two expedients. *Hudibras.*
- To STRING, string, *v. a.* preterite, I string, *part. pass.* strung, [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with strings. *Gay.*—2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. *Addison.*—3. To file on a string. *Spect.*—4. To make tense. *Dryden.*
- STRINGED**, string'd, *s.* [from string.] Having strings; produced by strings. *Psalms. Milton.*
- STRINGENT**, strî'njênt, *a.* [stringens, Latin.] Binding; contracting.
- STRINGHALT**, string'hâlt, *s.* [string and halt.] A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other. *Far. Dict.*
- STRINGLESS**, string'lês, *a.* [from string.] Having no strings. *Shakspeare.*
- STRINGY**, string'ê, *a.* [from string.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. *Grew.*
- To STRIP, strîp, *v. a.* [stripen, Dutch.]—1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Sidney. Hayward.*—2. To deprive; to divest. *Duppa.*—3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *South.*—4. To peel; to decorate. *Brown.*—5. To deprive of all. *South.*—6. To take off covering. *Watts.*—7. To cast off. *Shaks.*—8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. *Locke.*
- STRIP**, strîp, *s.* [probably for stripe.] A narrow shred. *Swift.*
- To STRIPE, stripe, *v. a.* [stripen, Dutch.]—1. To variegate with lines of different colours.—2. To beat; to lash.
- STRIFE**, strîp, *s.* [strepe, Dutch.]—1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*—2. A shred of a different colour. *Arbutnot.*—3. A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow. *Thomson.*—4. A blow; or lash. *Hayward.*
- STRIPPLING**, strîp'ling, *s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Dryden. Arbutnot.*
- To STRIVE, strîve, *v. n.* preterite I strove, anciently I strived; *part. pass.* striven, [streven, Dutch]
- 1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Hooker. Romans.*—2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another. *L'Estrange. Tillason.*—3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate. *Milton.*
- STRIVER**, strî'vâr, *s.* [from strive.] One who labours; one who contends.
- STROKAL**, strô'kâl, *s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*
- STROKE**, or *Strook*, strôke, Old preterite of strike, now commonly struck.
- STROKE**, strôke, *s.* [from strook, the preterite of strike.]—1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Shaks.*—2. A hostile blow. *Bacon. Swift.*—3. A sudden disease or affliction. *Shaks.*—4. The sound of the clock. *Shaks.*—5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*—6. A touch; a mastery or eminent effort. *Dryden. Baker.*—7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.—8. Power; efficacy. *Hayward. Dryden.*
- To STROKE, strôke, *v. a.* [ʃʁɪpæc, Saxon.]—1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment. *Ben Jonson. Bacon.*—2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*
- To STROLL, strôle, *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Pope. Swift.*
- STROLLER**, strô'lâr, *s.* [from stroll.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*
- STROND**, strônd, *s.* [from strand.] The beach; the bank. *Shakspeare.*
- STRONG**, strông, *a.* [ʃʁɪŋŋ, Saxon.]—1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Psalms.*—2. Fortified; secure from attack. *Locke.*—3. Powerful; mighty. *Bacon. South.*—4. Supplied with forces. *Bacon. Tickell.*—5. Hale; healthy. *Ecclus.*—6. Forcefully acting on the imagination. *Bacon.*—7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Addison.*—8. Full; having any quality in a great degree. *Newton.*—9. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*—10. Having a deep tincture. *K. Charles.*—11. Affecting the smell powerfully. *Hudibras.*—12. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritive. *Hudibras.*—13. Furnished with great abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*—14. Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom.*—15. Violent; vehement; forcible. *Corbet.*—16. Cogent; conclusive. *Shaks.*—17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shaks.*—18. Firm; compact; not soon broken; solid. *Pope.*—19. Forcefully written; a strong remonstrance. *Smith.*
- STRONGFISTED**, strông'fîst'êd, *a.* [strong and fist.] Stronghanded. *Arbutnot.*
- STRONGHAND**, strông'hând, *s.* [strong and hand.] Force; violence. *Raleigh.*
- STRONGLY**, strông'lê, *ad.* [from strong.]—1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*—2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last. *Shaks.*—3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Shaks.*
- STRONGWATER**, strông'wâtâr, *s.* [strong and water.] Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*
- STROOK**, strôök, The preterite of strike, used in poetry for struck. *Sandys.*
- STROPHE**, strô'fê, *s.* [στρόφη] A stanza.
- STROVE**, strôve, The preterite of strive. *Sidney.*
- To STROUT, strôut, *v. n.* [strussen, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; now strut.
- To STROUT, strôut, *v. n.* To swell out; to puff out. *Bacon.*
- To STROW, strô, *v. n.* [Sæ to STREW.]—1. To spread by being scattered. *Milton.*—2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Dryden.*—3. To spread. *Swift.*—4. To scatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*
- To STROWL, strôle, *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*
- To STROY, strôve, *v. a.* [for destroy.] *Tusser.*
- STRUCK**, strôk, The preterite and participle pass. of strike. *Pope.*
- STRUCKEN**, strôk'kn, The old participle pass. of strike. *Polyfax.*
- STRUCTURE**, strôk'tshûre, *s.* [structure, French; structura, Latin.]—1. Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*—2. Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward.*—3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*
- To STRUGGLE, strôgg'l, *v. n.*—1. To labour; to

—nó, móve, nór, nó;—túbe, táb, báll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THis.

act with effort.—2. To strive; to contend; to contest. *Temple*.—3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden*.

STRU'GGLE, strú'gl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Labour; effort.—2. Contest; contention. *Aterbury*.—3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRU'MA, strú' má, s. [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil. *Wiseman*.

STRU'MOUS, strú' mós, a. [from struma.] Having swelling in the glands. *Wiseman*.

STRU'MPET, strú'm'pít, s. A whore; a prostitute. *L'Esrange*. *Dryden*.

To STRU'MPET, strú'm'pít, v. a. To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakspeare*.

STRUNG, strú'ng. The preterite and participle pass. of string. *Gay*.

To STRUT, strút, v. n. [strussen, German.]—1. To walk with affected dignity. *B. Jonson*.—2. To swell; to profanate. *Dryden*.

STRUT, strút, s. [from the verb.] An affectation of staidness in the walk. *Swift*.

STUB, stúb, s. [steb, Saxon; stob, Dutch.]—1. A thick short stock when the rest is cut off. *Sidney*. *Dryden*.—2. A log; a bluck. *Milton*.

To STUB, stúb, v. a. [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Gray*. *Swift*.

STUBBED, stúb'béd, a. [from stub.] Truncated; short and thick. *Drayton*.

STUBBEDNESS, stúb'béd-nés, s. [from stubbed.] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, stúb'bl, s. [estoble, Fr. stoppel, Dnt.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon*.

STUBBORN, stúb'börn, a. [from stub.]—1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Shaks*. *Clarendon*.—2. Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke*.—3. Suid; not pliable; inflexible. *Dryden*.—4. Hardy; firm. *Swift*.—5. Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet*.

STUBBORNLY, stúb'börn-lé, ad. [from stubborn.] Obslutately; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Garth*.

STUBBORNESS, stúb'börn-nés, s. [from stubborn.] Obstinate; vicious stoutness; contumacy. *Locke*. *Swift*.

STUBBY, stúb'bé, a. [from stub.] Short and thick; short and strong. *Gray*.

STUBNAIL, stúb'náil, s. [stub and nail.] A nail broken off.

STUCCO, stúk'kó, s. [Italian.] A kind of fine plaster for walls. *Pope*.

STUCK, stúk. The preterite and participle passive of stick. *Addison*.

STUCKLE, stúk'kl, s. A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry.

STUD, stúd, s. [studa, Saxon.]—1. A post; a stake.—2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament.—3. [tróde, Saxon.] A collection of breeding horses and mares. *Temple*.—4. The stem of a plant.

To STUD, stúd, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or knobs. *Shaks*.

STUDENT, stúd'ént, s. [studens, Lat.] A man given to books; a bookish man. *Hatts*.

STUDIED, stúd'id, a. [from study.]—1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study. *Shaks*. *Bacon*.—2. Having any particular inclination. *Shakspeare*.

STUDIEDLY, stúd'id-ly, ad. [from study.] One who studies. *Tillotson*.

STUDIOUS, stúd'ús, or stú'dé-ús, a. [studious, French; studiosus, Latin.]—1. Given to books, and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke*.—2. Diligent; busy. *Tickell*.—3. Attentive to; careful. *Dryden*.—4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation. *Milton*.

STUDIOUSLY, stúd'ús-ly, or stú'dé-ús-ly, ad. [from studios.]—1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.—2. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Aterbury*.

STUDIOUSNESS, stúd'ús-nés, or stú'dé-ús-nés, s. [from studios.] Addiction to study.

STUDY, stúd'é, s. [studium, Latin.]—1. Application of mind to books and learning. *Temple*. *Hatts*.—2. Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Bacon*.—3.

Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Shaks*.—4. Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon*.—5. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Watson*. *Clarendon*.

To STUDY, stúd'é, v. n. [studeo, Latin.]—1. To think with very close application; to muse. *Swift*.—2. To endeavour diligently. *1 Theis*.

To STUDY, stúd'é, v. a.—1. To apply the mind to. *Locke*.—2. To consider attentively. *Dryden*.—3. To learn by application. *Shaks*.

STUFF, stúff, s. [stoff, Dutch.]—1. Any matter or body. *Davies*.—2. Materials out of which any thing is made. *Roscommon*.—3. Furniture; goods. *Hayward*. *Corey*.—4. That which fills any thing. *Shaks*.—5. Essence; elemental part. *Shaks*.—6. Any mixture or medicine. *Shaks*.—7. Cloth or texture of any kind.—8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth. *Bacon*.—9. Matter or thing. *Dryden*.

To STUFF, stúff, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fill very full with any thing. *Gay*.—2. To fill to uneasiness. *Shaks*.—3. To thrust into any thing. *Bacon*.—4. To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryden*.—5. To swell out by something thrust in. *Dryden*.—6. To fill with something improper or superfluous. *Clarendon*.—7. To obstruct the organ of scent or respiration. *Shaks*.—8. To fill meat with something of high relish. *King*.—9. To form by stuffing. *Swift*.

To STUFF, stúff, v. n. To feed gluttonously. *Swift*.

STUFFING, stúff'ing, s. [from stuff.]—1. That by which any thing is filled. *Hale*.—2. Relishing ingredients put into meat. *Mortimer*.

STUKE or Stuck, stú'k, s. [stucco, Italian.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris. *Bailey*.

To STULTIFY, stú'té-fí, v. a. [from stultum facere.] To prove void of understanding. *Blackstone*.

STULTILOQUENCE, stú'tí'ló-kwé'nsé, s. [stultus and loquentia, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dart*.

STUM, stúm, s. [stumi, Swedish.]—1. Wine yet unfermented. *Addison*.—2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *Ben Jonson*.—3. Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Hudibras*.

To STUM, stúm, v. a. [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation. *Floyer*.

To STUMBLE, stúm'bl, v. n. [from tumble.]—1. To trip in walking. *Prior*.—2. To slip; to trip; to slide into crimes or blunders. *Milton*.—3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance. *Ray*.

To STUMBLE, stúm'bl, v. a.—1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.—2. To make to boggle; to offend. *Locke*.

STUMBLE, stúm'bl, s. [from the verb.]—1. A trip in walking.—2. A blunder; a failure. *L'Estrange*.

STUMBLER, stúm'bl-ár, s. [from stumble.] One that stumbles. *Hepbert*.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stúm'bl'ing-blók, } s. STUMBLINGSTONE, stúm'bl'ing-stóné, } [from stumble.] Cause of stumbling; cause of offence. *1 Cor*. *Burnet*.

STUMP, stámp, s. [stompe, Duteb.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away. *Drayton*.

STUMPY, stámp'y, a. [from stump.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff. *Mortimer*.

To SUN, sún, v. a. [suntan, Saxon.]—1. To confound or dizzy with noise. *Cheyne*.—2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden*.

STUNG, stú'ng. The preterite and participle pass. of sting. *Shakspeare*.

STUNK, stú'ngk. The preterite of stink.

To STUNT, stúnt, v. n. [stunta, Islandick.] To hinder from growth. *Pope*.

STUPP, stápe, s. [stupa, Lat.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore. *Wiseman*.

To STUPE, stápe, v. a. [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes. *Wiseman*.

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—rud, n.ét;—p.rie, p.rio;—

STUPEFACTION, stû-pê-fâk'shûn, s. [stupēfactus, Latin.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity. *South.*

STUPEFACTIVE, stû-pê-fâk'tiv, a. [from stupēfactus, Latin.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses. *Bacon.*

STUPENDOUS, stû-pên'dûs, a. [stupēndus, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing. *Clarendon.*

STUPID, stû'pîd, a. [stupidus, Latin.]—1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding. *Dryden.*—2. Performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPIDITY, stû'pîd'ê-tê, s. [stupīditas, Latin.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding. *Dryden.*

STUPIDLY, stû'pîd'ê-lê, ad. [from stupid.]—1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding. *Milton.*—2. Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden.*

STUPIDIFIER, stû'pê-fî'âr, s. [from stupidify.] That which causes stupidity.

To **STUPIDIFY**, stû'pê-fî, v. a. [stupēfacio, Lat.] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility. *Bacon. South. Collier.*

STUPOR, stû'pôr, s. [Latin.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbuthnot.*

To **STUPORATE**, stû'pôr-â-tê, v. a. [stupro, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRATION, stû'p-râ'shûn, s. [stupratio, from stupro, Latin.] Rape violation. *Evans.*

STURDILY, stû'r'dî-lê, ad. [from sturdy.]—1. Stoutly; hardily.—2. Obstinate; resolutely. *Donne.*

STURDINESS, stû'r'dê-nês, s. [from sturdy.]—1. Stoutness; hardness. *Locke.*—2. Brutal strength.

STURDY, stû'r'dî, a. [stourdi, French.]—1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryden.*—2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*—3. Stiff; stout. *Watson.*

STURGEON, stû'r'jûn, s. A sea-fish. *Woodward.*

STURK, stûrk, s. [tjyrnc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer.

To **STUT**, stût, v. n.

To **STUTTER**, stût'tûr, v. n. [stuten, to hinder, Dutch.] To speak with hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*

STUTTER, stût'tûr, s.

STUTTERER, stût'tûr'âr, s. [from stut.] One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer. *Bacon.*

STY, stî, s. [tjyde, Saxon.]—1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *Gay, King.*—2. Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milton.*

To **STY**, stî v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a sty. *Shakespeare.*

To **STY**, stî, v. n. To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*

STYGIAN, stî'jî-an, a. [stygius, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers. *Milton.*

STYLE, stîl, s. [stylus, Latin.]—1. Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.*—2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters. *Shakspeare.*—3. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.*—4. Course of writing. *Dryden.*—5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.—6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial. *Bacon.*—7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower. *Ray.*—8. **STYLE of Court**, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

To **STYLE**, stîl, v. a. To call; to term; to name. *Clarendon. Locke. Swift.*

STYPTIC, stî'ptîk, a. [stypticus.] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

STYPTICITY, stî'ptîk'ê-tê, s. [properly stypticity.] The power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*

To **STYTHY**, stî'thî, v. a. [See S'ITHY.] To forge on an anvil. *Shakspeare.*

SUASIBLE, swâ'sê-bl, a. [from suadeo, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUASIVE, swâ'sê-iv, a. [from suadeo, Lat.] Having power to persuade. *South.*

SUASORY, swâ'sê-ri, a. [suasorius, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVITY, swâ'vî-tê, s. [suavitas, Lat.]—1. Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.*—2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB, súb, Inf composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, súb-â'sîd, a. [sub and acidus, Latin.] Sour in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBACRID, súb-âk'kîd, a. [sub and acrid.] Sharp and pungent in a small degree. *Floyer.*

To **SUBACT**, súb-âkt', v. a. [subactus, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

SUBACTION, súb-âk'shûn, s. [subactus, Latin.] The act of reducing to any state. *Bacon.*

SUBALTERN, súb-âl'têrn, a. [subalterne, French.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. *Prior. Swift. Watts.*

SUBALTERNATE, súb-âl'têr'n-â-tê, a. [subalterneus, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRINGENT, súb-âs-trîng'ênt, a. [sub and astringent.] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, súb-bê-dl, s. [sub and beadle.] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELESTIAL, súb-ê-lê'stî-â-l, a. [sub and celestial.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Clarendon.*

SUBCHANTER, súb-shân'tûr, s. [sub and chantor, successor, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, súb-kl-â-vê-ân, a. [sub and clavus, Latin.] Under the armpit or shoulder. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLATION, súb-kôn-stêl-lâ'shûn, a. [sub and constellation.] A subordinate or secondary constellation. *Brown.*

SUBCONTRARY, súb-kôn-trâ-rê, a. Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRACTED, súb-kôn-trâk'têd, part. a. [sub and contracted.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakespeare.*

SUBCUTANEOUS, súb-kû-t-â-nê-ûs, a. [sub and cutaneous.] Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, súb-dê-kôn, s. [subdiaconus, Latin.] In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDEAN, súb-dê-nê, s. [subdecanus, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECUPIE, súb-dê-kû-pl, a. [sub and decuplus, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS, súb-dê-rî's-ô-rê-ûs, a. [sub and derisorius, Lat.] Scuffling or ridiculing with tenderness. *Mare.*

SUBDITI'IOUS, súb-dê-tî'sh-ûs, a. [subditivus, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To **SUBDIVERSIFY**, súb-dê-vêr'sê-fî, v. a. [sub and diversify.] To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*

To **SUBDIVIDE**, súb-dê-vîdê, v. a. [sub and divide.] To divide a part into yet more parts. *Roscommon.*

SUBDIVISION, súb-dê-vîz'h-ûn, s. [subdivision, French; from subdivid.]—1. The act of subdividing. *Watts.*—2. The parts distinguished by a second division. *Addison.*

SUBDOLOUS, súb-dô-lûs, a. [subdulus, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To **SUBDUCE**, súb-dû'sê, v. a.

To **SUBDUCT**, súb-dûkt', v. a. [subduco, subduco, Lat.]—1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*—2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION, súb-dûk'shûn, s. [from subduct.]—1. The act of taking away. *Hale.*—2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*

SUBDUAL, súb-dû-â-l, s. The act of subduing. *Warburton.*

To **SUBDUCE**, súb-dû, v. a.—1. To crush; to oppress; to smother. *Milton.*—2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Genesis. Spratt.*—3. To tame; to subact. *Mare.*

SUBDUER, súb-dû'âr, s. [from subdue.] Conqueror; tamer. *Philips.*

SUBDUEMENT, súb-dû'mênt, s. Conquest. *Shakespeare.*

—nô, môve, nôr, nô;—tâbe, tôb, bâl;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, Thin.

SUBDU'PLE, sùb'dh-pl, }
SUBDU'PLICAE, sùb-ù plè-kàre, } a.
[sub and duplex, Latin.] Containing one part of
two. *Newton.*

SUBJACENT, sùb'jâ'sènt, a. [subjaceus, Lat.] Ly-
ing under.

To SUBJECT, sùb'jèkt, v. a. [subjectus, Lat.]—1.
To put under. *Pope*.—2. To reduce to submission;
to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden*.
—3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Locke*.—4. To
expose; to make liable. *Arbutnot*.—5. To submit;
to make accountable. *Locke*.—6. To make subserv-
ient. *Milton*.

SUBJECT, sùb'jèkt, a. [subjectus, Latin.]—1. Plac-
ed or situated under. *Shaks*.—2. Living under the
dominion of another. *Locke*.—3. Exposed; liable;
obnoxious. *Dryden*.—4. Being that on which any
action operates. *Dryden*.

SUBJECT, sùb'jèkt, s. [sujet, French.]—1. One who
lives under the dominion of another. *Shaks*.—2.
That on which any operation either mental or mat-
terial is performed. *More*.—3. That in which any
thing inheres or exists. *Bacon*.—4. [In grammar.]
The nominative case to a verb is called by gram-
marians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke*.

SUBJECTION, sùb'jèk'shùn, s. [from subject.]—1.
The act of subduing. *Hale*.—2. The state of being
under government. *Spenser*.

SUBJECTIVE, sùb'jèk'tiv, a. Relating not to the
object, but the subject. *Watts*.

SUBINGRESSION, sùb-in-grèsh'ùn, s. [sub and in-
gressus, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle*.

To SUBJOIN, sùb'jôin, v. a. [subjungo, Latin.] To
add at the end; to add afterward. *South*.

SUBITANEOUS, sùb-è-tâ'nè-ùs, a. [subitaneus,
Latin.] Sudden; hasty.

To SUBJUGATE, sùb'jù-gâte, v. a. [subjugo, Lat.]
To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion
by force. *Prior*.

SUBJUGATION, sùb'jù-gâ'shùn, s. [from subju-
gate.] The act of subduing. *Hale*.

SUBJUNCTION, sùb'jùng'shùn, s. [from subjun-
go, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of
subjoining. *Clarke*.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sùb'jùng'tiv, a. [subjunctivus, La-
tin.] Subjoined to something else.

SUB'BLAPSARY, sùb'blâp-sâ-rè, a. [sub and lapsus,
Lat.] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION, sùb-lâ'shùn, s. [sublatio, Latin.] The
act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, sùb-lè-vâ'shùn, s. [sublevo, Lat.]
The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sùb-ùl'mâ-bl, a. [from sublime.] Pos-
sible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sùb-ùl'mâ-bl-nès, s. [from
sublimable.] Quality of admitting sublimation.
Boyle.

SUBLIMATE, sùb-ùl'mâ-t, s. [from sublime.]—1. Any
thing raised by fire in the retort. *Bacon*.—2. Quick-
silver raised in the retort. *Newton*.

To SUBLIMATE, sùb-ùl'mâ-tè, v. a. [from sublime.]
—1. To raise by the force of chymical fire.—2. To
exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Decay of Piety*.

SUBLIMATION, sùb-ùl'mâ'shùn, s. [sublimation,
Fr.]—1. A chymical operation which raises bodies
in the vessel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* dif-
fers very little from distillation, excepting that in
distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised,
but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter
to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *subli-
mation* is only concerned about solid substances.
Quincy.—2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heighten-
ing or improving. *Davies*.

SUBLIME, sùb-blime', a. [sublimis, Latin.]—1. High
in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden*.—2. High in excel-
lence; exalted by nature. *Milton*.—3. High in style
or sentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior*.—4. Elevated by
joy. *Milton*.—5. Haughty; proud. *Wotton*.

SUBLIME, sùb-blime', s. The grand or lofty style.
Pope.

To SUBLIME, sùb-blime', v. a. [sublimo, Fr.]—1.
To raise by a chymical fire. *Donne*.—2. To raise on
high. *Denham*.—3. To exalt; to heighten; to im-
prove. *Glanville*.

To SUBLIME, sùb-blime', v. n. To rise in the chy-
mical vessel by the force of fire. *Arbutnot*.

SUBLIMELY, sùb-blime'lè, ad. [from sublime.]
Loftily; grandly. *Pope*.

SUBLIMITY, sùb-blime'lè-tè, s. [sublimitas, Lat.]—1.
Height of place; elevation.—2. Height of nature; ex-
cellence. *Haleigh*.—3. Loftiness of style or senti-
ment. *Addison*.

SUBLINGUAL, sùb-ùng'gwâl, a. [sublingual, Fr.]
sub and lingua, Latin.] Placed under the tongue.
Harvey.

SUBLUNAR, sùb-ù'nâr, }
SUBLUNARY, sùb-ù'nâr-è, } a.
[sub and luna, Latin.] Situated beneath the moon;
earthly; terrestrial. *Swift*.

SUBMARINE, sùb-mâ-rèèn', a. [sub and mare, La-
tin.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Wilkins*.

To SUBMERGE, sùb-mèr'je', v. a. [submergo, Fr.]
To drown; to put under water.
Shakspeare.

SUBMERSION, sùb-mèr'shùn, s. [submersus, La-
tin.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.
Hale.

To SUBMINISTER, sùb-mìn'is-tèr, }
To SUBMINISTRATE, sùb-mìn'is-trâte, } v. a.
[subministro, Latin.] To supply; to afford. *Hale*.

To SUBMINISTER, sùb-mìn'is-tèr, v. n. To sub-
serve; to be useful to. *L'Esrange*.

SUBMISS, sùb-mis, a. [from submissus, Latin.] Hum-
ble; submissive; obsequious. *Milton*.

SUBMYSSION, sùb-mis'shùn, s. [from submissus, La-
tin.]—1. Delivery of himself to the power of ano-
ther. *Shaks*.—2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or
dependence. *Halifax*.—3. Acknowledgment of a
fault; confession of error. *Shaks*.—4. Obsequious-
ness; resignation; obedience. *Temple*.

SUBMISSIVE, sùb-mis'siv, a. [submissus, Lat.]
Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Prior*.

SUBMISSIVELY, sùb-mis'siv-lè, ad. [from submis-
sive.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Pope*.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sùb-mis'siv-nès, s. [from sub-
missive.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiori-
ty. *Herbert*.

SUBMISSLY, sùb-mis'slè, ad. [from submiss.] Hum-
bly; with submission. *Taylor*.

To SUBMIT, sùb-mit', v. a. [submitto, Latin.]—1.
To let down; to sink. *Dryden*.—2. To subject; to
resign to authority. *Milton*.—3. To leave to discre-
tion; to refer to judgment. *Swift*.

To SUBMIT, sùb-mit', v. n. To be subject; to ac-
quiesce in the authority of another; to yield.
Rogers.

SUBMULTIPLE, sùb-mùl'tè-pl, s. A *submultiple*
number or quantity is that which is contained in
another number a certain number of times exactly:
thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21. *Herriis*.

SUBOCTAVE, sùb-òk'tâve, }
SUBOCTUPLE, sùb-òk'tâ-pl, } a.
[sub and octavus, Latin, and octuple.] Containing
one part of eight. *Arbutnot*.

SUBORDINACY, sùb-òr'dè-nâ-sè, }
SUBORDINANCY, sùb-òr'dè-nâns-è, } s.
[from subordinate.]—1. The state of being subject.
Spectator.—2. Series of subordination. *Temple*.

SUBORDINATE, sùb-òr'dè-nâte, a. [sub and ordi-
natus, Lat.]—1. Inferiour in order. *Addison*.—2.
Descending in a regular series. *Bacon*.

To SUBORDINATE, sùb-òr'dè-nâte, v. a. [sub and
ordino, Lat.] To range one under another. *H uton*.

SUBORDINATELY, sùb-òr'dè-nâ-tè-lè, ad. [from
subordinate.] In a series regularly descending. *De-
cay of Piety*.

SUBORDINATION, sùb-òr'dè-nâ'shùn, s. [subordi-
nation, French.]—1. The state of being inferiour
to another. *Dryden*.—2. A series regularly descend-
ing. *Swift*.

To SUBORN, sùb-òrn', v. a. [suborner, French; sub-
orno, Lat.]—1. To procure privately; to procure by
secret collusion. *Hooker*. *Prior*.—2. To procure by
indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sùb-òr-nâ'shùn, s. [subornatio,
French; from suborn.] The crime of procuring any
to do a bad action. *Spenser*. *Swift*.

SUBORNER, sŭb-ŏr'nŭr, s. [suborneur, French; from suborn.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA, sŭb-pŏ'nâ, s. [sub and pœna, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE, sŭb-kwŏd'rŭ-pl, a. [sub and quadruple.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUINTUPLE, sŭb-kwŭn'tŭ-pl, a. [sub and quintuple.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SUBRECTOR, sŭb-rĕk'tŭr, s. [sub and rector.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*

SUBREPTION, sŭb-rĕp'shŭn, s. [subreptus, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sŭb-rĕp'ti'ŭs, a. [surreptitius, Latin.] Fraudulently obtained. *Bailey.*

To **SUBSCRIBE**, sŭb-skrĭb'e, v. a. [subscribo, Lat.]—1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*—2. To attest by writing the name. *Whitgift.*—3. To contract; to limit. *Shaks.*

To **SUBSCRIBE**, sŭb-skrĭb'e, v. n.—1. To give consent. *Hooker. Milton.*—2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBER, sŭb-skrĭ'bŭr, s. [from subscriptio, Latin.]—1. One who subscribes.—2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*

SUBSCRIPTION, sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn, s. [from subscriptio, Latin.]—1. Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.*—2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.—3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*—4. Submission; obedience. *Shakspeare.*

SUBSECTION, sŭb-sĕk'shŭn, s. [sub and sectio, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Dict.*

SUBSEQUENCE, sŭb-sĕkwĕn'se, s. [from subsequor, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence. *Greco.*

SUBSEQUENT, sŭb-sĕkwĕn't, a. [subsequens, Latin.] Following in train; not preceding. *Bacon. Prior.*

SUBSEQUENTLY, sŭb-sĕkwĕn't-lĕ, ad. [from subsequent.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*

To **SUBSERVE**, sŭb-sĕr'v, v. a. [subservio, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Wulsh.*

SUBSERVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr'vĕ-ĕn'se, } s.

SUBSERVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr'vĕ-ĕn'sĕ, } s.

[from subservire.] Instrumental fitness or use. *Bentley.*

SUBSERVIENT, sŭb-sĕr'vĕ-ĕn't, a. [subserviens, Lat.] Ministerial; instrumentally useful. *Newton.*

SUBSEXTUPLE, sŭb-sĕk'stŭ-pl, a. [sub and sextuplus, Latin.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*

To **SUBSIDE**, sŭb-sĭd'e, v. a. [subsido, Lat.] To sink; to tend downward. *Pope.*

SUBSIDENCE, sŭb-sĭ'dĕn'se, } s.

SUBSIDENCY, sŭb-sĭ'dĕn'sĕ, } s.

[from subsidere.] The act of sinking; tendency downward. *Arbutnot.*

SUBSIDIARY, sŭb-sĭd'ĕ-ĕ-rĕ, or sŭb-sĭd'jĕ-ĕ-rĕ, a. [subsidiarius, Lat.] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbutnot.*

SUBSIDY, sŭb-sĭd'e, s. [subsidium, Latin.] Aid; commonly such as is given in money. *Addison.*

To **SUBSIGN**, sŭb-sĭn'e, v. a. [subsigno, Latin.] To sign under. *Camden.*

To **SUBSIST**, sŭb-sĭst', v. a. [subsisto, Latin.]—1. To continue; to remain the present state or condition. *Milton. Swift.*—2. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*—3. To inhere; to have dependent existence. *South.*

SUBSISTENCE or **Subsistency**, sŭb-sĭ'stĕn'se, s. [from subsistere.]—1. Real being. *Stillingfleet.*—2. Competence; means of supporting life. *Addison.*

SUBSISTENT, sŭb-sĭ'stĕnt, a. [subsistens, Latin.] Having real being. *Bentley.*

SUBSTANCE, sŭb'stânce, s. [substantia, Lat.]—1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Davies.*—2. That which supports accidents. *Watts.*—3. The essential part. *Addison.*—4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. *Dryden.*—5. Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.*—6. Wealth; means of life. *Swift.*

SUBSTANTIAL, sŭb'stân'shâ, a. [from substantia.]—1. Real; actually existing. *Beaumont.*—2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Denham.*—3. Corporeal; material. *Watts.*—4. Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.*—5. Responsible; moderately wealthy. *Addison.*

SUBSTANTIALS, sŭb'stân'shâlz, s. [without singular.] Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb'stân'shĕ-ĕl'ĕ-tĕ, s. [from substantial.]—1. The state of real existence.—2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb'stân'shâ-lĕ, ad. [from substantial.]—1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence. *Milton.*—2. Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.*—3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose. *Tillotson.*—3. With competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sŭb'stân'shâ-nĕs, s. [from substantial.]—1. The state of being substantial.—2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Watton.*

To **SUBSTANTIATE**, sŭb'stân'shĕ-ĕt'e, v. a. [from substantia.] To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*

SUBSTANTIVE, sŭb'stân'tĭv, s. [substantivum, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*

SUBSTANTIVE, sŭb'stân'tĭv, a. [substantivum, Latin.]—1. Solid; depending only on itself; not in use. *Bacon.*—2. Betokening existence. *Arbutnot.*

To **SUBSTITUTE**, sŭb'stĕ-tŭt'e, v. a. [substitutus, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'stĕ-tŭt'e, s. One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Addison.*

SUBSTITUTION, sŭb'stĕ-tŭ'shŭn, s. [from substitute.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*

To **SUBSTRACT**, sŭb-strâkt', v. a. [substractio, French.]—1. To take away part from the whole.—2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRACTION, sŭb-strâk'shŭn, s. [substraire, subtraction, French.]—1. The act of taking part from the whole. *Denham.*—2. The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTRUCTION, sŭb-strâk'shŭn, s. [substructio, Lat.] Underbuilding. *Watton.*

SUBSTYLAR, sŭb-sŭ'tĭ-lâr, a. [sub and stylus, Lat.] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Moxon.*

SUBSULTIVE, sŭb-sŭ'l'tĭv, } s.

SUBSULTORY, sŭb-sŭ'l'tŕĕ, } s.

[subsultus, Latin.] Bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSULTORILY, sŭb-sŭ'l'tŕĕ-lĕ, ad. [from subsultory.] In a bounding manner. *Bacon.*

SUBTANGENT, sŭb-tân'jĕnt, s. In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To **SUBTEND**, sŭb-tĕnd', v. a. [sub and tendo, Lat.] To be extended under. *Creech.*

SUBTENSE, sŭb-tĕn'se, s. [sub and tensus, Lat.] The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTER, sŭb'tĕr, [Lat.] In composition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLUENT, sŭb-tĕr-flŭ'ĕnt, } s.

SUBTERFLUOUS, sŭb-tĕr-flŭ'ŭs, } s.

[subterfluo, Lat.] Running under.

SUBTERFUGE, sŭb'tĕr-fŭd'je, s. [subterfuge, Fr.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Glanville.*

SUBTERRANEAL, sŭb-tĕr-râ-nĕ-ĕl, } s.

SUBTERRANEAN, sŭb-tĕr-râ-nĕ-ĕn, } s.

SUBTERRANEOUS, sŭb-tĕr-râ-nĕ-ŭs, } s.

SUBTERRANY, sŭb'tĕr-râ-nĕ, } s.

[sub and terra, Lat.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface. *Bacon. Milton. Norris.*

SEBTERA'NITY, súb-tér-rân'é-tè, s. [sub and terra, Latin.] A place under ground. *Brown*.

SUB'TILE, súb'tíl, a. [subtilis, Lat.]-1. Thin; not dense; not gross. *Newton*.-2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies*.-3. Piercing; acute. *Prior*.-4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdeceivable. *Hooker*. *Fairfax*. *Proverbs*. *Milton*.-5. Deceitful. *Shaks*.-6. Refused; acute beyond exactness. *Milton*.

SUB'TILELY, súb'tíl-lè, ad. [from subtle.]-1. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon*.-2. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillotson*.

SUB'TILENESS, súb'tíl-nèss, s. [from subtle.]-1. Fineness; rareness.-2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTILIATE, súb-tíl-yá-te, v. a. [from subtile.] To make thin. *Harvey*.

SUBTILIZATION, súb-tíl-yá'shún, s. [subtilization, Fr.] The act of making thin. *Boyle*.

SUBTILITY, súb'tíl-tè, s. [subtilité, Fr.]-1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Davies*.-2. Nicety. *Bacon*.-3. Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle*.-4. Cunning; artifice; slyness. *King Charles*.

SUBTILIZATION, súb-tíl-è-zá'shún, s. [from subtilize.]-1. Subtilization; making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour.-2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE, súb'tíl-ize, v. a. [subtilizer, Fr.]-1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray*.-2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties. *Glanville*.

To SUBTILIZE, súb'tíl-ize, v. n. To talk with too much refinement. *Digby*.

SUB'TILE, súb'tíl, a. Sly; artful; cunning. *Spenser*. *Spratt*.

SUB'FLETY, súb'tíl-tè, s. Artfulness; cunning.

SUB'TLY, súb'tíl, ad. [from subtle.]-1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton*.-2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope*.

To SUBTRACT, súb-trákt', v. a. [subtractio, Lat.] To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale*.

SUBTRACT'ION, súb-trákt'shún, s. See SUBTRACTION.

SUB'TRAHEND, súb-trá-hènd', s. [subtrahendum, Latin.] The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBTRIP'PLE, súb-tríp'pl, a. [sub and triplus, Lat.] Containing a third, or one part of three. *Wilkins*.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, súb-vèntá-nè-yú's, a. [subventaneus, Lat.] Addle; windy. *Brown*.

To SUBVERSE, súb-vèrsè', v. a. [subversus, Lat.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser*.

SUBVERSION, súb-vèr'shún, s. [subversion, Fr. subversus, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction. *Shaks*. *King Charles*. *Burnet*.

SUBVERSIVE, súb-vèr'sív, a. [from subvert.] Having tendency to overturn. *Rogers*.

To SUBVERT, súb-vèrt', v. a. [subverto, Lat.]-1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down. *Milton*.-2. To corrupt; to confound. *2 Timothy*.

SUBVERTER, súb-vèrt'ér, s. [from subvert.] Overthrower; destroyer. *Dryden*.

SUB'URB, súb'úr-b, s. [suburbanum, Latin.]-1. Building without the walls of a city. *Bacon*.-2. The confines; the out part. *Cleveland*.

SUB'URBAN, súb'úr-bán, a. [suburbanus, Lat.] Inhabiting the suburb. *Dryden*.

SUB'WORKER, súb-wúrk'ér, s. [sub and worker.] Underworker; subordinate helper. *South*.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, sák-sè-dá'nè-ús, a. [succedaneus, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else. *Brown*. *Boyle*.

SUCCEDA NEUM, sák-sè-dá'nè-úm, s. [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

SUCCEED, sák-sèdd', v. n. [succedere, French; succedo, Lat.]-1. To follow in order. *Milton*.-2. To come into the place of one who has quitted. *Digby*.-3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryden*.-4. To terminate according to wish. *Dryden*.-5. To go under cover. *Dryden*.

To SUCCEED, sák-sèdd', v. a.-1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to. *Brown*.-2. To prosper; to make successful. *Dryden*.

SUCCEEDER, sák-sèdd'ér, s. [from succeed.] One

who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Daniel*. *Suckling*.

SUCCESS, sák-sè's', s. [succensus, Latin.]-1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy; commonly happy. *Milton*.-2. Succession. *Spenser*.

SUCCE'SSFUL, sák-sè's'fúl, a. Prosperous; happy; fortunate. *South*. *Prior*.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, sák-sè's'fúl-è, ad. [from successful.] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Hannond*. *Atterbury*.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS, sák-sè's'fúl-nèss, s. [from successful.] Happy conclusion, desired event; series of good fortune. *Hammond*.

SUCCE'SSION, sák-sè's'hún, s. [successio, Lat.]-1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another. *Pope*.-2. A series of things or persons following one another. *Bacon*. *Newton*.-3. A lineage; an order of descendants. *Milton*.-4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden*.

SUCCE'SSIVE, sák-sè's'ív, a. [successif, Fr.]-1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted. *Daniel*.-2. Inherited by succession. *Raleigh*.

SUCCE'SSIVELY, sák-sè's'ív-lè, ad. [successivement, French; from successive.] In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Bacon*. *Newton*.

SUCCE'SSIVENESS, sák-sè's'ív-nèss, s. [from successive.] The state of being successive. *Hale*.

SUCCE'SSIFESS, sák-sè's'í'èss, a. [from success.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired. *Dryden*.

SUCCESSOUR, sák-sè's'súr, or sák-sè's'súr, s. [successeur, French; successor, Lat.] One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to predecessor. *Clarendon*. *Dryden*.

SUC'CINCT, sák-s'íngkt', a. [succinctus, Lat.]-1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up. *Pope*.-2. Short; concise; brief. *Roscommon*.

SUC'CINCTLY, sák-s'íngkt'-lè, ad. [from succinct.] Briefly; concisely. *Boyle*. *Roscommon*.

SUC'CORY, sák-kúr-è, s. [cichorium, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

To SUC'COUR, sák-kúr, v. a. [succuro, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve. *L'Estrange*.

SUC'COUR, sák-kúr, s. [from the verb.]-1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress. *Shaks*.-2. The person or thing that brings help. *Dryden*.

SUC'COURER, sák-kúr-ér, s. [from succour.] Helper; assistant; reliever. *Romans*.

SUC'COURLESS, sák-kúr-lèss, a. [from succour.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Thomson*.

SUC'CULENCY, sák-kú-lèn-sè, s. [from succulent.] Juiciness.

SUC'CULENT, sák-kú-lènt, a. [succulent, French; succulentus, Lat.] Juicy; moist. *Philips*.

To SUC'CUMB, sák-kám'b', v. a. [succumbo, Latin.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. *Hudibras*.

SUC'CUSA'TION, sák-kú'sá'shún, s. [succussio, Latin.] A trot. *Brown*.

SUC'CUSION, sák-kú'shún, s. [succussio, Lat.]-1. The act of shaking.-2. [In physick.] Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH, sáts, pronoun. [sulk, Dutch; ꝥpale, Saxon.]-1. Of that kind; of the like kind; barbarians are cruel; such were the Triballs. *Whitgift*. *Stillingfleet*. *Tillotson*.-2. The same that. With *as*. *Knolles*.-3. Comprehended under the term premised: thou art yet honest, continue such. *South*.-4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing: We looked for such and such convenience. *Shaks*. *Clarendon*.

To SUCK, sák, v. n. [sueo, Saxon; sugo, suctum, Latin.]-1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.-2. To draw in with the mouth. *Dryden*.-3. To draw the teat of a female. *Locke*.-4. To draw with the milk. *Shaks*.-5. To empty by sucking. *Dryden*.-6. To draw or drain. *Burnet*.

To SUCK, sák, v. n.-1. To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer*.-2. To draw the breast. *Job*.-3. To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon*.

Fâc, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pln;—

SUCK, sâk, v. [from the verb.]—1. The act of sucking. *Boyle*.—2. Milk given by females. *Dryden*.
SUCKER, sâk'kâr, s. [suceur, French.]—1. Any thing that draws.—2. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle*.—3. A round piece of leather, which laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down upon the stone. *Grew*.—4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked. *Philips*.—5. A young twig shooting from the stock. *Bacon*. *Ray*.
SUCKET, sâk'kît, s. [from suck.] A sweetmeat. *Cleveland*.
SUCKINGBOTTLE, sâk'king-hôt-tl, s. [suck and bottle.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke*.
TO SUCKLE, sâk'kl, v. a. [from suck.] To nurse at the breast. *Dryden*.
SUCKLING, sâk'ling, s. [from suck.] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbuthnot*.
SUCTION, sâk'shân, s. [from suck; suction, Fr.] The act of sucking. *Boyle*.
SUDATION, sâ-dâ'shân, s. [súdo, Lat.] Sweat.
SUDATORY, sâ-dâ-târ-ê, s. [súdo, Latin.] Hot-house; sweating bath.
SUDDEN, sâd'dîn, a. [soudain, French; roden, Saxon.]—1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives. *Shaks*. *Milton*.—2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Shaks*.
SUDDEN, sâd'dîn, s.—1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Wotton*.—2. On a SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected. *Baker*.
SUDDENLY, sâd'dîn-lê, ad. [from sudden.] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily. *Dryden*.
SUDDENNESS, sâd'dîn-nê, s. [from sudden.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Temple*.
SUDORIFICK, sâ-dô-rî'fik, a. [sudor and facio, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat. *Bacon*.
SUDORIFICK, sâ-dô-rî'fik, s. A medicine promoting sweat. *Arbuthnot*.
SUDOROUS, sâ-dô-rûs, a. [from sudor, Latin.] Consisting of sweat. *Brown*.
SUDS, sâdz, s. [from peodan, to seeth.]—1. A lixivium of soap and water.—2. To be in the SUDS. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.
TO SUE, sâ, v. a. [suiver, French.]—1. To prosecute by law. *Matthew*.—2. To gain by legal procedure. *Calamy*.
TO SUE, sâ, v. n. To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles*.
SUEI sâ'it, s. [an old French word.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiseman*.
SUETY, sâ'it-ê, a. [from suet.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Shaks*.
TO SUFFER, sâf'târ, v. a. [suffero, Latin.]—1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain. *Mark*.—2. To endure; to support; not to sink under. *Milton*.—3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Locke*.—4. To feel; to be affected by. *Milton*.
TO SUFFER, sâf'târ, v. n.—1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke*.—2. To undergo punishment. *Clarendon*.—3. To be injured. *Temple*.
SUFFERABLE, sâf'târ-â-bl, a. [from suffer.] Tolerably; as may be endured. *Wotton*.
SUFFERABLY, sâf'târ-â-blê, ad. [from sufferable.] Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison*.
SUFFERANCE, sâf'târ-ânse, s. [suffrance, Fr.]—1. Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Locke*.—2. Patience; moderation. *Taylor*. *Orway*.—3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance. *Hooker*.
SUFFERER, sâf'târ-êr, s. [from suffer.]—1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addison*.—2. One who allows; one who permits.
SUFFERING, sâf'târ-ing, s. [from suffer.] Pain suffered. *Atterbury*.
TO SUFFICE, sâf'fîze', v. n. [sufficio, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Locke*.
TO SUFFICE, sâf'fîze', v. a.—1. To afford; to supply. *Dryden*.—2. To satisfy. *Ruth*. *Dryden*.
SUFFICIENCY, sâf'fîsh-ên-sê, s. [from sufficient]

—1. State of being adequate to the end proposed. *Boyle*.—2. Qualification for any purpose. *Temple*.—3. Competence; enough.—4. Supply equal to want.—5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.
SUFFICIENT, sâf'fîsh-ên-t, a. [sufficiens, Lat.]—1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *Locke*. *Swift*.—2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shaks*.
SUFFICIENTLY, sâf'fîsh-ên-t-lê, ad. [from sufficient.] To a sufficient degree; enough. *Rogers*.
SUFFISANCE, sâf'fî-sânse, [Fr.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser*.
TO SUFFOCATE, sâf'fô-kâte, v. a. [suffoco, Latin.] To choke by exclusion, or interception of air. *Collier*.
SUFFOCATION, sâf'fô-kâ'shân, s. [suffocatio, French; from suffocare.] The act of choking; the state of being choked. *Cheyne*.
SUFFOCATIVE, sâf'fô-kâ-tiv, a. [from suffocate.] Having the power to choke. *Arbuthnot*.
SUFFRAGAN, sâf'fî-â-gân, s. [suffraganeus, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe*.
TO SUFFRAGATE, sâf'fî-â-gâte, v. n. [suffragor, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale*.
SUFFRAGE, sâf'fî-â-je, s. [suffragium, Latin.] Vote; given in a controverted point. *Ben Jonson*.
SUFFRAGINOUS, sâf'fî-â-d-â-jîn-ûs, a. [suffragio, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts. *Braen*.
SUFFUMIGATION, sâf'fû-mê-gâ'shân, s. [suffumigo, Latin.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Wiseman*.
SUFFUMIGE, sâf'fû-mîd-je, s. [suffumigo, Lat.] A medicinal fume. *Harvey*.
TO SUFFUSE, sâf'fûze', v. a. [suffusus, Latin.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a colour. *Pope*.
SUFFUSION, sâf'fû-zhân, s. [from suffuse.]—1. The act of overspreading with any thing.—2. That which is suffused or spread. *Dryden*.
SUG, sâg, s. A kind of worm like a clove or pin. *Wotton*.
SUGAR, shûg'âr, s. [sucre, Fr.]—1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Crashaw*.—2. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shaks*.—3. A chymical dry crystallization. *Boyle*.
TO SUGAR, shûg'âr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crashaw*.—2. To sweeten. *Fairfax*.
SUGAR-CANE, shûg'âr-kâne, s. The cane that yields sugar. *Portlock's Voyages*.
SUGARY, shûg'âr-ê, a. [from sugar.] Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser*.
TO SUGGEST, sâg-jêst', v. a. [suggerere, Lat.]—1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill. *Locke*.—2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. *Shaks*.—3. To inform secretly. *Shaks*.
SUGGESTION, sâg-jêst'shân, s. [from suggest.] Private hint; insinuation; secret notification. *Shaks*. *Locke*.
SUGGESTIVE, sâg-jêst'iv, a. [from suggest.] Containing intimation. *Weaver*.
TO SUGGILATE, sâd-je-ê-lâte, v. a. [suggillare, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wiseman*.
SUICIDE, sâ'ê-sî-de, s. [suicidium, Lat.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage*.
SUILLAGE, sâb'î-lâ-d-je, s. [souillage, French.] Drain of filth. *Wotton*.
SUING, sâ'ing, s. The act of soaking through any thing. *Bacon*.
SUIT, sâit, s. [suite, Fr.]—1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Dryden*.—2. Clothes made one part to answer another. *Donne*.—3. Consecution; series; regular order. *Bac*.—4. Out of SUITS. Having no correspondence. *Shakspeare*.—5. Retinue; company. *Sidney*.—6. A petition; an address of entreaty. *Shakspeare*. *Donne*.—7. Courtship. *Shakspeare*.—8. Pursuit; prosecution. *Spenser*.—9. [In law.] Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe*. *Taylor*.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôlnd;—thin, THis.

To SUIT, sûte, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fit; to adapt to something else. *Shaks.*—2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*—3. To dress; to clothe. *Shakspeare.*

To SUIT, sûte, v. n. To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*
SUITABLE, sû'tâ-bl, a. [from suit.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotson.*

SUITABLENESS, sû'tâ-bl-nês, s. [from suitable.] Fitness; agreeableness. *Clanville, South.*

SUITABLY, sû'tâ-blê, ad. [from suitable.] Agreeably; according to. *South.*

SUIT COVENANT, sûte. [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT COURT, sûte. [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT SERVIER, sûte. Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

SUITER, } sû'târ, s.
SUITOR, }

[from suit.]—1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant. *Hooker. Denham. Rowe.*—2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Walton. Pope.*

SUITRESS, sû'três, s. [from suitor.] A female supplicant. *Rove.*

SULCATED, sùl'kâ-têd, a. [sulcus, Lat.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

SULL, sùl, s. A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SULLEN, sùl'ln, a.—t. Gloomy; angry; sluggishly discontented. *Clarendon.*—2. Mischivous; malignant. *Dryden.*—3. Intractable; obstinate. *Tillotson.*—4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Pope.*—5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shaks.*

SULLENLY, sùl'ln-lê, ad. [from sullen.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *More.*

SULLENNESS, sùl'ln-nês, s. [from sullen.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity. *Donne.*

SULLENS, sùl'lnz, s. Morose temper; gloominess of mind. *Shaks.*

SULLIAGE, sùl'lê-âdje, s. [from sully.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SULLY, sùl'lê, v. a. [souiller, French.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Roscommon.*

SULLY, sùl'lê, s. [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot. *Addison.*

SULPHUR, sùl'fâr, s. [Latin.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

SULPHUREOUS, sùl'fâr-rê-ôz, } a.
SULPHUROUS, sùl'fâr-ôz, }

[sulphureus, Lat.] Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur. *New.*

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sùl'fâr-rê-ôz-nês, s. [from sulphureous.] The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, sùl'fâr-wûrt, s. The same with HOGFENNEL.

SULPHURY, sùl'fâr-ê, a. [from sulphur.] Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN, sùl'tân, s. [Arabic.] The Turkish emperor. *Shaks.*

SULTANA, sùl'tânâ, } a.
SULTANESS, sùl'tân-ês, }

[from sultan.] The queen of an Eastern emperor. *Cleveland.*

SULTANRY, sùl'tân-rê, s. [from sultan.] An Eastern empire. *Bacon.*

SULTRINESS, sùl'trê-nês, s. [from sultry.] The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, sùl'trê, a. Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *Sandys. Addison.*

SUM, sùm, s. [summa, Latin.]—1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*—2. Quantity of money. *Shaks.*—3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.*—4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.*—5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM, sùm, v. a. [summer, French.]—1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total. *Bacon. South.*—2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Dryden.*—3. To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE, shù'mâk-trêê, s. The flowers are used in dyeing, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SUMLESS, sùm'lês, a. [from sum.] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SUMMARILY, sùm'mâr-rê-lê, ad. [from summary.] Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

SUMMARY, sùm'mâr-rê, a. Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SUMMARY, sùm'mâr-rê, s. [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Peters.*

SUMMER, sùm'mûr, s. [summer, Saxon; soner, Dutch.]—1. The season in which the sun arrives at the higher solstice. *Shaks.*—2. The principal beam of a floor. *Herbert.*

To SUMMER, sùm'mûr, v. n. [from the noun.] To pass the summer. *Isaiah.*

To SUMMER, sùm'mûr, v. a. To keep warm. *Shakspeare.*

SUMMERHOUSE, sùm'mûr-hôuse, s. [from summer and house.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

SUMMERSAULT, sùm'mûr-sêt, s.
SUMMEHSET, } sùm'mûr-sêt, s.

[soubresaut, French.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*

SUMMIT, sùm'mit, s. [summitas, Latin.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakspeare.*

To SUMMON, sùm'mûn, v. a. [summo, Latin.]—1. To call with authority; to admonish; to appear; to cite. *Bacon. Pope.*—2. To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shaks.*

SUMMONER, sùm'mûn-ûr, s. [from summon.] One who cites. *Shaks.*

SUMMONS, sùm'mûnz, s. A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Hayward. Milton.*

SUMPIER, sùm'pîr, s. [sommier, French; somaro, Ital.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture. *Shaks. Dryden.*

SUMPTION, sùm'shân, s. [from sumptus, Latin.] The act of taking. *Taylor.*

SUMPTUARY, sùm'tshû-âr-ê, a. [sumtuarius, Lat.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUOUSITY, sùm'tshû-ôz-ê-tê, s. [from sumptuous.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS, sùm'tshû-ôz, a. [sumptuous, from sumptus, Latin.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Atterbury.*

SUMPTUOUSLY, sùm'tshû-ôz-lê, ad. [from sumptuous.] Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon. Swift.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sùm'tshû-ôz-nês, s. [from sumptuous.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*

SUN, sùn, s. [sunn, Saxon; son, Dutch.]—1. The luminary that makes the day. *Locke.*—2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.*—3. Any thing eminently splendid. *King Charles.*—4. Under the SUN. In this world. A proverbial expression. *Ecclus.*

To SUN, sùn, v. a. [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun. *Dryden.*

SUNBEAM, sùn'bême, s. [sun and beam.] Ray of the sun. *Shaks. South.*

SUNBEAT, sùn'bête, part. a. [sun and beat.] Shone on by the sun. *Dryden.*

SUNBRIGHT, sùn'brîte, a. [sun and bright.] Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*

SUNBURNING, sùn'bûrn-lug, s. [sun and burning.] The effect of the sun upon the face. *Boyle.*

SUNBURNT, sùn'bûrn, part. a. [sun and burnt.] Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Cleveland.*

SUNCLAD, sùn'klâd, part. a. [sun and clad.] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SUNDAY, sùn'dê, s. The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the Christian sabbath. *Shaks.*

To SUNDEAR, sùn'dâr, v. a. [sundrian, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Donne. Granville.*

SUNDER, sùn'dâr, s. [sunder, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms.*

SUNDEW, sùn'dô, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SUNDIAL, sùn'dî-âl, s. [sun and dial.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Donne.*

SUNDRY, sùn'drê, a. [sunder, Sax.] Several; more than one. *Hooker. Sanderson.*

SUNFLOWER, sùn'flô-ûr, s. [corona solis, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNFLOWER *Little, sùn'flô-ûr, s.* [helianthem, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SUNG, sâng. The preterite and participle passive of sing. *Pope.*
SUNK, sngk. The preterite and participle passive of sink. *Prior.*
SUNLESS, sùn'lês, a. [from sun.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*
SUNLIKE, sùn'lîke, a. [sun and like.] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*
SUNNY, sùn'nê, a. [from sun.]—1. Resembling the sun; bright. *Shaks.*—2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Addison.*—3. Coloured by the sun. *Shakspeare.*
SUNRISE, sùn'rîze,
SUNRISING, sùn'rîz-îng, } s.
 [sun and rising.] Morning; the appearance of the sun. *Walton, Bentley.*
SUNSET, sùn'sêt, s. [sun and set.] Close of the day; evening. *Raleigh, Pope.*
SUNSHINE, sùn'shîne, s. [sun and shine.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Clarendon.*
SUNSHINY, sùn'shî-nê, a.—1. Bright with the sun. *Boyle.*—2. Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*
To SUP, súp, v. a. [supan, Saxon; soepu, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time. *Crashaw.*
To SUP, súp, v. n. [supper, French.] To eat the evening meal. *Shaks. Tob. Dryden.*
To SUP, súp, v. a. To treat with supper. *Shaks. Chapman.*
SUP, súp, s. [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*
SUPER, súpêr. In composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough; or on the top.
SUPERABLE, súpêr-â-bl, a. [superabilis, Latin.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.
SUPERABLENESS, súpêr-â-bl-nês, s. [from superable.] Quality of being conquerable.
To SUPERABOUND, súpêr-â-bôund', v. n. [super and abound.] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *Hovel.*
SUPERABUNDANCE, súpêr-â-bûndânce, s. [super and abundance.] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*
SUPERABUNDANT, súpêr-â-bûndânt, a. [super and abundant.] Being more than enough. *Swift.*
SUPERABUNDANTLY, súpêr-â-bûndânt-lê, ad. [from superabundant.] More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*
To SUPERA'DD, súpêr-âd', v. n. [superaddo, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing so as to make it more. *South.*
SUPERADDITION, súpêr-âd-dîsh'ân, s. [super and addition.]—1. The act of adding to something else. *More.*—2. That which is added. *Hammond.*
SUPERADVENTIENT, súpêr-âd-vê-nê-îent, a. [superadventiens, Latin.]—1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.*—2. Coming unexpectedly.
To SUPERA'NUATE, súpêr-ân-nû-âte, v. a. [super and annus, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*
To SUPERA'NUATE, súpêr-ân-nû-âte, v. n. To last beyond the year. *Bacon.*
SUPERANNUATION, súpêr-ân-nû-âshûn, s. [from superannuate.] The state of being disqualified by years.
SUPERB, súpêrb', a. [superbus, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; au; ust; stately.
SUPERB-LILLY, súpêrb-'lîl-lê, s. [methonica, Lat.] A flower.
SUPERCARGO, súpêr-kâr'gô, s. [super and cargo.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope.*
SUPERCELESTIAL, súpêr-sê-lês'tshâl, a. [super and celestial.] Placed above the firmament. *Ral.*
SUPERCILOUS, súpêr-sîl'yûs, a. [from superciliosus, Latin.] Haughtily; dogmatically; dictatorial; arbitrary. *South.*
SUPERCILOUSLY, súpêr-sîl'yûs-lê, ad. [from superciliosus.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCILOUSNESS, súpêr-sîl'yûs-nês, s. [from superciliosus.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.
SUPERCONCEPTION, súpêr-kôn-sêp'shûn, a. [super and conception.] A conception made after another conception. *Brown.*
SUPERCONSEQUENCE, súpêr-kôn'sê-kwênce, s. [super and consequence.] Remote consequence. *Brown.*
SUPERCRESCENCE, súpêr-krê'sênce, s. [super and cresco, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*
SUPEREMINENCE, súpêr-ê-m'înê-nênce, } s.
SUPEREMINENCY, súpêr-ê-m'înê-nêu-sê, } s.
 [super and emineo, Latin.] Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*
SUPEREMINENT, súpêr-ê-m'înê-nênt, a. [super and eminent.] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*
To SUPEREROGATE, súpêr-êr-rô-gâte, v. n. [super and erogatio, Latin.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleveland.*
SUPEREROGATION, súpêr-êr-rô-gâ'shûn, a. [from supererogatio.] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson.*
SUPEREROGATORY, súpêr-êr-rô-gâ-tûr-ê, a. [from supererogatio.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Hovel.*
SUPEREXCELLENT, súpêr-êk'sêl-lênt, a. [super and excellent.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*
SUPEREXCRESCENCE, súpêr-êks-krê'sênce, s. [super and excrecescens.] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*
To SUPERFETATE, súpêr-fê-tâte, v. n. [super and factus, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*
SUPERFETATION, súpêr-fê-tâ'shûn, s. [superfétation, French.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*
SUPERFICE, súpêr-fîs, s. [superficie, French; superficies, Latin.] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*
SUPERFICIAL, súpêr-fîsh'âl, a. [superficial, Fr. from superficies, Latin.]—1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Burnet, Bentley.*
 —2. Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shaks.*—3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned. *Dryden.*
SUPERFICIALITY, súpêr-fîsh-ê-âl'vê-tê, s. [from superficial.] The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*
SUPERFICIALLY, súpêr-fîsh'âl-ê, ad. [from superficial.]—1. On the surface; not below the surface.—2. Without penetration; without close heed. *Milton.*—3. Without going deep; without searching. *Shakspeare.*
SUPERFICIALNESS, súpêr-fîsh'âl-nês, s. [from superficial.]—1. Shallowness; position on the surface.—2. Slight knowledge; false appearance.
SUPERFICIES, súpêr-fîsh'êz, s. [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfluous. *Sands.*
SUPERFINE, súpêr-fîne', a. [super and fine.] Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*
SUPERFLUITANCE, súpêr-fû-ê-tânce, s. [super and fluito, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITANT, súpêr-fû-ê-tânt, a. [superfluitans, Latin.] Floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITY, súpêr-fû-ê-tê, s. [superfluité, French.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Shakspeare. Suckling.*
SUPERFLUOUS, súpêr-fû-ûs, a. [super and fluo, Latin.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary plenty. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
SUPERFLUOUSNESS, súpêr-fû-ûs-nês, s. [from superfluus.] The state of being superfluous.
SUPERFLUX, súpêr-fûks, s. That which is more than is wanted. *Shakspeare.*
SUPERHUMAN, súpêr-hû'mân, a. [super and humanus, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.
SUPERIMPREGNATION, súpêr-îm-prêg-nâ'shûn, s. [super and impregnation.] Superconception; superfétation.
SUPERINCUMBENT, súpêr-în-kûm'bênt, s. [super and incumbens, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*
To SUPERINDUCE, súpêr-îndûse', v. a. [super

and induco, Latin.]—1. To bring in as an addition to something else. *Locke*.—2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that in addition to which it is brought. *South*.
SUPERINDUCTION, sú-pér-in-dú-k'shún, s. [super and induce.] The act of superinducing. *South*.
SUPERINJECTION, sú-pér-in-jék'shún, s. [super and injection.] An injection succeeding upon another. *Diet*.
SUPERINSTITUTION, sú-pér-in-sté-tú'shún, s. [super and institution.] [In law.] One institution upon another. *Bailey*.
To SUPERINTEND, sú-pér-in-ténd', v. a. [super and intend.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Bacon*, *Watts*.
SUPERINTENDENCE, sú-pér-in-ténd'énse, s.
SUPERINTENDENCY, sú-pér-in-ténd'én-sé, s.
 [from super and intend.] Superior care; the act of overseeing with authority. *Grew*.
SUPERINTENDENT, sú-pér-in-ténd'ént, s. [superintendent, French; from superintend.] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Stillingfleet*.
SUPERIORITY, sú-pér-ó-r'é-té, s. Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stillingfleet*.
SUPERIOUR, sú-pér-é-ár, a. [superieur, Fr. superior, Lat.]—1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Taylor*.—2. Upper; higher locally. *Newton*.—3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milt*.
SUPERIOUR, sú-pér-é-ár, s. One more excellent or dignified than another. *Adriano*.
SUPERLATION, sú-pér-lá'shún, s. [superlatio, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben Jonson*.
SUPERLATIVE, sú-pér-lá-tív, a. [superlativus, Lat.]—1. Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Watts*.—2. Rising to the highest degree. *Glanville*.
SUPERLATIVELY, sú-pér-lá-tív-lé, ad. [from superlative.]—1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon*.—2. In the highest degree. *South*, *Bentley*.
SUPERLATIVENESS, sú-pér-lá-tív-nés, s. [from superlative.] The state of being in the highest degree.
SUPERLUNAR, sú-pér-lú-nár, a. [super and luna, Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon. *Pope*.
SUPERLUNAL, sú-pér-lú-nál, a. [supernus, Latin.]—1. Having an higher position; locally above us. *Ral*.—2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial. *Shakespeare*.
SUPERNATANT, sú-pér-ná-tánt, a. [supernatus, Latin.] Swimming above. *Boyle*.
SUPERNATA'TION, sú-pér-ná-tá'shún, s. [from supernato, Latin.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon*.
SUPERNATURAL, sú-pér-ná-tshú-rál, a. [super and natural.] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotson*.
SUPERNATURALLY, sú-pér-ná-tshú-rál-lé, ad. [from supernatural.] In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South*.
SUPERNUMERARY, sú-pér-nú-mér-ár-é, a. [super and numerus, Latin.] Being above a stated, necessary, usual, or round number. *Holder*.
SUPERPLANT, sú-pér-plánt, s. [super and plant.] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon*.
To SUPERPONDERATE, sú-pér-pón-dér-á-é, v. a. [super and pondero, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Diet*.
To SUPER-PRAISE, sú-pér-prá-ze, v. a. [super, Lat. and praise.] To praise beyond measure. *Shaks*.
SUPERPROPORTION, sú-pér-pró-pór'shún, s. [super and proportio, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby*.
SUPERPURGATION, sú-pér-púr-gá'shún, s. [super and purgatio.] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman*.
SUPERREFLEXION, sú-pér-ré-flék'shún, s. [super and reflexio.] Reflexion of an image reflected. *Bacon*.
SUPERSA'LIANCY, sú-pér-sá-lé-án-sé, s. [super

and salio, Latin.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown*.
To SUPERSCRIBE, sú-pér-skríbe', v. a. [super and scribo, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Adriano*.
SUPERSCRPTION, sú-pér-skríp'shún, s. [super and scriptio, Latin.]—1. The act of superscribing.—2. That which is written on the top or outside. *Suckling*.
To SUPERSEDE, sú-pér-séde', v. a. [super and sedeo, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by superior power; to set aside. *Bentley*.
SUPERSEDE'AS, sú-pér-sé-dé-ás, s. [In Law.] It is a writ which lieth in divers cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted; for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required here-into cannot deny him; yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth, to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cauel*, *Carew*.
SUPERSE'RVICABLE, sú-pér-sér-vé-sá-ú-l, a. [super and serviceabilis.] Over-officious. *Shaks*.
SUPERSTITION, sú-pér-stísh'ún, s. [superstitio, Latin.]—1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden*.—2. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Acts*.—3. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.
SUPERSTITIOUS, sú-pér-stísh'ús, a. [superstitiosus, Lat.]—1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Mila*.—2. Over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.
SUPERSTITIOUSLY, sú-pér-stísh'ús-lé, ad. [from superstitiosus.] In a superstitious manner. *Bacon*.
To SUPERSTRAIN, sú-pér-strá-é, v. a. [super and strain.] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon*.
To SUPERSTRUCT, sú-pér-strúkt', v. a. [superstructus, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Ham*.
SUPERSTRUCTION, sú-pér-strúkt'shún, s. [from superstruct.] An edifice raised on any thing. *Denham*.
SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sú-pér-strúkt'ív, a. [from superstruct.] Built upon something else. *Hammond*.
SUPERSTRUCTURE, sú-pér-strúkt'tshúre, s. [super and structure.] That which is raised or built upon something else. *Tillotson*.
SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sú-pér-súb-stán'shál, a. [super and substantial.] More than substantial.
SUPERVACANEOUS, sú-pér-vá-ká-né-ús, a. [supervacaneus, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Diet*.
SUPERVACANEOUSLY, sú-pér-vá-ká-né-ús-lé, ad. [from the adjective.] Needlessly.
SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, sú-pér-vá-ká-né-ús-nés, s. [from the adjective.] Needlessness.
To SUPERVENE, sú-pér-véne', v. n. [supervenire, Latin.] To come as an extraneous addition, or as one unexpected. *Bentley*.
SUPERVENIENT, sú-pér-vé-né-ént, a. [superveniens, Latin.] Added; additional. *Hammond*.
SUPERVENTION, sú-pér-é-ú'shún, s. [from supervene.] The act of supervening.
To SUPERVISE, sú-pér-ví-ze', v. a. To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Congreve*.
SUPERVISOR, sú-pér-ví-zúr, s. [from supervise.] An overseer; an inspector. *Watts*.
To SUPERVIVE, sú-pér-ví-ve', v. u. [super and vivo, Latin.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke*.
SUPINATION, sú-pé-ná'shún, s. [supinatio, Fr.] The act of lying with the face upward.
SUPINE, sú-plíne', a. [supinus, Latin.]—1. Lying with the face upwards. *Dryden*.—2. Leaning backward with exposure to the sun. *Dryden*.—3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy. *Tat*, *Woodward*.
SUPINE, sú-plíne, s. [supinum, Lat.] In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.
SUPINELY, sú-plíne-lé, ad. [from supine.]—1. With

Fâte, fâc, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, plo;—

- the face upward.—2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Sandys*.
- SUPINENESS**, sù-plne'nês, s. [from supine.]—1. Posture with the face upward.—2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence. *Swift*.
- SUPINITY**, sù-pln'êté, s. [from supine.]—1. Posture of lying with the face upward.—2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown*.
- SUPPEDA'NEOUS**, sùp-pé-dâ'né-ûs, a. [sub and pes, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown*.
- SUPPER**, sùp'pâr, s. [souper, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shaks. Milton*.
- SUPPERLESS**, sùp'pâr-lês, a. [from supper.] Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Pope*.
- To SUPPLANT**, sùp-plân't, v. n. [sub and planta, Latin.]—1. To trip up by the heels. *Milton*.—2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Swift*.—3. To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shaks*.
- SUPPLANTER**, sùp-plân'târ, s. [from supplant.] One that supplants; one that displaces.
- SUPPLE**, sùp'pl, a. [souple, French.]—1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton*.—2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Dryden*.—3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addison*.—4. That which makes supple. *Shaks*.
- To SUPPLE**, sùp'pl, v. a.—1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Arbutnot*.—2. To make compliant; to make servile. *Locke*.
- To SUPPLE**, sùp'pl, v. n. To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden*.
- SUPPLEMENT**, sùp'plé-mént, s. [supplementum, Lat.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Rogers*.
- SUPPLEMENTAL**, sùp'plé-mént'âl, } a.
SUPPLEMENTARY, sùp'plé-mént'âr-è, }
 [from supplement.] Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost. *Clarendon*.
- SUPPLENESS**, sùp'pl-nês, s. [souplesse, Fr. from supplé.]—1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bacon*.—2. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple*.
- SUPPLETORY**, sùp'plé-tûr-è, s. That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hammond*.
- SUPPLIAL**, sùp'plé'âl, s. The act of supplying. *Warburton*.
- SUPPLIANCE**, sùp'plé'âsse, s. [from supply.] Continuance. *Shaks. Hamlet*.
- SUPPLIANT**, sùp'plé'ânt, a. [suppliant, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory. *Dryden*.
- SUPPLIANT**, sùp'plé'ânt, s. [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner. *Shaks. Dryden*.
- SUPPLICANT**, sùp'plé'ânt, s. [from supplicare.] One that entreats or implores with great submission. *Rogers*.
- To SUPPLICATE**, sùp'plé-kâte, v. n. [supplico, Lat.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively. *Addison*.
- SUPPLICATIO**, sùp'plé-kâ'shûn, s. [from supplicare.]—1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.—2. Act of imploring; request. *Shaks*.—3. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner. *Stillingfleet*.
- SUPPLICAVIT**, sùp'plé-kâ'vîr, s. [Lat.] A writ issuing out of chancery, directed to the Sheriff and some justices of the peace in the county, or to one or more justices without the sheriff, for taking surety of such a one as it is prayed against, that he should keep the peace. *Termes de la Ley*.
- To SUPPLY**, sùp'pil', v. a. [suppleo, Latin.]—1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser*.—2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford. *Dryden*.—3. To relieve. *Shakspeare*.—4. To serve instead of. *Waller*.—5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior*.—6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden*.—7. To accommodate; to furnish. *Wotton*.
- SUPPLY**, sùp'pil', s. Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. 2 Corinthians.
- SUPPLYMENT**, sùp-pil'mént, s. [from supply.] Prevention of deficiency. *Shaks. Cymbeline*.
- To SUPPORT**, sùp-pôrt, v. a. [supporter, Fr. supportare, Italian.]—1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryden*.—2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton*.—3. To endure without being subdued. *Dryden*.—4. To sustain; to keep from fainting. *Milton*.—5. To maintain, to supply with what is wanted.
- SUPPORT**, sùp-pôrt, s. [support, French.]—1. Act or power of sustaining. *Locke*.—2. Prop; sustaining power.—3. Necessaries of life.—4. Maintenance; supply.
- SUPPORTABLE**, sùp-pôrt'â-bl, a. [supportable, Fr.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope*.
- SUPPORTABLENESS**, sùp-pôrt'â-bl-nês, s. [from supportable.] The state of being tolerable.
- SUPPORTANCE**, sùp-pôrt'ânse, }
SUPPORTATION, sùp-pôrt'â'shûn, }
 [from support.] Maintenance; support. *Shakspeare. Bacon*.
- SUPPORTER**, sùp-pôrt'âr, s. [from support.]—1. One that supports. *Locke*.—2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Canalen*.—3. Sustainer; comforter. *South*.—4. Maintainer; defender. *South*.
- SUPPOSABLE**, sùp-pôz'â-bl, a. [from suppose.] That may be supposed. *Hammond*.
- SUPPOSAL**, sùp-pôz'âl, s. [from suppose.] Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shaks*.
- To SUPPOSE**, sùp-pôz'e, v. a. [suppono, Lat.]—1. To lay down without proof; to advance without maintaining the position. *Locke*.—2. To admit without proof. *Tillotson*.—3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton*.—4. To require as previous. *Hale*.
- SUPPOSE**, sùp-pôz'e, s. Supposition; position without proof; unevideuced conceit. *Dryden*.
- SUPPOSER**, sùp-pôz'âr, s. [from suppose.] One that supposes. *Shaks*.
- SUPPOSITION**, sùp-pôz'ish'ûn, s. [supposition, Fr.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotson*.
- SUPPOSITIOUS**, sùp-pôz-è-tish'ûs, a. [suppositivus, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addison*.
- SUPPOSITIOUSNESS**, sùp-pôz-è-tish'ûs-nês, s. [from suppositivus.] State of being counterfeit.
- SUPPOSITIVELY**, sùp-pôz-zè-tiv-lè, ad. [from suppose.] Upon supposition. *Hammond*.
- SUPPOSITORY**, sùp-pôz-zè-tûr-è, s. [suppositorium, Latin.] A kind of solid elyster. *Arbutnot*.
- To SUPPRESS**, sùp-près, v. a. [suppresso, Latin.]—1. To crush; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Davies*.—2. To conceal; not to tell. *Broomé*.—3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shaks*.
- SUPPRESSION**, sùp-prèsh'ûn, s. [suppression, Fr. suppressio, Latin.]—1. The act of suppressing.—2. Not publication. *Pope*.
- SUPPRESSOR**, sùp-près'ûr, s. [from suppress.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.
- To SUPPURATE**, sùp-pû-râ-te, v. a. [from pus puris, Latin.] To generate pus or matter. *Arbutnot*.
- To SUPPURATE**, sùp-pû-râ-te, v. n. To grow to pus.
- SUPPURATION**, sùp-pû-râ'shûn, s. [from suppurate.]—1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiseman*.—2. The matter suppurated. *South*.
- SUPPURATIVE**, sùp-pû-râ-tiv, a. [from suppurate.] Digestive; generating matter.
- SUPPUTATION**, sùp-pû-tâ'shûn, s. [supputatio, Fr. supputo, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *West*.
- To SUPPUTE**, sùp-pû-tè, v. a. [from supputo, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.
- SUPPRA**, sù'prâ, prep. [Latin.] In composition, signifies above or before.
- SUPRALAPSARY**, sù-prâ-lâp'sâ-rè, a. [supra and lapsus, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.
- SUPRAVULGAR**, sù-prâ-vûl'gâr, a. [supra and vulgar.] Above the vulgar. *Collier*.
- SUPREMACY**, sù-prém'â-sè, s. [from supreme.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme. *Hooker. Rogers*.
- SUPREME**; sù-prème', a. [supremus, Latin.]—1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. *Hooker. Milton*.—2. Highest; most excellent. *Dryden*.
- SUPREMELY**, sù-prème'lè, ad. [from the adjective.] In the highest degree. *Pope*.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, báll;—ál;—póand;—chin, THis.

SUR, sár, prep. [sur, French.] In composition, means upon, or over and above.

SUR'ADDITION, sú'ád-dísh-án, s. [sur and addition.] Something added to the name. *Shaks.*

SUR'AL, sú'ál, a. [from sora, Latin.] Being in the call of the leg. *Wiseman.*

SUR'ANCE, shú'ránse, s. [from sure.] Warrant; security. *Shaks.*

To SURD'ATE, sú'r-bá'te, v. a. [solbatur, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

SUR'BET, sú'r'bét. The preterite passive of surbate. *Spenser.*

To SURCEASE, sú'sése', v. n. [sur and cesser, French; cesso, Latin.]—1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use. *Donne.*—2. To leave off; to refrain. *Hooker.*

To SURCEASE, sú'sése', v. a. To stop; to put to an end. *Spenser.*

SURCEASE, sú'sése', s. Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*

SURCHARGE, sú'r-tshárje', s. [surcharge, French, from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well born. *L'Estrange.*

To SURCHARGE, sú'r-tshárje', v. a. [surcharge, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen. *Knolles.*

SURCHARGER, sú'r-tshárjér, s. [from surcharge.] One that overburthens.

SURCINGLE, sú'r-íng'g, s. [sur and cingulum, Latin.]—1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.—2. The girdle of a cassock. *Marvel.*

SURCLE, sú'r'kl, s. [surculus, Latin.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*

SURCOAT, sú'r'kóte, s. [surcoat, old French.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Camden.*

SURD, súrd, n. [surdus, Latin.]—1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.—2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.—3. Not expressed by any term.

SURE, shúre, a. [seure, French.]—1. Certain; unfailling; infallible. *Psalms.*—2. Certainly doomed; a traitor is sure to be hated. *Locke.*—3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*—4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Temple.*—5. Firm; stable; not liable to failure. *Rosconmou.*—6. To be SURE. Certainly. *Atterbury.*

SURE, shúre, ad. [surement, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Shaks.*

SUREFOOTED, shúre-súr'éd, a. [sure and foot.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*

SURELY, shúre'lé, ad. [from sure.]—1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *South.*—2. Firmly; without hazard.

SURENESS, shúre'nés, s. [from sure.] Certainty. *Woodward.*

SURETISHIP, shúre'té-shíp, s. [from surety.] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*

SURETY, shúre'té, s. [sureté, French.]—1. Certainty; undubitableness. *Genesis.*—2. Foundation of stability; support. *Milton.*—3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shaks.*—4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shaks.*—5. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another. *Herbert. Hammond.*

SURF, súrf, s. [a nautical word.] The swell of the sea that beats against shore or rock. *Hawkerworth's terms explained.*

SURFACE, sú'r'fás, s. [sur and face, Fr.] Superficies; outside. *Newton.*

To SURFEIT, sú'r'fít, v. a. [from sur and faire, French.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety or sickness. *Shaks.*

To SURFEIT, sú'r'fít, v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Clarendon.*

SURFEIT, sú'r'fít, s. [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. *Otraway.*

SURFEITER, sú'r'fít-ér, s. [from surfeit.] One who riots; a glutton. *Shaks.*

SURFEITWATER, sú'r'fít-wá'tér, s. [surfeit and water.] Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*

SURFEIT-SWELLED, sú'r'fít-swéld, part. a. Swollen with surfeits. *Shaks.*

SURGE, súrje, s. A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water. *Sandys.*

To SURGE, súrje, v. n. [from surgo, Latin.] To swell; to rise high. *Spenser. Milton.*

SURGEON, sú'rjón, s. [Corrupted by conversation from chirurgeon.] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*

SURGEONRY, sú'rjón-ri, s.

SURGERY, sú'rjé-ri, s. [for chirurgery.] The act of curing by manual operation. *Shaks.*

SURGY, sú'rjé, a. [from surge.] Rising in billows. *Pope.*

SURLILY, sú'r'lé-lé, ad. [from surly.] In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sú'r'lé-nés, s. [from surly.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Dryden.*

SURLING, sú'r'líng, s. [from surly.] A sour morose fellow. *Camden.*

SURLY, sú'r'lé, a. [from sur, sour, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour. *Dryden. Swift.*

To SURMISE, sú'r-míze', v. a. [surmise, French.] To suspect; to imagine improperly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*

SURMISE, sú'r-míze', s. [surmise, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion. *Hooker. Milton.*

To SURMOUNT, sú'r-mónt', v. a. [surmonter, French.]—1. To rise above. *Raleigh.*—2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*—3. To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*

SURMOUNTABLE, sú'r-mónt'á-bl, a. [from surmount.] Conquerable; superable.

SURMULLET, sú'r-múll-ét, s. [mugil, Latin.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SURNAME, sú'r'náme, s. [surnom, Fr.]—1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. *Knolles.*—2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shaks.*

To SURNAME, sú'r'náme, v. a. [surnommer, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*

To SURPASS, sú'r-pás', v. a. [surpasser, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sú'r-pás'síng, part. a. [from surpass.] Excellent in an high degree. *Calamy.*

SURPLICE, sú'r-plís, s. [surpelis, surplus, French; superpellicium, Latin.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLUS, sú'r-plús, s.

SURPLUSAGE, sú'r-plús-ídje, s. [sur and plus, Fr.] A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Boyle.*

SURPRISAL, sú'r-príz'ál, s.

SURPRISE, sú'r-príz', s. [surprise, Fr.]—1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Watton.*—2. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, sú'r-príz', v. a. [surpris, French.]—1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.*—3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*

SURPRISING, sú'r-príz'íng, part. a. Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*

SURPRISINGLY, sú'r-príz'íng-lé, ad. [from surprising.] To a degree that raises wonder. *Addison.*

SURQUEDRY, sú'r'kwé-dré, s. Overweening pride. *Spenser. Donne.*

SURREBUTTER, sú'r-ré-bú'tér, s. [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOINER, sú'r-réjón'ér, s. [surrejoindre, French.] [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bayley.*

SURRENDERE, sú'r-rén-dúr-éé, s. [a law term from surrender.] The person to whom a surrender is made.

To SURRENDER, sú'r-rén'dúr, v. a. [surrendre, old French.]—1. To yield up, to deliver up. *Hooker.*—2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRENDER, sú'r-rén'dúr, v. n. To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRENDER, sú'r-rén'dúr, s.

SURRENDRY, sú'r-rén'dúr, s.

- [from the verb.]—1. The act of yielding. *Woodward*.—2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon*.
- SURRENDEROR**, sŭr-rên'dŭr-ŭr, s. [a law term from surrender.] The person who surrenders.
- SURREPTION**, sŭr-rêp'shŭn, s. [surreptus, Lat.] Surprise; sudden stealth by an unperceived invasion. *Hammond*.
- SURREPTIVIOUS**, sŭr-rêp-tîv'ŭs, a. [surreptitus, Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown*.
- SURREPTIVIOUSLY**, sŭr-rêp-tîv'ŭs-lê, ad. [from surreptitius.] By stealth; fraudulently. *Government of the Tongue*.
- To SURROGATE**, sŭr-rô-gâte, v. a. [surrogo, Latin.] To put in the place of another.
- SURROGATE**, sŭr-rô-gâte, s. [surrogatus, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.
- To SURROUND**, sŭr-rôund', v. a. [surroundre, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton*.
- SURSO'LID**, sŭr-sô'lid, s. [in algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.
- SURTO'UT**, sŭr-tôôt', s. [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior*.
- To SURVE'NE**, sŭr-vêné', v. a. [survenir, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey*.
- To SURVEY**, sŭr-vâ', v. a. [surveoir, old French.]—1. To overlook; to have under the view. *Milton*.—2. To oversee; to be one in authority.—3. To view as examining. *Dryden*.
- SURVEY**, sŭr-vâ', s. [from the verb.] View; prospect. *Milton*. *Denham*. *Dryden*.
- SURVEYOR**, sŭr-vâ'ŭr, s. [from survey.]—1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon*.—2. A measurer of land. *Arbutnot*.—3. A director of buildings.
- SURVEYORSHIP**, sŭr-vâ'ŭr-shîp, s. [from surveyor.] The office of a surveyor.
- To SURV'EW**, sŭr-vâ', v. a. [surveoir, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser*.
- To SURVIVE**, sŭr-vîvê', v. n. [supervivo, Latin.]—1. To live after the death of another. *Denham*.—2. To live after any thing. *Dryden*. *Watts*.—3. To remain alive. *Pope*.
- To SURVIVE**, sŭr-vîvê', v. a. To outlive. *Shaks*.
- SURVIVER**, sŭr-vî'vŭr, s. [from survive.] One who outlives another. *Denham*. *Swift*.
- SURVIVERSHIP**, sŭr-vî'vŭr-shîp, s. [from survivor.] The state of outliving another. *Ayliffe*.
- SUSCEPTIBILITY**, sŭs-sêp-tê-bîl'itê, s. [from susceptible.] Quality of admitting, tendency to admit. *Hale*.
- SUSCEPTIBLE**, sŭs-sêp-tê-bl, a. Capable of admitting.
- SUSCEPTION**, sŭs-sêp'shŭn, s. [susceptus, Latin.] Act of taking. *Ayliffe*.
- SUSCEPTIVE**, sŭs-sêp'tîv, a. [from susceptus, Latin.] Capable to admit. *Watts*.
- SUSCEPTIVITY**, sŭs-sêp'tîv'itê-tê, s. [from susceptible.] Capability of admitting. *Wallston*.
- SUSCIP'ENCY**, sŭs-sîp'pê-ên-sê, s. [from suscipiens.] Reception; admission.
- SUSCIP'IENT**, sŭs-sîp'pê-ên-t, s. [suscipiens, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.
- To SUSCITATE**, sŭs-sê-tâte, v. n. [suscite, Fr. suscito, Lat.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown*.
- SUSCITA'TION**, sŭs-sê-tâ'shŭn, s. [suscitation, French; from suscite.] The act of rousing or exciting.
- To SUSPE'CT**, sŭs-pêkt', v. a. [suspecto, Latin.]—1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Milton*.—2. To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke*.—3. To hold uncertain; as, I suspect the story. *Addison*.
- To SUSPE'CT**, sŭs-pêkt', v. n. To imagine guilt. *Shakspeare*.
- SUSPE'CT**, sŭs-pêkt', part. a. [suspect, French.] Doubtful. *Glanville*.
- SUSPE'CT**, sŭs-pêkt', s. Suspicious. *Std. Suckling*.
- To SUSP'END**, sŭs-pên'd', v. a. [suspende, French; suspendo, Latin.]—1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne*.—2. To make to depend upon. *Tillotson*.—3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Denham*.—4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shaks*. *Fairfax*.—5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue. *Sanderson*. *Swift*.
- SUSP'ENSE**, sŭs-pên'se', s. [suspensus, Latin.]—1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination. *Hooker*. *Locke*.—2. Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke*.—3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.—4. Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope*.
- SUSP'ENSE**, sŭs-pên'se', a. [suspensus, Latin.]—1. Held from proceeding. *Milton*.—2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milton*.
- SUSP'ENSION**, sŭs-pên'shŭn, s. [suspension, Fr. from suspend.]—1. Act of making to hang on any thing.—2. Act of making to depend on any thing.—3. Act of delaying. *Waller*.—4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew*.—5. Interruption; pause; temporary cessation. *Clarendon*.
- SUSP'ENSORY**, sŭs-pên'sŭr-ê, a. [suspensoire, Fr. suspensus, Latin.] That by which a thing hangs. *Ray*.
- SUSP'ICION**, sŭs-pîsh'ŭn, s. [suspicio, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagining of something ill without proof. *Milton*.
- SUSP'ICIOUS**, sŭs-pîsh'ŭs, a. [suspiciosus, Lat.]—1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift*.—2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hooker*. *Brown*.
- SUSP'ICIOUSLY**, sŭs-pîsh'ŭs-lê, ad. [from suspiciosus.]—1. With suspicion.—2. So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney*.
- SUSP'ICIOUSNESS**, sŭs-pîsh'ŭs-nês, s. [from suspicious.] Tending to suspicion. *Sidney*.
- SUSP'IRA'TION**, sŭs-spê-râ'shŭn, s. [spiratio, from suspiro, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More*.
- To SUSP'IRE**, sŭs-pîrê', v. a. [suspiro, Latin.]—1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.—2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only to begin to breathe.
- To SUSTA'IN**, sŭs-tâne', v. a. [sustineo, Latin.]—1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More*.—2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil. *Holder*. *Tillotson*.—3. To maintain; to keep. *Davies*.—4. To help; to relieve; to assist. *Shakspeare*.—5. To bear; to endure. *Milton*.—6. To bear without yielding. *Waller*.—7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shaks*.—8. To defend a position; to justify an opinion.
- SUSTA'INABLE**, sŭs-tâ'nâ-bl, a. [sostenueble, French, from sustain.] That may be sustained.
- SUSTA'INER**, sŭs-tâ'nâr, s. [from sustain.]—1. One that props; one that supports.—2. One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman*.
- SUSTE'NANCE**, sŭs-tê-nânce, s. [soustenance, Fr.]—1. Support; maintenance. *Addison*.—2. Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple*.
- SUSTENTA'TION**, sŭs-tên-tâ'shŭn, s. [from sustento, Lat.]—1. Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle*.—2. Support of life; victuals. *Brown*.—3. Maintenance. *Baron*.
- SUSURRA'TION**, sŭs-sŭr-râ'shŭn, s. [from susurro, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.
- SU'TLER**, sŭt'ŭr, s. [soeteler, Dutch; sudler, German.] A man that sells provisions. *Dryden*.
- SU'TURE**, sŭt'shŭr, s. [sutura, Latin.]—1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds. *Sharp*.—2. Suture is a particular articulation. *Quincy*.
- SWAB**, swôb, s. [swabb, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.
- To SWAB**, swôb, v. a. [ŷpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. *Shelvoek*.
- SWA'BBER**, swôb'bŭr, s. [swabber, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Dennis*.
- To SWA'DDLE**, swôd'dl, v. a. [ŷpedan, Saxon.]—1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children. *Sandys*.—2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras*.
- SWA'DDLE**, swôd'dl, s. [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addison*.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tàb, bùll;—òll;—pòund—thin, THis.

SWADDLINGBAND, swòd'ling-bànd, }
SWADDLINGCLOTH, swòd'ling-klòth, } s.
SWADDLINGCLOUT, swòd'ling-klòut, }
 [from swaddle.] Cloth wrapped round a new-born child. *Shakspeare.*

To SWAG, swág, v. n. [ɹpagan, (Saxon).] To sink down by its weight; to lie heavy. *Otway.*

To SWAGGER, swág'gúr, v. n. [ɹpagan, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud. *Tillotson. Collier.*

SWAGGERER, swág'gúr-úr, s. [from swagger.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow. *Shakspeare.*

SWAGGY, swág'gè, a. [from swag.] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN, swáne, s. [ɹpain, Saxon, and Runiek.]—1. A young man. *Spenser.*—2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shaks.*—3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*

SWAINMOTE, swáne'mòte, s. A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest three in the year. *Cowel.*

To SWALE, swále, }
To SWEAL, swèle, } v. n.

[ɹpelan, Saxon, to kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLET, swòl'it, s. Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWALLOW, swòl'ò, s. [ɹpalepe, Saxon.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter. *More.*

To SWALLOW, swòl'ò, v. a. [ɹpelgan, Saxon; swelgen, Dutch.]—1. To take down the throat. *Locke.*—2. To receive without examination. *Locke.*—3. To engross; to appropriate. *Pope.*—4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf. *Shakspeare.*—5. To devour; to destroy. *Locke.*—6. To be lost in any thing; to be given up. *Isaiah.*

SWALLOW, swòl'ò, s. [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*

SWALLOWTAIL, swòl'ò-tàle, s. A species of willow. *Bacon.*

SWALLOWWORT, swòl'ò-wùrt, s. A plant.

SWAM, swám, The preterite of swim.

SWAMP, swòmp, s. [swamp, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWAMPY, swòmp'pè, a. [from swamp.] Boggy; fenny. *Thomson.*

SWAN, swòn, s. [ɹpan, Saxon; swan, Danish; swaen, Dutch.] A large water fowl, that has a long and very straight neck, and is very white, except when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose. *Swans* use wings like sails, so that they are driven along in water. It was consecrated to Apollo, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Shaks. Locke.*

SWANSKIN, swòn'skín, s. [swan and skin.] A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, swòp, ad. Hastily; with hasty violence; as, he did it *swop.*

To SWAP, swòp, v. a. To exchange.

SWARD, swárd, s. [sward, Swedish.]—1. The skin of bacon.—2. The surface of the ground. *A. Phillips.*

SWARE, swáre, The preterite of swear.

SWARM, swárm, s. [ɹpearin, Saxon; swerm, Dutch.]—1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals. *Dryden.*—2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shaks.*

To SWARM, swárm, v. n. [ɹpearman, Saxon; swermen, Dutch.]—1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Dryden. Gay.*—2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Milton.*—3. To be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged. *Howell.*—4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*

SWART, swárt, }
SWARTH, swá'rh, } a.

[swarts, Gothic; ɹparrt, Saxon; swart, Dutch.]—1. Black; darkly brown; tawney. *Spenser.*—2. In *Milton*, gloomy; malignant.

To SWART, swárt, v. a. [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk. *Brown.*

SWARTHLY, swá'rh'le, a. [from swarthy.]

Blackly; dusky; tawny.

SWARTHINESS, swá'rh'ness, s. [from swarthy.]

Darkness of complexion; tawiness.

SWARTHLY, swá'rh'le, a. [See SWART.] Dark of

complexion; black; dusky; tawney. *Roscommon.*

SWASH, swòsh, s. [a cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To SWASH, swòsh, v. n. To make a great clutter, or noise. *Shaks.*

SWASHBUCKLER, swòsh-bùk'lér, }
SWASHER, swòsh'úr, } s.

[from swash.] One who makes a show of valour or forces. *Shaks.*

SWATSH, swòtsh, s. A swathe.

SWATH, swòth, s. [swade, Dutch.]—1. A line of grass cut down by the mower. *Tusser.*—2. A continued quantity. *Shaks.*—3. A band; a fillet. *Addison.*

To SWATHE, swà'the, v. a. To bind as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot. Prior.*

To SWAY, swá, v. n. [schwelen, German, to move.]

—1. To waver in the hand; to move or wield with facility. *Spenser.*—2. To bias; to direct on either side. *Shaks.*—3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. *Milton. Dryden.*

To SWAY, swá, v. n.—1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.*—2. To have weight; to have influence. *Hooker.*—3. To bear rule; to govern. *Milton.*

SWAY, swá, s. [from the verb.]—1. The swing or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.*—2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shakspeare.*—3. Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.*—4. Influence; direction. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR, swáre, v. n. preter. *swore* or *sware*, part. pass. *sworn*, [ɹpewin, Saxon; sweren, Dutch.]

—1. To obtest some superior power; to utter an oath. *Tickell.*—2. To declare or promise upon oath. *Peacham.*—3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shaks.*—4. To obtest the great name prophanely. *Tillotson.*

To SWEAR, swáre, v. a.—1. To put to an oath. *Dryden.*—2. To declare upon oath.—3. To obtest by an oath. *Shaks.*

SWEARETH, swá'rúr, s. [from swaury.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely. *Herbert. Swift.*

SWEAT, swèt, s. [ɹpreat, Saxon; sweet, Dutch.]—1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*—2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham.*—3. Evaporation of moisture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT, swèt, v. n. preterite *swat*, *sweated*, participle pass. *sweaten.*—1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour. *Shakspeare. Cowley.*—2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Waller.*—3. To emit moisture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT, swèt, v. a.—1. To emit as sweat. *Dryden.*—2. To make to sweat.

SWEATER, swèt'úr, s. [from sweat.] One who sweats; or makes to sweat.

SWEATY, swèt'ú, a. [from sweat.]—1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat. *Milton.*—2. Consisting of sweat. *Swift.*—3. Laborious; toilsome. *Prior.*

To SWEEP, swèép, v. a. pret. and part. pass. *swept.*

[ɹpagan, Saxon.]—1. To drive away with a broom.—2. To clean with a besom. *Luke.*—3. To carry with pomp. *She sweeps her train. Shaks.*

—4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *The torrent sweeps them away. Knolles.*

—5. To pass over with celerity and force.

—6. To rub over. *Dryden.*—7. To strike or brush with a long stroke. *Pope.*

To SWEEP, swèép, v. n.—1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. *Shaks.*—2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion. *Shaks.*—3. To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*

SWEEP, swèép, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of sweeping.—2. The compass of any violent or continued motion. *Philips.*—3. Violent destruction.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâs;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- Grant*—4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp*.
- SWEET-PINGS**, swêp'ingz, s. [from sweep.] That which is swept away. *Swift*.
- SWEETNET**, swêp'nêt, s. [sweep and net.] A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden*.
- SWEETSTAKE**, swêp'stâke, s. [sweep and stake.] A man that wins all. *Shaks*.
- SWEETPY**, swêp'pê, a. [from sweep.] Passing with great speed and violence. *Dryden*.
- SWEET**, swêet, a. [*ŷpete*, Saxon, soet, Dutch.]—1. Pleasing to any sense. *Watts*.—2. Luscious to the taste. *Davies*.—3. Fragrant to the smell. *Walton*. *Gay*.—4. Melodious to the ear. *Waller*.—5. Beautiful to the eye. *Shaks*.—6. Not salt. *Bacon*.—7. Not sour. *Bacon*.—8. Mild; soft; gentle. *Milton*. *Waller*.—9. Grateful; pleasing. *Dryden*.—10. Not staid; not stinking; as, *that meat is sweet*.
- SWEET**, swêet, s.—1. Sweetness; something pleasing. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A word of endearment. *Shaks*.—3. A perfume. *Dryden*.
- SWEETBREAD**, swêet'brêd, s. the pancreas of the calf. *Harvey*. *Swift*.
- SWEETBRIAR**, swêet'hri-âr, s. [sweet and briar.] A fragrant shrub. *Bacon*.
- SWEETBROOM**, swêet'brôom, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.
- SWEETICELY**, swêet'sis-lê, s. [*myrrhus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
- SWEET-CISTUS**, swêet'sis'tûs, s. A shrub, also called Gum cistus. *Tate's Cowley*.
- SWEET-MA'RJORUM**, swêet-mâr'jor-âm, s. [*origanum*.] A sweet herb. *Shaks*.
- To **SWEETEN**, swêet'n, v. a. [from sweet.]—1. To make sweet. *Swift*.—2. To make mild or kind. *South*.—3. To make less painful. *Addison*.—4. To palliate; to reconcile. *L' Estrange*.—5. To make grateful or pleasing. *Ben Jonson*.—6. To soften; to make delicate. *Dryden*.
- To **SWEETEN**, swêet'n, v. n. To grow sweet. *Bacon*.
- SWEETENER**, swêet'n-âr, s. [from sweeten.]—1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift*.—2. That which contemperate acrimony. *Temple*.
- SWEETHEART**, swêet'hârt, s. [sweet and heart.] A lover or mistress. *Shaks*. *Cleveland*.
- SWEETING**, swêet'ing, s. [from sweet.]—1. A sweet luscious apple. *Ascham*.—2. A word of endearment. *Shaks*.
- SWEETISH**, swêet'ish, a. [from sweet.] Somewhat sweet. *Floyer*.
- SWEETLY**, swêet'lê, ad. [from sweet.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Swift*.
- SWEETMEAT**, swêet'mête, s. [sweet and meat.] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Locke*.
- SWEETNESS**, swêet'nês, s. [from sweet.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses. *Ascham*. *Roscommon*.
- SWEETWILLIAM**, swêet-wil'yâm, s. A plant; a species of gilliflower.
- SWEETWILLOW**, swêet-wil'ô, s. Gale, or Dutch myrtle. *Miller*.
- To **SWELL**, swêl, v. n. participle pass. *swollen*. [*ŷpellan*, Sax. *swellen*, Dutch.]—1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden*.—2. To tumefy by obstruction. *Dryden*.—3. To be exasperated. *Shaks*.—4. To look big. *Shaks*.—5. To protuberate. *Isaiah*.—6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden*.—7. To be inflated with anger. *Psalms*.—8. To grow upon the view. *Shaks*.
- To **SWELL**, swêl, v. a.—1. To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid. *Shaks*.—2. To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury*.—3. To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon*.
- SWELL**, swêl, a. [from the verb.] Extension of bulk. *Dryden*.
- SWELLING**, swêl'ing, s. [from swell.]—1. Morbid tumor.—2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton*.—3. Effort for a vent. *Tutler*.
- To **SWELL**, swêl, v. n. To puff in sweat. *Spenser*.
- To **SWELLER**, swêl'tûr, v. n. To be pained with heat. *Walter*.
- To **SWELLER**, swêl'tûr, v. n. To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley*.
- SWELLTRY**, swêl'trê, a. [from swelter.] Suffocating with heat.
- SWEPT**, swêpt. The participle and preterite of *sweep*.
- To **SWERD**, swêrd, v. n. To breed a green turf. *Mortimer*.
- To **SWERVE**, swêrv, v. n. [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]—1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden*.—2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty. *Hooker*. *Common Prayer*.—3. To ply; to bend. *Milton*.—4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden*.
- SWIFT**, swîft, a. [*ŷpift*, Saxon.]—1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. *Bacon*.—2. Ready; prompt. *Milton*.
- SWIFT**, swîft, s. [from the quickness of their flight.]—1. A bird like a swallow; a martinet. *Derham*.—2. The current of a small stream. *Walton*.
- SWIFTLY**, swîft-lê, ad. [from swift.] Fleety; rapidly; nimbly. *Bacon*. *Prior*.
- SWIFTNESS**, swîft'nês, s. [from swift.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Denham*.
- To **SWIG**, swîg, v. n. [*swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.
- To **SWILL**, swîll, v. a. [*ŷpîllan*, Saxon.]—1. To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Shaks*.—2. To wash; to drench. *Philips*.—3. To inebriate. *Dryden*.
- SWILL**, swîll, s. [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down. *Mortimer*.
- SWILLEN**, swîllên, s. [from swill.] A luxurious drinker.
- To **SWIM**, swîm, v. n. preterite *swam*, *swum*, or *swum*, [*ŷpîman*, Saxon; *swemmen*, Dutch.]—1. To float on the water; not to sink. *Bacon*.—2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles*.—3. To be conveyed by the stream. *Dryden*.—4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion. *Smith*.—5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Swift*.—6. To be floated. *Addison*.—7. To have abundance of any thing desired; to flow. *He swims in mirth*. *Addison*.
- To **SWIM**, swîm, v. a. To pass by swimming. *Dryden*.
- SWIM**, swîm, s. [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Cruu*.
- SWIMMER**, swîm'mûr, s. [from swim.]—1. One who swims. *Bacon*.—2. The swimmer is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham; this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict*.
- SWIMMINGLY**, swîm'mîng-lê, ad. [from swimming.] Smoothly; without obstruction. A low word. *Arbutnot*.
- SWINDLER**, swînd'lâr, s. [a modern colloquial word.] One well practised in some ingenious mode of cheating.
- To **SWINDLE**, swînd'l, v. a. [derivation unknown.] To cheat, to defraud under false pretences.
- To **SWINDLE**, swînd'l, v. n. To practise fraud, to obtain goods from tradesmen under fictitious characters or false pretences.
- SWINE**, swîne, s. [*ŷpîn*, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Shaks*. *Pope*.
- SWINEBREAD**, swîne'brêd, s. A kind of plant; truffles.
- SWINEHERD**, swîne'hêrd, s. [*ŷpîn* and *býrd*, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs. *Broomé*.
- SWINEPIPE**, swîne'pîpe, s. A bird of the thrush kind.
- To **SWING**, swîng, v. n. [*ŷpîngan*, Saxon.]—1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely. *Boyle*.—2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.
- To **SWING**, swîng, v. a. preterite *swang*, *swung*.—1. To make to play loosely on a string.—2. To whirl round in the air. *Milton*.—3. To wave loosely. *Dryden*.
- SWING**, swîng, s. [from the verb.]—1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely. *Locke*.—2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.—3. Influence or power of

—nô, môve, nôr, nôe;—tâbe, tdb, tdl, —ôll;—pôund;—thin, T His:

a body put in motion. *Brown*.—4. Course; unrestrained liberty. *Chapman*.—5. Unrestrained tendency. *Glanville. South.*
 To SWINGE, swinje, v. a. [*ſwɪŋan*, Saxon.]—1. To whip; to bastiade; to punish. *Swift*.—2. To move as a lash.
 SWINGE, swinje, s. [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. *Waller*.
 SWINGBUCKLER, swinje-bûk'ldr, s. [swinge and buckler.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shaks*.
 SWINGER, swing'âr, s. [from swing.] He who swings; a hurler.
 SWINGING, swin'ing, a. [from swing.] Great; huge. *L'Estrange*.
 SWINGINGLY, swin'ing-lê, ad. [from swinging.] Vastly; greatly. *Swift*.
 To SWINGLE, swing'gl, v. n. [from swing.]—1. To dangle; to wave hanging.—2. To swing for pleasure.
 SWINISH, swin'ish, a. [from swine.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross. *Milton*.
 To SWINK, swink, v. n. [*ſwincan*, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete. *Spenser*.
 To SWINK, swink, v. a. To over-labour. Obsolete. *Milton*.
 SWINK, swink, s. [*ſwinc*, Sax.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Spenser*.
 SWITCH, switsh, s. A small flexible twig. *Addison*.
 To SWITCH, switsh, v. a. [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk. *Chapman*.
 SWIVEL, swiv'vl, s. Something fixed in another body, so as to turn round in it.
 SWOBBER, swôv'bâr, s. [See SWABBER.]—1. A sweeper of the deck. *Dryden*.—2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist. *Swift*.
 SWOLLEN, } swôl'n.
 SWOLN, }
 The participle pass. of *swell*. *Spenser*.
 SWOM, swô'm. The preterite of *swim*. *Dryden*.
 To SWOON, swôôn, v. n. [*ſwūnan*, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Bacon. Prior*.
 SWOON, swôôn, s. [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.
 To SWOOP, swôöp, v. a. [I suppose from the sound.]—1. To fall at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden*.—2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville*.
 SWOOP, swôöp, s. [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Estrange*.
 To SWOP, swôp, v. n. a. To exchange; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden*.
 SWORD, sôrd, s. [*ſwœord*, Sax. *sweerd*, Dut.]—1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Bronc*.—2. Destruction by war. *Deut*.—3. Vengeance of justice.—4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras*.
 SWORDED, sôrd'êd, a. [from sword.] Girt with a sword. *Milton*.
 SWORDER, sôrd'âr, s. [from sword.] A cut throat; a soldier. *Shaks*.
 SWORDFISH, sôrd'fîsh, s. A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser*.
 SWORDGRASS, sôrd'grâs, s. A kind of sedge; gladder. *Atmworth*.
 SWORDKNOT, sôrd'nôt, s. [sword and knot.] Riband tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope*.
 SWORDLAW, sôrd'lâw, s. Violence. *Milton*.
 SWORDMAN, sôrd'mân, s. [sword and man.] Soldier; fighting man. *Shaks*.
 SWORDPLAYER, sôrd'plâ'âr, s. [sword and play.] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakewill*.
 SWORE, swôre. The preterite of *swear*. *Milton*.
 SWORN, swôrn. The participle pass. of *swear*. *Shakspeare*.
 SWUM, swûm. Preterite and participle pass. of *swim*. *Milton*.
 SWUNG, swûng. Preterite and participle pass. of *swing*. *Addison*.
 SYB, sib, a. [properly sib; *ſib*, Sax.] Related by blood. *Spenser*.
 SYCAMINE, sik'â-mîne, }
 SYCAMORE, sik'â-môre, }
 A tree. *Mortimer*.

SYCOPHANT, sik'ô-fânt, s. [*συκοφαντής*.] A tell tale; a make-bate; a carrier of little faults. *Sidney. South*.
 To SYCOPHANT, sik'ô-fânt, v. n. [*συκοφαντιω*.] To play the sycophant. *Government of the Tongue*.
 SYCOPHANTICK, sik'ô-fânt'ik, a. [from sycophant.] Apt to carry small accusations; apt to tell tales.
 To SYCOPHANTIZE, sik'ô-fânt-tize, v. n. [from sycophant.] To play the flatterer. *Dier*.
 SYLLABICAL, sil-lâb'ê-kâl, a. [from syllable.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.
 SYLLABICALLY, sil-lâb'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from syllabical.] In a syllabical manner.
 To SYLLABICATE, sil-lâ-bê-kâte, v. a. [from syllable.] To form syllables.
 SYLLABICATION, sil-lâ-bê-kâ'shûn, s. The act of forming syllables; the method of dividing words into syllables.
 SYLLABICK, sil-lâb'ik, ad. [syllabique, Fr. from syllable.] Relating to syllables.
 SYLLABLE, sil-lâ-bl, s. [*σλλαβή*.]—1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation. *Holder*.—2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Shaks*.
 To SYLLABLE, sil-lâ-bl, v. a. [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton*.
 SYLLABUB, sil-lâ-bûb, s. [Rightly SILLABUB; which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont*.
 SYLLABUS, sil-lâ-bôs, s. [*σλλαβή*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
 SYLLOGISM, sil-lô-jîz-m, s. [*σλληγοτισμός*.] An argument composed of three propositions; as, every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.
 SYLLOGISTICAL, sil-lô-jîs'tê-kâl, }
 SYLLOGISTICK, sil-lô-jîs'tik, }
 [*σλληγοτικός*.] P-rtaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Watts*.
 SYLLOGISTICALLY, sil-lô-jîs'tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from syllogistical.] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke*.
 To SYLLOGIZE, sil-lô-jîze, v. n. [*σλληγοζίζω*.] To reason by syllogisms. *Watts*.
 SYLVAN, sil-vân, a. Woody; shady. *Milton*.
 SYLVAN, sil-vân, s. [sylvain, Fr.] A woodgod, or satyr. *Pope*.
 SYMBOL, sim'bôl, s. [symbol, Fr. *σμβολόν*.]—1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker*.—2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Brown. South. Addison*.
 SYMBOLICAL, sim-bôl'ê-kâl, a. [*σμβολικός*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs. *Brown. Taylor*.
 SYMBOLICALLY, sim-bôl'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from symbolical.] Typically; by representation. *Taylor*.
 SYMBOLIZATION, sim-bôl'ê-zâ'shûn, s. The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown*.
 To SYMBOLIZE, sim-bôl'ize, v. n. [from symbol.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon. Boyle. Houel. More. South*.
 To SYMBOLIZE, sim'bôl-ize, v. a. To make representative of something. *Brown*.
 SYMMETRIAN, sim-mê'trê-ân, s. [from symmetry.] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney*.
 SYMMETRICAL, sim-mê'trê-kâl, a. [from symmetry.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.
 SYMME'TRIST, sim'mê-trîst, s. [from symmetry.] One very studious or observant of proportion. *Wat*.
 To SYMME'TRIZE, sim-mê'trize, v. a. To bring to symmetry. *Burke*.
 SYMMETRY, sim'mê-trê, s. [*συν* and *μετρον*.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Donne. Waller. More. Dryden*.
 SYMPATHE'TICAL, sim-pâ-thê'tê-kâl, }
 SYMPATHE'TICK, sim-pâ-thê'tik, }
 [sympathetique, Fr.] Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other. *Roucommon*.
 SYMPATHE'TICALLY, sim-pâ-thê'tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from sympathetick.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To SYMPATHIZE, sîm'pâ-thîze, v. n. [sympathiser, Fr. from sympathy.] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Milton. Locke.*
 SYMPATHY, sîm'pâ-thê, s. [συμπάθεια.] Fellow feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *South. Locke.*
 SYMPHONIOUS, sîm-fô-nê-ûs, a. [from symphony.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound. *Milton.*
 SYMPHONY, sîm-fô-nê, s. [συν and φωνη.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Wotton. Dryden.*
 SYMPHYISIS, sîm-fê-sîs, s. [συν and σφω.] *Symphysis* is used of those bones which in children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*
 SYMPOSIACK, sîm-pô-zhê-âk, a. [συμποσιακος.] Relating to merry-makings. *Arbutnot.*
 SYMPTOM, sîm'tôm, s. [συμπτωμα.]—1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect.—2. A sign; a token.
 SYMPTOMA'TICAL, sîm-tô-mât'tê-kâl, } a.
 SYMPTOMA'TICK, sîm-tô-mât'tik, }
 [from symptom.] Happening concurrently, or occasionally. *Wiseman.*
 SYMPTOMA'TICALLY, sîm-tô-mât'tê-kâl-ê, ad. [from symptomatical.] In the nature of a symptom. *Wiseman.*
 SYNAGO'GICAL, sîn-â-gô-gê-kâl, a. [from synagogue.] Pertaining to a synagogue.
 SYNAGOGUE, sîn-â-gô-g, s. [συναγωγη.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Gospel.*
 SYNALE'PHA, sîn-â-lê-fâ, s. [συναλεψη.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as *ill' ego. Th' eternal snows. Dryden.*
 SYNARTHRO'SIS, sîn-âr-thrô'sîs, s. [συν and αρθρωσις.] A close conjunction of two bodies. *Wiseman.*
 SYNCHONDRO'SIS, sîn-kôn-drô'sîs, s. [συν and χονδρ@.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*
 SYNCHRONICAL, sîn-krôn-ê-kâl, a. [συν and χρον@.] Happening together at the same time. *Hale.*
 SYNCHRONISM, sîng'krô-nîzm, s. [συν and χρον@.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale.*
 SYNCHRONOUS, sîng'krô-nûs, a. [συν and χρον@.] Happening at the same time.
 SYNCOPE, sîng'kô-pê, s. [συνκοπη.]—1. Fainting fit. *Wiseman.*—2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part in the middle.
 SYNCOPEIST, sîng'kô-pîst, s. [from syncope.] Contractor of words. *Spectator.*
 To SYNDICATE, sîn-dê-kâte, v. n. [συν and δικη.] To judge; to pass judgment; to censure. *Hakewill.*
 SYNDICK, sîn'dîk, s. [συν and δικη, Gr.] One of a set of judges appointed occasionally by learned bodies to decide on certain matters referred to them.
 SYNDROME, sîn-drô-mê, s. [συνδρομη.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*
 SYNE'COCHE, sê-nêk'dô-kê, s. [συνεκοχη.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*
 SYNECDO'CHICAL, sê-nêk-dôk'ê-kâl, a. [from synecdoche.] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*
 SYNECPHONE'SIS, sê-nêk-fô-nê'sîs, a. [Gr.] A contraction of two syllables into one. *Tryphill.*
 SÛNNEURO'SIS sîn-nû-rô'sîs, s. [συν and νευρον.] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiseman.*
 SYNOD, sîn'nûd, s. [συνδ@.]—1. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks. *Shaks. Cleaveland.*—2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Crashaw.*
 SYNODAL, sîn-nô-dâl, }
 SYNO'DICAL, sê-nôd'ê-kâl, } a.
 SYNO'DICK, sê-nôd'ik, }
 [synodique, Fr. from synod.]—1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. *Stillingfleet.*—2. Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Locke.*
 SYNO'DICALLY, sê-nôd'ê-kâl-ê, ad. [from synodi-

cal.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly. *Saunderson.*
 SYNO'NYMA, sê-nôn'nê-mâ, a. [Lat. συνωνυμος.] Names which signify the same thing.
 SYNONYMALLY, sê-nôn'nê-mâl'lê, ad. As if synonymous. *Spenser.*
 SYNONYME, sên-ô'nîme, s. [Fr. from συν and ονυμα, Gr.] A word of the same meaning as some other word. *Reid.*
 To SYNONO'MISE, sê-nôn'nê-mîze, v. a. [from' synonyma.] To express the same thing in different words. *Camden.*
 SYNONYMOUS, sê-nôn'nê-mûs, a. [synonyme, Fr. συνωνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words. *Bentley.*
 SYNONYMY, sê-nôn'nê-mê, s. [συνωνυμια.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
 SYNO'PSIS, sê-nôp'sîs, s. [συνψησις.] A general view of all the parts brought under one view.
 SYNOPTICAL, sê-nôp'tê-kâl, a. [from synopsis.] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*
 SYNTACTICAL, sîn-tâk'tê-kâl, a. [from syntaxis, Latin.]—1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.—2. Relating to the construction of speech.
 SYNTAX, sîn'tâks, }
 SYNTAXIS, sîn-tâks'îs, } s.
 [συνταξις.]—1. A system; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*—2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words. *Swift.*
 SYNTHESIS, sîn-thê-sîs, s. [συνθεσις.] The act of joining, opposed to analysis. *Newton.*
 SYNTHETICK, sîn-thê'tîk, a. [συνθετικος.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition. *Watts.*
 SY'PHON, sî'fôn, s. [σιφωνα.] A tube; a pipe. *Mort.*
 SY'RIAC, sîr'ê-âk, s. Spoken in old Syria. *Butler.*
 SY'RINGE, sîr'înje, s. [συριγγη.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray.*
 To SY'RINGE, sîr'înje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman.*—2. To wash with a syringe.
 SY'RINGOTOMY, sîr-îng-gô'tô-mê, s. [συριγγη and τομη.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.
 SYRTIS, sêr'tîs, s. [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog. *Milton.*
 SYSTASIS, sîs'tâ-sîs. [Gr.] A political association of the constituent parts of government. *Burke.*
 SYSTEM, sîs'têm, s. [συστημα.]—1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.—2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.—3. A scheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*
 SYSTEMA'TICAL, sîs-tê-mât'tê-kâl, a. [συστηματικος.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*
 SYSTEMA'TICALLY, sîs-tê-mât'tê-kâl-ê, ad. In form of a system. *Boyle.*
 To SYSTEMATIZE, sîs-têm-â'tîze, v. a. To reduce to a system. *Harris.*
 SYSTEMA'TIZER, sîs-têm-â'tîze-âr, s. [from systematize.] One who reduces things of any kind to a system. *Harris.*
 SYSTOLE sîs'tô-lê, s. [systole, Fr. συστολη.]—1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*—2. [In grammar.] The shortening of a long syllable.

T.

T, tê. A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching the *d*; but before an *r*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation, salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *christian, question*.
 TA'BBY, tâb'bê, s. [tabi, tabino, Ital. tabis, Fr.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift.*

νό, móve, nór, nói;—tábe, táb, búll;—óll;—póúnd;—úlin, THIS.

TABBY, tá'b'be, a. Brinded; brindled. *Addison-Prior.*
TABEFACATION tá'b'è-fák'shún, s. [tabefacio, Latin.] The act of wasting away.
To TABEFY, tá'b'è-fí, v. n. [tabefacio, Latin.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. *Harvey.*
TABERD, tá'b'èrd, }
TABELD, tá'b'èld, }
 [tabers, low Latin; tabard, French.] A long gown; a herald's coat.
TABERDER, tá'b'èr-dúr, s. [from taberd.] One who wears a long gown.
TABERNACLE, tá'b'èr-ná-kl, s. [tabernacle, Fr. tabernaculum, Latin.]—1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.*—2. A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison.*
To TABERNACLE, tá'b'èr-ná-kl, v. n. [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. *John.*
TABID, tá'b'íd, a. [tabidus, Latin.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbuthnot.*
TABIDNESS, tá'b'íd-nés, s. [from tabid.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.
TABLATURE, tá'b'lá-túre, s. [from table.] Painting on walls or ceilings.
TABLE, tá'bl, s. [tabula, Latin.]—1. Any flat or level surface. *Sandys.*—2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Locke. Addison.*—3. The persons sitting at table. *Shaks.*—4. The fare or entertainment itself; as, *he keeps a good table.*—5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Hooker. Bentley.*—6. A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing. *Shaks. Addison.*—7. An index; a collection of heads. *Eucl.*—8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben Jonson.*—9. The palm of the hand. *Ben Jonson.*—10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. *Taylor.*—11. To turn the TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*
To TABLE, tá'bl, v. n. [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *South. Felton.*
To TABLE, tá'bl, v. a. To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shaks.*
TABLEBEER, tá-bl-bèèr, s. [table and beer.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.
TABLEBOOK, tá'bl-bòòk, s. [table and book.] A book on which any thing is graven or written without ink. *Shaks.*
TABLECLOTH, tá'bl-klòth, s. [table and cloth.] Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*
TABLEMAN, tá'bl-mán, s. A man at draughts. *Bac.*
TABLER, tá'bl-úr, s. [from table.] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*
TABLETALK, tá'bl-táwk, s. [table and talk.] Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Shaks. Dryden. Atterbury.*
TABLET, tá'b'lét, s. [from table.]—1. A small level surface.—2. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.*—3. A surface written on or painted. *Dryden.*
To TABOO, tá-bòò, v. a. [a word imported from the Friendly Islands, where it has an extensive signification in the way of laying an interdiction.] To put under a prohibition. *Burke.*
TABOO, tá-bòò, s. [from the verb.]—1. The practice of tabooing. *Cook and King's Voyages.*
TABOUR, tá'búr, s. [tabourin, tabour, old Fr.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shaks.*
To TABOUR, tá'búr, v. a. [taborer, old Fr.] To strike lightly and frequently. *Nahum.*
TABOURER, tá'búr-úr, s. [from tabour.] One who beats the tabour. *Shaks.*
TABOURET, tá'búr-èt, s. [from tabour.] A small drum or tabour. *Spectator.*
TABOURINE, tá'b-úr-è'n, s. [French.] A tabour; a small drum. *Shaks.*
TABRERE, tá'b-rèr', s. Tabourer. *Spenser.*
TABRET, tá'b-rét, s. A tabour. *Genesis.*
TABULAR, tá'b'ú-lár, s. [tabularis, Latin.]—1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.—2. Fortified in squares; made into laminae. *Woodward.*
To TABULATE, tá'b'ú-láre, v. a. [tabula, Lat.] To reduce to tables or synopses.

TABULATED, tá'b'ú-lá-téd, a. [tabula, Lat.] Having a flat surface. *Crew.*
TACHE, tásh, s. [from tack.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a burton. *Exod.*
TACHYGRAPHY, ták'h-gráf-è, s. [tachy, and γραφειν.] The art or practice of quick writing.
TACIT, tá's'ít, a. [tacite, Fr. tacitus, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Bacon. Locke.*
TACITLY, tá's'ít-lè, ad. [from tacit.] Silently; without oral expression. *Addison. Rogers.*
TACITURNITY, tá-s'è-túr'nè-tè, s. [taciturnitas, Latin.] Habitual silence. *Donne. Arbuthnot.*
To TACK, ták, v. a. [tacher, Breton.]—1. To fasten to any thing. *Herbert. Crew.*—2. To join; to unite; to stretch together. *Dryden. Swift.*
To TACKLÉ, ták, v. n. [probably from tackle.] To turn a ship. *Brown. Temple. Addison.*
TACK, ták, s. [from the verb.]—1. A small nail.—2. The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.*—3. To hold TACK. To last; to hold out. *Tusser. Hudibras.*
TA'CKLE, ták'kl, s. [taeel, Welsh.]—1. An arrow.—2. Weapons; instruments of action. *Butler.*—3. The ropes of a ship. *Spenser. Shaks. Milton. Dryden. Addison.*
TA'CKLED, ták'kl'd, a. [from tackle.] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shaks.*
TA'CKLING, ták'kl'ng, s. [from tackle.]—1. Furniture of the mast. *Abbot. Bacon.*—2. Instruments of action. *Walton.*
TA'CTICAL, ták'tè-kál, }
TA'CTICK, ták'tík, } a.
 [τακτικός, τακτικ, tactique, Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.
TA'CTICKS, ták'tík's, s. [τακτικη.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*
TA'CTILE, ták'tíl, a. [tactilis, tactum, Latin.] Susceptible of touch. *Hale.*
TACTILITY, ták-tíl-è-tè, s. [from tactile.] Perceptibility by the touch.
TACTION, ták'shún, s. [taction, Fr. tactio, Lat.] The act of touching.
TADPOLE, tád'pòle, s. [tad, toad, and pola, a young one.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle. *Shaks. Ray.*
TAE'N, táne, The poetical contraction of taken.
TAFFAREL, táff'ár-rèl, s. The upper part of a ship's stern, being a curved piece of wood, usually ornamented with sculpture. *Hawke.*
TAFFETA, táff'è-tè, s. [taffetas, Fr. toffeta, Span.] A thin silk. *Shaks.*
TAG, tág, s. [tag, Islandick.]—1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.—2. Any thing paltry and mean. *Whitgift. Shaks. L'Estrange.*—3. A young sheep.
To TAG, tág, v. a.—1. To fit any thing with an end; as, *to tag a lace; to tag an act with rhyme.*—2. To append one thing to another. *Dryden.*—3. To join; this is properly *to tack. Swift.*
TAG'RAG, tágrág, s. [composed of tag and rag.] Of the lowest degree. *Shaks.*
TA'GTAIL, tág'táile, s. [tag and tail.] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Carew. Walton.*
TAIL, tále, s. [tæg, Saxon.]—1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind. *More.*—2. The lower part. *Deed.*—3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kim. *Harvey.*—4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*—5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*
To TAIL, tále, v. n. To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*
TAI'LED, táld, a. [from tail.] Furnished with a tail. *Crew.*
TA'LLAGE, táll'áge, s. [tailleur, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. *Covel.*
TAILLE, tále, The fee which is opposite to simple, because it is so named or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.
TAI'LOE, táldr, s. [tailleur, French.] One whose business is to make clothes. *Coker.*

To TAINT, tânt, v. a. [teindre, French.]—1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomson*.—2. To stain; to sully. *Shaks. Chapman. Milton*.—3. To infect. *Harvey. Arbuthnot. Pope*.—4. To corrupt. *Swift*.—5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.
To TAINT, tânt, v. n. To be infected; to be touched. *Shaks*.
TAINT, tânt, s. [teinte, Fr.]—1. A tincture; a stain.—2. An insect. *Brown*.—3. Infection. *Locke. Prior*.—4. A spot; a soil; a blemish. *Milton*.
TAINTLESS, tânt'lês, a. [from taint.] Free from infection. *Swift*.
TAINTURE, tâne'tshûre, s. [teinture, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shaks*.
To TAKE, tâke, v. n. preterite took, part. pass. taken, sometimes took. [take, Islandick.]—1. To receive what is offered. *Dryden*.—2. To seize what is not given. *Dryden*.—3. To receive. *Deuteronomy*.—4. To receive with good or ill will. *Clarendon*.—5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice. *Ecclesi. Clarendon. Pope*.—6. To snatch; to seize. *Hale*.—7. To make prisoner. *Shaks. Knolles*.—8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage. *Shaks. Decay of Piety*.—9. To surprise; to catch. *Pope*.—10. To entrap; to catch in a snare. *Canticles*.—11. To understand in any particular sense or manner. *Raleigh. Bacon. Wake*.—12. To exact. *Leviticus*.—13. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Genesis*.—14. To use; to employ. *Watts*.—15. To blast; to infect. *Shaks*.—16. To judge in favour of. *Dryden*.—17. To admit any thing bad from without.—18. To get; to procure. *Mac*.—19. To turn to; to practise. *Bacon*.—20. To close in with; to comply with.—21. To form; to fix. *Clarendon*.—22. To catch in the hand; so seize. *Ezekiel*.—23. To admit; to suffer. *Dryden*.—24. To perform any action. *Hakewill*.—25. To receive into the mind. *Watts*.—26. To go into. *Camden. Hale*.—27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.—28. To swallow; to receive. *Brown*.—29. To swallow as a medicine. *South*.—30. To choose one or more. *Milton. Locke*.—31. To copy. *Dryden*.—32. To convey; to carry; to transport.—33. To fasten on; to seize. *Temple*.—34. Not to refuse; to accept. *Dryden*.—35. To adapt. *Exodus*.—36. To change with respect to place. *Ray*.—37. To separate. *Locke. Blackmore*.—38. To admit. *Timothy. Swift*.—39. To pursue; to go in. *Milton. Dryden*.—40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Isiah. Dryden*.—41. To endure; to bear. *L'Est. Swift*.—42. To draw; to derive. *Tillotson*.—43. To leap; to jump over. *Shaks*.—44. To assume. *Shaks. Locke*.—45. To allow; to admit. *Locke. Boyle*.—46. To receive with fondness. *Dryden*.—47. To carry out for use. *Mark*.—48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Tate. Locke*.—49. To direct. *Dryden*.—50. To separate for one's self from any quantity. *Isiah. Genesis. Dryden*.—51. Not to leave; not to omit. *Arbuthnot*.—52. To receive payments. *Shaks*.—53. To obtain by mensuration. *Swift*.—54. To withdraw. *Spectator*.—55. To seize with a transitory impulse.—56. To comprise; to comprehend. *Locke*.—57. To have recourse to. *L'Estrange*.—58. To produce; or suffer to be produced.—59. To catch in the mind. *Locke*.—60. To hire; to rent. *Pope*.—61. To engage in; to be active in. *Shaks*.—62. To suffer; to support. *Addison*.—63. To admit in copulation. *Sandys*.—64. To catch eagerly. *Dryden*.—65. To use as an oath or expression. *Exodus*.—66. To seize as a disease. *Bacon. Dryden*.—67. To TAKE away. To deprive of. *Clarendon*.—68. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove. *Locke*.—69. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend. *Corinthians*.—70. To TAKE course. To have recourse to measures. *Bacon. Hammond*.—71. To TAKE down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress. *Spenser. Addison*.—72. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon*.—73. To TAKE from. To derogate; to detract. *Dryden*.—74. To TAKE from. To deprive of. *Locke*.—75. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware. *Milton. Dryden*.—76. To TAKE heed to. To attend.—77. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend. *Burnet. Addison. Derham*.—78. To TAKE in. To admit. *Watson*.—79. To TAKE in. To win. *Suckling*.—80. To

TAKE in. To receive. *Acts. Tillotson*.—81. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.—82. To TAKE oath. To swear. *Ezekiel*.—83. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. *Shaks. Sanderson*.—84. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw. *Bacon. Wake*.—85. To TAKE off. To swallow. *Locke*.—86. To TAKE off. To purchase. *Locke*.—87. To TAKE off. To copy. *Addison*.—88. To TAKE off. To find place for. *Bacon*.—89. To TAKE off. To remove. *Wake*.—90. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with. *Bacon*.—91. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place. *Shaks*.—92. To TAKE part. To share. *Pope*.—93. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect. *Dryden. Locke*.—94. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest. *Shaks. Swift*.—95. To TAKE up. To be ready for; to engage with. *Shaks*.—96. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of. *Addison*.—97. To TAKE up. To begin. *Ezekiel. South*.—98. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under. *Sharp*.—99. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage. *Dryden. Duppa*.—100. To TAKE up. To have final recourse to. *Addison*.—101. To TAKE up. To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Spenser. Shaks*.—102. To TAKE up. To admit. *Bacon*.—103. To TAKE up. To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *L'Estrange*.—104. To TAKE up. To begin where the former left off. *Dryden. Addison*.—105. To TAKE up. To lift. *Shaks. Ray*.—106. To TAKE up. To occupy. *Hammond*.—107. To TAKE up. To accommodate; to adjust. *Shaks. L'Estrange*.—108. To TAKE up. To comprise. *Dryden*.—109. To TAKE up. To adopt; to assume. *Hammond. Temple. South. Atterbury*.—110. To TAKE up. To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles*.—111. To TAKE upon. To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *Shaks. Hebrews. Bacon. Dryden*.—112. To TAKE upon. To assume; to claim authority. *Shaks. Felton*.

To TAKE, tâke, v. n.—1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to. *Bacon. Dryden*.—2. To please; to gain reception. *Bentley*.—3. To have the intended or natural effect.—4. To catch; to fix. *Bacon*.—5. To TAKE after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Hudibras. Atterbury*.—6. To TAKE in. To enclose. *Mortimer*.—7. To TAKE in. To lessen; to contract; as, he took in his sails.—8. To TAKE in. To cheat; to gull.—9. To TAKE in hand. To undertake. *Clarendon*.—10. To TAKE in with. To resort to. *Bacon*.—11. To TAKE on. To be violently affected. *Shaks. Bacon*.—12. To TAKE on. To grieve; to pine. *Shaks*.—13. To TAKE on. To assume a character.—14. To TAKE to. To apply to; to be fond of. *Locke*.—15. To TAKE to. To betake to; to have recourse. *Dryden*.—16. To TAKE up. To stop. *Glauvill. South*.—17. To TAKE up. To reform. *Locke*.—18. To TAKE up with. To be contented with. *South. Bentley*.—19. To TAKE up with. To lodge; to dwell. *L'Estrange. South*.—20. To TAKE with. To please. *Bacon*.

TA'KEN, tâ'kn. The participle pass. of take.
TA'KER, tâ'kûr, s. [from take.] He that takes.
TA'KING, tâ'king, s. [from take.] Seizure; distress.
TALE, tâle, s. [tale, Saxon.]—1. A narrative; a story. *Watts*.—2. Oral relation. *Shaks*.—3. Number reckoned. *Hooker*.—4. Reckoning; numerical account. *Carew*.—5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Shaks. Bacon*.
TALEBE'ARER, tâle'bâ-rûr, s. [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *L'Estrange. South*.
TALEBE'ARING, tâle'bâ-ring, s. [tale and bear.] The act of informing. *Arbuthnot*.
TA'LENT, tâ'lênt, s. [talentum, Lat.]—1. A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. *Clarendon*.—3. Quality; nature. *Clarendon. Swift*.
TA'LISMAN, tâ'lîz-mân, s. A magical character.
TA'LISMANICK, tâ'lîz-mân'ik, s. [from talisman.] Magical. *Addison*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—líl;—pòhnd;—thín, Tllis.

To TALK, ták, v. n. [taelen, Dutch.]—1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly. *Waller. Addison.*—2. To prattle; to speak impertinently. *Milton.*—3. To give account. *Milton. Addison.*—4. To reason; to confer. *Collier.*

TALK, ták, s. [from the verb.]—1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Knolles. Locke.*—2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*—3. Subject of discourse. *Milton.*

TALK, ták, s. [tale, French.] Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastic. *Woodward.*

TALKATIVE, ták'á-tív, a. [from talk.] Full of prate; loquacious. *Stiney. Addison.*

TALKATIVENESS, ták'á-tív-nès, s. [from talkative.] Loquacity; garrulity. *Government of the Tongue. S. & F.*

TALKER, ták'ár, s. [from talk.]—1. One who talks. *Watts.*—2. A loquacious person; a prattler. *Locke.*—3. A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*

TALKY, ták'è, a. [from talk.] Consisting of talk. *Woodward.*

TALL, tál, a. [tal, Welsh.]—1. High in stature. *Shaks. Milton.*—2. High; lofty; elevated. *Milton.*—3. Sturdy; lusty. *Shaks.*

TALLAGE, tál'ídje, s. [tailage, Fr.] Impost; excise. *Bacon.*

TALLOW, tál'ò, s. [talge, Danish.] The hard grease; or fat of an animal; succ. *Abbot.*

To TALLOW, tál'ò, v. a. [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tál'ò-tshánd-jár, s. [tallow and chandler, French.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Harvey.*

TALLOW-FACE, tál'ò-fáse, s. One of a sickly complexion, like the colour of tallow. *Shaks.*

TALLY, tál'è, s. [from tailler, to cut, French.]—1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick. *Garrh. Prior.*—2. Any thing made to suit another. *Dryden.*

To TALLY, tál'è, v. a. [from the noun.] To fit; to suit as cut out for any thing. *Prior.*

To TALLY, tál'è, v. n. To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable. *Addison.*

TALMUD, } tál'múd, s.
TALMUD, }

The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TALMUDIST, tál'múd-íst, s. One well read in the talmud. *Spelman's Terms.*

TALLNESS, tál'nès, s. [from tall.] Height of stature; procerity. *Spenser. Hayward.*

TALON, tál'ón, s. [talon French.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon. Prior.*

TAMARIND tree, tám'má-rínd, s. [tamarindus, Latin.] The flower of the tamarind tree becomes a flat pod, containing flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*

TAMARISK, tám'má-rísk, s. [tamarisce, Latin.] The flowers of the tamarisk are rosaceous.

TAMBARINE, tám'há-rèen', s. [tambourin, Fr.] A tambour; a small drum. *Spenser.*

TAME, tám, a. [tame, Saxon; taem, Dutch.]—1. Not wild; domestic. *Addison.*—2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected.—3. Spiritless; unanimated.

To TAME, tám, v. n. [tamean, Saxon.]—1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shaks.*—2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Ben Jonson.*

TAMEABLE, tám'áb-è, a. [from tame.] Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*

TAMELY, tám'è, a. [from tame.] Not wildly; mealy; spiritlessly. *Dryden. Swift.*

TAMENESS, tám'nès, s. [from tame.]—1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.—2. Want of spirit; timidity. *Rogers.*

TAMER, tám'ár, s. [from tame.] Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*

TAMINY, tám'mè-nè, s. A woollen stuff.

TAMKIN, tám'kín, s. The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TAMPER, tám'púr, v. a.—1. To be busy with

physick. *L'F strange.*—2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Roscommon. Addison.*—3. To deal; to practise with. *Hudibras.*

To TAN, tán, v. a. [tanen, Dutch.]—1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.—2. To imbrow with the sun. *Cleveland.*

TANE, tán, s. [tanen, Dutch.]—1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.—2. Relish; taste. *Asterbury.*—3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shaks.*—4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*

To TANG, táng, v. n. To ring with. *Shaks.*

TANGENT, táng'ènt, s. [tangent, Fr. tangens, Lat.] A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, táng-jè-bíl'è-tè, s. [from tangible.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, táng-jè-b-è, a. [from tango, Latin.] Perceptible to the touch. *Bacon. Locke.*

To TANGLE, táng'gl, v. a. [See ENTANGLE.]—1. To implicate; to knit together.—2. To ensnare; to entrap. *Milton.*—3. To embroil; to embarrass. *Crashaw.*

To TANGLE, táng'gl, v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, táng'gl, s. [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another. *Milton.*

TANISTRY, tán'íst-rè, s. The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*

TANK, tángk, s. [tanque, Fr.] A large cistern or bason. *Dryden.*

TANKARD, tángk'árd, s. [tankard, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, tán'nár, s. [from tan.] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*

TANSY, tán'zè, s. A plant. *Miller.*

TANTALISM, tán'tá-líz-m, s. [from tantalize.] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison.*

To TANTALIZE, tán'tá-líze, v. a. To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison.*

TANTU, tán'tú, interj. [Lat.] So much; an expression of contempt. *Fuimus Troes.*

TANTLING, tán'tíng, s. [from Tantalus.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shaks.*

TANTAMOUNT, tán'tá-nòúnt, s. [French.] Equivalent. *Locke.*

To TAP, táp, v. a. [tappen, Dutch.]—1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.—2. To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. *Shaks.*

TAP, táp, s. [from the verb.]—1. A gentle blow. *Addison. Gay.*—2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out. *Derham.*

TAPE, tám, s. [tappan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band. *Gay. Pope.*

TAPER, tám'púr, s. [taper, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*

TAPER, tám'púr, a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

To TAPER, tám'púr, v. n. To grow smaller. *Ray.*

TAPERNESS, tám'pèr-nès, s. The state of being taper. *Shenstone.*

TAPESTRY, tám'pè-trè, or tám'pè-trè, s. [tapeserie, tapisserie, tapis, French; tapetum, Latin.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Dryden. Addison.*

TAPETI, tám'pè-ti, s. [tapetia, Latin.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TAPHOUSE, tám'phòuse, s. [tap and house.] A house where beer is sold in small quantities. *Saunders.*

TAPROOT, tám'púr-òt, s. The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer.*

TAPSTER, tám'púr-stúr, s. [from tap.] One whose business is to draw beer at an alehouse. *Shaks. Houel. Swift.*

TAR, tár, s. [tape, Saxon; tarre, Dutch.] Liquid pitch. *Camden.*

TAR, tár, s. A sailor; a seaman in contempt.

To TAR, tár, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To smear over with tar.—2. To tease; to provoke. *Shaks.*

TARANTULA, tám'rán'tshú-lá, s. [Ital.] An insect whose bite is only cured by music. *Locke.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt,—plne, pln;—

TARDA'TION, târ-dâ'hôn, s. [tardo, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS, târ-dê-g-râd-ûs, a. [tardigradus, Latin.] Moving slowly. *Brown*.

TARDILY, târ-dê-lê, ad. [from tardy.] Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakspeare*.

TARDINESS, târ-lê-nês, s. [from tardy.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shaks*.

TARDITY, târ-dê-tê, s. [tarditas, Latin.] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby*.

TARDY, târ-dê, a. [tardus, Latin.]—1. Slow; not swift. *Sandys*.—2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion. *Dryden. Prior*.—3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller*.—4. Unwary. *Hudibras*.—5. Criminal; offending. *Collier*.

To **TARDY**, târ-dê, v. a. [tarder, French.] To delay; to hinder. *Shaks*.

TARDY-GAITED, târ-dê-gâ-têd, a. [from tardy and gait.] Moving slowly. *Shaks*.

TARE, târe, s. [from teeren, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Decay of Piety*.

TARE, târe, s. [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, târe, prterite of tear. *Dryden*.

TARGE, târje, } s.
TARGET, târ-gêt, }

[target, Saxon.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. *Spenser. Milton*.

TARGETIER, târ-gêt-têr, s. [from target.] One armed with a target. *Chapman*.

TARGUM, târ-gûm, s. A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TARIFF, târ-rîf, s. A cartel of commerce. *Addison*.

TARN, târn, s. A bog; a fen; a marsh.

To **TARNISH**, târ-nîsh, v. a. [ternir, French.]—1. To sully; to soil; to make not bright.—2. To blot reputation.

To **TARNISH**, târ-nîsh, v. a. To lose brightness. *Collier*.

TARPA'WLING, târ-pâw'ling, s. [from tar.]—1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar. *Dryden*.—2. A sailor in contempt. *Dennis*.

TARRAGON, târ-râ-gôn, s. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, târ-rê-ânse, s. [from tarry.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shaks*.

TARRIER, târ-rê-âr, s.—1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. *Property Terrier. Dryden*.—2. One that carries or stays.

To **TARRY**, târ-rê, v. n. [tarder, French.]—1. To stay; to continue in a place. *Shaks*.—2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Dryden*.

To **TARRY**, târ-rê, v. a. To wait for. *Shaks*.

TARSEL, târ-sêl, s. A kind of hawk. *Prior*.

TARSUS, târ-sûs, s. The space between the lower end of the fœcal bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with and bear up the toes. *Wiseman*.

TART, târt, a. [τάρτος, Sax. taertig, Dutch.]—1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.—2. Sharp; keen; severe. *Shaks*.

TART, târt, s. [tarte, French; tarta, Italian.] A small pie of fruit. *Baron*.

TARTANE, târ-tân, s. [tartana, Italian.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three cornered sail. *Addison*.

TARTAR, târ-târ, s. [tartarus, Latin.]—1. Hell. *Shaks*.—2. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, the best is the tartar of the rhenish wine. *Quincy*.

TARTAREAN, târ-târ-ân, s. [tartarus, Latin.] Hellish. *Milton*.

TARTAREOUS, târ-târ-ûs, s. [from tartar.]—1. Consisting of tartar. *Grew*.—2. Hellish. *Milton*.

To **TARTARIZE**, târ-târ-îze, v. a. [from tartar.] To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, târ-târ-ûs, a. [from tartar.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TARTLY, târt-lê, ad. [from tart.]—1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.—2. Sharply; with poignancy;

with severity. *Walker*.—3. With sourness of aspect. *Shakspeare*.

TARTINESS, târt-nês, s. [from tart.]—1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity. *Mortimer*.—2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shaks*.

TASK, tâsk, s. [tasche, French; tassa, Italian.]—1. Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton*.—2. Employment; business. *Atterbury*.—3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *L'Es-trange. Addison*.

To **TASK**, tâsk, v. n. [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done. *Shaks. Dryden*.

TASKER, tâsk-âr, }
TASKMASTER, tâsk'mâ-stâr, }

[task and master.] One who imposes task. *Milton. South*.

TASSEL, tâs-sêl, s. [tasse, French.] An ornamental bunch of silk or glittering substances. *Spenser. Sandys*.

TASSEL, } tôs'sl, s.
TAZEL, }

An herb. *Ainsworth*.

TASSELED, tâs-sêld, s. [from tassel.] Adorned with tassels. *Milton*.

TASSES, tâs-sêz, s. Armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth*.

TASTABLE, tâst'â-bl, a. What may be tasted; savoury. *Boyle*.

To **TASTE**, tâste, v. a. [taster, to try, French.]—1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *John*.—2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity. *Milton*.—3. To essay first. *Kneller. Dryden*.—4. To feel; to have perception of. *Heb*.

To **TASTE**, tâste, v. n.—1. To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton*.—2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon*.—3. To distinguish intellectually. *Swift*.—4. To relish intellectually; to approve.—5. To be instructed, or receive some quality or character. *Shaks*.—6. To try the relish of any thing. *Daw*.—7. To have perception of. *Wisdom*.—8. To take enjoyment. *Milton*.—9. To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden*.

TASTE, tâste, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton*.—2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon*.—3. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue. *Locke*.—4. Intellectual relish or discernment. *Hooker*.—5. An essay; a trial; an experiment. *Shaks*.—6. A small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, tâst'êd, a. [from taste.] Having a particular relish. *Bacon*.

TASTER, tâst'âr, s. [tasteur, French.]—1. One who takes the first essay of food.—2. A dram cup. *Ainsworth*.

TASTEFUL, tâst'fûl, a. [taste and full.] High relished; savoury. *Pope*.

TASTELESS, tâst'lês, a. [from taste.]—1. Having no power of perceiving taste.—2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate. *Boyle*.—3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid. *Rogers*.—4. Having no intellectual gust. *Addison*.

TASTELESSNESS, tâst'lês-nês, s. [from tasteless.]—1. Insipidity; want of relish.—2. Want of perception of taste.—3. Want of intellectual relish.

To **TATTER**, tât'tûr, v. a. [tōpān, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Pope*.

TATTER, tât'tûr, s. [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Es-trange*.

TATTERDE'MALION, tât-tûr-dê-mâl'î-yûn, s. A ragged fellow. *L'Es-trange*.

To **TATTLE**, tât'tl, v. n. [tateren, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Spenser. Addison*.

TATTLE, tât'tl, s. [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift. Watts*.

TATTLE, tât'tl-âr, s. [from tattle.] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor*.

TATTOO, tât-tôo, s. The beat of drum, by which soldiers are warned to quarters.

To **TATTOO**, tât'tôo, v. a. [a word of Otaheite.] To mark by staining, or puncture, or both, on the skin. *Cook's Voyages*.

TAVERN, tâv-ûrn, s. [taverna, French; taberna, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shaks*.

—nó, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tábe, táb, báll;—díl;—pōd;—thin, T.His.

TA'VERNER, táv'érn-ér, }
 TA'VERNKEEPER, táv'érn-kéep-ér, } s.
 TA'VERNMAN, táv'érn-mán, }
 [from tavernman or keep; tavernier, Fr.] One who
 keeps a tavern. *Camden.*
 TAUGHT, táwt, preterite and part. passive of teach.
Milton.
 To TAUNT, tánt, or táwnt, v. a. [tanscr, French; tanden, Dutch.]—1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule. *Shaks. Rome.*—2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shaks.*
 TAUNT, tánt, s. [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach. *Shaks. Prior.*
 TA'UNTER, tánt'ér, s. [from taunt.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.
 TA'UNTINGLY, tánt'ing-lé, ad. [from taunting.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobatation. *Shaks. Prior.*
 TAURICORNOUS, táw-ré-kór'nés, a. [taurus and cornu, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.
 TA'URUS, táw'rús, s. [Lat. for a bull.] The second sign in the Zodiac. *Shaks.*
 TAUTOLOGICAL, táw-tó-lóg'jé kál, a. [from tautology.] Repeating the same thing.
 TAUTOLOGIST, táw-tó-lóg'jst, s. [from tautology.] One who repeats tautously.
 TAUTOLOGY, táw-tó-lóg'jé, s. [ταυτολογία.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Dryden. Addison.*
 TA'UTOPHONY, táw-tó-tó-né, s. A successive repetition of the same sound.
 To TAW, táw, v. n. [town, Dutch; tapian, Saxon.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contrast distinction from tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.
 TAW, táw, s. A marble to play with. *Swift.*
 TA'WDHINESS, táw-dré-nés, s. [from tawdry.] Tinsel finery; finery too ostentatious.
 TA'WDRY, táw'dré, a. [from Saint Awdry, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair.] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost. *Spenser. Addison.*
 TA'WER, táw'ér, s. [from taw.] A dresser of white leather.
 TA'WNY, táw'né, a. [tawne, tanné, French.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Peacham. Milton.*
 TA'WNY-FINNED, táw'né-fínd, a. Having tawny fins. *Shaks.*
 TAX, táks, s. [taxe, French; taxe, Dutch.]—1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Dryden. Arbuth.*—2. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
 To TAX, táks, v. a. [taxer, French.]—1. To load with impost. *King.*—2. To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Raleigh.*
 TA'XABLE, táks'á-bl, a. [from tax.] That may be taxed.
 TA'XATION, táks'á-shún, s. [taxation, French.]—1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax. *Silney.*—2. Accusation; scandal. *Shaks.*
 TA'XER, táks'ér, s. [from tax.] He who taxes.
 TEA, té, s. [thé, French.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drank in Europe. *Waller. Swift.*
 TEA-CUP, té'kúp, s. A small cup for drinking tea out of. *Gray.*
 TEA-POT, té'pót, s. A pot for infusing tea in. *Shenstone.*
 TEA-SPOON, té'spóón, s. A small spoon used in drinking tea. *Shenstone.*
 TEA-TABLE, té'tá-bl, s.—1. A small table, sufficient for holding all the necessaries for drinking tea.—2. The fashion of drinking tea. *Congreve.*
 To TEACH, tésh, v. a. preterite and part. pass. taught, sometimes taught, which is now obsolete. [tecan, Saxon.]—1. To instruct; to inform. *Isat. Milton.*—2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Milton.*—3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind. *Shaks. South.*—4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
 To TEACH, tésh, v. n. To perform the office of an instructor. *Shaks. Micah.*
 TE'ACHABLE, tésh'á-bl, a. [from teach.] Docile; susceptible of instruction. *Watts.*
 TE'ACHABLENESS, tésh'á-bl-nés, s. [from teach-

able.] Docility, willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER, tésh'ér, s. [from teach.]—1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor. *Hooker. Milton. South. Blackmore.*—2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*

TEAD, or Tade, téde, A torch; a flambeau. *Spenser*
 TEAGUE, téég, s. A name of contempt, used for an Irishman.

TEAL, téal, s. [teelingh, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

TEAM, téme, s. [týme, Saxon, a yoke.]—1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage. *Roscommon.*—2. Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*

TEAR, tére, s. [teap, Saxon; taare, Danish.]—1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Bacon. Milton.*—2. Any moisture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*

TEAR, tére, s. [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

To TEAR, táve, pret. torn, anciently part. pass. torn, [teapan, Saxon.]—1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend. *Genesis.*—2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Shaks. Jeremiah.*—3. To break by violence. *Dryden. A. Philips.*—4. To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.*—5. To pull with violence; to drive violently; he tears his hair. *Dryden.*—6. To take away by sudden violence; as he tore the crown from her. *Addison.*

To TEAR, táre, v. n. [ieren, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange.*

TEARER, téar'ér, s. [from to tear.] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TE'ARFALING, tére'á-fing, a. [tear and fall.] Tender; shedding tears. *Shaks.*

TE'ARFUL, tére'fúl, a. [tear and full.] Weeping; full of tears. *Shaks. Pope.*

TEARS GAINED, tére'sáin'd, part. a. Stained with tears. *Shaks.*

To TEASE, téze, v. a. [teapan, Saxon.]—1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.—2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.—3. To torment with importunity. *Prior.*

TE'SEL, té'zél, s. [teap, Sax. dipsacus, Latin.] A plant of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER, té'zér, s. [from tease.] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity. *Collier.*

TEAT, téte, s. [tith, Welch; tit, Sax. tette, Dutch.] The dug of a heast. *Brown.*

TE'CHNICAL, ték'né-kál, a. [τεχνικος.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke.*

TE'CHY, tésh'é, a. Peevish; fretful; irritable. *Shaks.*

TECTON'ICK, ték-tón'ík, a. [τεκτονικος.] Pertaining to building.

To TED, téd, v. a. [teadan, Saxon.] To lay grass n wly mown in rows. *Milton. Mortimer.*

TE'DDER, or Tether, téd'ídér, s. [tuddler, Dutch.]—1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide.—2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

TE DEUM, té-dé'úm, s. An hymn of the Church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Shaks. Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS, té'dé'ús, or té'dé'ús, a. [tedious, French; tedium, Latin.]—1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.*—2. Wearisome by prolixity. *Hooker.*—3. Slow. *Ainsworth.*

TE'DIOUSLY, té'dé'ús-lé, or té'dé'ús-lé, ad. [from tedious.] In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS, té'dé'ús-nés, or té'dé'ús-nés, s. [from tedious.]—1. Wearisomeness by continuance.—2. Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Hooker.*—3. Prolixity; length. *Shaks.*—4. Uneasiness; tin-someness; quality of wearying. *Hooker. Donne. Davies.*

To TEEM, téém, v. n. [teami, Saxon, offspring.]—1. To bring young. *Shaks.*—2. To be pregnant; to engender young.—3. To be full; to be burthened as a breeding animal. *Addison.*

To TEEM, téém, v. a.—1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shaks.*—2. To pour. *Swift.*

TE'EMER, téém'ér, s. [from teem.] One that brings young.

Fâc, fâ, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, plu;—

- TEMPFUL**, tēm'fûl, a. [tempul, Saxon.]—1. Pregnant; prolific. *Dryden*.—2. Brimful. *Ainon*.
- TEMPLESS**, tēm'lês, a. [from teeni.] Unfruitful; not prolific. *Dryden*.
- TEEN**, tēn, s. [tīnan, Saxon; tenen, Flemish, to vex.] Sorrow; grief. *Spenser*. *Shaks*.
- To **TEEN**, tēn, v. a. [from tīnan, to kindle, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing.
- TEENS**, tēnz, s. [from tēn for ten.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*: as, thirteen, fourteen. *Glanville*.
- TEETH**, tēth. The plural of tooth. *Job*.
- To **TEETH**, tēth, v. n. [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbutnot*.
- TEGUMENT**, tē'gūmēt, s. [tegumentum, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. *Wiseman*. *Ray*.
- To **TEIHE**, tē'hē, v. n. To laugh; to utter.
- TEIHE**, tē'hē, interj. A sound to express a laugh half stifled.
- TEIL** (tree), tēl'trē, s. Linden or lime tree. *Isaiah*.
- TEINT**, tīnt, s. [teinte, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden*.
- TELARY**, tē'lā-rē, a. [tela, a web, Latin.] Spinning wheel. *Brown*.
- TELEGRAPH**, tē'lē-gŕaf, s. [from τηλος and γραφη, Gr.] An instrument that answers the end of writing, by conveying intelligence to a distance by means of signals.
- TELESCOPE**, tē'lē-skōp, s. [τηλος and σκοπεω, Gr.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts*.
- TELESCOPICAL**, tē'lē-skōp'ē-kāl, a. [from telescope.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.
- TELESTICK**, tē'lēs'tīk, s. [from τηλος and στυξ, Gr.] A poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name. *Ben Jonson*.
- To **TELL**, tēll, v. a. preterite and part. pass. told, [tellan, Saxon; taelen, tellen, Dutch; talen, Dan.]—1. To utter; to express; to speak. *Milton*.—2. To relate; to rehearse. *Dryden*. *Pope*.—3. To teach; to inform. *Sanderson*.—4. To discover; to betray. *Numbers*.—5. To count; to number. *Wal. Prior*.—6. To make excuses. A low word. *Shaks*.
- To **TELL**, tēll, v. n.—1. To give an account; to make report.—2. To **TELL ON**. To inform of. *Samuel*.
- TELLER**, tē'lār, s. [from t-ll.]—1. One who tells or relates.—2. One who numbers.—3. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four; their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the peil a bill to charge him therewith; they also pay any money payable by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Covel*.
- TELLTALE**, tē'tāl, s. [tell and tale.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Fairfax*.
- TEMERARIOUS**, tēm-ēr-ā-rē-us, a. [temeraire, Fr. temerarius, Latin.]—1. Rash; heady. *L'Estrange*.—2. Careless; heedless. *Ray*.
- TEMERITY**, tēm-ēr-ē-tē, s. [temeritas, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.
- To **TEMPER**, tēm'pār, v. a. [tempo, Lat.]—1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton*.—2. To compound; to form by mixture.—3. To qualify as an ingredient; *water tempers wine*.—4. To mingle. *Ezekiel*, *Addison*.—5. To heat together to a proper consistence. *Wiseman*.—6. To accommodate; to modify.—7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe. *Spenser*. *Shaks*. *Osway*.—8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Milton*. *Boyle*. *Dryden*.—9. To govern. *Spenser*.
- TEMPER**, tēm'pār, s. [from the verb.]—1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Raleigh*.—2. Middle course; mean or medium.—3. Constitution of body. *Burnet*.—4. Disposition of mind. *Locke*.—5. Constitutional frame of mind. *Shaks*.—6. Calmness of mind; moderation. *Ben Jonson*.—7. State to which metals are reduced.
- TEMPERAMENT**, tēm'pēr-ā-mēt, s. [temperamentum, Lat.]—1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke*.—2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.
- TEMPERAMENTAL**, tēm'pēr-ā-mēt'āl, a. [from temperament.] Constitutional. *Brown*.
- TEMPERANCE**, tēm'pēr-ānse, s. [temperantia, Latin.]—1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. *Milton*. *Temple*.—2. Patience; calmness; serenity; moderation of passion. *Spenser*.
- TEMPERATE**, tēm'pēr-āte, a. [temperatus, Lat.]—1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon*.—2. Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiseman*.—3. Free from ardent passion. *Shaks*.
- TEMPERATELY**, tēm'pēr-āte-lē, ad. [from temperate.]—1. Moderately; not excessively. *Addison*.—2. Calmly; without violence of passion.—3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor*.
- TEMPERATENESS**, tēm'pēr-āte-nēs, s. [from temperate.]—1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.—2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Dan*.
- TEMPERATURE**, tēm'pēr-ā-tshūr, s. [temperatura, Latin.]—1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Abbot*. *Watts*.—2. Mediocrity, due balance of contraries. *Davies*.—3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion. *Spenser*.
- TEMPERED**, tēm'pār, a. [from temper.] Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shaks*.
- TEMPEST**, tēm'pēt, s. [tempestas, Latin.]—1. The utmost violence of wind. *Donne*.—2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
- To **TEMPEST**, tēm'pēt, v. a. [from the noun.] To disturb by a tempest. *Milton*.
- TEMPEST-BEATEN**, tēm'pēt-bē-tēn, a. [tempest a. d. beat.] Shattered with storms. *Dryden*.
- TEMPEST-TOST**, tēm'pēt-tōst, a. [tempest and tost.] Driven about by storms. *Shaks*.
- TEMPESTIVITY**, tēm'pēt-tīv-ē-tē, s. [tempestivus, Latin.] Seasonableness. *Brown*.
- TEMPESTUOUS**, tēm'pēs'tshū-us, a. [tempestuex, French; from tempest.] Stormy; turbulent. *Collier*.
- TEMPLAR**, tēm'plār, s. [from the Temple.] A student in the law. *Pope*.
- TEMPLE**, tēm'pl, s. [temple, French; templum, Latin.]—1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shaks*.—2. The upper part of the sides of the head.
- TEMPLET**, tēm'plēt, s. A piece of timber in building. *Maxon*.
- TEMPORAL**, tēm'pō-rāl, a. [temporalis, Latin.]—1. Measured by time; not eternal. *Hooker*.—2. Secular; not ecclesiastical. *Swift*.—3. Not spiritual. *Taylor*. *Rogers*.—4. Placed at the temples. *Arbutnot*.
- TEMPORALITY**, tēm'pō-rāl-ē-tē, s. }
TEMPORALS, tēm'pō-rālz, }
 [temporalité, Fr. from temporal.] Secular possessions; ecclesiastick rights. *Bacon*.
- TEMPORALLY**, tēm'pō-rāl-ē, ad. [from temporal.] With respect to this life. *South*.
- TEMPORALITY**, tēm'pō-rāl-tē, s. [from temporal.]—1. The laity; secular people. *Abbot*.—2. Secular possessions. *Ayliffe*.
- TEMPORANEOUS**, tēm'pō-rā-nē-us, a. [temporis, Latin.] Temporary.
- TEMPORARINESS**, tēm'pō-rā-rē-nēs, s. [from temporary.] The state of being temporary.
- TEMPORARY**, tēm'pō-rārē, a. [tempus, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time. *Bacon*. *White*. *Addison*.
- To **TEMPORISE**, tēm'pō-rīze, v. n. [temporisar, Fr.]—1. To delay; to procrastinate. *Shaks*.—2. To comply with the times or occasions.
- TEMPORIZER**, tēm'pō-rī-zār, s. [temporisar, Fr. from temporise.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer. *Shaks*.
- To **TEMPT**, tēmt, v. a. [tento, Lat. tenter, Fr.]—1. To solicit to ill; to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice. *Shaks*. *Corinthians*. *Taylor*.—2. To provoke. *Shaks*.—3. To try; to attempt. *Dryden*.—4. To make trial of. *Gen*. Chap. xxii.
- TEMPTABLE**, tēm'tā-bl, a. [from tempt.] Liable to bad solicitations; as may be perverted by temptation.
- TEMPTATION**, tēm'tā'shūn, s. [tentation, French, from tempt.]—1. The act of tempting; solicitation

—nd, mōve, ndr, ndr;—tābe, tēb, bāll;—ōll;—pōānd;—tāin, T Hia.

to ill; enticement. *Milton*.—2. The state of being tempted. *Duppa*.—3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Shaks. Dryden*.

TE'MP'ER, tēm'tēr, s. [from tempri].—1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer. *Shaks. Tillotson. Dryden*.—2. The infernal solicitor to evil. *Hammond*.

TE'MSE BREAD, tēmz'brēd, }
TE'MSED BREAD, tēmz'd'brēd, }^s
[tēmsen, tēms, Dut.] Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

TE'MULENCY, tēm'mō-lēn-sē, s. [temulentia, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT, tēm'ū-lēnt, a. [temulentus, Latin.] Inebriated; intoxicated.

TEN, tēn, a. [tēn, Sax. tēn, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five. *Dryden*.

TE'NABLE, tēn'ā-bl, a. [tenable, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks. *Clarendon*.

TENACIOUS, tē-nā'shūs, a. [tenax, Latin].—1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go. *South*.—2. Retentive. *Locke*.—3. Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive. *Newton. Arbuthnot*.

TENANCY, tēn'ān-sē, s. Temporary possession of what belongs to another. *Wotton*.

TENANT, tēn'ānt, s. [tenant, French].—1. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and uses the property of another. *Pope*.—2. One who resides in any place. *Thomson*.

To TENANT, tēn'ānt, v. a. [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions. *Addison*.

TENANTABLE, tēn'ānt-ā-bl, a. [from tenant.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling*.

TENANTLESS, tēn'ānt-lēs, a. [from tenant.] Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Shaks*.

TENANT-SAW, tēn'ānt-sāw, s. [corrupted from tenonsaw.] See TENON.

TENCH, tēnč, s. [tēnce, Saxon; tinca, Latin.] A pond-fish. *Hale*.

To TEND, tēnd, v. a. [contracted from attend.]
1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender. *Spenser. Pope*.—2. To attend; to accompany. *Milton*.—3. To be attentive to. *Milton*.

To TEND, tēnd, v. n. [tendo, Latin].—1. To move toward a certain point or place. *Wotton. Dryden*.—2. To be directed to any end or purpose.—3. To contribute. *Hammond*.—4. To wait; to expect. *Shakspeare*.—5. To attend; to wait as dependant or servants. *Shaks*.—6. To attend as something inseparable.

TENDANCE, tēn'dānce, s. [from tend.]—1. Attendance; state of expectation. *Spenser*.—2. Persons attendant. *Shaks*.—3. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shakspeare*.—4. Care, act of tending. *Milton*.

TENDENCE, tēn'dēnce, }
TENDENCY, tēn'dēn-sē, }^s
[from tend.]—1. Direction or course toward any place or object. *Taylor*.—2. Direction or course towards any inference or result; drift. *Locke*.

TENDER, tēn'dār, a. [tendre, Fr.]—1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.—2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.—3. Effeminate; emaculate; delicate.—4. Exciting kind concern. *Shaks*.—5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker. Tillotson*.—6. Susceptible of soft passions. *Spenser*.—7. Amorous; lascivious. *Hudibras*.—8. Expressive of the softer passions.—9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotson*.—10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.—11. Apt to give pain; this is a tender question. *Bacon*.—12. Young; weak; as, tender age. *Shaks*.

To TENDER, tēn'dār, v. a. [tendre, Fr.]—1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. *Hooker. Milton*.—2. To hold; to esteem. *Shaks*.—3. To regard with kindness. *Shaks*.

TENDER, tēn'dār, s. [from the verb.]—1. Offer; proposal to acceptance. *South*.—2. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. *Shaks*.

TENDER-HEART'ED, tēn-dār-hārt'ēd, a. [ten-

der and heart.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tēn-dār-ling, s. [from tender.]
—1. The first horns of a deer.—2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

TENDERLY, tēn'dār-lē, ad. [from tender.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; soft; kindly; without harshness. *Milton*.

TENDER-MINDED, tēn'dār-mind-lēd, a. [from tender and mind.] Compassionate. *Shaks*.

TENDERNESS, tēn'dār-nēs, s. [tendresse, Fr. from tender.]—1. The state of being tender or soft; susceptibility of impression. *Bacon. Arbuthnot*.—2. State of being easily hurt; soreness. *Addison*.—3. Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shaks*.—4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon*.—5. Scrupulousness; caution. *Watson*.—6. Cautious care. *Government of the Tongue*.—7. Soft paths of expression.

TENDINOUS, tēn'id-nūs, a. [tendinis, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tēn'dōn, s. [tendo, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRIL, tēn'drīl, s. [tendrillon, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENE'BRICOSE, tē-nēb-rē-kōsē, }
TENE'BRIOUS, tē-nē'brē-ūs, }^a
[tenebrosus, tenebrosus, Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TENE'BRISITY, tē-nē-brōs'ē-tē, s. [tenebra, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.

TENEMENT, tēn'ē-mēnt, s. [tenement, French.] tenementum, law Latin.] Any thing held by a tenant.

TENEMENTAL, tēn-ē-mēn'tāl, a. [In law.] To be held by certain tenure. *Blackstone*.

TENEMENTARY, tēn-ē-mēn'tār-ē, a. [from tenement.] Usually let out. *Spelman*.

TENENT, tēn'ēt, s. See TENET.

TENERITY, tē-nēr'ē-tē, s. [tencritas, tener, Lat.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth*.

TENE'SMUS, tē-nēz'mūs, s. Continual need to go to stool. *Arbuthnot*.

TENET, tēn'ēt, s. [from tenet, Lat. he holds. It is sometimes written tenent, or they hold.] Possession; principle; opinion. *South*.

TENNIS, tēn'nis, s. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Shaks. Howell*.

To TENNIS, tēn'nis, v. a. [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. *Spenser*.

TENNIS-BALL, tēn'nis-bāl, s. The ball used to play at tennis with. *Shaks*.

TENON, tēn'ōn, s. [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Maxon*.

TENOUR, tēn'ūr, s. [tenor, Latin; teneur, Fr.]
1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity. *Crashaw. Spratt*.—2. Sense contained; general course or drift.—3. A sound in music. *Bacon*.

TENSE tēnsē, a. [tensus, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax. *Holder*.

TENSE, tēnsē, s. [tempus, Fr. tempus, Lat.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke*.

TENSENESS, tēnsē'nēs, s. [from tense.] Contraction; tension; the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tēn'sē-bl, a. [tenus, Lat.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon*.

TENSILE, tēn'shīl, a. [tensilis, Lat.] Capable of extension. *Bacon*.

TENSION, tēn'shōn, s. [tension, Fr. tensus, Lat.] The act of stretching; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity. *Holder. Blackmore*.

TENSIVE, tēn'sīv, a. [tensus, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer*.

TENSURE, tēn'shūr, s. [tensus, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon*.

TENT, tēnt, s. [tente, Fr. tentorium, Lat.]—1. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles. *Knoller*.—2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.—3. [tente, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore. *Shaks. Wiseman*.—

Fâte, far, fâll, fâc;—nê, mêt;—plie, pîn;—

4. A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT, têt, v. n. [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

To TENT, têt, v. a. To search as with a medical tent. *Wiseman.*

TENTAGE, têt'âdjé, s. [from tent.] A number of tents, a camp. *Drayton.*

TENTATION, têt-â'shûn, s. [tentatio, Latin.] Trial; temptation. *Brown.*

TENTATIVE, têt-â-tiv, a. [tentative, Fr.] tenté, Latio.] Trying; essaying; experimental. *Byrley.*

TENTED, têt'éd, a. [from tent.] Covered with tents. *Shaks. Pope.*

TENTEL, têt'âr, s. [tendo, tentus, Latin.]—1. A hook on which things are stretched.—2. To be on the TENTS. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

To TENTER, têt'âr, v. a. [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To TENTER, têt'âr, v. n. To admit extension.

TENTH, ténth, a. [τετα, Saxon.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten. *Boyle.*

TENTH, ténth, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The tenth. *Dryden. Locke.*—2. Tythe. *Philips.*—3. Tenths are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowel.*

TENTHLY, ténth'lé, ad. [from tenth.] In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS, têt-âdjé-nûs, a. [tentiginis, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TENTORY, têt-âr-ê, s. [tentorium, Lat.] The awning of a tent. *Evelyn.*

TENTWORT, têt'wûrt, s. [adiantum album, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUFOLIOUS, têt-nû-ê-fô-lé-ûs, a. [tenuis and folium, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY, têt-nû-ê-té, s. [tenuis, Latin.] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *K. Charles. Bentley.*

TENUOUS, têt-nû-ûs, a. [tenuis, Lat.] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

TENURE, têt'nûre, s. [tenure, Fr.] Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

TEPEFACATION, têt-ê-fâk'shûn, s. [tepefacio, Latin.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, têt'pîd, a. [tepidus, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Milton.*

TEPIDITY, têt-plâ-ê-té, s. [from tepid.] Lukewarmness. *Ainsworth.*

TEPOR, têt'pôr, s. [tepor, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbuthnot.*

TÉRATOLOGY, têt-râ-tô-lô-jé, s. [τετραλ@ and λογω.] Bombast.

TERCE, têtse, s. [tierce, Fr.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

TEREBINTHINATE, têt-rê-bin'thê-nâte, } a.
TEREBINTHINE, têt-rê-bin'thîn, }
[terebinthine, French; terebinthum, Latin.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To TEREBRATE, têt-rê-brâte, v. a. [terebro, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Derham.*

TEREBRATION, têt-rê-brâ'shûn, s. [from terebrate.] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERGEMINOUS, têt-jêm-ê-nûs, a. [tergeminus, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, têt-jêr-vêr-sâ'shûn, s. [from tergum and verso, Latin.]—1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Bramhall.*—2. Change; fickleness. *Clarendon.*

TERM, têt'm, s. [terminus, Latin.]—1. Limit; hour-day. *Bacon.*—2. The word by which a thing is expressed. *Bacon. Burnet. Swift.*—3. Words; language. *Shaks. Milton.*—4. Condition; stipulation. *Dryden.*—5. Time for which any thing lasts. *Addison.*—6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of those terms there are four in every year, one is called

ed Hilary term, which begins the twenty-third of January, or if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter term, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension day; the third is Trinity term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas term, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

To TERM, têt'm, v. a. [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY, têt'mâ-pân-sê, s. [from termagant.] Turbulency; tumultuousness. *Parker.*

TERMAGANT, têt'mâ-gânt, a. [τῆρ and μαγαν, Saxon.]—1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shaks.*—2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arbuthnot.*

TERMAGANT, têt'mâ-gânt, s. A scold; a bawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras. Tatler.*

TERMER, têt'm'r, s. [from term.] One who travels up to the term. *Ben Jonson.*

TERMINABLE, têt'mê-nâ-bl, a. [from terminate.] Limitable; that limits or bounds.

To TERMINATE, têt'mê-nâv, v. a. [termino, Latin; terminer, French.]—1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*—2. To put an end to.

To TERMINATE, têt'mê-nâte, v. n. To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *South. Dryden.*

TERMINATION, têt'mê-nâ'shûn, s. [from terminate.]—1. The act of limiting or bounding.—2. Bound; limit. *Brown.*—3. End; conclusion.—4. End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.*—5. Word; term. *Shaks.*

TERMINTHUS, têt-mîn'thûs, s. [τερμίνθ@.] A tumour. *Wiseman.*

TERMLESS, têt'mlês, a. [from term.] Unlimited; boundless. *Ralph.*

TERMLY, têt'm'lé, ad. [from term.] Tern by term. *Bacon.*

TERMOR, têt'mûr, s. [In law.] One possessed of a certain term in any kind of property. *Blackstone.*

TERN, têt'n, s. A bird of the Sandwich islands. *Portlock's Voyages.*

TERNARY, têt'nâ-ré, a. [ternarius, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY, têt'nâ-ré, s.

TERNION, têt'nê-ûn, s.

[ternarius, ternio, Latin.] The number three. *Holder.*

TERRACE, têt'râs, s. [terrace, Fr. terraccia, Italian.]—1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.—2. A gallery or balcony.

TERRAQUEOUS, têt-râ-kwê-ûs, a. [terra and aqua, Latin.] Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*

TERRAR, têt'râr, s. [from terra, Lat.] is a book or survey, containing the several lands, with their bounds and limits, of any particular person, or of a town or manor. *Termes de la Ley.*

TERRENE, têt-rêne, a. [terrenus, Latin.] Earthy; terrestrial. *Hooker. Milton.*

TERRÈNE, têt'rêne, s. [from the adjective.] The surface of the whole earth. *Somerville.*

TERRÈ-BLUE, têt-rê-blû, s. [terre and blue, Fr.] A sort of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE-TENANT, têt-tên'ânt, s. [In law.] The tenant who occupies the land. *Blackstone.*

TERRE-VERTE, têt-vêrt, s. [French.] A sort of earth. *Dryden.*

TERREOUS, têt-rê-ûs, a. [terreus, Latin.] Earthy; consisting of earth. *Glanville. Brown.*

TERRESTRIAL, têt-rêstrê-âl, a. [terrestris, Latin.]—1. Earthly; not celestial. *Spenser.*—2. Consisting of earth; terreous. *Woodward.*

To TERRESTRIFY, têt-rêstrê-fî, v. a. [terrestris and facio, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth. *Brown.*

TERRESTRIOUS, têt-rêstrê-ûs, a. [terrestris, Latin.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, têt-rê-bl, a. [terrible, Fr. from terribilis, Latin.]—1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pônd;—thin, THis.

—2. Great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*
TERRIBLENESS, tĕr'ĕ-bl-nĕs, s. [from terrible.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness. *Sidney.*
TERRIBLY, tĕr'ĕ-blĕ, ad. [from terrible.]—1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear. *Dryden.*—2. Violently; very much. *Swift.*
TERRIER, tĕr'ĕ-ĕr, s. [terrier, Fr. from terra, Lat. earth.]—1. A dog that follows his game under ground. *Dryden.*—2. A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.*—3. A whimble; auger or borer. *Ainswoyth.*
TERTRIFICK, tĕr-trĭ-fĭk, a. [terrificus, Latin.] Dreadful; causing terror. *Milton. Philips.*
To TERRIFY, tĕr-rĕ-fĭ, v. a. [terror and facio, Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid. *Knolles. Blackmore.*
TERRITORY, tĕr-rĕ-tŭ-rĕ, s. [territorium, law Latin.] Land; country; dominion; district. *Derham.*
TERROUR, tĕr'rŭr, s. [terror, Lat. terrore, Fr.]—1. Fear communicated. *Milton.*—2. Fear received. *Knolles. Blackmore.*—3. The cause of fear. *Prior. Milton.*
TERSE, tĕrse, n. [tersus, Latin.]—1. Smooth. *Brown.*—2. Cleanly written; neat. *Dryden. Swift.*
TERSENESS, tĕrse'nĕs, s. [from terse.] Neatness of literary style. *Warton.*
TERTIAN, tĕr'shŭn, s. [tertiana, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits, in three days. *Hervey.*
To TERTIATE, tĕr'shĕ-ĕte, v. a. [tertio, tertius, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.
TESSELLATED, tĕs-sĕl'ĕ-tĕd, a. [tessella, Lat.] Variegated by squares. *Woodward.*
TEST, tĕst, s. [test, French; testa, Italian.]—1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.—2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel. *Shaks. Clarendon.*—3. Means of trial. *Ben Jonson.*—4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness. *Pope.*—5. Judgment; distinction. *Dryden.*
TESTACIOUS, tĕs-tĕ-shŭs, a. [testaceus, Lat.]—1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.—2. Having continuous not joined shells; opposed to crustaceous. *Woodward.*
TESTAMENT, tĕs'tĕ-mĕnt, s. [testament, Fr. testamentum, Latin.]—1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.—2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.
TESTAMENTARY, tĕs'tĕ-mĕn'tĕ-rĕ, a. [testamentarius, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.
TESTATE, tĕs'tĕtĕ, a. [testatus, Lat.] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*
TESTATOR, tĕs'tĕ-tŭr, s. [testator, Lat.] One who leaves a will. *Hooker. Taylor.*
TESTATRIX, tĕs'tĕ-trĭks, s. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.
TESTED, tĕst'ĕd, a. [from test.] Tried by a test.
TESTER, tĕst'ĕr, s. [teste, Fr. a head.]—1. A sixpence. *Locke. Pope.*—2. The cover of a bed.
TESTICLE, tĕs'tĕ-kĕl, s. [testiculus, Latin.] Stone.
TESTIFICATION, tĕs'tĕ-fĭ-kĕ-shŭn, s. [testificatio, Latin; from testify.] The act of witnessing. *Hooker.*
TESTIFICATOR, tĕs'tĕ-fĭ-kĕ-tŭr, s. [from testificor, Lat.] One who witnesses.
TESTIFIER, tĕs'tĕ-fĭ-ĕr, s. [from testify.] One who testifies.
To TESTIFY, tĕs'tĕ-fĭ, v. n. [testifier, Latin.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence. *Milton.*
To TESTIFY, tĕs'tĕ-fĭ, v. a. to witness; to give evidence of any point. *John.*
TESTILY, tĕs'tĕ-lĕ, ad. [from testy.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.
TESTIMONIAL, tĕs'tĕ-mŏnĭ-ĕl, s. [testimonial, French; testimonium, Latin.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself. *Burnet.*
TESTIMONY, tĕs'tĕ-mŏnĭ-ĕ, s. [testimonium, Lat.]—1. Evidence given; proof. *Spenser. Dryden.*—2. Publick evidence. *Milton.*—3. Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*
To TESTIMONY, tĕs'tĕ-mŏnĭ-ĕ, v. a. To witness.
TESTINESS, tĕs'tĕ-nĕs, s. [from testy.] Moroseness.

TESTUDINATED, tĕs'tŭ-dĕ-nĕ-tĕd, a. [testudo, Latin.] Roofed; arched.
TESTUDINEOUS, tĕs'tŭ-dĭnĕ-yŭs, a. [testudo, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.
TESTY, tĕs'tĕ, a. [testie, Fr. testurlo, Ital.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry. *Locke.*
TEUCHY, tĕsh'ĕ, a. froward; peevish. *Shakspeare. Graunt.*
TETE A TETE, tĕtĕ-ĕ-tĕtĕ s. [French.] Cheek by jowl. *Prior.*
TE'THER, tĕth'ŭr, s. [See TEDDER.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide. *Shaks. Swift.*
To TE'THER, tĕth'ŭr, v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up.
TETRA'GONAL, tĕt-rĕ-gŏ-nĕl, a. [τετραγωνῆς.] Square.
TETRAMETER, tĕt-rĕ-mĕ-tĕr, a. [τετραμετρος, G.] Consisting of four measures. *Tyrwhitt.*
TRAPÉ'ALOUS, tĕt-trĕ-pĕt'ĕ-lŭs, a. [τραπέζης and περιάλου.] Are such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style. *Miller.*
TE'TRARCH, tĕt'rĕrk, or tĕt'rĕrk, s. [tetrarcha, Lat.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province. *Ben Jonson.*
TETRA'CHATE, tĕt-rĕ-kĕtĕ, } s.
TE'TRARCHY, tĕt'rĕrkĕ, }
 [τετραρχία.] A Roman government.
TE'TRASICK, tĕt-trĕs'ĭk, s. [τετρασικῆς.] An epigram or stanza of four verses. *Pope.*
TE'TRICAL, tĕt'rĕ-kĕl, } a.
TE'TRICOUS, tĕt'rĕ-kŭs, }
 [tetricus, Lat.] Froward; perverse; sour. *Knolles.*
TE'TTER, tĕt'tŭr, s. [tetter, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ring-worm. *Shaks. Dryden.*
To TE'TTER, tĕt'tŭr, v. a. [from the noun.] To infect with a tetter. *Shaks.*
TEUTONICK, tĕ-tŏnĭk, a. Spoken by the Teutones or ancient Germans. *Cuthrie.*
TEW, tĕ, s. [towe, a hempen rope, Dutch.]—1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*—2. An Iron chain. *Ainswoorth.*
To TEW, tĕ, v. a. [tewman, Saxon.] To work.
TE'WEL, tŭ'll, s. [tayan or tuyal, Fr.] In the back of the forge, against a fire-place, is fixed a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, which comes through the back of the forge. *Maxon.*
To TE'WTAW, tŭ'tĕw, v. a. To heat; to break.
TEXT, tĕkst, s. [textus, Latin.]—1. That on which a comment is written. *Waller.*—2. Sentence of scripture. *South.*
TEXTILE, tĕks'tĭl, a. [textilis, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*
TEXTMAN, tĕkst'mĕn, s. [text and man.] A man ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderson.*
TEXTORIAL, tĕks-tŏ-rĕ-ĕl, a. [textorius, Lat.] Belonging to weaving. *T. Warton.*
TE'XTRINE, tĕks'trĭn, a. [textrina, Lat.] Relating to weaving. *Derham.*
TE'XUARY, tĕks'tshŭ-ĕ-rĕ, a. [from text.]—1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*—2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville.*
TE'XTUARIST, tĕks'tshŭ-ĕ-rĭst, }
TE'XTUARY, tĕks'tshŭ-ĕ-rĕ, } s.
 [textuaire, Fr.] One rudy in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.
TEXTURE, tĕks'tshŭre, s. [textus, Latin.]—1. The act of weaving. *Brown.*—2. A web; a thing woven. *Thomson.*—3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter. *Milton. Pope.*—4. Disposition of the parts of bodies. *Newton.*
THAN, thĕn, ad. [þanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective; as, I am older than you. *Ben Jonson.*
THANE, thĕne, s. [þegn, Sax.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shaks.*
To THANK, thĕngk, v. a. [þianen, Sax. daneken, Dutch.]—1. To return acknowledgements for any favour or kindness. *Shaks. Dryden.*—2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense. *Mil. Dryd.*
THANK, thĕngk, }
THANKS, thĕngks, } s.
 [þancan, Saxon; daneke, Dutch.] Acknowledgement paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Shaks. Bacon. Milton.*

- THANKFUL**, *thângk'fûl*, a. [*ðancful*, Sax.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received. *Bacon*, *Dryden*.
- THANKFULLY**, *thângk'fûl-ê*, ad. [from thankful.] With lively and grateful sense, or ready acknowledgment of good received. *Taylor*.
- THANKLESS**, *thângk'lês*, a. [from thank.]—1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment. *Spenser*. *Pope*.—2. Not deserving, or not likely to gain thanks. *Wotton*. *Crashaw*.
- THANKLESSNESS**, *thângk'lês-nês*, s. [from thankless.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne*.
- THANKOFFERING**, *thângk-ô'fûr-îng*, s. [thank and offering.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts*.
- THANKSGIVING**, *thângks'gîv-îng*, s. [thanks and giving.] Celebration of mercy. *Hooker*.
- THANKWORTHY**, *thângk'wâr-thê*, a. [thank and worthy.] Deserving gratitude. *Davies*.
- THARM**, *thârm*, s. [*ðarpm*, Sax. *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.
- THAT**, *THât*, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothic; *ðat*, Sax. *dæt*, Dutch.] The plural of *that*, when it is demonstrative, is *these*, as, *that man is good*, and *these are mending*. When it is relative, it has no plural, as *the men that helped me are men that my father favoured*.—1. Not this, but the other. Take this, and give me *that*. *Shaks*.—2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing. The house *that* was fired. *Shaks*. *Cowley*.—3. Who; relating to an antecedent person. The man *that* spoke. *Tickell*.—4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing. He is grieved, and *that* deeply. *Cowley*.—5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*. *Cowley*.—6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ecce* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cetera* to the former.—7. Such as. *Tillotson*.—8. That which; what. *Shaks*.—9. The thing; *that* which I say is *this*. *Numbers*.—10. The thing which then was. *Cowley*.—11. By way of eminence. *Boyle*, *that great man*. *Cowley*.—12. In *THAT*, As being. *Hooker*.
- THAT**, *THât*, conjunction.—1. Because. I am sorry that I erred. *Waller*. *Cowley*.—2. Noting a consequence. He was so frightened that he fled. *Locke*.—3. Noting indication. Shew *that* he can stand. *Bacon*.—4. Noting a final end. Work *that* they may live. *Cowley*.
- THATCH**, *thâtsh*, s. [*ðacc*, Saxon, straw. *Skinner*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Swift*. *Watts*.
- To **THATCH**, *thâtsh*, v. a. [*ðaccian*, Saxon.] To cover as with straw. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.
- THATCHER**, *thâtsh'âr*, s. [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift*.
- To **THAW**, *thâw*, v. n. [*þaðan*, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]—1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Donne*. *Milton*. *Boyle*.—2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.
- To **THAW**, *thâw*, v. a. To melt what was congealed. *Shaks*. *Glanville*.
- THAW**, *thâw*, s. [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation. *Wilkins*.
- THE**, *THê*, or *THê*, article. [*de*, Dutch.]—1. The article noting a particular thing. *Shaks*. *Cowley*.—2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.—3. Sometimes *he* is cut off. *Cowley*.
- THEATRICAL**, *thê'â-trâl*, a. [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.
- THEATRE**, *thê'â-tr*, s. [*theatre*, French; *theatrum*, Latin.]—1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse. *Shaks*. *Bacon*.—2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.
- THEATRICK**, *thê'â-tr'îk*, s.
- THEATRICAL**, *thê'â-tr'ê-kâl*, } a.
- [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenic, suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope*.
- THEATRICALLY**, *thê'â-tr'ê-kâl-ê*, ad. [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage. *Swift*.
- THEE**, *THêe*, the oblique singular of thou. *Cowel*.
- THEFT**, *thêft*, s. [from *thief*.]—1. The act of stealing. *Cowel*.—2. The thing stolen. *Exodus*.
- THEFT-BOTE**, *thêft'bôte*, s. [in law.] The offence of receiving stolen goods again from the thief by way of amends. *Blackstone*.
- THEIR**, *THêr*, s. [*ðeora*, of them, Saxon.]—1. Of them; the pronoun possessive from *they*. *Dryden*.—2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive. *Roscommon*.
- THEISM**, *thê'îzm*, s. [from *theist*.] The belief that there is a God. *Shaftesbury*.
- THEIST**, *thê'îst*, s. [from *theos*, Gr.] One who believes in God. *Shaftesbury*.
- THEISTICAL**, *thê'îs-tê-kâl*, a. Pertaining to a theist. *Shaftesbury*.
- THEM**, *THêm*, the oblique of *they*. *Wilkins*.
- THEME**, *thême*, s. [*thème*, French; *thema*.]—1. A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Shaks*. *Roscommon*.—2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.—3. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts*.
- THEMSELVES**, *thêms'êlvz*, s. [See *THEY* and *SELF*.]—1. These very persons. *Hooker*.—2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.
- THEN**, *thên*, ad. [*than*, Gothic; *ðan*, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]—1. At that time. *Clarendon*.—2. Afterward; immediately afterward; soon afterwards. *Bacon*.—3. In that case; in consequence. *Dryden*.—4. Therefore; for this reason. *Milton*.—5. At another time; as, *now* and *then*; at one time and other. *Milton*.—6. That time. *Milton*.
- THENCE**, *THênce*, ad.—1. From that place. *Milton*.—2. From that time. *Isaiah*.—3. For that reason. *Milton*.
- THENCEFORTH**, *THênce'fôrth*, ad. [*thence* and *fôrth*.] From that time. *Spenser*. *Milton*.
- THENCEFORWARD**, *THênce'fôr-wârd*, ad. [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.
- THEOCRACY**, *thê'ôk-râ-sê*, s. [*theocratic*, Fr. *théocratique* and *royaume*.] Government immediately superintended by God. *Burnet*.
- THEOCRATICAL**, *thê'ô-k-râ-tê-kâl*, s. [*theocratic*, French, from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet*.
- THEODOLITE**, *thê'ô-dô-lîte*, s. A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.
- THEOGONY**, *thê'ô-gô-nê*, s. [*théogonie*.] The generation of the gods.
- THEOLOGIAN**, *thê'ô-lô-jê-ân*, s. [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity. *Milton*.
- THEOLOGICAL**, *thê'ô-lô-jê-kâl*, a. [*theologia*, Latin.] Relating to the science of divinity. *Swift*.
- THEOLOGICALLY**, *thê'ô-lô-jê-kâl-ê*, ad. [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.
- THEOLOGIST**, *thê'ô-lô-jîst*, s.
- THEOLOGUE**, *thê'ô-ôg*, } s.
- [*theologus*, Latin.] A divine; one studious in the science of divinity. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.
- THEOLOGY**, *thê'ô-lô-jê*, s. [*theologie*, French; *theologia*.] Divinity. *Hayward*. *Tillotson*.
- THEOMACHIST**, *thê'ô-mâ-kîst*, s. He who fights against the gods.
- THEOMACHY**, *thê'ô-mâ-kê*, s. [*théomachie* and *μάχη*.] The fight against the gods by the giants.
- THEORBO**, *thê'ô-rbô*, s. [*tiorba*, Italian.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey*.
- THEOREM**, *thê'ô-rêm*, s. [*θεωρημα*.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Hooker*. *Grant*.
- THEOREMATICAL**, *thê'ô-rê-mât'ê-kâl*, } a.
- THEOREMATICK**, *thê'ô-rê-mât'îk*, } a.
- THEOREMICK**, *thê'ô-rê-m'îk*, } a.
- [from *theorem*.] Comprised in theorems; consisting in theorems. *Grant*.
- THEORETICAL**, *thê'ô-rê-tê-kâl*, } a.
- THEORETICK**, *thê'ô-rê-t'îk*, } a.
- [*theoreticus*, Fr. *théorique*.] } a.
- THEORICAL**, *thê'ô-r'ê-kâl*, } a.
- THEORICK**, *thê'ô-r'îk*, } a.
- [*theorique*, Fr. from *theoria*.] Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation. *Shaks*. *Boyle*. *Burnet*.
- THEORETICALLY**, *thê'ô-rê-t'ê-kâl-ê*, ad. [from *theoretick*.] Speculatively; not practically.

—*no*, *nôve*, *uôr*, *nôt*;—*tâbe*, *tâb*, *hâll*;—*ôll*;—*pôând*;—*thin*, *This*.

THEORICK, *thê'ô-rik*, s. [from the adjective.] A speculatist; one who knows only speculation; not practice. *Shaks*.

THEORICALLY, *thê'ô-ri-kâl-ê*, ad. [from theorick.] Speculatively; not practically.

THERORIST, *thê'ô-rist*, s. [from theory.] A speculatist; one given to speculation. *Addison*.

THERORY, *thê'ô-rê*, s. [theoric, Fr. *théorie*.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind. *Hooker*, *Bacon*, *South*.

THERAPÛTICK, *thêr'â-pû'tik*, s. [*θεραπευτικός*.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases. *Watts*.

THERÛ, *THÛre*, ad. [thar, Gothic; *Thar*, Saxon; daer, Dutch.]—1. In that place. *Pope*.—2. It is opposed to *here*. *Locke*. *Milton*.—3. An exclamation directing to something at a distance. *Dryden*.

THEREABOUT, *THÛre'â-bôit*, } ad.

[there and about; thereabouts is therefore less proper.]—1. Near that place. *Shaks*.—2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state. *Davies*. *Suckling*. *Newton*.—3. Concerning that matter. *Luke*.

THEREAFTER, *THÛre'â-ftÛr*, ad. [there and after.] According to that; accordingly. *Peacham*.

THEREAT, *THÛre'â-t*, a. [there and at.]—1. At that; on that account. *Hooker*.—2. At that place. *Matthew*.

THEREBY, *THÛre'bi*, ad. [there and by.] By that; by means of that. *Herbert*.

THEREFORE, *THÛre'fôre*, ad. [there and for.]—1. For that; for this; for this reason; in consequence. *Lucas*. *West*.—2. In return for this; in recompense for this or for that. *Matthew*.

THEREFROM, *THÛre'fôrn*, ad. [there and from.] From that; from this. *Jos*.

THEREIN, *THÛre'in*, ad. [there and in.] In that; in this. *Bacon*.

THEREINTO, *THÛre'in-to*, ad. [there and into.] Into that; into this. *Luke*. *Bacon*.

THEREOF, *THÛre'ôf*, ad. [there and of.] Of that; of this. *Hooker*. *Swift*.

THEREON, *THÛre'on*, ad. [There and on.] On that. *Merr*. *Woodward*.

THEREOUT, *THÛre'ôut*, ad. [there and out.] Out of that. *Spenser*.

THERETO, *THÛre'tô*, } ad.

THEREUNTO, *THÛre'un-to*, } ad.

[there and to, or unto.] To that. *Hooker*. *Tillotson*.

THEREUPON, *THÛre'ûp'on*, ad. [there and upon.]—1. Upon that; in consequence of that. *Hooker*. *Shaks*. *Davies*. *Locke*. *Swift*.—2. Immediately.

THEREUNDER, *THÛre'un'dÛr*, ad. [there and under.] Under that. *Raleigh*.

THEREWITH, *THÛre'wih*, ad. [there and with.]—1. With that. *Hooker*. *Davies*.—2. Immediately.

THEREWITHAL, *THÛre'wih'âll*, ad. [there and withal.]—1. Over and above. *Danrl*.—2. At the same time. *Shaks*.—3. With that. *Spenser*.

THERIACAL, *thêr'i-â-kâl*, a. [*θηριακός*.] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon*.

THERMOMETER, *thêr'mô-mê'tÛr*, s. [thermometre, Fr. *thermomètre* and *mesure*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown*.

THERMOMETRICAL, *thêr'mô-mê'trê-kâl*, a. [from thermometer.] Relating to the measure of heat. *Cleugh*.

THERMOSCOPE, *thêr'mô-skôpe*, s. [thermoscope, Fr. *thermoscope* and *σκοπεῖν*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered. *Arbutnot*.

THESE, *THÛze*, pronoun. The plural of this.—1. Opposed to *those*. *Dryden*.—2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *those* to the first. *Woodward*.

THESES, *thê'sÛs*, s. [these, Fr. *thèses*.] A position; something laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior*.

THESMOTHETE, *thêz'mô-thête*, s. [*θεσμοθετης*.] A lawgiver.

THEURGICK, *thê'ûr-jik*, a. [from *therurgy*.] Imploping supernatural help from a deity. *Leach*. *man's Sermon*.

THEURGY, *thê'ûr-jê*, s. [*θεουργία*.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW, *thû*, s. [*Thew*, Saxon.]—1. Quality; manners. *Spenser*.—2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify brown, or bulk.

THEWED, *thê'd*, a. [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated. *Spenser*.

THEY, *THÛ*, pron. In the oblique case, them, the plural of he or she, [*Thi*, Saxon].—1. The men; the women; the persons. *Shaks*. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Those men; those women; opposed to some others. *Prior*.

THICK, *thik*, a. [*Thice*, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch.]—1. Not thin.—2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass. *Ral*. *Arbutnot*.—3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feeble. *Temple*.—4. Great in circumference; not slender. *Deut*.—5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Knol*. *Wotton*. *Sp*. *Ros*.

—6. Close; not divid'd by much space; crowded. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—7. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other. *Dryden*.—8. Coarse; not thin. *Bacon*.—9. Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shaks*.

THICK, *thik*, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The thickest part; or time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles*.—2. Through **THICK** and **thin**. Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras*.

THICK, *thik*, ad.—1. Frequently; fast. *Denham*.—2. Closely. *Dryden*. *Novis*.—3. To a great depth. *Addison*.—4. **THICK** and **three-fold**. In quick succession; in great numbers. *L'Esrange*.

To THICKEN, *thik'kn*, v. a. [from *thick*.]—1. To make thick.—2. To make close; to fill up interstices. *Woodward*.—3. To condense; to congregate. *Arbutnot*.—4. To strengthen; to confirm. *Shaks*.

—5. To make frequent.—6. To make close or numerous.

To THICKEN, *thik'kn*, v. n.—1. To grow thick.—2. To grow dense or muddy. *Shaks*.—3. To congregate; to be consolidated. *Prior*.—4. To grow close or numerous. *Waller*.—5. To grow quick. *Addison*.

THICKET, *thik'et*, s. [*Thicket*, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood. *Chapman*. *Raleigh*.

THICKLY, *thik'ly*, ad. [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle*.

THICKNESS, *thik'nês*, s. [from *thick*.]—1. The state of being thick; density.—2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed. *Boyle*.—3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth. *Bacon*.—4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude. *Bacon*.—5. Imperviousness; closeness. *Addison*.—6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness. *Holder*.

THICK-SKULLED, *thik'skûld*, a. Dull; stupid. *Dryden*.

THICKSET, *thik'set*, a. [thick and set.] Close planted. *Dryden*. *Cree*.

THICKSKIN, *thik'skin*, s. [thick and skin.] A coarse gross man. *Shaks*.

THIEF, *thêf*, s. [*Thief*, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.]—1. One who takes what belongs to another. *Shaks*. *John*.—2. An excess in the snuff of a candle. *May*.

THIEF-CATCHER, *thêf'kâsh-Ûr*, } s.

THIEF-LEADER, *thêf'lêd'Ûr*, } s.

THIEF-TAKER, *thêf'tâ-kÛr*, } s.

[thief and catch.] [thief and lead.] [thief and take.] One whose business is to detect thieves. *L'Esrange*. *Bramston*.

THIEF-STOLEN, *thêf'stôl'n*, a. Stolen away by a thief. *Shaks*.

To THIEVE, *thêv*, v. n. [from *thief*.] To steal; to practise theft.

THIEVERY, *thêv'ÛrÛs*, s. [from *thieve*.]—1. The practice of stealing. *Spenser*. *South*.—2. That which is stolen. *Shaks*.

THIEVISH, *thêv'ish*, a. [from *thief*.]—1. Given to stealing; practising theft. *Shaks*.—2. Secret; sly. *Shakspeare*.

THIEVISHLY, *thêv'ish-ly*, ad. [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.

THI

THO

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât,-mê, mêt;-pine, pln;-

THIEVISHNESS, thêv'ish-nês, s. [from thievish.] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH, thî, s. [Geoh, Sax. die, Dutch.] The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knees. The thigh bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy. Genesis.*

THICK, thîk, pronoun, [Gile, Saxon.] That same. *Obsolete. Spenser.*

THILL, thîl, s. [Gille, Saxon.] The shafts of a wagon. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE, thîl'hôrse, } s.
THILLER, thîl'âr, }
[thill and horse.] The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts. *Tusser. Shaks.*

THIMBLE, thîm'bl, s. [from thumb bell.] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle. *Shaks. Cheyne.*

THIME, thîm, s. [thymus, Latin; thym, French.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. *Spenser.*

THIN, thîn, a. [Din, Saxon; dunn, Dutch.]—1. Not thick. *Exodus.*—2. Rare; not dense. *Wisdom. Bacon.*—3. Not close; separate by large spaces. *Roscommon.*—4. Not closely compact or accumulated. *Milton.*—5. Exile; small. *Dryden.*—6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.—7. Not abounding. *Bacon.*—8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender. *L'Est.*

THIN, thîn, ad. Not thickly. *Milton.*

To THIN, thîn, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken. *Arbutnot.*—2. To make less close or numerous. *Dryden.*—3. To attenuate. *Btwinmore.*

THINLY, thîn'lî, ad. [from thin.] Not thickly; not closely. *Brown.*

THINE, thîne, pronoun, [thein, Gothick; Dn, Saxon; dijn, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee. *Shakspeare.*

THING, thîng, s. [Gîng, Saxon; ding, Dutch.]—1. Whatever is; not a person. *Shaks.*—2. It is used in contempt. *Swift.*—3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Shaks. Congreve.*—4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour.

To THINK, thîngk, v. n. preter. thought, [Gîncean, Saxon; dencken, Dutch.]—1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate. *Locke. Dryden.*—2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Daniel.*—3. To intend. *Shaks.*—4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*—5. To muse; to meditate. *Dryden.*—6. To recollect; to observe. *Shaks.*—7. To judge; to conclude. *Swift.*—8. To consider; to doubt. *Bentley.*

To THINK, thîngk, v. a.—1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. *Shaks.*—2. To believe; to esteem. *Seely.*—3. To THINK much. To grudge. *Milton. Titlston.*—4. To THINK scorn. To disdain. *Esther.*

THINKER, thîngk'âr, s. [from think.] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THINKING, thîngk'îng, s. [from think.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Shaks. Addison.*

THINLY, thîn'lî, ad. [from thin.]—1. Not thickly.—2. Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden.*

THINNESS, thîn'nês, s. [from thin.]—1. The contrary to thickness; paucity; tenuity. *Domc. Newton.*—2. Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.*—3. Rareness; not spirituous. *South.*

THIRD, thîrd, a. [Dîrîdda, Saxon.] The first after the second. *Shaks.*

THIRD, thîrd, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The third part. *Addison.*—2. The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*

THIRDBOROUGH, thîrd'bâr-rô, s. [third and borough.] An under-constable.

THIRDLY, thîrd'lî, ad. [from third.] In the third place. *Bacon.*

To THIRL, thîrl, v. a. [Dîphan, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ainsworth.*

THIRST, thîrst, s. [Dîjprc, Sax, dorst, Dutch.]—1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Denham. Arbutnot.*—2. Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fabriz.*—3. Drought. *Milton.*

To THIRST, thîrst, v. n. [Dîjprcan, Saxon; dersten, Dutch.]—1. To feel want of drink; to be dry or

athirst. *Exodus. Milton.*—2. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Psalms.*

To THIRST, thîrst, v. a. To want to drink. *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS, thîrst'te-nês, s. [from thirst.] The state of being thirsty. *Watton.*

THIRSTY, thîrst'î, a. [Dîjprcîg, Saxon.]—1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Shaks. Judges. Rowe.*—2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood thirsty.

THIRTEEN, thîrt'êden, a. [Dîpœtîne, Sax.] Ten and three. *Bacon.*

THIRTEENTH, thîrt'êdenth, a. [from thirteen; Dîpœtîs, Sax.] The third after the tenth. *Gramm.*

THIRTIETH, thîrt'êtêth, a. [from thirty; Dîtt gœda, Saxon.] The tenth three told. *Hale.*

THIRTY, thîrt'î, a. Dîjprcîg, Saxon.] Thrice ten. *Shakspeare.*

THIS, thîs, pronoun, [Dîj, Saxon.]—1. That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shaks.*—2. The next future. *Genesis.*—3. This is used for this time. *Dryden.*—4. The last past. *Dryden.*—5. It is often opposed to that. *Pope.*—6. When this and that respect a former sentence, this relates to the latter, that to the former member. *Hooker.*—7. Sometimes it is opposed to the other. *Dryden.*

THISTLE, thîst'î, s. [Dîjtel, Saxon; diestel, Dutch; carduus, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Miller. Shaks.*

THISTLE, golden, thîst'î, s. A plant. *Miller.*

THISTLY, thîst'î, a. [from thistle.] Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*

THITHER, thîth'âr, ad. [Dîtther, Saxon.]—1. To that place: It is opposed to hither. *Denham.*—2. To that end; to that point.

THITHERTO, thîth'âr-tô, ad. [thither and to.] To that end; so far.

THITHERWARD, thîth'âr-wârd, ad. [thither and ward.] Toward that place. *Milton.*

THO, thô, ad. [Donne, Saxon.]—1. Then. *Spenser.*—2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

THOLE, thôle, s. [tholus, Lat.] The centre of the arched roof of a temple. *Fiamus.*

To THOLE, thôle, v. n. To wait awhile. *Ainsw.*

THONG, thông, s. [Dîpung, Dîpung, Saxon.] A strap or string of leather. *Addison. Dryden.*

THORACICK, thôr-râ'îk, a. [from thorax.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbutnot.*

THORAL, thôr'âl, a. [from thorus, Lat.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

THORN, thôrn, s. [thaurus, Gothick.]—1. A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis.*—2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush. *Milton.*—3. Any thing troublesome. *Southern.*

THORNAPPLE, thôrn'âp-pl, s. A plant. *Morr.*

THORNBÄCK, thôrn'bâk, s. [vaia clavata, Latin.] A sea-fish. *Arbutnot.*

THORNBUT, thôrn'bût, s. [thornbus aculeatus, Latin.] A sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*

THORNY, thôrn'î, a. [from thorn.]—1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Randolph. Dryden.*—2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shaks.*—3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*

THOROUGH, thôr'rô, prepos. [the word through extended into two syllables.]—1. By way of making passage or penetration.—2. By means of. *Shakspeare.*

THOROUGH, thôr'rô, a.—1. Complete; full; perfect. *Spenser. Clarendon.*—2. Passing through. *Bacon.*

THOROUGHFARE, thôr'rô-fâre, s. [thorough and fare.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shaks.*

THOROUGHLY, thôr'rô-lî, ad. [from thorough.] Completely; fully. *Shaks. Dryden. Addison.*

THOROUGHPAÇED, thôr'rô-pâst, a. [thorough and pace.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSPED, thôr'rô-spêd, a. [thorough and sped.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTITCH, thôr'rô-stîst, ad. [thorough and stitch.] Completely; fully. *L'Extrange.*

-nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, báll;—óll;—pòúnd;—tlin, THis.

THORP, thòrp, s. From the Saxon *þorp*, signifies a village. *Gibson*.

THOSE, 'Thòze, pronoun. The plural of *that*. *Shaks. Denham*.

THOU, 'Thòù, s. [ðu, Saxon; du, Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ȝe, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Saxon.]—1. The second pronoun personal. *Shaks.*—2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU, 'Thòù v. a. [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shaks.*

THOUGH, 'Thò, conjunction, [ðeah, Sax. *thaugh*, Gothick.]—1. Notwithstanding that; although. *Waller. Watts.*—2. As THOUGH. As if; like as if. *Genesis.*—3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet. *Dryden*.

THOUGHT, tháwt The preterite and participle pass. of think. *Addison*.

THOUGHT, tháwt, s. [from the preterite of to think.]—1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.—2. Idea; image formed. *Milton.*—3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*—4. Reflection; particular consideration. *Shaks.*—5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton.*—6. Opinion; judgment. *Job. Dryden. Pope.*—7. Meditation; serious consideration. *Roscommon.*—8. Design; purpose. *Jeremiah.*—9. Silent contemplation. *Shaks.*—10. Solitude; care; concern. *Milton.*—11. Expectation. *Shaks.*—12. A small degree; a small quantity. *Swift*.

THOUGHT-EXECUTING, tháwt'èk-z-è-kò-ting, a. Executing as quick as thought conceives. *Shaks.*

THOUGHTFUL, tháwt'fùl, a. [thought and full.]—1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*—2. Attentive; careful. *Philips.*—3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope.*—4. Anxious; solicitous. *Prior*.

THOUGHTFULLY, tháwt'fùl-è, ad. [from thoughtful.] With thought or consideration, with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, tháwt'fùl-nès, s. [from thoughtful.]—1. Deep meditation.—2. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, tháwt'lès, a. [from thought.]—1. Airy; gay; dissipated.—2. Negligent; careless. *Rogers.*—3. Stupid; dull. *Dryden*.

THOUGHTLESSLY, tháwt'lès-lè, ad. [from thought.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth*.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, tháwt'lès-nès, s. [from thoughtless.] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, tháwt'sík, a. [thought and sick.] Uneasy with reflection. *Shaks.*

THOUSAND, thòù'zànd, s. or s. [ðyþend, Saxon; dnysend, Dutch.]—1. The number of ten hundred.—2. Proverbially a great number. *Spenser*.

THOUSANDTH, thòù'zàndth, s. [from thousand.] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand. *Dryden. Swift*.

THOWL, thòùl, s. A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places in rowing. *Ainsworth*.

THRALL, thráwl, s. [ðræl, Saxon.]—1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Shaks. Davies. Milton.*—2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Hudibras*.

To THRALL, thráwl, v. a. To enslave; to bring into the power of another. *Shaks. Donne*.

THRALDOM, thráwldòm, s. [from thrall.] Slavery; servitude. *Sidney. Saulys*.

THRAPPLE, thráppl, s. The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, thrásh, v. n. [ðayþrac, Saxon; derschen, Dutch.]—1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Shaks. Ray.*—2. To beat; to drub. *Shakspeare*.

To THRASH, thrásh, v. n. To labour; to drudge. *Dryden*.

THRASHIER, thrásh'èr, s. [from thrash.] One who thrashes corn. *Locke*.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thrásh'ing-flòre, s. An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden*.

THRASONICAL, thrà'sòu'nè-kàl, a. [from Thraso,

a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakspeare*.

THRAVE, thráve, s. [ðraf, Saxon.]—1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.—2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD, thrèd, s. [ðræð, Saxon; dread, Dutch.]—1. A small line; a small twist. *Boyle. South.*—2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenour. *Burnet. Arbuthnot*.

To THREAD, thrèd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.*—2. To pass through; to pierce through. *Shaks*.

THRE'ADBAIRE, thrèd'bàre, a. [thread and bare.]—1. D.-prived of the nap; worn to the naked threads. *Spenser. Shaks.*—2. Worn out; trite. *Swift. Child*.

THRE'ADEN, thrèd'èn, a. [from thread.] Made of thread. *Shaks*.

To THREAP, thrèep, v. n. A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsworth*.

THREAT, thrèt, s. [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, thrèt, } v. a.

To THREATEN, thrèt'tn, } v. a. [ðreatian, Saxon.]—1. To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.*—2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify. *Milton. Pope.*—3. To menace by action. *Dryden*.

THRE'ATENER, thrèt'tn-èr, s. [from threaten.] Menacer; one that threatens. *Shaks. Milton*.

THRE'ATENINGLY, thrèt'tn-ing-lè, ad. [from threaten.] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakspeare*.

THREATFUL, thrèt'fùl, a. [threat and full.] Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser*.

THREE, thrèè, a. [ðre, Saxon; dry, Dutch.]—1. Two and one. *Creech. Pope.*—2. Proverbially, a small number. *Shaks*.

THRE'EFOLD, thrèè'fòld, a. [ðreþfòld, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Raleigh. Pope*.

THRE'EPENCE, thrèp'ènce, s. [three and pence.] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Wiseman*.

THRE'EPENNY, thrèp'èn-è, a. [triobolaris, Latin.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE, thrèè'pìle, s. [three and pile.] An old name for good velvet. *Shaks*.

THREEP'LED, thrèè'plèd, a. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another. *Shaks*.

THREESCORE, thrèè'skòre, a. [three and score.] Thrice twenty; sixty. *Shaks. Brown. Dryden*.

THREONODY, thè'n'ò-dè, s. [ðreónòdi.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER, thrèsh'èr, s. Properly thrasher.

THRE'SHING, thrásh'ing. See To THRASH.

THRE'SHOLD, thrèsh'hòld, s. [ðreþcald, Sax.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shaks. Dryden*.

THREW, thròð, preterite of throw. *Pope*.

THRICE, thrise, ad. [from three.]—1. Three times. *Spenser.*—2. A word of amplification. *Shaks. Dryden*.

To THRID, thríð, v. a. [this is corrupted from thread.] To slide through a narrow passage. *Pope*.

THRIFT, thríft, s. [from thrive.]—1. Profit; gain; riches gotten. *Sidney. Shaks.*—2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry. *Raleigh. Dryden.*—3. A plant. *Miller*.

THRIFTILY, thríft'èl, ad. [from thrifty.] Frugally; parsimoniously. *Swift*.

THRIFTINESS, thríft'è-nès, s. [from thrifty.] Frugality; husbandry. *Spenser. Walton*.

THRIFTLESS, thríft'lès, a. [from thrift.] Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser*.

THRIFTY, thríft'è, a. [from thrift.]—1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse. *Shaks. Swift.*—2. Well husbanded. *Shakspeare*.

To THRILL, thríll, v. a. [ðýþlan; Saxon.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate. *Spenser. Shaks. Milton*.

To THRILL, thríll, v. n.—To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.*—2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.*—3. To feel a sharp

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fâ;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

tingling sensation. *Shaks.*—4. To pass with a tingling sensation. *Shaks.*
To THRIVE, thrive, v. n. pret. thrive, thrived, part. thriven. To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desir'd. *Sidney. Watts.*
THRIVER, thriv'ér, s. [from thrive.] One that grows rich. *Haygar.*
THRIVINGLY, thriv'ing-lî, ad. [from thriving.] In a prosperous way.
THROAT, thro'te, s. [Thr-te, Saxon.]—1. The forepart of the neck. *Shaks.*—2. The main road of any place. *Thomson.*—3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Estrange.*
THROATPIPE, thro'te'pipe, s. [throat and pipe.] The weason; the windpipe.
THROATWORT, thro'te'wârt, s. [throat and wort.] A plant.
To THROB, thro'b, v. n.—1. To heave, to beat; to rise in the breast. *Addison. Smith.*—2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wesman.*
THROB, thro'b, s. [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Addison.*
THROE, thro'e, s. [from Thrapian, to suffer, Sax.]—1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children. *Milton. Dryden. Rogers.*—2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle. *Spenser. Shaks.*
To THROE, thro'e, v. a. [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shaks.*
THRONE, thro'ne, s. [thronus, Latin; *Thron@v.*]—1. A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Milton. Dryden.*—2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*
To THRONE, thro'ne, v. a. [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat. *Shaks. Milton. Pope.*
THROUGH, thro'ng, s. [Thrang, Saxon.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other. *Crashaw. Waller.*
To THROUGH, thro'ng, v. n. [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shaks. Taylor.*
To THROUGH, thro'ng, v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Shaks. Locke. Milton.*
THROUSTLE, thro'ú'sl, s. [Thpustle, Saxon.] The thrush; a small singing bird. *Shaks. Walton.*
THROUTTLE, thro'ú'tl, s. [from throat.] The windpipe. *Brown.*
To THROUTTLE, thro'ú'tl, v. a. [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Dryden. Swift.*
THROVE, thro've, The preterite of thrive. *Lorke.*
THROUGH, thro'dd, prep. [Suph, Saxon; door, Dut.]—1 From end to end of. *The strat way went through the province. Dryden.*—2. Nothing passage. *The bullet pass'd through the board. Dryden. Newton.*—3. By transmission. *The report came through many hands. Temple. Cheyne.*—4. By means of. *He was advanced through his friends. Eccles. Whitgift. Prior.*
THROUGH, thro'dd, ad.—1. From one end or side to the other. *Bacon. Oldham.*—2. To the end of any thing. *South.*
THROUGHBRED, thro'dd'brêd, a. [through and bred.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*
THROUGHLIGHTED, thro'dd-lî'têd, a. [through and light.] L'ghted on both sides. *Wotton.*
THROUGHLY, thro'dd'lî, ad. [from through.]—1. Completely; lully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser. Tillotson.*—2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*
THROUGHOUT, thro'dd'ôút, prep. [through and out.] Quite through; in every part of. *Hooker. Ben Jonson.*
THROUGHOUT, thro'dd'ôút, ad. Every where; in every part.
THROUGHPA'CED, thro'dd'pâ'stê, a. [through and pace.] Perfect; complete. *More.*
To THROW, thro'w, v. n. pret. thr-w, part. passive thrown. [Thrapian, Saxon.]—1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*—2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. *Addison. Berkley.*—3. To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.*—4. To venture at dice. *Shaks.* 5. To cast; to stimp off. *Shaks.*—6. To emit in any manner. *Addison. Watts.*—7. To speak in haste.

Pope.—8. To overturn in wrestling. *South.*—9. To drive; to send by force. *Dryden. Addison.*—10. To make to act at a distance. *Throw out your eyes. Shaks.*—11. To repose. *Taylor.*—12. To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.*—13. To turn in a lath.—14. To THROW away. To lose; to spend in vain. *Orcay. Denham.*—15. To THROW away. To reject. *Taylor.*—16. To THROW by. To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *Ben Jonson. Locke.*—17. To THROW aken. To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.*—18. To THROW off. To expel. *Arbutnot.*—19. To THROW off. To reject; to renounce. *Dryden. Spratt.*—20. To THROW out. To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenser. Addison.*—21. To THROW out. To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.*—22. To THROW out. To eject; to expel. *Swift.*—23. To THROW out. To reject, to exclude. *Swift.*—24. To THROW up. To resign angrily. *Collier.*—25. To THROW up. To emit; to eject; to bring up by vomiting. *Arbutnot.*
To THROW, thro'w, v. n.—1. To perform the act of casting.—2. To cast dice.—3. To THROW about. To cast about; to try expedients. *Spenser.*
THROW, thro' s. [from the verb.]—1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing. *Addison.*—2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *Shaks. South. Bentley.*—3. The space to which any thing is thrown. *Shaks. Addison.*—4. Stroke; blow. *Spenser.*—5. Effort; violent sally. *Addison.*—6. The agony of child birth; in this sense it is written thro'e. *South. Dryden.*
THROWER, thro'w'ér, s. [from throw.] One that throws. *Shaks.*
THRUM, thrum, s. [thraum, Islandick.]—1. The ends of weavers threads.—2. Any coarse yarn. *Shaks. Bacon. King.*
To THRUM, thrum, v. a. To grate; to play coarsely. *Dryden.*
THRUSH, thro'ú'sh, s. [Thpust, Sax.]—1. A small singing bird. *Carew. Pope.*—2. Small ulcerations which appear first in the mouth; but may affect the alimentary duct; the nearer they approach to white, the less dangerous. *Arbutnot.*
To THRUST, thro'ú'st, v. a. [trusito, Latin.]—1. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies. *Revelations.*—2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. *Spenser.*—3. To stab. *Numbers.*—4. To compress. *Judges.*—5. To impel; to urge. *Shaks.*—6. To intrude; to intrude. *Shaks. Locke.*
To THRUST, thro'ú'st, v. n.—1. To make a hostile push.—2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden.*—3. To intrude. *Rowe.*—4. To push forward; to come violently; to throug. *Chapman. Knolles.*
THRUST, thro'ú'st, s. [from the verb.]—1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney. Dryden.*—2. Assault; attack. *More.*
THRUSTER, thro'ú'st'ér, s. [from thrust.] He that thrusts. *Cay.*
To THRYFALLOW, thro'ú'fâllô. v. a. [thrice and fallow.] To give the third ploughing in summer. *Tusser.*
THUMB, thum, s. [duma, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four. *Dryden. Broome.*
To THUMB, thum, v. n. To handle awkwardly.
THUMB-BAND, thum'bând, s. [thumb and band.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Morimer.*
THUMBSTALL, thum'stáll, s. [thumb and stall.] A thimble.
THUMP, thump, s. [thumbo, Ital.] A hard heavy dull blow with something blunt. *Hudibras. Dryden. Tatler.*
To THUMP, thump, v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shaks.*
To THUMP, thump, v. n. To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras. Swift.*
THUMPER, thump'ér, s. [from thump.] The person or thing that thumps.
THUNDER, thun'dér, s. [Dunder, Dunoj, Sax. donder, Dutch.]—1. *Thunder* is a bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with a very rapid velocity through the air, and commonly ending with a loud

-nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; -tâbe, tâb, tâll; -ôll; -pôund; -ôlin, THis.

noise or rattling. *Shaks. Milton.*—2. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser. Rowe.*
 To THUNDER, thûn'dâr, v. a. [from the noun.] To make thunder. *Shaks. Sidney. Pope.*
 To THUNDER, thûn'dâr, v. a.—1. To emit with noise and terror. *Dryden.*—2. To publish any denunciation or threat. *Ayliff.*
 THUNDER-BEAKER, thûn'dâr-bâ-rûr, s. The supposed thunderer of the Heavens. *Shaks.*
 THUNDER-DARTER, thûn'dâr-dâr'târ, s. The supposed wielder of thunder among the heathen deities. *Shaks.*
 THUNDER-MASTER, thûn'dâr-mâs'târ, s. The fictitious master of thunder. *Jupiter. Shaks.*
 THUNDERBOLT, thûn'dâr-bôlt, s.—1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *King Charles. Deidam.*—2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical. *Hakewill.*
 THUNDERCLAP, thûn'dâr-klàp, s. [thunder and clap.] Explosion of thunder. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 THUNDERER, thûn'dâr-âr, s. [from thunder.] The power that thunders. *Waller.*
 THUNDEROUS, thûn'dâr-ûs, a. [from thunder.] Producing thunder. *Milton.*
 THUNDERSHOWER, thûn'dâr-shôw-âr, s. [thunder and shower.] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stillingfleet.*
 THUNDER TONE, thûn'dâr-stône, s. A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shaks.*
 To THUNDERSTRIKE, thûn'dâr-strîke, v. a. [thunder and strike.] To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sidney. Addison.*
 THURIFEROUS, thû-rî-fêr-ûs, a. [thurifer, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.
 THURIFICATION, thû-rî-fî-kâ-shûn, s. [thuris and facio, Lat.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Stillingfleet.*
 THURSDAY, thûrzdâ, s. [thorsday, Danish. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name.] The fifth day of the week. *Stillingfleet.*
 THUS, THÛS, ad. [Thû, Saxon.]—1. In this manner; in this wise. *Hooker. Hale. Dryden.*—2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon. Tillotson. Wake.*
 To THWACK, thwâk, v. a. [Daccian, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang. *Shaks. Arbuthnot.*
 THWACK, thwâk, s. [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras. Addison.*
 THWART, thwârt, s. [Thwârt, Saxon; dwars, Dutch.]—1. Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton.*—2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.
 THWART, thwârt, ad. [ppij, Sax. oblique.] Obliquely.
 To THWART thwârt, v. a.—1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Milton. Thomson.*—2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse. *Shaks. South. Addison. Pope.*
 To THWART thwârt, v. n. To be opposite. *Locke.*
 THWARTINGLY, thwârt'ng-lê, ad. [from thwarting.] Oppositely; with opposition.
 THY, THÛ, or THÊ, pronoun. [Thun, Saxon.] Of thes belonging to thee. *Cowley. Milton.*
 THYSELF, THÛ'sêlf, pronoun reciprocal. [thy and self.]—It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shaks.*—2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden.*
 THYNE wood, thê'ne-wûd, s. A precious wood. *Revelations.*
 THYME, thîme, s. [thym, Fr. thymus, Lat.] A plant. *Milton.*
 THYME, thîme, a. Abounding with thyme. *Akenside.*
 THYR, thîr, } s.
 THYRA, thîrâ, } s.
 [Thyra, Latin.] A dress for the head; a diadem. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*
 To TICE, tîce, v. a. [from entice.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*
 TICK, tîk, s.—1. Score; trust. *Hudibras. Locke.*—2. The house of dogs or sheep. *Shaks.*—3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.
 To TICK, tîk, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To run on score.—2. To trust; to score. *Arbuthnot.*

TICKEN, } tîk'kîn, s.
 TICKING, }
 [the same with tick.] A sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*
 TICKET, tîk'it, s. [ticket, French.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser. Col.*
 To TICKLE, tîk'kl, v. a. [titillo, Lat.]—1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Bacon. Dryden.*—2. To please by slight gratifications. *Sidney. Dryden. Locke.*
 To TICKLE, tîk'kl, v. n. To feel titillation. *Spenser.*
 TICKLE, tîk'kl, a. Tottering; unfix'd; unstable. *Spenser. Shaks.*
 TICKLISH, tîk'kl-îsh, a. [from tickle.]—1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled. *Bacon.*—2. Tottering; uncertain; unfix'd. *Woodward.*—3. Difficult nice. *Swift.*
 TICKLISHNESS, tîk'kl-îsh-nêss, s. [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.
 TICKTACK, tîk'tâk, s. [tictac, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*
 TID, tîd, a. [Tydder, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.
 TIDBIT, tîd'bit, [tid and bit.] A dainty.
 To TIDDER, tîd'dâr, } v. a.
 To TIDDLE, tîd'dl, }
 [from tid.] To use tenderness; to fondle.
 TIDE, tîde, s. [Tyð, Sax. tijd, Dutch and Islandick.]—1. Time; season; while. *Spenser. Wotton.*—2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea. That motion of the water called tide is a rising and falling of the sea; the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is rais'd higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*—3. Flood. *Locke.*—4. Stream; course. *Shaks. Milton. Philips.*
 To TIDE, tîde, v. a. [from the noun.] To drive with the stream. *Dryden.*
 To TIDE, tîde, v. n. To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*
 TIDEGATE, tîde'gâte, s. [tide and gate.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.
 TIDESMAN, tîdz'mân, s. [tide and man.] A tide-waiter or customhouse officer who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid. *Bailey.*
 TIDEWAITER, tîd-wâit-âr, s. [tide and wait.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse. *Swift.*
 TIDILY, tîd'êl, ad. [from tidily.] Neatly; rigidly.
 TIDINESS, tîd'ênes, s. [from tidily.] Neatness; readiness.
 TIDINGS, tîd'îngz, s. [tidan, Sax. to happen.] News; an account of something that has happened. *Spenser. Milton. Rogers.*
 TIDY, tîd'ê, a. [tid, Islandick.]—1. Seasonable. *Tusser.*—2. Neat; ready. *Gay.*
 To TIE, tî, v. a. [Tian, Tigan, Saxon.]—1. To bind; to fasten with a knot. *Knolles.*—2. To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.*—3. To hold; to fasten. *Fairfax.*—4. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shaks. Waller.*—5. To oblige; to consur in; to restrain; to confine. *Hooker. Stillingfleet. Atterbury.*
 TIE, tî, s. [from the verb.]—1. Knot; fastening.—2. Bond; obligation. *Baron. Waller.*
 TIER, tîêr, s. [tuer, old Fr. tuer, Dutch.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*
 TIENCE, tîêns, s. [tiers, tiercier, French.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Ben Jonson.*
 TIERCE, tîêr'sê, s. [from tiers, French.] A triplet; three lines.
 TIF, tîf, s.—1. Liquor; drink. *Philips.*—2. A fit of peevishness or sullemess; a pet.
 To TIF, tîf, v. n. To be in a pet; to quarrel.
 TIFFANY, tîf'fân-ê, s. [tiffer, to dress up, old Fr.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*

TIM

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

TIN

TIGE, tîdje, s. [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey*.
TIGER, tî'gâr, s. [tîgre, Fr. tigris, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Shaks. Peacham*.
TIGHT, tîte, a. [dicht, Dutch.]—1. Tense; close; not loose. *Maxon. Swift*.—2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Gay. Swift*.
To TIGHTEN tî'tn, v. a. [from tight.] To straighten; to make close.
TIGHTER, tîte'âr, s. [from tighten.] A riband or string by which women straighten their clothes.
TIGHTLY, tîte'lê, ad. [from tight.]—1. Closely; not loosely.—2. Neatly; not idly. *Dryden*.
TIGHTNESS, tîte'nês, s. [from tight.] Closeness; not looseness. *Woodward*.
TIGRESS, tî'grês, s. [from tiger.] The female of the tiger. *Addison*.
TIKE, tîke, s. [teke, Dutch.]—1. The house of dogs or sheep. *Bacon*.—2. It is in *Shakspeare* the name of a dog.
TILE, tîle, s. [tîgle, Sax. tegel, Dutch.] Thin plate of baked clay used to cover houses. *Milton. Maxon*.
To TILE, tîle, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To cover with tiles. *Bacon. Swift*.—2. To cover as tiles. *Denne*.
TILER, tî'lâr, s. [tuilier, Fr. from tile.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon*.
TILING, tî'lîng, s. [from tile.] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke*.
TILL, tîll, s. A money box. *Swift*.
TILL, tîll, prep. [tîl, Saxon.] To the time of. *Cowel*.—**TILL** *now*. To the present time. *Milton. TILL* *then*. To that time. *Milton*.
TILL, tîll, conjunction.—1. To that time. *Milton. Dryden*.—2. To the degree that. *Taylor. Pope*.
To TILL, tîll, v. a. [tillian, Saxon, tenl. n, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton*.
TILLABLE, tî'l'â-bl, a. [from till.] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew*.
TILLAGE, tî'l'îdje, s. [from till.] Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture. *Bacon. Woodward*.
TILLER, tî'l'âr, s. [from till.]—1. Husbandman; ploughman. *Carew. Genesis. Prior*.—2. A till; a small drawer. *Dryden*.
TILLYFALLY, tî'l'îf'âl'î-lê, a.
TILLYVALLEY, tî'l'îf'âl'î-lê, a.
 A word used formerly, when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shaks*.
TILMAN, tî'l'mân, s. [till and man.] One who tills; an husbandman. *Tusser*.
TILT, tîlt, s. [tîld, Saxon.]—1. A tent; any covering over head. *Denham*.—2. The cover of a boat. *Sandys. Gay*.—3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Shaks. Knolles*.—4. A thrust. *Addison*.
To TILT, tîlt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. to cover like a tilt of a boat.—2. To point as in tilts. *Philips*.—3. [Tillen, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out; to tilt a barrel.
To TILT, tîlt, v. n.—1. To run in tilts. *Milton*.—2. To fight with rapiers. *Shaks. Collier*.—3. To rush as in combat. *Collier*.—4. To play unsteadily. *Milton. Pope*.—5. To fall on one side. *Grew*.
TILTIER, tîl'âr, s. [from tilt.] One who tills; one who fights. *Hudibras. Glanville*.
TILTH, tîlt'h, s. [from till.] Husbandry; culture. *Shaks*.
TILTH, tîlt'h, a. [from till.] Arable; tilled. *Milton*.
TYMBER, tîm'bâr, s. [tîmbyuan, Saxon, to build.]—1. Wood fit for building. *Bacon. Woodward*.—2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shaks*.—3. The main beams of a fabrick.—4. Materials ironically. *Bacon*.
To TYMBER, tîm'bâr, v. a. [from the noun.] To light on a tree. *L'Esrange*.
To TYMBER, tîm'bâr, v. a. To furnish with beams or timber.
TYMBERED, tîm'bârd, a. [from timber; tîmhê, French.] Built; formed; enstrived. *Wotton. Brown*.
TYMBERSOW, tîm'bâr-sô, s. A worm in wood. *Bacon*.
TYMBREL, tîm'b'rêl, s. [tîmbre, French.] A musical instrument played by pulsation. *Sandys. Pope*.

TIME, tîme, s. [tîma, Saxon; tîm, Erse.]—1. The measure of duration. *Locke. Grew*.—2. Space of time. *Daniel. Milton. Swift*.—3. Interval. *Bacon*.—4. Season; proper time. *Ecclus*.—5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Dryden. Woodward*.—6. Age; particular part of time. *Brown. Dryden*.—7. Past time. *Shaks*.—8. Early time. *Bacon. Rogers*.—9. Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon*.—10. Particular quality of the present. *South*.—11. Particular time. *Dryden. Addison*.—12. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon*.—13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition: He tried twenty times and at last succeeded. *Milton. Bentley. Swift*.—14. Musical measure. *Shaks. Waller. Denham*.
To TIME, tîme, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *L'Esrange. Addison*.—2. To regulate as to time. *Addison*.—3. To measure harmonically. *Shaks*.
TIME-HONOURED, tîme-ôn'ûrd, a. Honoured with age. *Shaks*.
TIME-KEEPER, tîme-kêep'âr, s. A machine for exactly marking the degrees of time, in a voyage.
TIME-PIECE, tîme-pêese, s. A machine of the watch kind.
TIME-WORN, tîme-wôrd, a. Worn out by time; antiquated. *G. West*.
TIMEFUL, tîme'fûl, a. Seasonable; timely; fearly. *Raleigh*.
TIMELESS, tîme'lês, a. [from time.]—1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope*.—2. Un-timely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shaks*.
TIMELESSLY, tîme'lês-lê, ad. [from timeless.] Immaturely. *Milton*.
TIMELY, tîme'lê, a. [from time.] Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Shaks. Dryden*.
TIMELY, tîme'lê, ad. [from time.] Early; soon. *Shaks. Prior*.
TIMEPLEASER, tîme'plê-zâr, s. [time and please.] One who complies with prevailing notions, whatever they be. *Shaks*.
TIMESERVING, tîme'sêrv-îng, a. [time and serve.] Meanly complying with present power. *South*.
TIMID, tîm'îd, a. [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage. *Thomson*.
TIMIDITY, tî-mîd'î-tê, s. [timiditè, French; from timid.] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Brown*.
TIMOROUS, tîm'ûr-ûs, a. [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Brown. Prior*.
TIMOROUSLY, tîm'ûr-ûs-lê, ad. [from timorous.] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shaks. A. Philips*.
TIMOROUSNESS, tîm'ûr-ûs-ûês, s. [from timorous.] Fearfulness. *Swift*.
TIMOUS, tî'mûs, a. [from time.] Early; timely. *Bacon*.
TIN, tîn, s. [ten, Dutch.]—1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemists Jupiter. *Woodward*.—2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.
To TIN, tîn, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle*.
TINCAL, tîng'kâl, s. A mineral; what borax is made of. *Woodward*.
To TINCT, tîngkt, v. a. [tinectus, Lat. teint, Fr.]—1. To stain; to colour; to dye. *Bacon. Boyle*.—2. To imbue with a taste. *Bacon*.
TINCT, tîngkt, s. [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot. *Shaks. Thomson*.
TINCTURE, tîngkt'shûre, s. teinture, French; tinctura, from tinectus, Latin.]—1. Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wotton. South. Dryden. Prior. Pope*.—2. Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion in spirits. *Boyle*.
To TINCTURE, tîngkt'shûre, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To imbue or impregnate: with some colour or taste. *Blackmore*.—2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury*.
To TIND, tînd, v. a. [tendgan, Godick; ten'dau, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.
TINDER, tînd'âr, s. [tîndfir, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Atterbury*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôûnd;—thin, Titis.

TINDER-LIKE, tû'dâr-lîke, a. Inflamnable as tinder. *Shaks.*

TINE, tîne, s. [tînnê, Islandic.]—1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer*.—2. Trouble; distress. *Spenser*.

To **TINE**, tîne, v. a. [tynan, Saxon.]—1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Spenser*.—2. [tînan, Saxon, to shut.] To shut.

To **TINE**, tîne, v. n.—1. To rage; to smart. *Spenser*.—2. To fight. *Spenser*.

To **TINGE**, tînje, v. a. [tingo, Lat.] To impregnate with a colour or taste. *Addison*.

TINGENT, tînjênt, a. [tingens, Latin.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle*.

TINGLASS, tînglâs, s. [tîn and glass.] Bismuth.

To **TINGLE**, tîng'gl, v. n. [tingelen, Dutch.]—1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound. *Brown*.—2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion. *Pope*.—3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. *Arbutnot*.

To **TINK**, tîngk, v. n. [tinnio, Latin; tucian, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER, tîngk'âr, s. [from tink.] A mender of old brass. *Shaks*.

To **TYNKLE**, tîngk'kl, v. n. [tinter, Fr. tinnio, Lat.]—1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink. *Isa. Dryden*.—2. To hear a low quick noise. *Dryd.*

TINMAN, tînmân, s. [tîn and man.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior*.

TINPenny, tînpêû-nê, s. A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bail*.

TINNER, tîn'nâr, s. [from tin; tîn, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon*.

TINSEL, tînsîl, s. [tincelle, Fr.]—1. A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax*.—2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value. *Dryden. Norris*.

To **TINSEL**, tînsîl, v. a. [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Cleveland*.

TINT, tînt, s. [teinte, Fr. tinta, Italian.] A dye; a colour. *Pope*.

TINY, tî'û, a. [tint, tind, Danish.] Little; small puny. *Shaks. Swift*.

TINWORM, tînwûrm, s. An insect. *Bailey*.

TIP, tîp, s. [tip, tîpken, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Sidney. South. Pope*.

To **TIP**, tîp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Milton. Hudibras. Pope*.—2. To strike slightly; to tap. *Dryden. Swift*.

TIPPET, tîp'pît, s. [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon*.

To **TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, v. n. To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shaks*.

To **TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, v. a. To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleveland*.

TIPPLE, tîp'pl, s. [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange*.

TIPPLED, tîp'pld, a. [from tipple.] Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden*.

TIPPLER, tîp'pl-âr, s. [from tipple.] A sottish drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tîp'stâf, s. [tip and staff.]—1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.—2. The staff one so tipped. *Bacon*.

TIPSY, tîp'sê, a. [from tipple.] Drunk. *Shakspeare. Milton*.

TIPTOE, tîp'tô, s. [tip and toe.] The end of the toe. *Shaks. Herbert*.

TIRE, tîre, s. [tuyer, Dutch.]—1. Rank; row.—2. A head-dress. *Shaks. Crashaw*.—3. Furniture; apparatus. *Philips*.

To **TIRE**, tîre, v. a. [tîman, Saxon.]—1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass. *Dryden*.—2. It has often out added to intend the signification. *Bacon. Tickel*.—3. To dress the head. *Kings*.

To **TIRE**, tîre, v. n. To fail with weariness.

To **TIRE**, tîre, v. a. tire, with out. [tîman, Saxon, mowere.] To prey on. *Shaks*.

TIREDNÊSS, tîr'd'nês, s. [from tired.] State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill*.

TIRESOME, tîrê'sûm, a. [from tire.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison*.

TIRESOMENESS, tîrê'sûm-nês, s. [from tiresome.] Act or quality of being tire-some.

TIREWOMAN, tîrê'wûm-ûn, s. A woman whose business it is to make dresses for the head. *Locke*.

TIRINGHOUSE, tî'ring-hôuse, s.

TIRINGROOM, tî'ring-rôôm, s. [tire and house or room.] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shaks. Wotton*.

TIRRA-LIRRA, tîr-râ-lîr-râ, s. The note of the lark. *Shaks*.

TIRWIT, tîr'wit, s. A bird.

TIS, tîz, Contracted for *it is*. *Shaks*.

TISICK, tîz'îk, s. [corrupted from phthisick.] Consumption.

TISCAL, tîz'ê-kâl, a. [for phthisical.] Consumptive.

TISSEUE, tîsh'û, s. [tissue, Fr. tîjan, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold and silver. *Dryden*.

To **TISSEUE**, tîsh'û, v. a. [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton*.

TIT, tît, s.—1. A small horse; generally in contempt. *Denham*.—2. A woman; in contempt. *Dryden*.—3. A titmouse or tomtit. A bird.

TITBIT, tît'bît, s. [properly tidbit.] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbutnot*.

TITHEABLE, tî'tîâ-bl, a. [from tithe.] Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift*.

TITHE, tî'the, s. [τεουθα, Saxon.]—1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Shaks*.—2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shaks*.—3. Small part; small portion. *Bacon*.

To **TITHE**, tî'the, v. a. [τεουθian, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part. *Spenser. Deut*.

To **TITHE**, tî'the, v. n. To pay tithes. *Tusser*.

TITHER, tî'th'âr, s. [from tithe.] One who gathers tithes.

TITHYMAL, tî'th'ê-ê-nâl, s. [tithymalle, Fr. tithymallus, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

TITHING, tî'thîng, s.—1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Coael*.—2. Tithes; tenth part due to the priest. *Tusser*.

TITHINGMAN, tî'thîng-mân, s. [tithing and man.] A petty peace officer. *Spenser*.

To **TITILLATE**, tî'tîl-lâte, v. n. [titillo, Latin.] To tickle. *Pope*.

TITILLATION, tî'tîl-lâ'sh'ûn, s. [titillation, Fr. titillatio, Latin.]—1. The act of tickling. *Bacon*.—2. The state of being tickled. *Arbutnot*.—3. Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville*.

TITLARK, tî'tlârk, s. A bird. *Walton*.

TITLÉ, tî'tl, s. [titulus, Lat.]—1. A general head comprising particulars. *Hale*.—2. Any appellation of honour. *Milton*.—3. A name; an appellation. *Shaks*.—4. The first page of a book, telling the name, and generally its subject. *Swift*.—5. A claim of right. *South*.

To **TITLÉ**, tî'tl, v. a. [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton*.

TITLÉLESS, tî'tl-lês, a. [from tîtle.] Wanting a name or appellation. *Shaks*.

TITLÉ-LEAF, tî'tl-lês, s. The leaf containing the title of a book. *Shaks*.

TITLÉPAGE, tî'tl-pâdje, s. [title and page.] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden*.

TITMOUSE, or tî't, tî'môûse, s. [tîjt, Dutch.] A small species of birds. *Dryden*.

To **TITTER**, tî'ttûr, v. n. To laugh with restraint. *Pope*.

TITTER, tî'ttûr, s. [from the verb.] A restrained laugh.

TITTLÉ, tî'tl, s. [I suppose from tit.] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Clarendon. Milton. South. Swift*.

TITLÉTATTLE, tî'tl-ê-tl, s. Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior*.

To **TITLÉTATTLE**, tî'tl-ê-tl, v. n. [from tattle.] To prate idly. *Sidney*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plû;—

TITUBA'TION, tî'tshû-bâ'shûn, s. [tûbo, Latin.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, tî'tshû-lâr, a. [titulaire, Fr.] Nominal; having only the title. *Bacon*.

TITULARI'ITY, tî'tshû-lâr'ê-tê, s. [from titular.] The state of being titular.

TITULARY, tî'tshû-lâr-ê, a. [titulaire, Fr.]—1. Conspiring in a trick. *Bacon*.—2. Relating to a title. *Bacon*.

TITULARY, tî'tshû-lâr-ê, s. [from the adj.] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe*.

TITVY, tîv'ê, a. [a cant word expressing speed, from tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden*.

TO, tô, ad. [to, Saxon; te, Dutch.]—1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; I love to read. *Snalridge*.—2. It notes the intention; as, she raised a war to call me back. *Dryden*.—3. After an adjective it notes its object; as, born to beg. *Sandys*.—4. Noting futurity; as we are still to seek. *Beutley*.—5. TO and again. TO and fro. Backward and forward.

TO, tô, preposition.—1. Noting motion *oward*; opposed to *from*. *Sidney*. *Smith*.—2. Noting accord or adaptation: dance to the tune. *Milton*.—3. Noting address or compellation: as, here's to you all. *Denham*.—4. Noting attention or application.—5. Noting addition or accumulation: two to two make four. *Denham*.—6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, awny to horse. *Shaks*.—7. Noting opposition: as, foot to foot. *Dryden*.—8. Noting amount: as, to the number of three hundred. *Bacon*.—9. Noting proportion: as, three to nine. *Hooker*.—10. Noting possession or appropriation: he has it to himself.—11. Noting perception: as, sharp to the taste.—12. Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, oath to the contrary. *Shaks*.—13. In comparison of: as, no fool to the sinner. *Tillotson*.—14. As far as: strive to the utmost. *Arbuthnot*.—15. After an adjective it notes the object: deaf to cries. *Shaks*.—16. Noting obligation: true to his trust.—17. Respecting: it is nothing to us. *Shaks*.—18. Noting consequence. *Dryden*.—19. Toward. *Dryden*.—20. Noting presence. *Swift*.—21. After a verb to denotes the object: books conducive to learning. *Shaks*.—22. Noting the degree, it was repeated to the hundredth time. *Bugle*.

TOAD, tôde, s. [tôde, Sax.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps falsely. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.

TOAD-SPOTTED, tôde'spôt-êd, a. Spotted with toads. *Shaks*.

TOADFISH, tôde'fîsh, s. A kind of sea fish.

TOADFLAX, tôde'flâks, s. A plant.

TOADSTONE, tôde'stône, s. [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Byron*.

TOADSTOOL, tôde'stôl, s. [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom. Not scientific. *Bacon*.

TOAST, tôste, v. a. [tostum, Lat.]—1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Brown*.—2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior*.

TOAST, tôste, s. [from the verb.]—1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon*.—2. Bread dried and put into liquor; *Shaks*. *Pope*.—3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk. *Addison*.

TOASTER, tôst'âr, s. [from toast.] He who toasts. *Prior*.

TOBACCO, tô-bâk'kô, s. [from Tobacco or Tobago, in America.] The flower of the Tobacco consists of one leaf. *Micer*.

TOBACCONIST, tô-bâk'kô-nîst, s. [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD, tôd, s. [tote haar, Ger. an.]—1. A bush a thick shrub. *Spenser*.—2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shaks*.

To TOD, tôd, v. n. [from the noun.] To make up a tod of wool in quantity. *Shaks*.

TODDY tôddê, s.—1. A drink extracted from some trees in the East Indies. *Evelyn*.—2. A liquor made by dissolving sugar in spirit and water.

TOE, tô, s. [ta, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Milton*. *Prior*.

TOFORE, tô-fôre', ad. [toforan, Sax.] Before. *Shaks*.

TOFF, tôff, s. [toftum, law Lat.] A place where a message has stood. *Cowel*.

TOGED, tô'gêd, a. [togatus, Latin.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shaks*.

TOGETHER, tô-gê'th'âr, ad. [toğæþer, Saxon.]—1. In company. *Milton*.—2. Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon*.—3. In the same place. *Davies*.—4. In the same time. *Dryden*.—5. Without intermission. *Dryden*.—6. In concert. *Addison*.—7. In continuity. *Milton*.—8. TOGETHER with. In union with. *Dryden*.

To TOLL, tôll, v. n. [tohan, Sax. tuyen, Dutch.] To labour. *Shaks*. *Prior*.

To TOLL, tôll, v. a.—1. To labour; to work at. *Milton*.—2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shaks*.

TOLL, tôll, s. [from the verb.]—1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton*.—2. Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Shaks*. *Knolles*.

TOLLET, tôll'êt, s. [toilette, Fr.] A dressing table. *Pope*.

TOLDSOME, tôll'sûm, a. [from toil.] Laborious; weary. *Pope*.

TOLDSOMENE s, tôll'sûm-nês, s. [from toilsome.] Wearine; laboriousness.

TOKEN, tô'kn, s. [teken, Saxon; teyeken, Dutch.]—1. A sign. *Psalm*.—2. A mark. *South*.—3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shaks*. *Drayton*.

To TOKEN, tô'kn, v. a. [from the noun.] To make known. *Shaks*.

TOLD, tôld, [pret. and part. pass. of tell.] Mention'd; related. *Milton*.

To TOLE, tôle, v. a. To train; to draw by degrees. *Leene*.

TOLE'DO, tô-lê'dô, s. [from the city of that name.] A Spanish rapier. *B. Jonson*.

TOLERABLE, tôl'âr-â-bl, a. [tolerable, French; tolerabilis, Latin.]—1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker*. *Tillotson*.—2. Not excellent; not exact minute; passable. *Swift*.

TOLERABLENESS, tôl'âr-â-bl-nês, s. [from tolerable.] The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, tôl'âr-â-bl, ad. [from tolerable.]—1 Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.—2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward*. *Addison*.

TOLERANCE, tôl'âr-ânse, s. [tolerantia, Latin.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon*. *Hammond*.

To TOLERATE, tôl'âr-â-te, v. a. [tolero, Latin; tolerer, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer. *Hooker*.

TOLERATION, tôl'âr-â'shûn, s. [tolero, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South*.

TOLL, tôl, s. [tol, Saxon; tol, Dutch.] An excise of goods. *Cowel*. *Bacon*. *Arbuthnot*.

To TOLL, tôl, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To pay toll or tollage. *Hudibras*.—2. To take toll or tollage. *Tusser*.—3. To sound as a single bell. *Shaks*. *Sittingfleet*. *Swift*.

To TOLL, tôl, v. a. [tollo, Latin.]—1. To ring a bell. *Grant*.—2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Ayliffe*.—3. To take away. *Bacon*.

TOLL-DISH tôl-dîsh, s.—1. The dish by which the Miller measures his toll for grinding.—2. The certain quantity of grain due to the Miller for grinding. *Blackstone*.

TOLLBOOTH, tôl'bôô'th, s. [toll and booth.] A prison.

To TOLLBOOTH, tôl'bôô'th, v. a. To imprison in a tollbooth. *Corbet*.

TOLLGATHERER, tôl-gâ'th'âr-âr, s. [toll and gather.] The officer that takes toll.

TOLLEY, tôl'ê, s. The same with tollbooth.

TOLL, tôl, s. [from tollô, Lat.] A writ by which a cause is removed by a court-baron into the county-court.

νό, μόve, νόρ, νότ;—τάbe, τάb, búll;—δύll;—πόúnd—thú, TÍfis.

TO'LUTA'FION, τόλ-ú-tá'shún, s. [toluta, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

TOMB, τόm, s. [tomb, tombeau, Fr. neb.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed. *Shaks. Peac'h. Dryden. Prior.*

To TOM, τόm, v. a. [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TO'MBLESS, τόm'blés, a. [from tomb.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shaks.*

TO'MBOY, τόm'bóe, s. A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl. *Shaks.*

TOME, τόme, s. [French; *tomus*.]—1. One volume of many.—2. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTIT, τόm-tít, s. [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator.*

TON, tón, s. [tonne, Fr. See TUN.] A measure of four hogheads; a weight of two thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

TON, } tón.
TUN, }

In the name of places, are derived from the Saxon *ton*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *don*, a hill. *Gibson.*

TO'NE, τόne, s. [ton, French; *tonus*, Latin.]—1. Note; sound. *Bacon.*—2. Accent; sound of the voice. *Dryden.*—3. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*—4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.—5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction. *Arbutnot.*

TONG, tóng, s. [See TONGS.] The catch of a huckle. *Spenser.*

TONGS, tóngs, s. [tong, Saxon; tang, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

TONGUE, tóng, s. [tong, Sax. *tonghe*, Dutch.]—1. the instrument of speech in human beings. *Shaks. Milton. Dryden.*—2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milton.*—3. Speech; fluency of words. *Dryden. Locke.*—4. Speech, as well or ill used. *Shaks. Milton.*—5. A language. *Milton. Watts.*—6. Speech as opposed to thoughts. *John.*—7. A nation distinguished by their language. *Isaiah.*—8. A small point; as the tongue of a balance.—9. To hold the TONGUE. To be silent. *Addison.*

To TONGUE, tóng, v. a. [from the noun.] To chide; to scold. *Shaks.*

To TONGUE, tóng, v. n. To talk; to prate. *Shaks.*

TONGUE-DOUGHTY, tóng-'dóú-té, a. Valiant in tongue. *Milton.*

TONGUED, tóngd, a. [from tongue.] Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TONGUELESS, tóng'lés, a. [from tongue.]—1. Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shaks.*—2. Unnamed; not spok-n of. *Shaks.*

TONGUEPAD, tóng'pád, s. [tongue and pad.] A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUETIED, tóng'tíde, a. [tongue and tie.] Having an impediment of speech. *Shaks. Holder.*

TO'NICK, tón'ík, } a.
TO'NICAL, tón'ík-ál, }

[tonique, French.]—1. Being extended; being elastic. *Brown.*—2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TO'NAGE, tón'ndje, s. [from ton.] A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL, tón'síl, s. [tonsilla, Latin.] *Tonsils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered: each of them hath a sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are lesser ones which discharge a mucous matter, for the moistening these parts. *Quincy.*

TO'NSILE, tón'síl, a. [tonsilis, Lat.] Patient of being clipped. *Evelyn.*

TO'NSURE, tón'shúre, s. [tonsura, Latin.] The act of clipping the hair. *Addison.*

TOO, tóo, ad. [to, Saxon.]—1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Spratt. Watts.*—2. Likewise; also. *Oldham.*

TOOK, tók, k. The preterite and sometimes the participle passive of take. *South. Swift.*

TOOL, tóol, s. [tol, tool, Saxon.]—1. Any instrument of manual operation. *Bacon. Addison.*—2. A

hiring; a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift.*

To TOOT, tóte, v. n. To pry; to prep; to search narrowly and slyly. *Spenser.*

TOOTH, tóoth, s. plural *teeth*. [toð, Saxon; tand, Dutch.]—1. The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost, they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their teeth twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *denes sapientie*. *Quincy. Shaks. Ray.*—2. Taste; palate. *Dryden.*—3. A tine, prong, or blade. *Newton.*—4. The prominent part of wheels. *Maxon. Ray.*—5. TOOTH and nail. With one's utmost violence. *L'Estrange.*—6. To the TEETH. In open opposition. *Shaks. Dryden.*—7. To cast in the TEETH. To insult by open exprobration. *Hooker.*—8. In spite of the TEETH. Notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *Shaks. L'Estrange.*

To TOOTH, tóoth, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with teeth; to indent. *Grew. Mortimer.*—2. To lock in each other. *Maxon.*

TOOTHACH, tóoth'ák, s. [tooth and ach.] Pain in the teeth. *Shaks. Temple.*

TOOTHDRAWER, tóoth'dráw-ár, s. [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. *Cleaveland. Wiseman.*

TOOTHED, tóoth'éd, a. [from teeth.] Having teeth.

TOOTHLESS, tóoth'lés, a. [from tooth.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Dryden. Ray.*

TOOTH-PICK, tóoth'pík, s.

TOOTH-PICKER, tóoth'pík-ár, } s.
[tooth and pick.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed. *Hovel. Sandys.*

TOOTHsome, tóoth'sóm, a. [from tooth.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. *Carew.*

TOOTHsomeNESS, tóoth'sóm-nés, s. [from toothsome.] Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, tóoth'wárt, s. [dentaria, Latin.] A plant. *Neller.*

TOP, tóp, s. [topp, Welsh; top, Saxon; top, Dut.]

—1. The highest part of any thing. *Shaks. Cowley.*

2. The surface; the superficies. *Bacon. Dryden.*

—3. The highest place. *Locke. Swift.*—4. The highest person. *Shaks.*—5. The utmost degree. *Spratt.*—6. The highest rank. *Locke.*—7. The crown of the head. *Shaks.*—8. The hair of the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shaks.*—9. The head of a plant. *Watts.*—10. An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Shaks.*—11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on the top, or being at the top. *Mortimer.*

To TOP, tóp, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. *Derham.*—2. To predominate. *Locke.*—3. To do his best. *Dryden.*

To TOP, tóp, v. a.—1. To cover on the top; to tip. *Waller. Addison.*—2. To rise above. *L'Estrange.*—3. To outgo; to surpass. *Shaks. Collier.*—4. To crop. *Evelyn.*—5. To rise to the top of. *Denham.*—6. To perform eminently; as, he tops his part.

TO'PFUL, tóp'fúl, a. [top and full.] Full to the top; full to the brim. *Shaks. Watts. Swift.*

TOPGALLANT, tóp-gál'lánt, s. [top and gallant.]—1. The highest sail.—2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. *Bacon.*

TOPHEAVY, tóp-hév'y, a. [top and heavy.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Watton.*

TO'PKNOT, tóp'nót, s. [top and knot.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Estrange.*

TO'PMAN, tóp'mán, s. [top and man.] The Sawyer at the top. *Maxon.*

TO'PMOST, tóp'móst, s. Uppermost; highest. *Dryden. Addison.*

TOPPROUD, tóp'próúd, a. [top and proud.] Proud in the highest degree. *Shaks.*

TOPSAIL, tóp'sáile, s. [top and sail.] The highest sail. *Kneller. Dryden.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê mèts—pline, pln;—

- TO'PARCH**, tó'pârk, s. [τῶπα and ἀρχή] The principal man in a place. *Brown*.
- TO'PARCHY**, tó'pârk'kê, s. [from toparch.] Command in a small district.
- TO'PAZ**, tó'pâz, s. [topaze, Fr. topazius, low Lat.] A yellow gem. *Bacon*. *Sandys*.
- To LOPE**, tôpe, v. n. [toppen, Dutch; toper, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess. *Dryden*.
- TO'PER**, tó'pâr, s. [from tope.] A drunkard.
- TOPHA'CEOUS**, tó-'â'shûs, a. [from tophus, Lat.] Gritty stony. *Arbutnot*.
- TO'PHET**, tó'têi, s. [תּוֹפֵת, Heb.] Hell; a scriptural name. *Milton*. *Burnet*.
- TO'PIARY**, tó'pê-â-rê, a. [topiarius, Latin.] Shaped by tansure. *Butler's Remains*.
- TO'PICAL**, tó'pê-kâl, a. [from τῶπα].—1. Relating to some general head.—2. Local; confined to some particular place. *Brown*. *Hale*.—3. Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbutnot*.
- TO'PICALLY**, tó'pê-kâl'ê, ad. [from topical.] With application to some particular part. *Brown*.
- TO'PICK**, tó'p'ik, s. [topique, French; τῶπα].—1. A general head; something to which other things are referred. *South*. *Dryden*. *Swift*.—2. Medicines externally applied to any particular part. *Wiseman*.
- TO'PLESS**, tó'plêss, a. [from top.] Having no top. *Chapman*.
- TOPO'GRAPHY**, tó-pô-gráf'gráf'ûr, s. [τοπος and γραφή] One who writes descriptions of particular places.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL**, tó-pô-gráf'ê-kâl, a. [from topography.] Accurately described. *T. Walton*.
- TOPO'GRAPHY**, tó-pô-gráf'ê, s. [topographie, French; τῶπα and γραφή] Description of particular places. *Cromwell*.
- TOPPING**, tó'p'ing, a. [from top.] Fine; noble; gallant. *Talbot*.
- TOPPINGLY**, tó'p'ing-lê, ad. [from topping.] Finely; gaily; gallantly. *Tusser*.
- To TO'PPLE**, tó'p'pl, v. n. [from top.] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shaks*.
- TOPSYTURVY**, tó'p'sê-tûr'vê, ad. With the bottom upward. *Spenser*. *South*. *Swift*.
- TOR**, tór, s. [τορ, Saxon].—1. A tower; a turret.—2. A high pointed rock or hill.
- TORCH**, tórsh, s. [torche, French; torcia, Ital. in-tortidium, low Latin.] A way light bigger than a candle. *Shaks*. *Milton*. *Dryden*.
- TORCHBEARER**, tórsh'hâ-rûr, s. [torch and bear.] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney*.
- TORCHLIGHT**, tórsh'ilte, s. [torch and light.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon*.
- TORCHER**, tórsh'ûr, s. [from torch.] One that gives light. *Shaks*.
- TORÉ**, tôre, Preterite and sometimes participle passive or tear. *Spenser*.
- To TORMENT**, tôr-mênt', s. [tourmenter, Fr].—1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate. *Shaks*.—2. To tease; to vex with impurity.—3. To put into great agitation. *Milton*.
- TORMENT**, tôr-mênt, s. [tourment, French].—1. Anything that gives pain. *Matthew*.—2. Pain; misery; anguish. *Milton*.—3. Penal anguish; torture. *Sandys*. *Dryden*.
- TORMENTOR**, tôr-mênt'ûr, s. [from torment].—1. One who torments; one who gives pain. *Sandys*. *Milton*.—2. One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys*.
- TORMENTIL**, tôr-mên'til, s. [tormentilla, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant. The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller*.
- TORN**, tôrn, part. pass. of tear. *Evodus*.
- TORNADO**, tôr-nâ-dô, s. [tornado, Spanish.] A hurricane. *Gayth*.
- TORPE'NO**, tôr-pê-dô, s. [Latin.] A fish, which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.
- TORPENT**, tôr-pênt, a. [torpens, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active. *Evelyn*.
- TORPESCENT**, tôr-pêss'ênt, a. [torpescens, Lat.] Growing torpid. *Shenstone*.
- TORPID**, tôr'p'id, a. [torpidus, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active. *Ray*.
- TORPIDNESS**, tôr'p'id-nêss, s. [from torpid.] The state of being numb. *Hale*.
- TORPTITUDE**, tôr'pê-tûde, s. [from torpid.] State of being motionless. *Deyham*.
- TOR'PÜR**, tôr'pür, s. [Latin.] Dulness; numbness. *Bacon*.
- TORREFACTION**, tôr-rê-fâk'shûn, s. [torrefacio, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire. *Boyle*.
- To TORREFY**, tôr'rê-fî, v. a. [torrifer, Fr. torrefacio, Latin.] To dry by the fire. *Brown*.
- TORRENT**, tôr'rênt, s. [torrent, Fr. torrens, Lat.]—1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers. *Samlys*.—2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current. *Raleigh*. *Clarendon*.
- TORRENT**, tôr'rênti, a. [torrens, Latin.] Rolling in a rapid stream. *Milton*.
- TORRID**, tôr'r'id, a. [torridus, Latin].—1. Farched; dried with heat. *Harvey*.—2. Burning; violently hot. *Milton*.—3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Dryden*. *Prior*.
- TORSEL**, tôr'sh, s. [torse, French.] Any thing in a twisted form. *Mason*.
- TORSION**, tôr'shûn, s. [torsio, Latin.] The act of turning or twisting.
- TORT**, tôrt, s. [tort, Fr. tortum, low Latin.] Mischiefs; injury; calamity. *Levi*. *Jax*.
- TORTILE**, tôr'til, a. [tortilis, Latin.] Twisted; wreathed.
- TORTION**, tôr'shûn, s. [from tortus, Latin.] Torment; pain.
- TORTIOUS**, tôr'tê-ûs, a. [from tort.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser*.
- TORTIVE**, tôr'tiv, a. [from tortus, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shaks*.
- TORTUOSE**, tôr'tûz, s. [tortue, French].—1. An animal covered with a hard shell; there are tortoises both of land and water.—2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden*.
- TORTUOSITY**, tôr-tshû-ô's'ê-tê, s. [from tortuous.] Wreath; flexure. *Brown*.
- TORTUOUS**, tôr'tshû-ûs, s. [from tortuosus, Lat.]—1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton*. *Boyle*.—2. Mischievous. *Spenser*.
- TORTURE**, tôr'ts'ûre, s. [tortura, Latin].—1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden*.—2. Pain; anguish; pang. *Shaks*.
- To TORTURE**, tôr'tshûre, v. a. [from the noun].—1. To punish with torture. *Milton*.—2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Addison*. *Bacon*.
- TORTURER**, tôr'tshû-ûr, s. [from torture.] He who tortures; tormentor. *Shaks*. *Bacon*.
- TORTVITY**, tôr'tê-tê, s. [torvus, Latin.] Sourness; severity of countenance.
- TORVOUS**, tôr'vû, a. [torvus, Latin.] Sour of aspect; stem; severe of countenance. *Derham*.
- TORY**, tôr'ê, s. [a cant term from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England, opposed to a whig. *Swift*.
- TORYISM**, tôr'ê-izm, s. The profession of a tory. *Bunghroke*.
- To TOSSE**, tôze, v. n. [of the same original with tense.] To cough wood.
- To TOSS**, tôs, v. a. [tassen, Dutch].—1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden*.—2. To throw with violence. *Woodward*.—3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—4. To agitate; to put into violent motion; as the waves. *Proverbs*.—5. To make restless; to disquiet. *Spenser*. *Milton*.—6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham*.
- To TOSS**, tôs, v. n.—1. To fling; to winch; to be in a violent commotion. *Milton*. *Harvey*. *Tillotson*. *Addison*.—2. To be tossed. *Shaks*.—3. To TOSS up.

TOU

—nô, nôve, ndr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôlind;—emiu, Flis.

To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Brampton.*
 TOSS, tôs, s. [From the verb.]—1. The act of tossing. *Addison.*—2. An affected manner of raising the head. *Dryden, Swift.*
 TO'SSER, tô's'sâr, s. [From toss.] One who throws; one who lings and writes.
 TO'SSPOT, tô's'spôt, s. [toss and pot.] A toper and drunkard
 TOST, tô.t. Preterite and part. pass. of toss. *Milton.*
 TO'TAL, tô'tâl, a. [totus, Latin; total, French.] —1. Whole; complete; full. *Milton. Prior.*—2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*
 TO'TALITY, tô'tâl'ê-tê, s. [totalité, French. Complete sum; whole quantity.
 TO'TALLY, tô'tâl'ê, ad. [from total.] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*
 To TO'TE, tô'te, v. n. tote. [from totum, Saxon; enhance in front.] To look intently. *Fai'fax.*
 TO'THER, tô'th'âr. Contracted for the other.
 To TO'TTER, tô'târ, v. n. [tateren, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall. *Shakspeare. Psalms. Dryden.*
 TO'TTERY, tô'târ'ê, } a.
 TO'TTY, tô'tê, }
 [from totter.] Shaking; unsteady; dizzy. *Spenser.*
 To TOUCH, tô'ch, v. a. [toucher, French; tetsen, Dutch.]—1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Spenser. Genesis.*—2. To come to; to attain. *1 John. Pope.*—3. To try as gold with a stone. *Shaks.*—4. To affect; to relate to. *Hooker. Milton.*—5. To move; to strike mentally; to melt. *Congreve.*—6. To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*—7. To censure; to annulvert upon. *Hayward.*—8. To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon.*—9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on; as aqua fortis upon iron. *Mason.*—10. To strike as a musical instrument. *Pope.*—11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*—12. To treat of slightly. *Milton.*—13. To TOUCH up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes. *Addison.*
 To TOUCH, tô'ch, v. n.—1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them.—2. To fasten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*—3. To TOUCH at. To come to without stay. *Covley. Locke.*—4. To TOUCH on. To mention slightly. *Locke. Addison.*—5. To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time. *Addison.*
 TOUCH, tô'ch, s. [from the verb.]—1. Reach of any thing, so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.—2. The sense of feeling. *Bacon. Davies.*—3. The act of touching. *Sidney. Shaks. Milton.*—4. Examination as by a stone. *Shaks. Hayward.*—5. Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*—6. Proof; tried qualities. *Shaks.*—7. Single act of the pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*—8. Feature; lineament. *Shaks. Dryden.*—9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.—10. Power of exciting the affections. *Shaks. Milton.*—11. Something of passion or affection. *Hooker.*—12. Particular relation; sensible relation. *Baron.*—13. A stroke. *Addison. Prior. Swift.*—14. Annulment; censure. *K. Charles.*—15. Exact performance of agreement; in the phrase, to keep touch. *Mare. J. Estrange.*—16. A small quantity intermingled. *Shaks. Holder.*—17. A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon.*—18. A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift.*
 TOUCHABLE, tô'ch'â-bl, n. [from touch.] Tangible; that may be touched.
 TOUCH-HOLE, tô'ch'hôle, s. [touch and hole.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*
 TOUCHINESS, tô'ch'ê-nê, s. [from touching] Peevishness; irascibility. *K. Charles.*
 TOUCHING, tô'ch'ing, prep. With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker. South.*
 TOUCHING, tô'ch'ing, a. [from touch.] Pathetic; affecting; moving.
 TOUCHINGLY, tô'ch'ing-lê, ad. [from touch.] With emotion; in a pathetic manner. *Garth.*
 TOUCHMENOT, tô'ch'mê-nôt, s. An herb.

TOW

TOUCHSTONE, tô'ch'stôn, s. [touch and stone.] —1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon. Collier.*—2. Any test or criterion. *Dryden.*
 TOUCHWOOD, tô'ch'wôd, s. [touch and wood.] Rotten wood used to catch the live struck from the flint. *Howel.*
 TOUCHY, tô'ch'ê, a. [from touch.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word. *Collier.*
 TOUGH, tô'f, a. [toli, Saxon.]—1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*—2. Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden.*—3. Not easily injured or broken. *Shaks.*—4. Viscous; clammy; rosy.
 To TOUGHEN, tô'f'ên, v. n. [from tough.] To grow tough. *Macanor.*
 TOUGHNESS, tô'f'nê's, s. [from tough.]—1. Not brittleness; flexibility. *Bacon. Dryden.*—2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbutnot.*—3. Firmness against injury. *Shaks.*
 TOUPEE, tô'd-pê', s. [toupet, Fr.] An edging of hair growing next the face, left for the purpose of being combed over a wig.
 TOWPEE, tô'd-pê', s. [French.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*
 TOUR, tô'û, s. [tour, French.]—1. Ramble; roving journey. *Arbutnot.*—2. Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.*
 TOURN, tô'ûrn, s. [In law.] A legal act held by the Sheriff. *Blackstone.*
 TOURNAMENT, tô'd'nâ-mênt, or tô'û'nâ-mênt, }
 TOURNEY, tô'd'nê, or tô'û'nê, }
 s. [tournameum, low Latin.]—1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter. *Daniel. Temple.*—2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter.
 To TOURNEY, tô'd'nê, or tô'û'nê, v. n. [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*
 TOURNIQUET, tô'û'nê-kwê't, s. [French.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sturt.*
 To TOUSE, tô'ûze, v. n. To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag; whence touse. *Spenser. Swift.*
 TOW, tô, s. [Tow, Saxon.] A fax or hemp beaten and combed into filamentous substances.
 To TOW, tô, v. a. [Tow, Saxon; tow, toghen, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shaks.*
 TOWARD, tô'wârd, }
 TOWARDS, tô'wârdz, } prep.
 [Toward, Saxon.]—1. In a direction to: I am traveling towards LITCHFIELD. *Numbers. Milton.*—2. Near to: as, the danger now comes towards him.—3 With respect to; touching; regarding; he has love towards us. *Sidney. Milton.*—4. With tenderness to: this was the first act towards a breach. *Clarendon.*—5. Nearly; little less than: he is towards seventy. *Swift.*
 TOWARD, tô'wârd, } ad.
 TOWARDS, tô'wârdz, }
 Near; at hand; in a state of preparation. *Shaks.*
 TOWARD, tô'wârd, a. Ready to do or learn; not forward.
 TOWARDLINESS, tô'wârd-lê-nê's, s. [from towards.] Docility; compliance; readiness; to do or to learn. *Kaligh.*
 TOWARDLY, tô'wârd-lê, a. [from toward.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*
 TOWARDNESS, tô'wârd-nê's, s. [from toward.] Docility. *South.*
 TOWEL, tô'wêl, s. [touwille, Fr. toanaglio, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*
 TOWER, tô'wâr, s. [Tow, Saxon; tour, French.] —1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Genesis.*—2. A fortress; a citadel. *Psalms.*—3. A high head dress. *Hudibras.*—4. High flight; elevation.
 To TOWER, tô'wâr, v. n. To soar; to fly or rise high. *Dryden.*
 TOWER-MUSTARD, tô'wâr-mû's-târd, s. [turritis, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
 TOWERED, tô'wârd, n. [from tower.] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*
 TOWERY, tô'wâr'ê, a. [from tower.] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

TOWN, toun, s. [tūn, Saxon; tuyn, Dutch.]—1. Any walled collection of houses. *Jos.*—2. Any collection of houses larger than a village. *Shaks.*—3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.—4. The court end of London. *Pope.*—5. The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*

TOWNCLERK, toun'klârk, s. [town and cl-kr.] An officer who manages the public business of a place. *Acts.*

TOWNHOUSE, toun'hôuse, s. [town and house.] The hall where public business is transacted. *Addison.*

TOWNSHIP, toun'shîp, s. [town and ship.] The corporation or district of a town. *Raleigh.*

TOWNSMAN, tounz'mân, s. [town and man.]—1. An inhabitant of a place. *Shaks. Davies. Clarendon.*—2. One of the same town.

TOWNTALK, toun'tâwk, s. [town and talk.] Common matter of a place. *L'Estrange.*

TOXICAL, tôks'ê-kâl, a. [toxicum, Latin;] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOXICODENDRON, tôks'ê-kô-dên'drôn, s. [Gr. for poison tree.] A North American plant.

TOY, tôe, s. [toyen, tooghen, Dutch.]—1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*—2. A plaything; a bauble. *Addison.*—3. Matter of no importance. *Shaks.*—4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. *Hooker.*—5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Milton.*—6. Old story; silly tale. *Shaks.*—7. Frolic; humour; odd fancy. *Hooker. Shaks.*

To TOY, tôe, v. n. [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.

TOYISH, tôe'ish, a. from toy.] Trifling; wanton.

TOYISHNESS, tôe'ish-nês, s. [from toyish.] Nugacity; wantonness. *Glauville.*

TOYSHOP, tôe'shôp, s. [toy and shop.] A shop where play-things and little nice manufactures are sold. *Pope.*

To TOZE, tôze, v. a. [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity. *Shaks.*

TRACE, trâse, s. [trace, Fr. traccia, Italian.]—1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps. *Milton.*—2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*—3. [Fr. in trasser, Fr.] Harness for beasts. *Milton. Pope.*

To TRACE, trâse, v. a. [tracer, Fr. tracciare, Ital.]—1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Burnet. Temple.*—2. To follow with exactness. *Denham.*—3. To mark out. *Locke. Swift.*

To TRACE, trâse, v. n. To travel. *Sip. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 29.*

TRACER, trâ'sûr, s. [from trace.] One that traces. *Howel.*

TRACING, trâ'sîng, s. [from trace.] Regular track. *Davies on Dancing.*

TRACK, trâk, s. [trac, old French; traccia, Italian.]—1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise. *Milton. Dryden. Beniley.*—2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*

To TRACE, uâk, v. a. [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TRACKLESS, trâk'lês, a. [from track.] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps. *Prior.*

TRACT, trâkt, s. [tractus, Lat.]—1. Any kind of extended substance.—2. A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh. Milton.*—3. Continuity; any thing protracted or drawn out to length. *Howel.*—4. Course; manner of process. *Shaks.*—5. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for TRACK.—6. A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*

To TRACT, trâkt, v. a. [from the noun.] To trace out. *B. Jonson.*

TRACTABLE, trâkt'âbl, a. [tractabilis, Lat. tractabile, French.]—1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Shaks. Tillotson.*—2. Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*

TRACTABLENESS, trâkt'â-bl-nês, s. [from tractable.] The state of being tractable; compliancy; obsequiousness. *Locke.*

TRACTATE, trâkt'âte, s. [tractatus, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *Brown. Hale.*

TRACTATION, trâkt'â-shûn, s. [tractatio, Lat.] Manner of handling a subject. *Hobbes.*

TRACTION, trâkt'shûn, s. [from tractus, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holder.*

TRACTILE, trâkt'îl, a. [tractus, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Encon.*

TRACTILITY, trâkt'îl'ê-lê, s. [from tractile.] The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*

TRADE, trâde, s. [tratta, Italian.]—1. Traffick; commerce; exchange. *Raleigh. Temple.*—2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual for mercantile. *Spenser. Dryden. Arbuthnot.*—3. Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*—4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*

To TRADE, trâde, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Luke. Arbuthnot.*—2. To act merely for money. *Shaks.*

To TRADE, trâde, v. a. To sell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND, trâde'wînd, s. [trade and wind.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden. Arbuthnot. Cheyne.*

TRADED, trâ'dêd, a. [from trade.] Versed; practised. *Shaks.*

TRADE'ER, trâ'dâr, s. [from trade.]—1. One engaged in merchandize or commerce. *Shaks. Dryden. Child.*—2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

TRADES'FOLK, trâdz'tôke, s. [trade and folk.] People employed in trades. *Swift.*

TRADES'MAN, trâdz'e'mân, s. [trade and man.] A shopkeeper. *Prior. Swift.*

TRADE'FUL, trâde'fûl, a. [trade and full.] Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*

TRADITION, trâ'dîsh'ân, s. [tradition, Fr. traditio, Latin.]—1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*—2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Pope.*

TRADITIONAL, trâ'dîsh'ân-âl, a. [from tradition.]—1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication. *Tillotson.*—2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. *Shaks.*

TRADITIONALLY, trâ'dîsh'ân-âl-ê, ad. [from traditional.]—1. By transmission from age to age. *Burn.*—2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*

TRADITIONARY, trâ'dîsh'ân-âr-ê, a. [from tradition.] Delivered by tradition. *Dryden. Tillotson.*

TRADITIVE, trâd'ê-tiv, a. [from trado, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Dryden.*

To TRADUCE, trâ-dûse', v. a. [traduco, Lat. traduire, Fr.]—1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate. *Hooker. Gov. of the Tongue.*—2. To propagate; to increase by deriving one from another. *Davies. Hale.*

TRADUCEMENT, trâ-dûse'ment, s. [from traduce.] Censure; obloquy. *Shaks.*

TRADUCE'ER, trâ-dû'sûr, s. [from traduce.] A false censurer; a calumniator.

TRADUCE'IBLE, trâ-dû'sê-bl, a. [from traduce.] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*

TRADUCTION, trâ-dûk'shûn, s. [from traduce.]—1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Glauville. Dryden.*—2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. *Hale.*—3. Conveyance. *Hale.*—4. Transition. *Bacon.*

TRAFFICK, trâ'fik, s. [traffique, Fr. traffico, Ital.]—1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade. *Shaks. Addison.*—2. Commodities; subject of traffick. *Cay.*

To TRAFFICK, trâ'fik, v. n. [traffiquer, Fr. trafficare, Ital.]—1. To practise commerce; to merchandize. *Bacon.*—2. To trade merrily or mercantily. *Shaks. Rowe.*

TRAFFICKER, trâ'fik'ûr, s. [traffiquer, Fr. from traffick.] Trade-r merchant. *Shaks.*

TRAGACANTH, trâg'gâ-kânth, s. [tragacantha, Latin.] A sort of gum; it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.

TRAGEDIAN, trâj'ê-dê-ân, s. [tragadus, Latin.]—1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*—2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY, trâj'ê-dê, s. [tragadua, Latin.]—1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. *Taylor. Kymer.*—2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shaks. King Charles.*

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâh, bôll;—ôll;—pôând;—thîn, THIS.

TRAGICAL, trád'jê-kâl, }
TRAGIC, trád'jêk, }
 [tragicus, Latin.]—1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenser*.
 —2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.
Shaks. Sonnets. Romeo.
TRAGICALLY, trád'jê-kâl-lê, a. [from tragicus.]—
 1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting
 tragedy. *Dryden*.—2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; eul-
 amitously.
TRAGICALNESS, trád'jê-kâl-nês, s. [from tragi-
 cas.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Piety*.
TRAGICOMEDY, trád'jê-kôm'ê-dê, s. [tragicome-
 dia, Fr.] A drama compounded of merry and se-
 rious events. *Deuham. Gny*.
TRAGICOMICAL, trád'jê-kôm'ê-kâl, a. [tragicom-
 edique, Fr.]—1. Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay*.—2.
 Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.
TRAGICOMICALLY, trád'jê-kôm'ê-kâl-lê, ad.
 [from tragicomical.] In a tragicomical manner.
Bransford.
To TRAJECT, trájêkt', v. a. [trajectus, Lat.] To
 cast through; to throw. *Clayville. Grew. Newton*.
TRAJECT, trájêkt', s. [trajectus, Latin.] A ferry;
 a passage for a water-carriage. *Shaks*.
TRAJECTION, trájêkt'shôn, s. [trajectio, Latin.]—
 1. The act of darting through. *Boyle*.—2. Emission.
Brown.
To TRAIL, trâlê, v. a. [trailler, French.]—1. To
 hunt by the track. *Shaks. Dryden*.—2. To draw af-
 ter in a long floating or waving body. *Pope*.—3. To
 draw; to drag. *Milton. Swift*.
To TRAIL, trâlê, v. n. To be drawn out in length.
Spenser. Dryden.
TRAIL, trâlê, s. [from the verb.]—1. Track fol-
 lowed by the hunter. *Shaks*.—2. Any thing drawn to
 length. *Dryden. Rowe*.—3. Any thing drawn be-
 hind in long undulations. *Spenser. Pope*.
To TRAIN, trâne, v. a. [trainer, French.]—1. To
 draw along. *Milton*.—2. To draw; to entice; to in-
 vite. *Shaks*.—3. To draw by stratagem, or strata-
 gem. *Shaks*.—4. To draw from act to act by per-
 suasion or promise. *Shaks*.—5. To educate; to
 bring up; commonly with *up*. *Shaks. Mac. Tillet-
 son*.—6. To breed, or form any thing. *Genesis. Dry-
 den*.
TRAIN, trâne, s. [train, French.]—1. Artifice; strata-
 gem of enticement. *Spenser. Fairfax*.—2. The
 tail of a bird. *Hawksell. Ray*.—3. The bowl of the
 woodcock.—4. The part of a gown that falls behind
 upon the ground. *Shaks. Bacon*.—5. A series; a con-
 secution. *Locke. Addison. Watts*.—6. Process; meth-
 od; state of procedure. *Swift*.—7. A retinue; a
 number of followers. *Shakspeare. Milton. Dryden*.
Addison. Smalridge.—8. An orderly company;
 a procession. *Dryden*.—9. The line of powder
 reaching to the mine. *Butler*.—10. [TRAIN of Ar-
 tillery.] Cannons accompanying an army. *Claren-
 don*.
TRAINBANDS, trâne-bândz, s. The militia; the
 part of a community trained to martial exercise.
Clarendon.
TRAINOIL, trâne-ôil, s. [train and oil.] Oil drawn
 by friction from the fat of the whale.
TRAINY, trâniê, a. [from train.] B. longing to train
 oil. *Gay*.
To TRAIPISE, trâipse, v. a. To walk in a careless or
 sluttish manner. *Pope*.
TRAIT, trâte, s. [trait, French.] A stroke; a touch.
Bruome.
TRAITOR, trâtôr, s. [traitor, French; traditor,
 Latin.] One who being trusted betrays. *Dryden*.
Swift.
TRAITORLY, trâtôr-lê, a. [from traitor.] Treach-
 erous; perfidious. *Shaks*.
TRAITOROUS, trâtôr-ôs, a. [from traitor.] Treach-
 erous; perfidious. *Daniel. Ben Jonson*.
TRAITOROUSLY, trâtôr-ôs-lê, ad. [from traitor-
 ous.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously.
Donne. Clarendon.
TRAITRESS, trât'rês, s. [from traitor.] A woman
 who betrays. *Dryden. Pope*.
TRALATI'IOUS, trâ-lâ-tsh'ôs, a. [from transla-
 tus, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.
TRALATI'IOUSLY, trâ-lâ-tsh'ôs-lê, ad. [from

tralatitious.] Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder*.
To TRALI'NEATE, trâ-ll'nyâte, v. n. [trans and
 line.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden*.
TRAMMEL, trâm'mêl, s. [trammil, French.]—1. A
 net in which birds or fish are caught. *Corcu*.—2.
 Any kind of net. *Spenser*.—3. A kind of shackles
 in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden*.
To TRAMMEL, trâm'mêl', v. a. [from the noun.]
 To catch; to intercept. *Shaks*.
To TRAMPLE, trâm'pl', v. a. [trampe, Dan.] To
 tread under foot with pride, contempt or elevation.
Mat. Milton.
To TRAMPLE, trâm'pl', v. n.—1. To tread in con-
 tempt. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—2. To tread quick and
 loudly. *Dryden*.
TRAMPLED, trâm'pl-êd, s. [from trample.] One
 that tramples.
TRANA'TION, trâ-nâ'shôn, s. [trano, Latin.] The
 act of swimming over.
TRANCE, trânse, s. [trance, French; transitus, La-
 tin.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is rapt
 into visions of future or distant things. *Sidney*.
Milton.
TRANCED, trânst, a. [from trance.] Lying in a
 trance or ecstasy. *Shaks*.
TRANSGRAM, trân'grâm, s. [a cant word.] An odd
 intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot*.
TRANSEL, trân'sêl, s. A sharp pin. *Moxon*.
TRANQUIL, trânkwil, a. [tranquille, Fr. tran-
 quillus, Lat.] Quiet; undisturbed. *Shaks*.
TRANQUILLITY, trânkwil'itê, s. [tranquillitas,
 Latin.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition;
 freedom from perturbation. *Pope*.
To TRANSACT, trân'âkt, v. a. [transactus, Latin.]
 —1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty
 or affairs.—2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Ad-
 dison*.
TRANSAC'TION, trân'sâkt'shôn, s. [from transact.]
 Negotiation; dealing between man and man; man-
 agement. *Clarendon*.
TRANSANIMA'TION, trân'sân-nê-mâ'shôn, s.
 [trans and anima.] Conveyance of the soul from
 one body to another. *Brown*.
To TRANSCEND, trân'sênd', v. a. [transcendo
 Lat.]—1. To pass; to overpass. *Bacon. Davies*.—2.
 To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller*.
Denham.—3. To surmount; to rise above. *Havel*.
To TRANSCEND, trân'sênd', v. n. To climb.
Brown.
TRANSCENDENCE, trân'sênd'ênsê, }
TRANSCENDENCY, trân'sênd'ênsê, }
 [from transcend.]—1. Excellence; unusual excel-
 lence; supereminence.—2. Exaggeration beyond
 truth. *Bacon*.
TRANSCENDENT, trân'sênd'ênt, a. [transcend-
 ens, Lat.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing
 others. *Crashaw. Bp. Sautersan. Roger*.
TRANSCENDENTAL, trân'sênd'ênt-âl, a. trans-
 cendentalis, low Lat.]—1. General; pervading man-
 y particulars.—2. Supereminent; passing others.
Grew.
TRANSCENDENTLY, trân'sênd'ênt-lê, ad. [from
 transcendent.] Excellently; supereminently. *South*.
To TRANSCOLATE, trân'skô-lâte, v. a. [trans and
 colo, Lat.] To strain through a sieve or colander.
Harvey.
To TRANSCRIBE, trân-skribê', v. a. [transcribo
 Lat. transcribere, French.] To copy; to write from,
 an exemplar. *Clarendon. Rogers*.
TRANSCRIBER, trân-skrib'êr, s. [from transcri-
 bere.] A copier; one who writes from copy. *Addis-*
TRANSCRIP'T, trân'skript, s. [transcriptum, La-
 tin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.
South.
TRANSCRIPTION, trân-skrip'shôn, s. [transcrip-
 tus, Latin.] The act of copying. *Brown. Breverwood*.
TRANSCRIP'TIVELY, trân'skrip'tiv-lê, ad. [from
 transcript.] In manner of a copy. *Brown*.
To TRANSCUR, trân'skûr', v. n. [transcurro, La-
 tin.] To run or move to and fro. *Bacon*.
TRANSCURSION, trân'skûr'shôn, s. [from trans-
 cursus, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage
 beyond certain limits. *Bacon. Wotton*.
TRANSE, trânse, s. A temporary absence of the

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fâg;—mê, mêt;—plac, pln;—

- TRANSELEMENTA'TION**, trâns-êl-ê-mên-tâ'-shûn, s. [trans and element.] Change of one element into another. *Burnet*.
- TRANSEX'ION**, trâns-sêk'shûn, s. [trans and sexus, Lat.] Change from one sex to another. *Brown*.
- To TRANSFER**, trâns-fêr', v. a. [transfero, Latin.] —1. To convey; to make over from one to another. *Spenser. Dryden. Atterbury. Prior*.—2. To move: to transport. *Bacon. Dryden*.
- TRANSFER'ABLE**, trâns-fêr'-â-blê, or trâns-fêr'-â-bl, a. Capable of being transferred.
- TRANSFER'E**, trâns-fêr'-ê, s. The person to whom any thing is transferred.
- TRANSFIGURA'TION**, trâns-fîg-û-râ'shûn, s. [transfiguration, French.]—1. Change of form. *Brown*.—2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Blackmore*
- To TRANSFIGURE**, trâns-fîg'yûr', v. a. [trans and figura, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance. *Boyle*.
- To TRANSF'IX**, trâns-fîks', v. a. [transfixus, Latin.] To pierce through. *Dryden. Feuton*.
- To TRANSFORM**, trâns-fôrm', v. a. [trans and forma, Lat.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form. *Sidney. Davies*.
- To TRANSFORM**, trâns-fôrm', v. n. To be metamorphosed. *Addison*.
- TRANSFORMA'TION**, trâns-fôrmâ'shûn, s. [from transform.] Change of shape; state of being changed with regard to form. *Shaks. Harts*.
- TRANSFRETA'TION**, trâns-fre-tâ'shûn, s. [trans and freum, Latin.] Passage over the sea.
- To TRANSFU'SE**, trâns-fûz', v. a. [transfusio, Latin.] To pour out of one into another. *Milton. Dryden*.
- TRANSFUSION**, trâns-fû'zhûn, s. [transfusus, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Boyle. Denham. Dryden. Laker*.
- To TRANSGR'ESS**, trâns-grês', v. a. [transgressus, Latin.]—1. To pass over; to pass beyond.—2. To violate; to break. *Hooker. Wake*.
- To TRANSGR'ESS**, trâns-grês', v. n. To offend by violating a law. *Wisdom*.
- TRANSGRE'SSION**, trâns-grêsh'ûn, s. [transgression, Fr. from transgress.]—1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. *Milton. South*.—2. Offence; crime; fault. *Shaks*.
- TRANSGRE'SSIVE**, trâns-grês'siv, a. [from transgress.] Faulty; apt to break laws. *Brown*.
- TRANSGR'ESSOR**, trâns-grês'sûr, s. [transgressor, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender. *Clarendon*.
- TRANSIENT**, trân'shê-ênt, a. [transiens, Latin.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary. *Milton. Swift. Pope*.
- TRANSIENTLY**, trân'shê-ênt-lê, ad. [from transient.] In passage; with a short passage; without continuance. *Dryden*.
- TRANSIENTNESS**, trân'shê-ênt-nês, s. [from transient.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.
- TRANSP'LIENCY**, trân-spl'yênse, } s.
TRANSP'LIENCY, trân-spl'yên-sê, } s.
[from transilio, Latin.] Leap from thing to thing. *Clanville*.
- TRANSIT**, trân'sit, s. [transitus, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris*.
- TRANSITION**, trân-sê-ti-ûn, s. [transitio, Latin.]—1. Removal; passage. *Woodward*.—2. Change. *Woodward. Pope*.—3. Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another. *Milton. Dryden*.
- TRANSITIVE**, trân'sê-tiv, a. [transitivus, Latin.] —1. Having the power of passing. *Bacon*.—2. [In grammar.] A verb transitive is that which signifies an action conceived as having an effect upon some object; as, I strike the earth. *Clarke*.
- TRANSITORILY**, trân'sê-ti-ûr-ê-lê, ad. [from transitory.] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.
- TRANSITORINESS**, trân'sê-ti-ûr-ê-nês, s. [from transitory.] Speedy evanescence.
- TRANSITORY**, trân'sê-ti-ûr-ê, a. [transitorius, from
- traseo, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing. *Donne. Tillotson*.
- TRANSITORY**, trân-si-ti-ûr-ê, a. [In law, as applied to actions.] Not local. *Blackstone*.
- To TRANSLA'TE**, trâns-lâ-tê, v. n. [translatus, Latin.]—1. To transport; to remove. *Hebrevs.*—2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another. *Camden*.—3. To transfer from one to another; to convey. 2 *Samuel. Eccclus. Pecham*.—4. To change. *Shaks*.—5. To interpret in another language. *Roscommon. Duke*.—6. To explain. *Shaks*.
- TRANSLATION**, trâns-lâ'shûn, s. [translatio, Latin; translatio, French.]—1. Removal; act of removing. *Harvey. Arbuthnot*.—2. The removal of a bishop to another see. *Clarendon*.—3. The act of turning into another language. *Denham*.—4. Something made by translation; version. *Hooker*.
- TRANSLA'TIVE**, trâns-lâ-tiv, a. [from translate.] Transported from a foreign land. *Ecc.*
- TRANSLA'TOR**, trâns-lâ-tûr, s. [from translate.] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham*.
- TRANSLA'TORY**, trâns-lâ-ti-ûr-ê, a. [from translate. Transferring. *Arbuthnot*.
- TRANSLOCA'TION**, trâns-lô-kâ'shûn, s. [trans and locus, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. *Woodward*.
- TRANSLUC'ENCY**, trâns-lû'sên-sê, s. [from translucent.] Diaphaneity; transparency. *Boyle*.
- TRANSLUC'ENT**, trâns-lû'sênt, } s.
TRANSLUCID, trâns-lû'sid, } s.
[trans and lucens or lucidus, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon. Pope*.
- TRANSMARINE**, trâns-mâ-rêên', a. [transmarinus, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea; *Howel*.
- To TRANSMEW**, trâns-mû, v. a. [transmuer, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Spenser*.
- TRANSMIGRANT**, trâns-mê-grânt, a. [transmigrans, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon*.
- To TRANSMIGRATE**, trâns-mê-grâte, v. n. [transmigro, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Dryden*.
- TRANSMIGRA'TION**, trâns-mê-grâ'shûn, s. [from transmigrate.] Passage from one place or state into another. *Hooker. Denham. Dryden*.
- TRANSMISSION**, trâns-mî'si-ûn, s. [transmissio, Fr. transmissus, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another. *Bacon. Hale. Newton*.
- TRANSMISSIVE**, trâns-mî'siv, a. [from transmissus, Latin.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Prior. Pope. Grenville*.
- TRANSMITTAL**, trâns-mî-tâl, s. [from transmitt.] The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift*.
- TRANSMOVE**, trâns-môvê, v. a. [trans and moveo, Lat.] To transform. *S. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. s. 43*.
- TRANSMUT'ABLE**, trâns-mû-tâ-bl, a. [transmutable, Fr. from transmutê.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Brown. Arbuthnot*.
- TRANSMUT'ABLY**, trâns-mû-tâ-blê, ad. [from transmutê.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
- TRANSMUTA'TION**, trâns-mû-tâ'shûn, s. [transmutation, Fr. from transmutio, Latin.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Bacon. Newton. Bentley*.
- To TRANSMUTE**, trâns-mû-tê, v. n. [transmutio, Lat.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh*.
- TRANSMUTE'R**, trâns-mû-tûr, s. [from transmutê.] One that transmutes.
- TRANSOM**, trân'sûm, s. [transenna, Latin.]—1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.—2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross-staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides.
- TRANSPARENCY**, trâns-pâ-rêns-ê, s. [from transparent.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light. *Addison. Arbuthnot*.

—nô. mōve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—poûnô;—ôlin, T His.

TRANSPARENT, trāns-pā'vênt, a. [transparent, French.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Dryden. Addison. Pope.*

To **TRANSPASS**, trāns-pās, v. n. [trans, Lat. and pass.] To pass away. *Daniel.*

TRANSPICUOUS, trāns-pī'kū'ûs, a. [trans and specio, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton. Phillips.*

To **TRANSPERCE**, trāns-pê'êrse', v. n. [transpercer, French.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

TRANSPIRA'TION, trāns-spê-râ'shûn, s. [transpiration, French.] Emission in vapour. *Brown. Sharp.*

To **TRANSPIRE**, trāns-spī're', v. a. [transpiro, Lat.] To emit in vapour.

To **TRANSPIRE**, trāns-spī're', v. n. [transpirer, French.]—1. To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodward.*—2. To escape from secrecy to notice.

To **TRANSPLA'CE**, trāns-plā'se', v. a. [trans and place.] To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkins.*

To **TRANSPLA'NT**, trāns-plānt', v. a. [trans and planto, Latin.]—1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Roscommon. Bacon.*—2. To remove. *Milton. Clarendon.*

TRANSPLAN'TATION, trāns-plānt-tâ'shûn, s. [transplantation, Fr.]—1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.*—2. Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.*—3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER, trāns-plānt'ûr, s. [from transplant.] One that transplants.

To **TRANSPORT**, trāns-pôrt', v. a. [trans and porto, Latin.]—1. To convey by carriage from place to place. *Raleigh. Dryden.*—2. To carry into banishment, as a felon. *Swift.*—3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.—4. To hurry by violence of passion. *Dryden. Swift.*—5. To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure. *Milton. Decay of Piety.*

TRANSPORT, trāns-pôrt, s. [transport, French, from the verb.]—1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbutnot.*—2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden. Arbutnot.*—3. Rapture; ecstasy. *South.*

TRANSPORTANCE, trāns-pôrt'ânse, s. [from transport.] Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shaks.*

TRANSPORTA'TION, trāns-pôrt-tâ'shûn, s. [from transport.]—1. Removal; conveyance. *Wotton.*—2. Banishment for felony.—3. Ecstasick violence of passion. *South.*

TRANSPORTER, trāns-pôrt'ûr, s. [from transport.] One that transports. *Carew.*

TRANSPÔSAL, trāns-pô'zâl, s. [from transposé.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To **TRANSPÔSE**, trāns-pô'ze', v. a. [transposer, Fr.]—1. To put each in the place of other. *Candden.*—2. To put out of place. *Shaks.*

TRANSPÔSITION, trāns-pô-zī'sh'ûn, s. [transposition, Fr.]—1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.—2. The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*

To **TRANSSHA'PE**, trāns-shâ'pe', v. a. [trans and shape.] To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shakspeare.*

To **TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE**, trāns-sûb-stân'shê'te, v. n. [transubstantier, Fr.] To change to another substance. *Donne. Milton.*

TRANSUBSTA'NTIATION, trāns-sûb-stân'shê-tâ'shûn, s. [transubstantiation, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST. *Loche.*

TRANSUDA'TION, trāns-shê-tâ'shûn, s. [from transude.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

To **TRANSUDE**, trāns-shê'te', v. n. [trans and sudo, Lat.] To pass through in vapours. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL, trāns-vêr'sâl, a. [transversal, Fr.] Running crosswise. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY, trāns-vêr'sâl-ê', ad. [from transversal.] In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVE'RSÉ, trāns-vêr'sê', a. [transversus, Latin.] Being in a cross direction. *Blackmore. Bentley.*

TRANSVE'RSÉLY, trāns-vêr'sê-lê', ad. [from transverse.] In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*

TRANSMISSION, trāns-mī'shûn, s. [trans and sumo, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, trâp, s. [trappe, Saxon; trape, Fr. trappola, Italian.]—1. A snare set for thieves or vermin. *Taylor.*—2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*—3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick. *King.*

To **TRAP**, trâp, v. a. [trappan, Saxon.]—1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush. *Shaks. Dryden.*—2. To adorn; to decorate. *Spenser. Shakspeare.*

TRAPDO'OR, trâp-dô're', s. [trap and door.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Rap.*

To **TRAPE**, trâpe, v. a. To run idly and sluttishly about.

TRAPES, trâpes, s. [I suppose from trapez.] An idle sluttishly woman. *Gay.*

TRAPSTICK, trâp'stîk, s. [trap and stick.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*

TRAPEZIUM, trâ-pê'zhê-ûm, s. [τραπεζίον; trapeze, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal; and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID, trâ-pê'zô'id, s. [τραπεζίον and εἶδος.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trâp'pîngz, s.—1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton.*—2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments. *Shaks. Dryden. Swift.*

TRASH, trâsh, s. [tros, islandick; drusen, German.]—1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs. *Shaks. Donne.*—2. A worthless person. *Shaks.*—3. Matter improper for food. *Carth.*

To **TRASH**, trâsh, v. a.—1. To lop; to crop. *Shaks.*—2. To crush; to humble. *Hannond.*

TRASHY, trâsh'ê', a. [from trash.] Worthless; vile; useless. *Dryden.*

To **TRAVAIL**, trâv'îl, v. n. [travailler, Fr.]—1. To labour; to toil.—2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isaiah. South.*

To **TRAVAIL**, trâv'îl, v. a. To harass; to tire. *Hayward. Milton.*

TRAVAIL, trâv'îl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker. Spenser.*—2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*

TRAVE, TRAVEL, or TRAVISE, trâve, trâv'îl, trâv'îs, s. A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.

To **TRAVEL**, trâv'îl, v. n.—1. To make journeys. *Milton. Dryden.*—2. To pass; to go; to move. *Shaks. Pope.*—3. To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts.*—4. To labour; to toil. *Hooker. Shaks.*

To **TRAVEL**, trâv'îl, v. a.—1. To pass; to journey over. *Milton.*—2. To force to journey. *Spenser.*

TRAVEL, trâv'îl, s. [travail, Fr.]—1. Journey; act of passing from place to place. *Dryden. Prior.*—2. Journey of curiosity or instruction. *Bacon. Addison.*—3. Labour; toil. *Daniel. Milton.*—4. Labour in childbirth. *Dryden.*—5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey. *Brown. Watts.*

TRAVELLER, trâv'îl-ûr, s. [travailleux, Fr. neb.]—1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*—2. One who visits foreign countries. *Bacon. Locke.*

TRAVELTAINTED, trâv'îl-tânt-ê'd, a. [travel and tainted.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shakspeare.*

TRAVE'RS, trâ-vêr'se', ad. [French.] Athwart; across. *Shaks.*

TRAVE'RSABLE, trâ-vêr'sâ-bl, a. [from traverse.] liable to legal objection. *Hale.*

TRAVE'RSÉ, trâ-vêr'sê', s. [in law.] A traversed indictment. *Blackstone.*

TRAVE'RSÉ, trâ-vêr'sê', ad. [travers, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. *Bacon. Hayward.*

Fâte, Êar, Êall, Êât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

TRA'VERSE, trâ'vêrse', prep. Through; crosswise. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE, trâ'vêrse, a. [transversus, Latin; traverse. French.] Lying across; lying athwart. *Hayward. Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE, trâ'vêrse, s.—1. Any thing laid or built across. *Bacon.*—2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs, cross accident; thwarting obstacle; hindrance. *Dryden. Bacon.*—3. A wily plea; an artful shift.

To TRA'VERSE, trâ'vêrse, v. a. [traverser, Fr.]—1. To cross; to lay athwart. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*—2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Wotton. Dryden. Arbuthnot.*—3. To oppose so as to annul. *Baker.*—4. To wander over; to cross. *Milton. Prior.*—5. To survey; to examine. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE, trâ'vêrse, v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shaks.*

TRA'VESTY, trâ'vêst-ê, a. [travesti, French.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRA'VESTY, trâ'vêst-ê, s. [from the adj.] A burlesque translation.

TRAUMA'TICK, trâw-mâ't'ik, a. [τραυματικός.] Vulnery; curing wounds. *Wiseman.*

TRAY, trâ, s. [tray, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Maxon. Gay.*

TRAYTRIP, trâ'trîp, s. A kind of play. *Shaks.*

TRE'ACHEROUS, trêts'h-êr-ûs, a. [from treachery.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY, trêts'h-êr-ûs-lê, ad. [from treacherous.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem. *Donne. Otway.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS, trêts'h-êr-ûs-nêss, s. [from treacherous.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY, trêts'h-êr-ê, s. [tricherie, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHOR, trêts'h-ûr, } s. [from tricheur, tricheur, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser.*

TRE'ACLE, trê'kl, s. [triacle, French; theriaca, Latin.]—1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle. Floyer.*—2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, trêd, v. n. pret. trod, part. pass. trodden, Gothick; tpedan, Saxon; treden, Dutch.]—1. To set the foot. *Shaks. Milton.*—2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Shaks.*—3. To walk with form or state. *Shaks. Milton.*—4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To TREAD, trêd, v. a.—1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Shaks. Prior.*—2. To pass under the foot. *Swift.*—3. To beat; to track. *Shaks.*—4. To walk on in a formal state or stately manner. *Dryden.*—5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psalms.*—6. To put in action by the feet. *Job.*—7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden.*

TREAD, trêd, s. [from the verb.]—1. Footing; step with the foot. *Milton. Dryden. Shaks.*—2. Way; track; path. *Shaks.*—3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER, trêd'ûr, s. [from tread.] He who treads. *Isiah.*

TR'ADLE, trêd'dl, s. [from tread.]—1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Maxon.*—2. The sperm of the cock. *Bronon. Derham.*

TRE'ASON, trê'zn, s. [trahison, French.] An offence. It is divided into high treason and petit treason. High treason is an offence against the security of the Commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine treason, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to coun-

terfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into his realm counterfeit'd like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other, justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money; and, in such treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. Petit treason is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate; this treason gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fees: both treasons are capital. *Cowel.*

TREASONABLE, trê'zi-â-bl, } a. [from treason.] Having the nature or guilt of treason. *Shaks. Clarendon.*

TREASONOUS, trê'zn-ûs, } s.

TREASURE, trêzh'ûr, s. [tresor, Fr.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulatd. *Shaks. Bacon. Locke.*

To TREASURE, trêzh'ûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up. *South. Rowe.*

TREASURESS, trêzh'û-rêss, s. A female treasurer. *Davies.*

TREASUREER, trêzh'û-rêr, s. [from treasure; treasurer, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure. *Shaks. Raleigh.*

TREASURERSHIP, trêzh'û-r-êr-shîp, s. [from treasure.] Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hake.*

TREASUREHOUSE, trêzh'ûr-ê-hôuse, s. [treasure and house.] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Hooker. Taylor.*

TREASURE-TROVE, trêzh'ûr-trôv, s. [from treasure, English, and trove, old French.] Is when any money, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, is found in any place, and no man knows to whom it belongs; then the property thereof appertains to the king. *Blackstone.*

TREASURY, trêzh'û-rê, s. [from treasure; tresorerie, French.] A place in which riches are accumulatd. *Wotton. Temple. Watts.*

To TREAT, trête, v. a. [traiter, French; tracto, Lat.]—1. To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.*—2. [Trago, Latin.] To discourse on.—3. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.*—4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*—5. To entertain with expense.

To TREAT, trête, v. n. [traiter, French; trahian, Saxon.]—1. To discourse; to make discussions. *Milton. Addison.*—2. To practise negotiation. *2 Mac.*—3. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*—4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trête, s. [from the verb.]—1. An entertainment given. *Dryden. Collier.*—2. Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TREATABLE, trêt-â-bl, a. [traitable, French.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker. Temple.*

TREATISE, trê'tîz, s. [tractatus, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate. *Shaks. Dryden.*

TREATMENT, trêt'mênt, s. [traitment, French.] Usage; manner of using good or bad. *Dryden. Pope.*

TREATY, trê'tê, s. [traité, French.]—1. Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.*—2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.*—3. For *entreaty*. Supplication; petition. *Spenser. Shakspeare.*

TREBLE, trêb'bl, a. [tripus, French; triplus, triplex, Latin.]—1. Threefold; triple. *Shaks. Sandys.*—2. Sharp of sound. *Bacon.*

To TREBLE, trêb'bl, v. a. [tripler, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Spenser. Creech.*

To TREBLE, trêb'bl, v. n. To become threefold. *Swift.*

TREBLE, trêb'bl, s. A sharp sound. *Bacon. Dryd.*

TREBLENESS, trêb'bl-nêss, s. [from treble.] The state of being treble. *Bacon.*

TREBLEY, trêb'blê, ad. [from treble.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Dryden. Ray.*

TREE, trêe, s. [tree, Islandick; tree, Danish.]—1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a

—nó, móre, nór, nót;—tábe, táb, báll;—dít;—póánd;—thín, TÍfis.

considerable height. *Burnet. Locke*.—2. Any thing branch'd out. *Dryden*.

TREE *germander*, tré, èr-mán-dúr, s. A plant.

TREE *of Life*, tré, è-í-l e, s. [lignum vite, Latin.] An evergreen; the wood is esteemed by turners.

TREE *primrose*, tré, è-prím-ró-sé, s. A plant.

TREEN, tréén. Old plural of tree. *Ben Jonson*.

TREEN, tréén, a. Wooden; made of wood. *Camden*.

TRE'FOIL, tré, fól, s. [trifolium, Latin.] A plant. *Penham*.

TRE'LLAGE, tré, lláje, s. [French.] A contecture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct enclosure of any part of the garden. *Trevoux*.

TRE'LLIS, tré, llís, s. [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux*.

To TRE'MBLE, trém, bl, v. n. [trembler, French; tremo, Latin].—1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Shaks. Clarendon. Pope*.—2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet*.—3. To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon*.

TRE'MBLINGLY, trém, bling-lé, ad. [from trembling.] So as to shake or quiver. *Pope*.

TRE'MENDOUS, trém, mén, dús, a. [tremendus, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible. *Pope*.

TRE'MOUR, trém, úr, s. [tremor, Lat.].—1. The state of trembling. *Harvey. Arbuth.*—2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton*.

TRE'MULOUS, trém, ú-lús, a. [tremulus, Latin].—1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety*.—2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder*.

TRE'MULOUSNESS, trém, ú-lús-nés, s. [from tremulous.] The state of quivering.

TREN, trén, s. A fish spear.

To TRENCH, trénsh, v. a. [trencher, French.].—1. To cut. *Shaks*.—2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Milton. Evelyn*.

TRENCH, trénsh, a. [tranche, French.].—1. A pit or ditch. *Dryden Mortimer*.—2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Shaks. Prior*.

TRENCHANT, trén, shánt, a. [trenchant, French.] Cutting; sharp. *Butler*.

TRENCHER, trén, shúr, s. [from trench, trenchoir, French.].—1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shaks. More. Dryden*.—2. The table. *Shaks*.—3. Food; pleasures of the table. *South*.

TRENCHER-FRIEND, trén, shúr-frénd, s. [trencher and friend.] A parasite. *Shaks*.

TRENCHERFLY, trén, shúr-flí, s. [trencher and fly.] One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L'Es-trange*.

TRENCHERMAN, trén, shúr-mán, s. [trencher and man.] A feeder; an eater. *Sidney. Shaks*.

TRENCHERMATE, trén, shúr-máte, s. [trencher and mate.] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker*.

TRENCHMORE, trén, shí-móre, s. The name of an old dance. *Hutcheson*.

To TRENDS, trénd, v. n. To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden*.

TRENTALS, trén, tálz, s. [trénte, French.] A number of masses, to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe*.

TRENDLE, trén, dl, s. [tréndel, Saxon.] Anything turned round.

TREPAN, tré, pán, s. [trepan, French.].—1. An instrument by which chirurgians cut out round pieces of the skull.—2. A snare; a stratagem. *Roscommon. South*.

To TREPAN, tré, pán, v. a.—1. To perforate with the trepan. *Wiseman. Arbuthnot*.—2. To catch; to ensnare. *Butler. South*.

TREPHYNE, tré, flúe, s. A small trepan; a small instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiseman*.

TREPIDATION, trép, è-dá-shún, s. [trepidatio, Latin.].—1. The state of trembling. *Baron. Donne. Milton*.—2. State of terror. *Wotton*.—3. Hurry; confused haste.

To TRE'PASS, tré, pás, v. n. [trespasser, French.].—1. To transgress; to offend. *Lcv. Norris*.—2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior*.

TRE'PASS, tré, pás, s. [trespass, French.].—1.

Transgression; off. use. *Shaks. Milton*.—2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'PASSER, tré, pás-úr, s. [from trespass.].—1. An offender; a transgressor.—2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton*.

TRE'SSED, tré, sés, a. [from tresse, French.] Knotted or curled. *Spenser*.

TRE'SSES, tré, síz, s. Without a singular. [tresse, Fr. nch.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shaks. Milton*.

TRE'STLE, tré, stl, s. [trasteau, Fr. nch.].—1. The frame of a table.—2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET, trét, s. [probably from tritus, Latin.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey*.

TRE THINGS, tré, thingz, s. Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET, tré, vit, s. [trévet, Saxon; trepid, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, tré, s. [tres, Latin; trois, French.] A three at cards. *Shakspeare*.

TR'YABLE, tr'á-bl, a. [from try.].—1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle*.—2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe*.

TRIAD, tr'ád, s. [trias, Latin, triade, French.] Three united.

TR'IAL, tr'ál, s. [from try.].—1. Test; examination. *Shaks*.—2. Experience; act of examining by experience. *Bacon*.—3. Experiment; experimental knowledge. *Hebrews*.—4. Judicial examination. *Cowel. Shaks*.—5. Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton. Rogers*.—6. State of being tried. *Shaks*.

TRIANGLE, tr'á-ng-l, s. [triangle, French.] A figure of three angles. *Locke*.

TRI'ANGULAR, tr'á-ng-gú-lár, a. [triangularis, Lat.] Having three angles. *Spenser. Ray*.

TRIBE, tríbe, s. [tribus, Latin.].—1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic. *Ben Jonson*.—2. It is often used in contempt. *Roscommon*.

TRIBLET, or Tribulet, trí-blít, s. A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth*.

TRIBULA'TION, trí-b-lá-shún, s. [tribulation, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Bacon. Milton. Atterbury*.

TRIBUNAL, trí-bú-nál, s. [tribunal, Lat. and Fr.].—1. The seat of a judge. *Shaks. Waller*.—2. A court of justice. *Milton*.

TRIBUNE, trí-bú-ne, s. [tribunus, Latin.].—1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shaks*.—2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNIAL, trí-bú-niál, s. [tribunus, Lat.]

TRIBUTIOUS, trí-bú-ni-ús, s. [tribunus, Lat.] Suing a tribute; relating to a tribute. *Bacon*.

TRIBUTARY, trí-bú-tá-ry, a. [tributarius, French; tributarius, Lat.].—1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master. *Dryden*.—2. Subject; subordinate. *Prior*.—3. Paid in tribute. *Cowanan*.

TRIBUTARY, trí-bú-tá-ry, s. [from tribute.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. *Davies*.

TRIBUTE, trí-bú-te, s. [tribut, Fr. tributum, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection. *Numbers. Milton*.

TRICE, trív, s. A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Suckling. Swift. Bentley*.

TRICHOTOMY, trí-kót-tó-mé, s. Division into three parts. *Watts*.

TRICK, trík, s. [treck, Dutch.].—1. A sly fraud. *Raleigh. South*.—2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope*.—3. A vicious practice. *Dryden*.—4. A juggle; an antic; any thing done to cheat jocosely. *Prior*.—5. An unexpected effect. *Shaks*.—6. A practice; a manner; a habit. *Shaks*.—7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trík, v. a. [from the noun; tricher, Fr.].—1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *Stephens*.—2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn. *Drayton. Shaks. Santhys*.—3. To perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope*.

To TRICK, trík, v. n. To live by fraud. *Dryden*.

TRICKER, trík-úr, s. The catch which being pull

- ed disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*
- TRICKING,** trîk'îng, s. [from trick.] Dress; ornament. *Shaks.*
- TRICKISH,** trîk'îsh, a. [from trick.] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Pope.*
- To **TRICKLE,** trîk'îkl, v. n. To fall in drops; to fill in a slender stream. *Bacon. Dryden. Pope.*
- TRICKSY,** trîk'îs, a. [from trick.] Pretty. *Shaks.*
- TRICORPORAL,** trî-kôr'pô-râl, a. [tricorporus, Lat.] Having three bodies.
- TRIDE,** trîd, a. [among hunters; tride, French.] Short and ready. *Bayley.*
- TRIDENT,** trî-dênt, s. [trident, French; tridens, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune. *Sandys. Addison.*
- TRIDENT,** trî-dênt, a. Having three teeth.
- TRIDING,** trî-dîng, s. [tridiga, Saxon.] The third part of a county or shire; used only of Yorkshire, and called, by corruption, *riding.*
- TRIDUAN,** trî-dî-ân, a. [from triduum, Latin]—1. Lasting three days.—2. Happening every third day.
- TRIFORMAL,** trî-fôrm'âl, s. [triformis, Lat. triformis, Ital.]—1. Lasting three days. *King Charles. Howell.*—2. Happening every third year.
- TRIPPER,** trî-p'îr, s. [from trip.]—1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*—2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*—3. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakspeare.*
- To **TRIPFALLOW,** trî-fâl'ô, v. a. To plough land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*
- TRIPID,** trî-p'îd, a. Cut or divided into three parts.
- TRIPSYTULARY,** trî-fîs'tshî-lâr-ê, a. [tres and fistula, Lat.] Having three pipes.
- To **TRIPPLE,** trî-pl, v. n. [trifelen, Dutch.]—1. To act of talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity. *Huoker.*—2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shaks.*—3. To indulge light amusement.—4. To be of no importance. *Spenser.*
- To **TRIPPLE,** trî-pl, v. a. To make of no importance. *Shakspeare.*
- TRIPPLE,** trî-pl, s. [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Dryden.*
- TRIPPLER,** trî-pl'îr, s. [trifelaar, Dutch.] One who acts with levity, or talks with folly. *Bacon. Watts.*
- TRIPPLING,** trî-pl'îng, a. [from triflen.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*
- TRIPPLINGLY,** trî-pl'îng-ê, ad. [from trifling.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Larke.*
- TRIPFORM,** trî-fôrm, a. [triformis, Lat.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*
- TRIGGER,** trî-g'îr, s.—1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.—2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. *Larke.*
- TRIGONALS,** trî-jôn'âlz, s. A number of masses, to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*
- TRIGLYPH,** trî-g'îfl, s. [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the inter-luminations. *Harris.*
- TRYGON,** trî-g'ôn, s. [trigone, French.] A triangle. *Hale.*
- TRYGONAL,** trî-g'ôn-âl, a. [from trigon.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*
- TRIGONOMETRY,** trî-g'ôn-ô-mê-trî-ô-mê-ê, s. [trigonometric, French.] Trigonometry is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*
- TRIGONOMETRICAL,** trî-g'ôn-ô-mê-trî-ô-mê-ê, a. [from trigonometric.] Pertaining to trigonometry.
- TRILATERAL,** trî-lâ'tê-râl, a. [trilateral, French; tres and later, Latin.] Having three sides.
- TRILL,** trîll, s. [trillo, Italian.] Quaver, tremulousness of music. *Addison.*
- To **TRILL,** trîll, v. a. [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomson.*
- To **TRILL,** trîll, v. n.—1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Shaks.*—2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden.*
- TRILLION,** trîl'y'ôn, s. A million of millions of millions.
- TRILUMINAR,** trî-lû-mî-nâr, s. [triluminarius, Lat.] Having three lights.
- TRIM,** trîm, a. [trîpman, Saxon, to build.] Nice; snug; dressed up. *Tusser. Dryden.*
- To **TRIM,** trîm, v. n. [trîpman, Saxon, to build.]—1. To fit out. *Shaks.*—2. To dress; to decorate. *Bacon. Wotton. Dryden.*—3. To share; to clip. *Samuel. Howell.*—4. To make neat; to adjust. *Shaks. Ben Jonson.*—5. To balance a vessel. *Spect.*—6. It has often an emphatical. *Shaks.*
- To **TRIM,** trîm, v. n. To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South. Dryden.*
- TRIM,** trîm, s. Dress; gear; ornaments. *Shaks. Dryden.*
- TRIMLY,** trîm'ê, ad. [from trim.] Nicely; neatly. *Spenser. Ascham.*
- TRIMMER,** trîm'm'r, s. [from trim.]—1. One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat. *L'Estrange. Swift.*—2. A piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*
- TRIMMING,** trîm'm'îng, s. [from trim.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth.*
- TRINAI,** trî-nâl, a. [trinus, Latin.] Threefold. *Spenser.*
- TRINE,** trîne, s. [trine, Fr. trinus, Latin.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. *Milton. Creech.*
- To **TRINE,** trîne, v. a. [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*
- TRINITY,** trî-n'ê-ê, s. [trinitas, Lat. trinité, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. *Larke.*
- TRINKET,** trîng'kîr, s.—1. Toys; ornaments of dress. *Sidney. Swift.*—2. Things of no great value; trinkets; toys. *L'Estrange.*
- TRIOBOLAR,** trî-ô-bô-lâr, s. [triobolaris, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Chryme.*
- To **TRIP,** trîp, v. a. [treper, Fr. trippen, Dutch.]—1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shaks.*—2. To catch; to detect. *Shakspeare.*
- To **TRIP,** trîp, v. n.—1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet. *Dryden.*—2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Hooker. South. Addison.*—3. To stumble; to tripulate. *Larke.*—4. To run lightly. *Shaks. Crash. Dryden. Prior.*—5. To take a short voyage.
- TRIP,** trîp, s. [from the verb.]—1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. *Dryden. Addison.*—2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.—3. A failure; a mistake. *Dryden.*—4. A short voyage or journey. *Pope.*
- TRIPARTITE,** trî-pâ-r'tîte, a. [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three corresponding copies. *Shaks.*
- TRIPLE,** trîpe, s. [tripe, French; trippa, Italian and Spanish.]—1. The intestines; the guts. *King.*—2. It is used in Indierous language for the human belly.
- TRIPEDAL,** trî-pê-dâl, a. [tres and pes, Latin.] Having three feet.
- TRIPLE CALOUS,** trî-pê-t'â-lâs, a. [trîpêkalos and τριπάλος.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.
- TRIPHTHONG,** trî-ph'thông, s. [triphthongue, Fr. tripe and thong.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound; as, *eau; eye.*
- TRIPLE,** trî-pl, n. [triple, Fr. triplex, triplus, Latin.]—1. Three-fold; consisting of three conjoined. *Milton. Waller.*—2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*
- To **TRIPLE,** trî-pl, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker. Swift.*—2. To make three-fold. *Dryden.*
- TRIPLET,** trî-p'îtl, s. [from triple.]—1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*—2. Three verses rhyming together. *Dryden.*
- TRIPPLICATE,** trî-p'îlê-kâte, a. [from triplex, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*
- TRIPPLICATION,** trî-p'îlê-kâ'shôn, s. [from tripli-

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-nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôând;—thin, THis.

cate.] The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glanville*.

TRIPLECITY, trî-plî-s'ê-tê, s. [tripleité, French; from triplex, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Becon. Watts*.

TRIPMADAM, trî-p'â-d'âm, s. An herb. *Mort.*

TRIPPOD, trî-p'ôd, or trî-p'ôl, s. [tripus, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY, trî-p'ô-lê, s. A sharp cutting sand. *Newton*.

TRIPPOS, trî-p'ô-s, s. A tripod. *Ben. Jonson*.

TRIPPER, trî-p'ûr, s. [from trip.] One who trips.

TRIPPING, trî-p'ûng, a. [from trip.] Quick; nimble. *Milton*

TRIPPING, trî-p'ûng, s. [from trip.] Light dance. *Milton*.

TRIPPTOTE, trî-p'ô-tê, s. [tripotus, Latin.] *Triptote*, is a noun used but in three cases. *Clarke*.

TRIPUDIARY, trî-p'û-ê-â-rê, a. [tripudium, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Bacon*.

TRIPUDIATION, trî-p'û-ê-â-shân, s. [tripudium, Latin.] Act of dancing.

TRIPPINGLY, trî-p'ûng-lê, ad. [from tripping.] With agility; with swift motion. *Shaks.*

TRIREME, trî-rê-mê, s. [triremis, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, trî-rê-s'ê-sh'ôn, s. [tres and sectio, Lat.] Division into three equal parts.

TRIST, trîst, a. [tristis, Lat.] Gloomy. *Farfax*.

TRISTFUL, trîst'ûl, a. [tristis, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. *Shaks.*

To TRISTIMATE, trîst'î-sh'ê-â-tê, v. a. [from tristia, Lat.] To make sorrowful.

TRISULC, trî-s'ûlk, s. [trisulcus, Latin.] A thing of three points. *Bacon*.

TRISYLLABICAL, trî-sîl'l'â-b'ê-kâ-l, a. [from trisyllab-] Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trî-sîl'l'â-bl, s. [trisyllaba, Latin.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trî-tê, a. [tritus, Lat.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Rogers*.

TRITENESS, trî-tê-nê-s, s. [from trite.] Staleness; commonness.

TRITHING, trî-thîng, s. [Saxon.] The third part of a county. *Blackstone*.

TRITHEISM, trî-thê-î-z'm, s. [três and três.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

TRITURABLE, trî-t'û-râ-bl, a. [triturable, French; from triturate.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Bacon*.

TRITURATION, trî-t'û-râ-sh'ân, s. [trituro, Lat.] Reduction of substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours. *Bacon*.

TRIVET, trî-v'ê-t, s. Any thing supported by three feet. *Chapman*

TRIVIAL, trî-v'î-âl, s. [trivialis, Lat.]—1. Vile; worthless; vulgar. *Rosemoun.*—2. Light; trilling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Dryden. Rogers*.

TRIVIALLY, trî-v'î-âl-ê, ad. [from trivial.]—1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon*.—2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trî-v'î-âl-nê-s, s. [from trivial.]—1. Commonness; vulgarity.—2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trî-ûmf, s. [triumphus, Latin.]—1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated. *Bacon*.—2. State of being victorious. *Milton. Dryden*.—3. Victory; conquest. *Milton. Pope*.—4. Joy for success. *Milton*.—5. A conquering eard now called TRUMP.

To TRIUMPH, trî-ûmf, v. n. [triumpho, Latin.]—1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Job. Dryden*.—2. To obtain victory. *Kneller*.—3. To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakspeare*.

TRIUMPHAL, trî-ûmf'âl, s. [triumphalis, Latin.] Used in celebrative victory. *Bacon. Swift*.

TRIUMPHAL, trî-ûmf'âl, s. [triumphalis, Latin.] A token of victory. *Milton*.

TRIUMPHANT, trî-ûmf'ânt, a. [triumphans, Lat.]—1. Celebrating a victory. *Shaks. South*.—2. Rejoicing us for victory. *Milton*.—3. Victorious; graced with conquest. *Pope*.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trî-ûmf'ânt-lê, ad. [from triumphant.]—1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Cham.*—2. Victoriously; with success. *Shaks*.—3. With insolent exultation. *South*.

TRUMPHER, trî-ûmf'ûr, s. [from triumph.] One who triumphs. *Shaks. Beaumont*.

TRUMVIRATE, trî-ûmf'ê-â-tê, s. }
TRUMVIRI, trî-ûmf'ê-rî, }
[triumviratus, or triumviri, Latin.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Shaks. Swift*.

TRINE, trî-nê, a. [tres and unus, Lat.] At once three and one. *Barnet*.

To TROAT, trô-tê, v. a. [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at roting time.

TROCAR, trô-k'âr, s. [trois quart, French.] A chirurgial instrument. *Sharp*.

TROCHAICAL, trô-k'â-ê-kâ-l, a. [trochaïque, Fr. trochaicus, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHAICK, trô-k'â-k, a. Of a trochee; chiefly composed of trochees. *Pope*.

TROCHAIK, trô-k'â-k, s. [the adj. by ellipsis, for] A trochaick verse.

TROCHANTERS, trô-kân'tûrz, s. [τρῶχον, a 1/2:1:2] Two processes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHEE, trô-kê, s. [trocheus, Latin, τροχῆος] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHILICKS, trô-kîl'îks, s. [τροχίλλος] The science of rotatory motion. *Bacon*.

TROCHINGS, trô-kîngs, s. The branches on a deer's head.

TROCHISCH, trô-kîsk', s. [τροχισκος] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon*.

TRODE, trôd, The pretitive of tread. *Judges*.

TRODE, trôd, s. [from trode, pret. of tread.] Footing. *Spenser*.

TROD, trôd, }
TRODDEN, trôd'd'n, }
Participle passive of tread. *Locke. Milton. Addison*.

TROGLODYTE, trôg'lô-dî-tê, s. [τρογλοδιτης] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbuthnot*.

To TROLL, trôll, v. n. [trollen, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *Ben. Jonson*.

To TROLL, trôll, v. n.—1. To roll; to run round. *Swift*.—2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pelley towards the bottom. *Gay*.

TROLOP, trôl'ûp, s. A slatternly, loose woman.

TROOP, trôp, s. [troupe Dutch.]—1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shaks. Locke*.—2. A body of soldiers. *Dryden*.—3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trôp, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To march in a body. *Shaks. Milton*.—2. To march in haste. *Shaks. Chapman*.—3. To march in company. *Shakspeare*.

TROOPER, trôp'ûr, s. [from troop.] A horse soldier. *Gray*.

TROPE, trôpê, s. [τροπή] A change of a word from its original signification; as the clouds from rain, for freshen. *Hudibras*.

TROPHILID, trô-fî-lîd, a. [from trophy.] Adorned with trophies. *Pope*.

TROPHY, trô-fî, s. [trophæum, Latin.] Something taken from an enemy, and shown or treasured in proof of victory. *Shaks. Pope*.

TROPICAL, trô-p'ê-kâ-l, a. [from trope.]—1. Rhetotically changed from the original meaning. *Bacon. South*.—2. Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

TROPICALLY, trô-p'ê-kâ-l-ê, ad. [from tropical.] Figuratively. *Shaks*.

TROPICK, trô-p'îk, s. [tropicus, Latin.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden*.

TROPOLOGICAL, trô-pô-lô-j'ê-kâ-l, a. [τροπος and λογος] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY, trô-pô-lô-j'ê, s. [τροπος and λογος] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or

TRO

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

TRU

a change of some word from the original meaning.
Brown
TROUSERS, trô's'zûrz, s. [trousses, French.] Breeches; hose. *Shaks.*
To TROT, trôt, v. n. [trotter, Fr. trotten, Dutch.]
 —1. To move with a jolting pace. *Shaks. Dennis.*
 —2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.
TROT, trôt, s. [trot, French.]—1. The jolting high pace of a horse.—2. An old woman. *Shaks.*
TROTH, trôth, s. [trœth, Sax.] Truth; faith; fidelity. *Shaks. Daniel. Addison.*
TROTHLESS, t.ô'h/lës, a. [from troth.] Faithless; treacherous. *Faulfax.*
TROTHPLIGHT, trôth'plite, a. [troth and plight.] Betroth'd; affianced. *Shaks.*
TROTH-PLIGHT, trôth'plite, s. [from the a.] Marriage-tow. *Shaks.*
To TROUBLE, trâ'bl, v. a. [troubler, French.]
 1. To disturb; to perplex. *Shaks. Locke.*—2. To afflict; to grieve. *Sidney Tillotson.*—3. To distress; to make uneasy. *Milt. 1 Mac.*—4. To busy; to engage overmuch. *Luke.*—5. To give occasion of labour to. *Locke.*—6. To tease; to vex. *Shaks.*—7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *Shaks. John. Dryden.*—8. To sue for a debt.
TROUBLE, trâ'bl, s. [trouble, French.]—1. Disturbance; perplexity. *Milton.*—2. Affliction; calamity. *Shaks.*—3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. *Milton.*—4. Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*
TROUBLE-STATE, trâ'bl-stâte, s. [trouble and state.] Disturber of a community; publick make-hate. *Daniel.*
TROUBLE, trâ'bl-âr, s. [from trouble.] Disturber; confounder. *Spenser. Waller. Atterbury.*
TROUBLESOME, trâ'bl-sâm, a. [from trouble.]
 —1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive. *Shaks. Tillotson.*—2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope.*—3. Full of teasing business. *Sidney.*—4. Slightly harassing. *Milton. Shaks.*—5. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenser.*—6. Importunate; teasing. *Arbutnot.*
TROUBLESOMELY, trâ'bl-sâm-lë, ad. [from troublesome.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*
TROUBLESOMENESS, trâ'bl-sâm-nës, s. [from troublesome.]—1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bacon.*—2. Importunity; unseasonableness.
TROUBLOUS, trâ'bl-lës, a. [from trouble.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser. Xenel.*
TROVEIT, trô'vêit, s. [trouver, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them.
TROUGH, trôf, s. [trough, Saxon; troch, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Dryden.*
To TROUL, trôk, v. n. [trollen, to roll, Dutch.]
 1. To move volubly. *Milton.*—2. To utter volubly. *Shaks.*
To TROUNCE, trôunce, v. a. To punish by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*
TROUSE, trôuze, }
TROUSERS, trô'z'ûrz, } s.
 [trousse, Fr. truis, Erse.] Breeches; hose. *Spenser. Wiseman.*
TROUT, trôut, s. [trout, Saxon.]—1. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams. *Cervus.*—2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly, fellow. *Shaks.*
To TROW, trô, v. n. [trœ, Dan. Saxon; trœ, Danish.] To think; to imagine; to conceive; to believe. *Sidney. Hooker. Shaks. Gay.*
TROW, trô, interject. An exclamation of inquiry. *Shaks.*
TROWEL, trô'el, s. [truelle, Fr. trulla, Latin.] A tool to take up the mortar with and spread it on the bricks. *Moxon.*
TROYWEIGHT, trô'wêit, }
TROY, trô, } s.
 [from troie's, Fr.] A kind of weight, by which gold and bread are weight'd, consisting of these denomi-

nations; a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.
 The English physicians make use of *troypweight* after the following manner:

Grains					
20	Scruple				
60	3	Draehm			
480	24	8	Ounce		
5760	288	96	12	Pound.	

TRUANT, trô'ânt, s. [truand, old Fr. treuant, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. *More.*
TRUANT, trô'ânt, a. Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shaks.*
To TRUANT, trô'ânt, v. n. To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shaks.*
TRUANTSHIP, trô'ânt-shîp, s. [from truant.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Asham.*
TRUBS, trôbz, s. [tubx, Latin] A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*
TRUBTAIL, trôb'tâle, s. A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*
TRUCE, trôdse, s. [truga, low Latin.]—1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. *Hooker. Dryden.*—2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milton.*
TRUCIDATION, trôd-sê-dâ'shûn, s. [from trucidô, Lat.] The act of killing.
To TRUCK, trûk, v. n. [troquer, Fr. truceare, Italian.] To traffick by exchange.
To TRUCK, trûk, v. a. To give in exchange; to exchange. *L'Estrange. Swift.*
TRUCK, trûk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Exchange; traffick by exchange. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*—2. Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.
TRUCKLEBED, or *trundelbed*, trûk'kl'bed, s. [properly trocleda; from trochica, Lat. or τροχός.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shaks. Hudibras.*
To TRUCKLE, trûk'kl, v. n. To lie in a state of subjection or inferiority. *Cleveland. Norris.*
TRUCULENCE, trô'd'kû-lën's, s. [truculentia, Latin.]—1. Savageness of manners.—2. Terribleness of aspect.
TRUCULENT, trô'd'kû-lënt, a. [truculentus, Lat.]
 —1. Savage; barbarous. *Ray.*—2. Terrible of aspect.—3. Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*
To TRUDGE, trûdje, v. n. [traggiolare, Italian.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shaks. Dryden. Locke.*
TRUE, trôd, a. [trœwa, trupa, Saxon.]—1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact. *Spenser. Cowley.*—2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.—3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious. *Proverbs.*—4. Genuine; not counterfeit. *Milton. Atterbury.*—5. Faithful; not perfidious. *Steady. Shaks. Roscommon.*—6. Honest; not fraudulent. *Shaks.*—7. Exact; conformable to a rule; *Prior.*—8. Rightful. *Milton.*
TRUEBORN, trôd'bôrn, a. [true and born.] Having a right by birth. *Shaks.*
TRUEBRED, trôd'brêd, a. [true and bred.] Of a right breed. *Shaks. Dryden.*
TRUEHEARTED, trôd'hârt'êd, a. [true and heart.] Honest; faithful. *Shaks.*
TRUELOVE, trôd'lâv, s. An herb.
TRUELOVERKNOT, trôd'lâv'v'ôd, }
TRUELOVERSKNOT, trôd'lâv'v'ôd, } s.
 [true, love, and knot.] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*
TRUEMAN, trôd'mân, s. [formerly.] An honest man; not a thief.

TRU

TUB

-nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; -tâbe, tâb, bân; -ôh; -pôôd; -tân, TIIIS.

TRUENESS, trôô'ê's, s. [from true.] Sincerity; faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, trôô pên-nê, s. [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shaks.*

TRUFFLE, trôô'fl. s. [truffe, trullo, Fr. arch.] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of truffles, or subterraneous mushrooms, call'd by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terrea, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUISM, trôô'izm, s. An identical proposition, a self-evident but important truth.

TRUG, trûg, s. A hod for mortar.

TRULL, trûll, s. [trulla, Ital.] A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shaks.*

TRULY, trôô'le, ad. from true;]-1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully. *Shaks. Hooker.*-2. Really; without fallacy.-3. Exactly; justly. *South.*-4. Indeed. *Wotton.*

TRUMP, trûmp, s. [trompe, Dutch, and old Fr. tromba, Italian;]-1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music. *Shaks. Wesley.*-2. A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Pope, Swift.*-3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP, trûmp, v. a. [from the noun;]-1. To win with a trump card.-2 To TRUMP up. [trumper, to cheat, Fr.] To devise; to forge.

TRUMPERY, trûmp'ê-ê, s. [trompetic, French;]-1. Something fallaciously splendid. *Shaks.*-2 Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*-3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRUMPET, trûmp'êt, s. [trompette, French and Dutch;]-1. An instrument of martial music sounded by the breath. *Milton. Roscommon.*-2. In military style, a trumpeter. *Clarendon.*-3. One who celebrates; one who praises. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To TRUMPET, trûmp'êt, v. n. [trompeter, Fr.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Shaks. Bacon.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER, trûmp'êt-flôô'âr, s. [bigonia, Latin.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRUMPETER, trûmp'êt-âr, s. [from trumpet;]-1. One who sounds a trumpet. *Shaks. Hayward.*-2 One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. *Bacon. South.*-3. A fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trûmp'êt-tôngd, a. [trumpet and tongue;] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet. *Shaks.*

To TRUNCATE, trûng'kâte, v. a. [trunco, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trûng'kâ'shân, s. [from truncate;] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trûng'shân, s. [troncon, Fr;]-1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Shaks. Hayward.*-2. A staff of command. *Shaks.*

To TRUNCHEON, trûng'shân, v. a. [from the noun;] To beat with a truncheon. *Shaks.*

TRUNCHEONER, trûng'shân-ê-êr, s. [from truncheon;] One arm'd with a truncheon. *Shaks.*

To TRUNDLE, trûnd'ul, v. n. [trund, a bowl, Saxon;] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*

TRUNDLE, trûnd'ul, s. [trundl, Saxon;] Any round rolling thing.

TRUNDLEBED, trûnd'ul-bêd, s. A truckle bed. *B. Jonson.*

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trûnd'ul-tâle, s. Round tail. *Shaks.*

TRUNK, trûngk, s. [truncus, Latin; tronc, Fr;]-1. The body of a tree. *Beutley.*-2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shaks.*-3. The main body of any thing. *Ruy.*-4. A chest for clothes; a small chest commonly lined with paper. *Dryden.*-5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton. Dryden.*-6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*

To TRUNK, trûngk, v. a. [trunco, Latin;] To truncate; to maim; to lop. *Spenser.*

TRUNKED, trûngkt, a. [from trunk;] Having a trunk. *Hovel.*

TRUNK-HOSE, trûngk'hôze, s. [trunk and hose;] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRUNNIONS, trûng'ânz, s. [trugnon, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the checks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRUSION, trôô'ziôn, s. [trudo, Latin;] The act of thrusting or pushing. *Beutley.*

TRUSS, trûs, s. [tousse, Fr;]-1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing. *Wise-man.*-2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together. *Spenser. Addison.*-3. Trousers; breeches.

To TRUSS, trûs, v. a. [trousser, Fr;] To pack up close together. *Spenser.*

TRUST, trûst, s. [traust, Runiek;]-1. Confidence; reliance on another. *Shaks.*-2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*-3. Confident opinion of any event.-4. Credit without examination. *Locke.*-5. Credit without payment. *Raleigh.*-6. Something committed to one's faith. *Bacon.*-7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which account must be given. *Swift.*-8. Fidelity; supposed honesty. *Tobit.*-9. State of him to whom something is entrusted. *Clarendon. Denham.*

To TRUST, trûst, v. a. [from the noun;]-1. To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben Jonson.*-2. To believe; to credit. *Shaks.*-3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Taylor.*-4. To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*-5. To venture confidently. *Milton.*-6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trûst, v. n.-1. To be confident of something future. *John.*-2. To have in confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Isaiah. Milton.*-3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shaks.*-4. To expect. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTILY, trûst'ê-lê, ad. [from trusty;] Faithfully.

TRUSTEE, trûst-ê-ê, s. [from trust;]-1. One entrusted with any thing. *Taylor.*-2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another. *Dryden.*

TRUSTER, trûst'âr, s. [from trust;] One who trusts. *Shaks.*

TRUSTINESS, trûst'ê-nê's, s. [from trusty;] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Greiv.*

TRUSTLESS, trûst'ê's, s. [from trust;] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

TRUSTY, trûst'ê, a. [from trust;]-1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted. *Shaks. Addison.*-2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TRUTH, trôô'th, s. [trepodha, Saxon;]-1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things. *Locke.*-2. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton.*-3. Purity from falsehood. *Shaks.*-4. Fidelity; constancy.-5. Honesty; virtue. *Shaks.*-6. It is used sometimes by way of concession. *Matthew.*-7. Exactness; conformity to rule. *Mortimer.*-8. Reality. *Hooker.*-9. Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH. In reality; certainly. *Kings.*

TRUTINATION, trôô'tê-nâ'shân, s. [trutina, Latin;] The act of weighing; examination by the scale. *Brown.*

To TRY, trî, v. a. [trier, French;]-1. To examine; to make experiment of. *Shaks.*-2. To experience; to essay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Dryden.*-3. To examine as a judge.-4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.-5. To bring to a decision, with out emphatical. *Dryden.*-6. To act on as a test. *Shaks.*-7. To bring us to a test. *Milton.*-8. To essay; to attempt. *Milton.*-9. To purify; to refine. *Milton.*

To TRY, trî, v. n. To endeavour; to attempt. *Wotton.*

TUB, tûb, s. tobbè, tubbe, Dutch;]-1. A large open vessel of wood. *Milton.*-2. A state of salvation. *Shaks.*

TUBE, tûbe, s. [tubus, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body. *Roscommon.*

TUBERCLE, tûb'ê-kl, s. [tuberculum, Latin;] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*

TUBEROSE, tûb'ê-rôz, s. A flower. *Mortimer.*

TUBEROUS, tûb'ê-rûs, a. [tuberosus, French, from tuber, Latin;] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*

TUM

TUN

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- TUBULAR**, tû'bû-lâr, a. [from tubus, Latin.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Greiv.*
- TUBULE**, tû'bûle, s. [tubulus Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward.*
- TUBULATED**, tû'bû-lâ-têd, } a.
- TUBULOUS**, tû'bû-lûs, }
[from tubulus, Latin.] Fistular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*
- TUCK**, tûk, s.—1. A long narrow sword. *Shaks. Hudibras*.—2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
- To TUCK**, tûk, v. n. [from tûcken, German.]—1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Addison. Prior*.—2. To enclose, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*
- To TUCK**, tûk, v. n. To contract. *Sharp.*
- TUCKER**, tûk'ûr, s. A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women. *Addison.*
- TUEL**, tû'el, s. [tuyeau, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*
- TUESDAY**, tûe'sdâ, s. [Tuesdag, Saxon; toÿ, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.
- TUFFAFFETY**, tûf'fâf-tê, s. [from tuffed and taffety.] A villous kind of silk. *Denon.*
- TUFF**, tûft, s. [tuiff, French.]—1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together. *Morc. Dryden*.—2. A cluster; a clump. *Sidney. Milton.*
- To TUFF**, tûft, v. a. To adorn with a tuft. *Thomson.*
- TUFFED**, tûf'têd, a. [from tuft.] Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton. Pope.*
- TUFFY**, tûf'tê, a. [from tuft.] Adorned with tufts.
- To TUG**, tûg, v. n. [tœogan, Saxon.]—1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion. *Chapman. Roscommon*.—2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*
- To TUG**, tûg, v. n.—1. To pull; to draw. *Sandys. Boyle.*—2. To labour; to contend; to struggle. *Shaks. Howel. Crashaw.*
- TUG**, tûg, s. [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*
- TUGGER**, tûg'gûr, s. [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.
- TUITION**, tû-'ish'ûn, s. [tuition, from tuor, Latin.] Guardianship; superintendant care. *Sidney. Locke.*
- TULIP**, tû'lip, s. [tulipe, Fr. tulipa, Latin.] A flower. *Hakewill.*
- TULIPTREE**, tû'lip-trêe, s. A tree.
- To TUMBLE**, tûm'bl, v. n. [tonber, Fr. tombelen, Dutch; tombolare, Italian.]—1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground. *Shaks*.—2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Prior*.—3. To roll about. *Sidney*.—4. To play tricks by various vibrations of the body. *Rowe.*
- To TUMBLE**, tûm'bl, v. a.—1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier*.—2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locke*.—3. To throw down. *Dryden.*
- TUMBLE**, tûm'bl, s. [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Estrange.*
- TUMBLER**, tûm'bl-ûr, s. [from tumble.] One who shows postures or feats of activity. *Wilkins.*
- TUMBLEL**, tûm'blil, s. [tombelleau, French.] A dungcart. *Congreve.*
- TUMEFACITION**, tû-mê-fâk'shûn, s. [tumefactio, Lat.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*
- To TUMEFY**, tû-mê-fî, v. a. [tumefacio, Latin.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*
- TUMID**, tû'mîd, a. [tumidus, Latin.]—1. Swelling; puffed up.—2. Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton*.—3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*
- TUMOUR**, tû'mûr, s. [tumor, Lat.]—1. A morbid swelling. *Wiseman*.—2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur. *L'Estrange.*
- TUMOROUS**, tû'mûr-ûs, a. [from tumour.]—1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton*.—2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *Wotton.*
- To TUMP**, tûmp, Among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.
- TUMULOUSE**, tû-mû-lûsê, a. [tumulosus, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*
- TUMULT**, tû'mûlt, s. [tumulte, Fr. tumultus, Lat.]—1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope*.—2. A multitude put into wild commotion.—3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Milton. Addison.*
- To TUMULT**, tû'mûlt, v. n. [from the noun.] To be agitated tumultuously. *Milton.*
- TUMULTUARILY**, tû-mûlt'ûsh-â-rê-lê, ad. [from tumultuarius.] In a tumultuary manner.
- TUMULTUARINESS**, tû-mûlt'ûsh-â-rê-nês, s. [from tumultuarius.] Turbulence; inclination of disposition to tumults or commotions. *K. Charles.*
- TUMULTUARY**, tû-mûlt'ûsh-â-rê, a. [tumultuaire, Fr. from tumult.]—1. Disorderly; confused. *Bacon. Glanville*.—2. Put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*
- To TUMULTUATE**, tû-mûlt'ûsh-â-te, v. n. [tumultuor, Lat.] To make a tumult.
- TUMULTUATION**, tû-mûlt'ûsh-â'shûn, s. [from tumultuate.] Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*
- TUMULTUOUS**, tû-mûlt'ûsh-ûs, a. [from tumult; tumultueux, French.]—1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Milton. Addison*.—2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser*.—3. Turbulent; violent. *Shaks. Knowles*.—4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*
- TUMULTUOUSLY**, tû-mûlt'ûsh-ûs-lê, ad. [from tumultuous.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Baron.*
- TUN**, tûn, s. [tunne, Saxon; tonne, Dutch.]—1. A large cask. *Milton*.—2. Two pipes, the measure of four hogsheds.—3. Any large quantity proverbially. *Shaks*.—4. A drunkard. *In burlesque. Dryden*.—5. The weight of two thousand pounds.—6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.
- To TUN**, tûn, v. a. [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*
- TUNA**, tû'nâ, s. [not known by this name.] Some exotic tree.
- TUNABLE**, tû'nâ-bl, a. [from tune.] Harmonious; musical. *Shaks. Milton. Holder.*
- TUNABLENESS**, tû'nâ-bl-nês, s. [from tunable.] Harmony; melodiousness; musicalness.
- TUNABLY**, tû'nâ-blê, ad. [from tunable.] Harmoniously; melodiously.
- TUNE**, tûne, s. [toon, Dutch.]—1. Tune is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke. Milton. Dryden*.—2. Sound; note. *Shaks*.—3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. *King Charles*.—4. State of giving the due sounds; as, the fiddle is in tune.—5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humour. *Locke*.—6. State of any thing with respect to order. *Shaks.*
- To TUNE**, tûne, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced. *Dryden*.—2. To sing harmoniously. *Milton. Pope.*
- To TUNE**, tûne, v. n.—1. To form one sound to another. *Dryden. Milton*.—2. To utter with the voice articulate harmony.
- TUNEFUL**, tûnê-fûl, a. [tune and full.] Musical; harmonious. *Milton. Dryden.*
- TUNELESS**, tûnê-lês, a. [from tune.] Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser. Cowley.*
- TUNER**, tû'nûr, s. [from tune.] One who tunes. *Shaks.*
- TUNICK**, tû'nîk, s. [tunique, Fr. tunica, Lat.]—1. Part of the Roman dress. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Covering; integument; tunic. *Harvey. Derham.*
- TUNICLE**, tû'nê-kl, s. [from tunick.] Cover; integument. *Roy. Bentley.*
- TUNING**, tûn'îng, s. [from tune.] A musical strain. *Milton.*
- TUNNAGE**, tûn'nâdje, s. [from tun.]—1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Tax laid by the tun; as, to levy tunnage and poundage.
- TUNNEL**, tûn-nûl, s.—1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke. *Spenser. Wotton*.—2. A tunnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels. *Baron*.—3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tòbe, tób, bák;—òll;—pòùnd;—lin, This.

To TUNNEL, tũ'nũl, v. a. [from the noun.]—
1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*—2. To catch
in a net.

TUNNY, tũ'nũ, s. [tonnen, Ital. thynnus, Latin.]
A sea-fish. *Carew.*

TUP, tũp, s. A ram. This word is yet used in Staf-
fordshire.

To TUP, tũp, v. n. To but like a ram.

TURBAN, tũr'bũn, } s.

TURBANT, tũr'bũnt, } s.

TURBAND, tũr'bũnd, } s.
[A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks
on their heads. *Bacon, Howel, Dryden.*

TURBANED, tũr'bũn'ed, a. [from turban.] Wearing
a turban. *Shaks.*

TURBARY, tũr'bũr-ũ, s. [turbaria, low Latin.] The
right of digging turf.

TURBID, tũr'bĩd, a. [turbidus, Lat.] Thick; mud-
dy; not clear. *Bacon, Philips.*

TURBIDNESS, tũr'bĩd-nũs, s. [from turbid.] Mud-
diness; thickness.

TURBINATE, tũr'bũ-nũt, s. [a botanical term
from turbinatus, Lat.] What resembles a top in
shape. *Evelyn.*

TURBINATED, tũr'bũ-nũt'ed, a. [turbinatus, Lat.]
—1. Twisted; spiral. *Bentley.*—2. Among botanists
plants are called turbinated as some parts of them
resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Diet.*

TURBINATI'ON, tũr'bũ-nũ-shũn, s. [from turbinat-
ed.] The act of spinning like a top.

TURBITH, tũr'bĩt'ũ, s. [turpethus, Lat.] Yellow pre-
cipitate. *Whellan.*

TURBOT, tũr'bũt, s. [turbot, Fr. and Dut.] A deli-
cate fish. *Peachment, Dryden.*

TURBULENCE, tũr'bũ-lũns, } s.

TURBULENCE, tũr'bũ-lũns, } s.
[turbulence, Fr. turbulencia, Lat.]—1. Tumult;
confusion. *Milton, Dryden.*—2. Tumultuousness;
liableness to confusion. *Swift.*

TURBULENT, tũr'bũ-lũnt, a. [turbulentus, Latin.]
—1. Raising agitation; producing commotion. *Mil-
ton.*—2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation
Milton.—3. Tumultuous; violent. *Dryden, Bentley.*

TURBULENTLY, tũr'bũ-lũnt-lũ, ad. [from turbu-
lent.] Tumultuously; violently.

TURD, tũrd, s. [turdus, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF, tũrf, s. [týrf, Saxon; turf, Dutch.] A clod
covered with grass; a part of the surface of the
ground. *Shaks, Eucon, Milton, Dryden, Pope.*

To TURF, tũrf, v. n. [from the noun.] To cover with
turf. *Mortimer.*

TURFINESS, tũr'f-ĩn-ũs, s. [from turf.] The state
of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tũr'f-ũ, a. [from turf.] Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tũr'jũnt, a. [urgens, Lat.] Swelling;
prominent; tumid. *Thomson.*

TURGES'CENT, tũr'jũs'sũnt, } s.

TURGES'CENT, tũr'jũs'sũnt, } s.
[urgens, Lat.] The act of swelling; the state of
being swollen. *Brown.*

TURGID, tũr'jĩd, a. [turgidus, Latin.]—1. Swelling;
bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle, Phi-
lips.*—2. Pompos; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnifi-
cent. *Watts.*

TURGIDITY, tũr'jĩd-ĩt-ũ, s. [from turgid.] State of
being swollen. *Arbutnot.*

TURKEY, tũr'kũ, s. [gallina turcica, Lat.] A large
domestic fowl brought from Turkey. *Bacon, Gay.*

TURKISH, tũr'kĩsh, s. [Turquoise, French; from
Turkey.] A blue stone numbered among the most
precious stones, now discovered to be a lime im-
pregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

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upper side downwards. *Addison.*—4. To change
with respect to position. *Milton.*—5. To change the
state of the balance. *Shaks.*—6. To bring the inside
out. *Shaks, Milton.*—7. To change as to the posture
of the body. *Milton, Pope.*—8. To form on a lathe
by moving round. *Pope.*—9. To form; to shape. *Taylor.*—
10. To transform; to metamorphos; to transmute.
Taylor.—11. To make of another colour. *Floyer.*—
12. To change; to alter. *Shaks.*—13. To make a re-
verse of fortune. *Dryden.*—14. To translate. *Pope.*—
15. To change to another opinion, or party, worse
or better; to convert; to pervert. *Psalms.*—16. To
change with regard to inclination or temper. *Psalms.*—
17. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.
Hooker, Taylor, Tillotson.—18. To betake. *Temple.*—
19. To transfer. *1 Chronicles.*—20. To fall upon.
Bacon.—21. To make to nauseate. *Pope.*—22. To
make giddy. *Pope.*—23. To insatiate; to make mad.
Dryden.—24. To direct to, or from any point. *Mil-
ton, Locke.*—25. To direct to a certain purpose or
propension. *Addison, Prior, Pope.*—26. To double
in. *Swift.*—27. To revolve; to agitate in the mind;
to hunt. *Ascham.*—28. To drive by violence; to ex-
pel. *Knolles.*—29. To apply. *Milton, Temple.*—30.
To reverse; to repeal. *Deuteronomy.*—31. To keep
passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Temple.*
Collier.—32. To adapt the mind. *Addison.*—33. To
put towards another. *Exodus.*—34. To return; to
throw back. *Atterbury.*—35. To TURN away. To
dismiss from service; to discard. *Sidney, Arbutnot.*—
36. To TURN back. To return to the hand from
which it was received. *Shaks.*—37. To be TURN-
ED off. To advance to an age beyond. *Addison.*—
38. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously.
Shaks.—39. To TURN off. To give over; to resign.
Decay of Piety.—40. To TURN off. To desert. *Ad-
dison.*—41. To TURN over. To transfer. *Sidney.*—
42. To TURN over. To refer. *Knolles, Dryden.*—43.
To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book af-
ter another. *Swift.*—44. To TURN over. To throw
off the ladder. *Butler.*—45. To TURN to. To have
recourse to a book. *Crew, Locke.*

To TURN, tũrn, v. n. —1. To move round; to have a
circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben Jonson.*—2. To
shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards
any thing. *Bacon, Locke.*—3. To move the body
round. *Milton, Dryden.*—4. To move from its place.
Wiseman.—5. To change posture. *Chryso.*—6. To
have a tendency or direction. *Addison.*—7. To
move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*—8. To
depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*—9. To
alter; to be changed; to be transformed. *Miller.*
Taylor.—10. To become by a change. *Bacon, Boyle.*
—11. To change sides. *Dryden, Swift.*—12. To
change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Pro-
verbs, Milton.*—13. To change to acid. *Shaks, Ba-
con.*—14. To be brought eventually. *Locke, Addi-
son.*—15. To depend on, as the chief point. *Swift.*
Pope.—16. To grow giddy. *Shaks.*—17. To have an
unexpected consequence or tendency. *Waller.*—18.
To TURN away. To deviate from a proper course.
Proverbs, Bacon.—19. To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
—20. To be directed to or from any point. *Milton.*
—21. To TURN off. To divert one's course. *Nor-
ris.*

TURN, tũrn, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of turn-
ing; gyration. —2. Meander; winding way. *Dryden.*
Addison.—3. A walk to and fro. *Shaks.*—4. Change;
vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.*—5. Manner of pro-
ceeding; change from the original intention or first
appearance. *Swift.*—6. Chance; hap. *Collier.*—7. Con-
juncture; incidental opportunity. *L'Estrange.*—8.
Time at which any thing is to be had or done. *Ba-
con, Denham.*—9. Actions of kindness or malice.
Fairfax, South.—10. Reverting inclination. *Swift.*—
11. A step off the ladder at the willows. *Butler.*—12.
Convenience. *Soenser, Clarendon.*—13. The form;
east; shape; manner. *Dryden, Addison, Watts.*—14.
The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.
Addison, Arbutnot.—15. By TURNS, Alternately;
one after another; reciprocally. *Dryden, Peier.*

TURNBENCH, tũrn'bũntsh, a. [turn and bench.] A
term of turners; a small lathe. *Newton.*

Fâte, far, fâll, fâr;—mé, mêt;—plne, ph;—

TURNOAT, tûrn'kôte, s. [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakespeare.*

TURNET, tûrn'âr, s. [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryden, Moxon.*

TURNING, tûrn'ing, s. [from turn.] Mixture; winding; meander. *Milton.*

TURNINGNESS, tûrn'ing-nês, s. [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Sidney.*

TURNIP, tûrn'ip, s. A white esculent root. *Müller.*

TURNPIKE, tûrn'pîke, s. [turn and pike, or pique.] —1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.—2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbutnot.*

TURNSICK, tûrn'sîk, a. [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*

TURNSOLE, tûrn'sôle, s. [heliotropium, Latin.] A plant. *Müller.*

TURNSPIR, tûrn'spîr, s. [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. *Swift.*

TURNSTILE, tûrn'stîle, s. [turn and stile.] A turpîc. *Butler.*

TURPENTINE, tûr'pên-tîne, s. [turpentina, Italian; terebinthina, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Echus, Frachon.*

TURQUOISE, tûr-kêr'ez, s. See **TURKOIS**. *Shaks.*

TURPIDUDE, tûr'pê-tûdê, s. [turpîtudo, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent viciousness. *Shaks. Smith.*

TURRET, tûr'rêt, s. [turus, Latin.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax Pope.*

TURRETED, tûr'rê-têd, a. [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon.*

TURTLE, tûr'tl, s.

TURTLEDOVE, tûr'tl-dôv, } s.
[turtlex, Sax. tortrella, Ital. turtur, Lat.] —1. A species of dove. *Shaks. Gen. Wiseman.* —2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

TUSCAN, tûs-kân, s. [from Tuscany.] Denoting the midst of the five orders of architecture. *Chesterfield.*

TUSH, tûsh, interj. An expression of contempt. *Psalm. Camden.*

TUSK, tûsk, s. [tûxþ Saxou; tosken, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; a fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon. Dryden. Smith.*

TUSKED, tûs-kêd, } s.

TUSSOCK, tûs'sûk, s. [diminutive of tuzz.] A tuft of grass or twigs. *Crew.*

TUT, tûr, interj. A particle not'ng contempt. *Shaks.*

TUTANAG, tû'tân-âg, s. The Chinese name for spelter. *Woodward.*

TUTELAGE, tû'têl-âje, s. [tutelle, tutelage, Fr. tutela, Latin.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*

TUTELAR, tû'tê-lâr, } s.

TUTELARY, tû'tê-lâr-ê, } s.
[tutela, Latin.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Temple. Dryden.*

TUTOR, tû'tûr, s. [tutor, Latin; tuteur, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals. *Shaks. Butler.*

To **TUTOR**, tû'tûr, v. a. [from the noun.] —1. To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shaks. Hale.* —2. To treat with superiority or severity. *Ashison.*

TUTORAGE, tû'tûr-âje, s. [from tutor.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue.*

TUTORESS, tû'tûr-êz, or tû'trêz, s. [from totor.] Directress; instructress; governess.

TUTORV, tû'tûr-ê, s. [from tutor.] Course of instruction. *Reid.*

TUTTY, tû'ttê, s. [tutia, low Latin; tutlic, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainsworth.*

TUTSAN, or *parkleaves*, tû'tzân, s. A plant.

TUZ, tûz, s. A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN, twâne, a. [tweegen, batpa, both twain, Saxon.] Two. *Shaks. Dryden.*

To **TWANG**, twâng, v. n. [a word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. *Shaks. Philips Pope.*

To **TWANG**, twâng, v. a. To make to sound sharply. *Shaks.*

TWANG, twâng, s. [from the verb.] —1. A sharp quick sound. *Butler. Pope.* —2. An affected modulation of the voice. *South. Arbutnot.*

TWANG, twâng, interj. A word marking a quick action accompanied with a sharp sound. *Prior.*

TWANGLING, twâng'ing, a. [from twang.] Contemptibly noisy. *Shaks.*

To **TWANK**, twângk, v. a. To make to sound. *Addison.*

TWAS, twôz, Contracted from it was. *Dryden.*

To **TWATTIE**, twô'ttê, v. n. [schwatzen, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Esrange.*

TWAY, for **TWAIN**, twâ, *Spenser.*

TWAYBLADE, twâ'blâde, s. [ophris, Lat.] A poly-petalous flower. *Müller.*

To **TWEAG**, twêge, } v. a.

To **TWEAK**, twêke, } v. a.
To pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers. *Bentley.*

TWEAGUP, twêg, } s.

TWEAK, twêke, } s.
Perplexity; ludicrous distress. *Arbutnot.*

To **TWEEDLE**, twêd'el, v. a. To handle lightly. *Addison.*

TWEEZERS, twêz'zêr, s. [twey, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*

TWELFTH, twêl'th, a. [tweiftra, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. *1 Kings.*

TWELFTHIDE, twêl'th'idê, s. The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*

TWELVE, twêlv, a. [tweþ, Saxon.] Two and ten. *Shaks. Dryden.*

TWELVEMONTH, twêlv'mânth, s. A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Holder. Evelyn.*

TWELVEPENNY, twêlv'pên-nê, s. [twelve and penny.] A shilling. *Dryden.*

TWELVESCORE, twêlv'skôre, s. [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty. *Dryden.*

TWENTIETH, twên'tê-êth, a. [twepta goða, Sax.] Twice tenth. *Ben Jonson.*

TWENTY, twên'tê, a. [twepta, Saxon.] —1. Twice ten. *Swift.* —2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bacon.*

TWYBIL, twy'bl, s. [twy for two, and bill.] A halbert. *Ainsworth.*

TWICE, twîs, ad. [tweif, Sax. twees, Dut.] —1. Two times. *Spenser.* —2. Doubly. *Dryden.* —3. It is often used in composition. *Shaks. Creech.*

To **TWYDLE**, twý'dl, v. a. To touch lightly. *Wiseman.*

TWIG, twîg, s. [twîg, twîgga, Saxon; twyg, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long. *Raleigh. Sandys.*

TWYGGEN, twîg'gên, a. [from twig.] Made of twigs. *Shaks. Crew.*

TWYGGY, twîg'gê, a. [from twig.] Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twî'lit, s. [tweelicht, Dutch; tveoneholt, Saxon.] The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view. *Donne. Cleveland.*

TWILIGHT, twî'lit, a. —1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded. *Milton. Pope.*

—2. Seen by twilight. *Milton.*

TWIN, twîn, s. [twinn, Sax. tweelingen, Dut.] —1. One of several children born at a birth. *Cleveland. Otway.* —2. Gemini, sign of the zodiac. *Creech.*

To **TWIN**, twîn, v. n. [from the noun.] —1. To be born at the same birth. *Shaks.* —2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.* —3. To be paired; to be suited. *Shaks. Sandys.*

TWINBORN, twîn'börn, a. [twin and born.] Born at the same birth. *Shaks.*

To **TWINE**, twînz, v. a. [twinan, Saxon; twynan, Dutch.] —1. To twist or complicate so as to unite,

-nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; -tùbe, túb, túb, túb; -dù; -pòùnd; -thù, THù.

or form one body or substance out of two or more. *E volus*, -2. To unite itself. *Crashaw*.
To TWINE, twine, v. n. -1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope*. -2. To unite by interposition of parts. *Shaks*. -3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift*.
TWINE, twine, s. [from the verb.] -1. A twisted thread. *Spenser*, *Dryden*. -2. Twist; convolution. *Milton*. -3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Pis ips*.
To TWINGE, twinge, v. a. [twingen, German.] -1. To torment with sudden and short pain. *L'Es-trange*. -2. To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras*.
TWINGE, twinge, s. [from the verb.] -1. Short sudden sharp pain. *Dryden*. -2. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Es-trange*.
TWINK, twinek, s. [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. *Shaks*.
To TWINKLE, twing'k'l, v. n. [twincchan, Saxon.] -1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to quiver. *Shaks*, *Fairfax*, *Boyle*, *Newton*. -2. To open and shut the eye by turns. *L'Es-trange*. -3. To play irregularly. *Donne*.
TWINKLE, twing'k'l, }
TWINKLING, twing'k'l'ing, } s.
 [from the verb.] -1. A sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye. *Spenser*, *Dryden*. -2. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Spenser*, *Dryden*.
TWYNLING, twyn'ling, s. [diminutive of twin.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser*.
TWINNER, twyn'ndr, s. [from twin.] A breeder of twins. *Tusser*.
To TWIRL, twèrl, v. a. [from whirl.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Baron*.
TWIRL, twèrl, s. [from the verb.] -1. Rotation; circular motion. -2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward*.
To TWIST, twíst, v. a. [zetprian Saxon; twisten, Dutch.] -1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Shaks*, *Taylor*, *Prior*, *Littleton*. -2. To contort; to writhe. *Pope*. -3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about. *Barnes*. -4. To form; to weave. *Shaks*. -5. To unite by intertexture of parts. *Wall*. -6. To unite; to insinuate. *De-ay of Piety*.
To TWIST, twíst, v. n. To be contorted; to be convolved. *Arbutnot*, *Pope*.
TWIST, twíst, s. [from the verb.] -1. Any thing made by convolution or winding two bodies together. *Addison*. -2. A single string of cord. *Mason*. -3. A cord; a string. *Herbert*, *Dryden*. -4. Contortion; writhes. *Addison*. -5. The manner of twisting. *Arbutnot*.
TWISTER, twíst'dr, s. [from twist.] One who twists; a ropemaker.
To TWIT, twít, v. a. [twiptan, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenser*, *Fillotson*.
To TWITCH, twítsh, v. a. [twiccan, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch. *Dryden*, *Pope*.
TWITCH, twítsh, s. [from the verb.] -1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication. *Hudibras*. -2. A painful contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore*, *Prior*.
TWITCHGRASS, twítsh'grás, s. A plant. *Mortimer*.
To TWITTER, twít'ndr, v. n. -1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise. *Dryden*. -2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. *L'Es-trange*.
TWITTER, twít'ndr, s. Any motion or disorder of passion. *Hudibras*.
TWITTLTATTLE, twít'tl-twòt'tl, s. Tattle; gabble. *L'Es-trange*.
TWIXT, twíxt, A contraction of between. *Milton*.
TWO, tð, a. [twai, Gothic; twil, Sax.] One and one. *Shaks*.
TWO'EDGED, tð'èd'j, a. [two and edge.] Having an edge on either side. *Pope*.
TWO'FOLD, tð'fòld, a. [two and fold.] Double. *Hooker*, *Prior*.

TWO'FOLD, tð'fòld, ad. Doubly. *Mather*.
TWO'HANDED, tð'ò'hànd'èd, a. [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden*.
TWO'PENCE, tð'p'èns, s. A small coin. *Shaks*.
To TWE, t, v. a. To bind. See TIE.
TYE, t, s. See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.
TYGER, t'jgr, s. See TIGER.
TYGER-FOOTED, t'jgr'fòt'èd, a. [tyger and foot.] To see and sudden. *Shaks*.
TYKE, t'ik, s. A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shaks*.
TYMBAL, t'ím'bál, s. [tymbal, Fr.] A kind of kettle-drum. *Prior*.
TYMPANITES, t'ím-pà-nít'èz, s. [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of drops) that swells the belly up like a drum.
TYMPANUM, t'ím-pà-nùm, s. A drum; a part of the ear.
TYMPANY, t'ím-pà-è, s. [from tympanon, Lat.] A kind of obnoxious dulcitude that swells the body like a drum. *Hammond*, *Suckling*, *Roscommon*.
TYNY, t'è, a. Small. *Shaks*.
TYPE, t'ip, s. [type, Fr. typus, Latin; τυπος.] -1. Emblem; mark of something. *Shaks*, *Prior*. -2. That by which something future is prefigured. *Milton*, *Pulsonn*. -3. A stamp; a mark. *Shaks*. -4. A printing letter.
TYPICAL, t'ip'è-kál, }
 [typique, Fr. typicus, Latin; τυπος.]
 Emblematic; figurative of something else. *Asterbury*.
TYPICALLY, t'ip'è-kál'è, ad. [from typical.] In a typical manner. *Norris*.
TYPICALNESS, t'ip'è-kál'è-ness, s. [from typical.] The state of being typical.
To TYPIFY, t'ip'è-fí, v. a. [from type.] To figure; to shew in emblem. *Hammond*.
TYPOGRAPHER, t'ip'ò-gráf'èr, s. [τυπος and γραφω.] A printer.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, t'ip'ò-gráf'è-kál, a. [from typography.] -1. Emblematic; figurative. -2. Belonging to the printer's art.
TYPOGRAPHICALLY, t'ip'ò-gráf'è-kál'è, ad. [from typography.] -1. Emblematically; figuratively. -2. After the manner of printers.
TYPOGRAPHY, t'ip'ò-gráf'è, s. [typographie, Fr. typographia, Latin.] -1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown*. -2. The art of printing.
TYRANNESS, t'í-rà-n'èz, s. [from tyrant.] A she-tyrant. *Spenser*.
TYRANNICAL, t'í-rà-n'è-kál, }
TYRANNICK, t'í-rà-n'èk, } s.
 [τυραννικός.] Saiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Shaks*, *Roscommon*, *Taylor*, *Dryden*.
TYRANNICALLY, t'í-rà-n'è-kál'è, ad. [from tyrannical.] In manner of a tyrant.
TYRANNICIDE, t'í-rà-n'è-íde, s. [tyrannus and iedo, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.
To TYRANNISE, t'í-rà-n'íz, v. n. [tyranniser, Fr.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness. *Hooker*, *Locke*.
TYRANNOUS, t'í-rà-n'ús, a. [from tyrant.] Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary; severe. *Sidney*, *Temple*.
TYRANNOUSLY, t'í-rà-n'ús'è, ad. [from tyrannous.] Unmercifully.
TYRANNY, t'í-rà-n'è, s. [tyrannus, Lat. τυραννία.] -1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton*. -2. Unresisted and cruel power. *Shaks*. -3. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Shaks*, *Bacon*. -4. Severity; rigour; infelicity. *Shaks*.
TYRANT, t'í-rà-n, s. [tyrannos, Lat.] -1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously. -2. A cruel despotick and severe master. *Sidney*, *South*.
TYRE, t'í, s. [properly tire.] See TIRE. *Hakewill*.
TYRO, t'í-rò, s. [properly tiro.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garrh*.

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

V.

Vê. Has two powers expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel.

U, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obscure*.

F, *vê*, the consonant, has a sound in English uniform. It is never mute.

VACANCY, vâ'kân-sê, s. [from vacant.]—1. Empty space; vacancy. *Shaks.*—2. Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.*—3. State of a post or employment when it is supplied. *Ayliffe.*—4. Relaxation; intermission; time unengag'd. *Watts.*—5. Idleness; emptiness of thought. *Watts.*

VACANT, vâ'kânt, a. [vacant, Fr. vacans, Lat.]—1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.*—2. Free; unencumbered; unoccupied. *Mure.*—3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Swift.*—4. Being at leisure; disengaged. *Clement.*—5. Thoughtless; empty of thoughts; not busy. *Wotton.*

To VACATE, vâ'âte, v. n. [vaco, Latin.]—1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.—2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.—3. To desert; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACATION, vâ'hâ'shûn, s. [vacatio, Latin.]—1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Cowel.*—2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VACCARY, vâ'kâ-rê, s. [vacca, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture.

To VACCINATE, vâ'kîn-âte, v. a. To inoculate for the cow-pox.

VACCINE, vâ's'ine, a. [Lat. vaccinus.] Relating to a cow, as *vaccino* inoculation, inoculation for the cow-pox. *Jennet.*

VACILLANCY, vâ's'îl-ân-sê, s. [vacillans, Latin.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*

VACILLATION, vâ's'îl'ân'shûn, s. [vacillatio, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Derham.*

VACILLATE, vâ's'îl-ât, v. n. [Lat. vacillo.] To reel; to stagger. *Bailey.*

VACUITY, vâ'kû-î-ti, s. [from vacuum.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum. *Boyle.*

VACUATION, vâ'kû-ân'shûn, s. [vacuus, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dint.*

ACUITY, vâ'kû-ê-tê, s. [from vacuus, Latin.]—1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.—2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied. *Hammond. Milton. Bentley. Rogers.*—3. Inanity; want of reality. *Clayville.*

VACUOUS, vâ'kû-ûs, a. [vacuus, Lat. vacuû, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VACUUM, vâ'kû-ûm, s. [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To VADE, vâde, v. n. To vanish; to pass away.

VAGABOND, vâ'gâ-bônd, a. [vagabond, Fr.]—1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.—2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shaks.*

VAGABOND, vâ'gâ-bônd, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach. *Raleigh. Addison.*—2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation. *Watts.*

VAGARY, vâ'gâr-ê, s. [from vagus, Lat.] A wild fire; a capricious frolic. *Milton. Locke.*

VAGINOPENNOUS, vâ'jê-nô-pên'nûs, s. [vagina and penna, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VAGROUS, vâ'gûs, a. [vagus, Lat. vague, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*

VAGRANCY, vâ'grân-sê, s. [from vagrant.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vâ'grânt, a. Wandering; unsettled; vagabond. *Prior.*

VAGRANT, vâ'grânt, s. Vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *Prior. Atterbury.*

VAGUE, vâg, a. [vague, Fr. vagus, Latin.]—1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.*—2. Unsettled; undetermined. *Locke.*

VAILE, vâle, s. [voile, French.]—1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.*—2. A part of female dress, by which the face is concealed.—3. Money given to servants. See **VALE**.

To VAILE, vâle, v. a. To cover.

To VAIL, vâle, v. a. [avaler, French.]—1. To let fall; to suffer to descend. *Carew. Fairfax.*—2. To let fall in token of respect. *Knolles.*—3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shaks.*

To VAIL, vâle, v. n. To yield; to give place. *South.*

VAIN, vâne, a. [vain, Fr. vanus, Latin.]—1. Fruitless; ineffectual. *Dryden.*—2. Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryden.*—3. Merely proud; proud of petty things. *Dryden. Swift. Pope.*—4. Shewy; ostentatious. *Pope.*—5. Idle; worthless; unimportant. *Denham.*—6. False; not true.—7. In **VAIN**, [en vain, Fr. in vano, Ital.] To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually. *Milton. Locke. Addison. West.*

VAINGLORIOUS, vâne-glô'rê-ûs, a. [vanus and gloriosus, Latin; vanaglorioso, Ital.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert. *Milton.*

VAINGLORY, vâne-glô'rê, s. [vana gloria, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*

VAINLY, vâne'lê, ad. [from vain.]—1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain. *Dryden.*—2. Proudly; arrogantly. *DeFany.*—3. Idly; foolishly. *Greiv.*

VAINNESS, vâne'nês, s. [from vain.] The state of being vain. *Shaks.*

VAIYODE, vâ'vôd, s. [vaiwod, a governor, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vâl'ânse, s. [from Valencia, Skinner.] The fringes or deepery hanging round the tuster and head of a bed. *Swift.*

To VALANCE, vâl'ânse, v. a. To decorate with drapery. *Shaks.*

VALE, vâle, s. [val, French.]—1. A low ground; a valley. *Spenser. Dryden.*—2. [From avail, profit; or vale.] Money given to servants. *Dryden.*

VALEDICTION, vâl-ê-dik'shûn, s. [valedico, Lat.] A farewell. *Donne.*

VALEDICTORY, vâl-ê-dik'tôr-ô, a. [from valedico, Lat.] Bidding farewell. *Donne.*

VALENTINE, vâl-ên'tide, s. Valentine's Day.

VALENTINE, vâl-ên'tin, s. A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*

VALERIAN, vâl-ê-rê-ân, s. [valeriana, Lat. valeriana, Fr.] A plant.

VALET, vâl-êt, or vâl-ê-tê, s. [Fr.] A waiting servant. *Addison.*

VALETUDINAIRE, vâl-ê-tû-dê-nâre, s. [Fr.] One that nurses his bodily constitution. *Pope.*

VALETUDINARIAN, vâl-ê-tû-dê-nâ-rê-ân, s. [valetudinaire, Fr. valetudo, Latin.]—1. Weakly; sickly; inlirm of health.—2. Sick in fancy. *Brown. Derham.*

VALETUDINARIAN, vâl-ê-tû-dê-nâ-rê-ân, s. [the adjective by ellipsis.] A weakly person; one remarkably attentive to his health. *Shenstone.*

VALIANCY, vâl'ânse, s. [vaillance, Fr.] Valour, personal puissance; bravery. *Spenser.*

VALIANT, vâl'ân-t, a. [vaillant, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. *Samuel.*

VALIANTLY, vâl'ân-lê, ad. [from valiant.] Stoutly; with personal strength. *Knolles.*

VALIANTNESS, vâl'ân-tê-s, s. [from valiant.] Valour; personal bravery; puissance. *Knolles.*

VALID, vâl'id, a. [valide, Fr. validus, Latin.]—1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*—2. Having force to convince; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*

VALIDITY, vâl'id-ê-tê, s. [validité, Fr. from valid.]—1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*—2. Value. *Shakspeare.*

VALLANCY, vâl'ân-sê, s. A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VALLEY, vâl'ê-s, s. [vallee, Fr. vallis, Latin.] A low ground between hills. *Raleigh. Milton.*

vô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôl;—pôund;—thin, THIN.

VA'LOUROUS, vâ'pûr-ûs, a. [valoroso, Italian; from valour.] Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*

VA'LOUR, vâ'pûr, s. [valour, Fr. valor, Lat.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness. *Hovell. Temple.*

VA'LUABLE, vâ'lu-â-bl, a. [valuable, French.]—1. Precious; being of great price.—2. Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterbury.*

VALUA'TION, vâ'lu-â'shûn, s. [from value.]—1. Value set upon any thing. *Bacon.*—2. The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.*

VALUA'TOR, vâ'lu-â-tûr, s. [from value.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*

VA'LUÉ, vâ'lu, s. [value, French; valor, Lat.]—1. Price; worth. *Joh.*—2. High rate. *Addison.*—3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUÉ, vâ'lu, v. a. [valoir, French.]—1. To rate at a certain price. *Spenser. Milton.*—2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Atterbury. Pope.*—3. To appraise; to estimate. *Leviticus.*—4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakspeare.*—5. To take account of. *Bacon.*—6. To reckon at. *Shakspeare.*—7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*—8. To raise to estimation. *Temple.*

VA'LUÉLESS, vâ'lu-â-lês, a. [from value.] Being of no value. *Shaks.*

VALUER, vâ'lu-ûr, s. [from value.] He that values.

VALVE, vâl'v, s. [valva, Latin.]—1. A falling door. *Pope.*—2. Anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel. *Boyle.*—3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. *Arbutnot.*

VA'LVULE, vâl'vûl, s. [valvule, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP, vâmp, s. The upper leather of a shoe. To VAMP, vâmp, v. a. To piece an old thing with some new part. *Bentley.*

VA'MPER, vâmp'ûr, s. [from vamp.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN, vân, s. [from avant, French; or vangard, &c.]—1. The front of an army; the first line. *Dryden.*—2. [vannus, Latin.] Any thing spread by which a wind is raised a fan. *Broome.*—3. A wing with which the wind is beaten. *Milton. Dryden.*

VA'NCOURIER, vân-kôûr-yêr', s. [avantcourier, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.

VANE, vâne, s. [vaene, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shaks.*

VA'NGUARD, vân-nyârd', s. [avant garde, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Milton.*

VANILLA, vâ-nî'lâ, s. [vanille, French.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

To VANISH, vâ'n'ish, v. n. [vanescere, Lat.]—1. To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.*—2. To pass away from the sight, to disappear. *Shaks. Pope.*—3. To pass away; to be lost. *Atterbury.*

VANITY, vâ'n'î-tê, s. [vanitas, Latin.]—1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.—2. Fruitless desires; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.*—3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*—4. Falsehood; untruth. *Davies.*—5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idleness. *Hooker. Pope.*—6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*—7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds. *Swift.*

To VAN, vân, v. a. [from vannus, Lat. vanner, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon.*

To VA'NQUISH, vângk'w'ish, v. a. [vaincre, Fr.]—1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*—2. To confute. *Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER, vângk'w'ish-ûr, s. [from vanquish.] Conqueror; subduer. *Shaks.*

VAN'TAGE, vâ'n'tâdj, s. [from advantage.]—1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*—2. Sup.riority. *South.*—3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shaks.*

To VAN'TAGE, vâ'n'tâdj, v. a. [from advantage.] To profit. *Spenser.*

VAN'TBRASS, vâ'n'tbrâs, s. [avant brass, Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*

VAPID, vâ'p'id, a. [vapido, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless. *Arbutnot.*

VA'PIDNESS, vâ'p'id-nês, s. [from vapid.] The state of being spiritless or unwhiskish.

VAPORA'TION, vâp-ô'râ'shûn, s. [vaporatio, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours.

VAPORER, vâ'pûr-ûr, s. [from vapour.] A boaster; a braggart. *C. r. of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH, vâ'pûr-ish, a. [from vapour.] Vaporious; spiritless; humourous. *S. i. fr.*

VA'POROUS, vâ'pûr-ûs, a. [vaporosus, Fr.]—1. Full of exhalation; lummy. *Sandys.*—2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbutnot.*

VA'POUR, vâ'pûr, s. [vapor, Latin.]—1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Milton.*—2. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*—3. Fume; steam. *Newton.*—4. Mental fume; vain imagination. *Hammond.*—5. Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves;—melancholy; spleen. *Addison.*

To VA'POUR, vâ'pûr, v. n. [vapor, Latin.]—1. To pass in a fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporation. *Donne.*—2. To bully; to brag. *Glanville.*

To VA'POUR, vâ'pûr, v. a. To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour. *Donne.*

VA'RIBLE, vâ'rê-â-bl, a. [variabile, Fr. variabilis, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Shaks. Mil.*

VA'RIBLÉNÉSS, vâ'rê-â-bl-nês, s. [from variable.]—1. Changeableness; mutability. *Addison.*—2. Levity; inconstancy.

VA'RIBLY, vâ'rê-â-blê, ad. [from variable.] Changeable; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vâ'rê-âns, s. [from vary.] Discord; disagreement; dissension. *Sparr.*

VARIA'TION, vâ'rê-â'shûn, s. [variatio, Lat.]—1. Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Bentley.*—2. Difference; change from one to another. *Woodward.*—3. Successive change. *Shaks.*—4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.*—5. Change in natural phenomena. *Wotton.*—6. Deviation. *Dryden.*—7. Variation of the compass; deviation of the magnetic needle from its parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS, vâ'rê-kûs, a. [varicosus, Lat.] Diseased with dilatation. *Shelpe.*

To VA'RIEGATE, vâ'rê-ê-gâte, v. a. [variegatus, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours. *Woodward.*

VARIÉGATION, vâ'rê-ê-gâ'shûn, s. [from variegate.] Diversity of colours. *Evelyn.*

VARI'ÉTY, vâ'r'ê-tê, s. [varietas, Lat.]—1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture. *Newton.*—2. One thing of many by which variety is made. *Raleigh.*—3. Difference; dissimilitude. *Atterbury.*—4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale.*

VARIOUS, vâ'rê-ûs, a. [varius, Latin.]—1. Different; several; manifold.—2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. *Locke.*—3. Unlike each other. *Dryden.*—4. Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*

VARIOUSLY, vâ'rê-ûs-lê, ad. [from various.] In a various manner. *Bacon.*

VA'RIX, vâ'riks, s. [Lat. varice, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharp.*

VARLET, vâ'rjê't, s. [varlet, old French.]—1. A inferior or footman. *Spenser.*—2. A scoundrel; a rascal. *Dryden.*

VARLETRY, vâ'rjê't-rê, s. [from varlet.] Rabble; crowd; populace. *Shaks.*

VA'RNIS, vâ'r'n'ish, s. [vernis, Fr. vernis, Latin.]—1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Bacon. Pope.*—2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH, vâ'r'n'ish, v. a. [vernisser, Fr.]—1. To cover with something shining. *Shaks.*—2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental. *Dryden.*—3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric. *Denham.*

VARNISHER, vâ'r'n'ish-ûr, s. [from varnish.]—1. One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle.*—2. A dissembler; an adorer. *Pope.*

VARVELS, vâ'r'velz, s. [varvelles, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk.

To VA'RY, vâ'rê, v. a. [vario, Latin.]—1. To change; to make unlike itself. *Milton.*—2. To change to something else. *Waller.*—3. To make of different kinds. *Brown.*—4. To diversify; to variegate. *Mil.*

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt,—pluc, plû;—

VA'RY, vâ-rê, v. n.—1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton*.—2. To be unlike each other. *Cultiv.*—3. To alter; to become unlike itself. *Pope*.—4. To deviate from a rule or state. *Locke*.—5. To succeed each other. *Addison*.—6. To disagree; to be at variance. *Davies*.—7. To shift colours. *Pope*.

VA'RY, vâ-rê, v. [from the verb.] Change; alteration. *Shakspeare*.

VA'SCULAR, vâs'kû-lâr, a. [from vasculum, Latin.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. *Arbuhnot*.

VASCULIFEROUS, vâs'kû-lî-fê-rûs, a. [vasculum and fero, Latin.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed. *Quincy*.

VASE, vâz, s. [vasc, Fr. vasa, Latin.] A vessel. *Pope*.

VASSAL, vâs'sâl, s. [vassal, Fr. vassallo, Italian.]—1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord. *Addison*.—2. A subject; a dependant. *Hooker*. *Davies*. *Raleigh*.—3. A servant; one who nets by the will of another. *Shaks*.—4. A slave; a low wretch. *Shakspeare*.

To VA'SSAL, vâs'sâl, v. a. [from the noun.] To maintain a superiority over. *W. Browne*.

VA'SSALLAGE, vâs'sâl-â-je, s. [vassalage, French.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery. *Raleigh*. *Dryden*.

VAST, vâst, a. [vaste, French; vastus, Latin.]—1. Large; great. *Clarendon*.—2. Viciously great; enormously extensive. *Ben Jonson*. *Milton*.

VAST, vâst, s. [vastum, Latin.] An empty waste. *Milton*.

VASTATION, vâs-tâ'shûn, s. [vastatio, Latin.] Waste; de population. *Decay of Piety*.

VASTIDIFY, vâs-tî-dî-fî, s. [vastitas, Latin.] Wide-ness; immensity. *Shaks*.

VASTLY, vâs'tlê, ad. [from vast.] Greatly; to a great degree. *South*.

VASTNESS, vâs'tnêss, s. [from vast.] Immensity; enormous greatness.

VASTY, vâs'tî, a. [from vast.] Large. *Shaks*.

VAT, vât, s. [vat, Dutch; Fæt, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state. *Philips*.

VATICINIO, vât'ê-sî-dî, s. [vates and cædo, Latin.] A murderer of poets. *Pope*.

VATICINAL, vât'ê-sî-nâl, a. [from vaticino, Lat.] Containing prophecy.

To VATICINATE, vât'ê-sî-nâ-te, v. n. [vaticino, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction. *Howell*.

VAVASSOUR, vâv'â-sôor, s. [vavasseur, French.] One who, himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.

VANDEVILLE, vâ'dê-vî-lî, s. [vandeville, French.] A song common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT, vâwt, s. [vauite, Fr. volta, Italian.]—1. A continued arch. *Burnet*.—2. A cellar. *Shaks*.—3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys*.—4. A repository for the dead. *Shaks*.

To VAULT, vâwt, v. a. [vouër, French.]—1. To arch; to shape as a vault. *Shaks*.—2. To cover with an arch. *Milton*.

To VAULT, vâwt, v. n. [voltiger, French.]—1. To leap; to jump. *Addison*.—2. To play the tumbler, or posture master.

VAULT, vâwt, s. [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VAULTAGE, vâwt'â-je, s. [from vault.] Arched cellar. *Shakspeare*.

VAULTED, vâwt'êd, a. [from vault.] Arched; *come e. Pope*.

VAULTER, vâwt'âr, s. [from vault.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

V'AULTY, vâwt'ê. a. [from vault.] Arched; concave. *Shaks*.

VA'NUMURE, vâwn'û-re, s. [avant mur, French.] A false wall. *Comden*. *Knolles*.

To VAUNCE, vâwnt, v. a. [vaute, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Spenser*.

To VAUNT, vâwnt, v. n. [To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation. *Milton*.

VAUNT, vâwnt, s. [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser*. *Granville*.

VAUNT, vâwnt, s. [from avant, Fr.] The first part. *Shakspeare*.

VAUNT-COURIER, vâwnt'kôor-rêr, s. [avant-courier, Fr.] Fore-runner. *Shaks*.

VA'UNTER, vâwnt'âr, s. [vanteur, Fr.] Boaster; braggart. *Dryden*.

VA'UNIFUL, vâwnt'fûl, a. [vaunt and full.] Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser*.

VAUNTINGLY, vâwnt'ing-tlê, ad. [from vaunting.] Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shaks*.

VA'WARD, vâ'wârd, s. [van and ward.] Fore part. *Shaks*. *Knolles*.

U'BERITY, û'bêr-ê-tê, s. [ubertas, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBICA'TION, ûbê-kâ'shûn, } s.

UBIQUITY, ûb-î-ê-tê, } s.

[from ubi, Latin.] Local relation; whereness. *Glanville*.

UBIQUITARY, ûb-î-k'wê-tâ-rê, a. [from ubique, Latin.] Existing every where. *Howell*.

UBIQUITARY, ûb-î-k'wê-tâ-rê, s. [from ubique, Lat.] One that exists every where. *Hall*.

UBIQUITY, ûb-î-k'wê-tê, s. [from ubique, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Hooker*. *Ben Jonson*. *South*.

U'DDER, û'dûr, s. [ûder, Saxon; uder, Dutch.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior*.

VEAL, vèle, s. [veal, a calf, old Fr.] The flesh of a calf kill'd for the table. *Gay*.

VECTION, vêk'shûn, } s.

VECTIATION, vêk-tê-tâ'shûn, } s.

[vectio, vectio, Lat.] The act of carrying, or being carried. *Arbuhnot*.

VECTURE, vêk'shûre, s. [vectura, Latin.] Carriage. *Bacon*.

To VEER, vêr, v. n. [virer, French.] To turn about. *Roscommon*.

VE'GET, vêgê, a. [vegetus, Lat.] Lively.

To VEER, vêr, v. a.—1. To let out. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To turn; to change. *Brown*.

VEGETABILITY, vêd-jê-tâ-bîl'ê-tê, s. [from vegetabil.] Vegetable nature. *Brown*.

VEGETABLE, vêd-jê-tâ-bl, s. [vegetabilis, school Latin.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants. *Locke*. *Watts*.

VEGETABLE, vêd-jê-tâ-bl, a. [vegetabilis, Latin.]—1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior*.—2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton*.

To VEGETATE, vêd-jê-tâ-te, v. n. [vegeto, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Woodward*. *Pope*.

VEGETATION, vêd-jê-tâ'shûn, s. [from vegeto, Latin.]—1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward*.—2. The power of growth without sensation. *Ray*.

VEGETATIVE, vêd-jê-tâ-tîv, a. [vegetativ, Fr.]—1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh*.—2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Brown*.

VEGETATIVENESS, vêd-jê-tâ-tîv-nêss, s. [from vegetative.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGETIVE, vêjê-tîv, a. [vegetus, Latin.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. *South*.

VEGETIVE, vêd-jê-tîv, a. [from vegeto, Latin.] Vegetable. *Tusser*.

VEGETIVE, vêd-jê-tîv, s. [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

VE'HEMENCE, vê'hê-mên-se, } s.

VE'HEMENCY, vê'hê-mên-sê, } s.

[vehementia, Lat.]—1. Violence; force. *Milton*.—2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Hooker*. *Clarendon*.

VEHEMENT, vê'hê-mênt, a. [vehement, French; veh. mens, Lat.]—1. Violent; forcible. *Greec*.—2. Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton*.

VEHEMENTLY, vê'hê-mênt-lê, ad. [from vehement.]—1. Forcibly.—2. Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotson*.

VEHICLE, vê'hê-kl, s. [vehiculum, Latin.]—1. That in which any thing is carried. *Addison*.—2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the princi

val ingredient portable. *Brown*.—3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To VEIL, vâle, v. n. [velo, Latin].—1. To cover with a v. il, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle*.—2. To cover; to invest. *Milton*.—3. To hide; to conceal. *Pope*.

VEIL, vâle, s. [velum, Latin].—1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller*.—2. A cover; a disguise. *Dryden*.

VEIN vâne, v. [veine, French; vena, Latin].—1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it. *Quincy*.—2. Hollow; cavity. *Newton*.—3. Course of metal in the mine. *Swift*.—4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden*.—5. Favourable moment. *Wotton*.—6. Humour; temper. *Baron*.—7. Continued disposition. *Temple*.—8. Current; continued production. *Swift*.—9. Strain; quality. *Spenser*.—10. Streak; variegation.

VEINED, vâ'nêd, } a.
VEINY, vâ'ni, } a.

[veineux, French].—1. Full of veins.—2. Streaked; variegated. *Thomson*.

VELLÉITY, vèl-lè-tè-té, s. [vellitas, from velle, Lat.] The lowest degree of desire. *Locke*.

To VELLICATE, vèl-lè-kâte, v. a. [vellio, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Baron*.

VELLICATION, vèl-lè-kâ-shûn, s. [vellicatio, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation. *Watts*.

VELLUM, vèl'ûm, s. [velum, Fr.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer. *Wiseman*.

VELOCITY, vèl-ô-s-tè-té, s. [velocitas, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion. *Bentley*.

VELVET, vèl'vèt, s. [villus, Latin; velours, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke*.

VELVET, vèl'vèt, a.—1. Made of velvet. *Shaks*.—2. Soft; delicate. *Shaks*.

To VELVET, vèl'vèt, v. a. To paint velvet. *Peacham*.

VELVURE, vèl'vûre, s. [velours, French.] Velvet. *Shakspeare*.

VENAL, vè'nâl, a. [venal, French; venalis, Latin].—1. Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope*.—2. Contained in the veins. *Ray*.

VENALITY, vè'nâl-tè-té, s. [from venal.] Mercenary; prostitution.

VENATICK, vè'nâ-tîk, a. [venaticus, Latin.] Used in hunting.

VENATION, vè'nâ-shûn, s. [venatio, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown*.

To VEND, vènd, v. a. [vendre, Fr. vendo, Latin.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle*.

VENDEE', vè'n-dè-è', s. [from vend.] One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe*.

VENDER, vènd'ûr, s. [vendeur, French.] A seller. *Graunt*.

VENDBLE, vènd'è-bl, a. [vendibilis, Latin.] Saleable; marketable. *Cavexo*.

VENDBLENESS, vènd'è-bl-nès, s. [from vendible.] The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION, vè'n-dè-tâ-shûn, s. [venditatio, from vendito, Latin.] Boastful display. *Ben Jonson*.

VENDITION, vè'n-dî-shûn, s. [vendition, Fr. venditio, Latin.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VENER, vè-nèr, v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VENEFICE, vè'n-è-fî-s, s. [veneficium, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vè'n-è-fî-sh'âl, a. [from veneficium, Lat.] Poisoning; bewitching. *Brown*.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vè'n-è-fî-sh'ûs-lè, ad. [from veneficium, Lat.] By poison. *Brown*.

VENEMOUS, vè'n-ûm-ûs, a. [from venin, French.] Poisonous. *Acts*.

To VENENATE, vè'n-è-nâte, v. a. [veneno, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison. *Woodward*.

VENENATION, vè'n-è-nâ-shûn, s. [from venenate.] Poison; venom. *Brown*.

VENENE, vè'n-è-nè, } a.
VENENOSE, vè'n-è-nôse, } a.

[veneneux, Fr.] Poisonous; venomous. *Harvey-Ray*.

VENERABLE, vè'n-è-r-â-bl, a. [venerabilis, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Hooker*. *Fairfax*. *Dryden*.

VENERABLY, vè'n-è-r-â-blè, ad. [from venerable.] In a manner that excites reverence. *Addison*.

To VENERATE, vè'n-è-r-âte, v. a. [venerer, Fr. veneror, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herbert*.

VENERATION, vè'n-è-r-â-shûn, s. [veneration, Fr. veneration, Latin.] Reverend regard; awful respect. *Addison*.

VENERATOR, vè'n-è-r-â-tûr, s. [from venerate.] Reverencer. *Hole*.

VENEREAL, vè'n-è-r-è-âl, a. [venericus, Latin].—1. Relating to love; commonly unchaste love. *Addison*.—2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chymists. *Boyle*.

VENEREOUS, vè'n-è-r-è-ûs, a. [from venerary.] Libidinous; lustful. *Derham*.

VENERY, vè'n-è-r-è, s. [venerie, from vener, Fr.]—1. The sport of hunting.—2. The pleasures of the b. d. *Greot*.

VENEY, vè'n-è, s. A bout; a turn. *Shaks*.

VENESECTION, vè'n-è-sèk'shûn, s. [vena and sectio, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiseman*.

To VENGE, vènje, v. a. [venger, Fr.] To avenge; to punish. *Shaks*.

VENGEABLE, vènje'â-bl, a. [from venge.] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenser*.

VENGEANCE, vè'njânse, s. [vengeance, Fr.]—1. Punishment; pinal retribution; avengement. *King Charles*. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—2. It is used in familiar language; to do with a vengeance; is to do with vehemence: What a vengeance? euphatically *what?*

VENGEFUL, vènj'fûl, a. [from vengeance and full.] Vindictive; revengeful. *Milton*. *Prior*.

VENIAL, vè'n-è-âl, } a.
VENIAL, vè'n-è-âl, } a.

[veniel, Fr. from venia, Lat.]—1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable. *Shaks*. *Brown*. *Roscommon*.—2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton*.

VENIALNESS, vè'n-è-âl-nès, s. [from venial.] State of being excusable.

VENICEGLASS, vè'n-î-se-glâs, s. A drinking-glass brought from Venice.

VENISON, vè'n-zn, or vè'n-è-zn, s. [venaison, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.

VENOM, vè'n'ûm, s. [venin, French.] Poison. *Dryden*.

To VENOM, vè'n'ûm, v. a. To infect with venom.

VENOMOUS, vè'n'ûm-ûs, a. [from venom.]—1. Poisonous.—2. Malignant; mischievous. *Addison*.

VENOMOUSLY, vè'n'ûm-ûs-lè, ad. [from venomous.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden*.

VENOMOUSNESS, vè'n'ûm-ûs-nès, s. [from venomous.] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT, vènt, s. [veute, French].—1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle. *Shaks*. *Milton*.—2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice; eruption. *Watson*.—3. The act of opening. *Philips*.—4. Emission; passage. *Addison*.—5. Discharge; means of discharge. *Milton*. *Mortimer*.—6. Sale. *Temple*. *Pope*.

To VENT, vènt, v. a. [venter, French].—1. To let out at a small aperture.—2. To let pass; to give way to. *Denham*.—3. To utter; to report. *Steph*.—4. To emit; to pour out. *Shaks*.—5. To publish. *Raleigh*.—6. To sell; to carry to sale. *Carew*.

To VENT, vènt, v. n. To snuff.

VENTAGE, vènt'âdje, s. [from vent.] One of the small holes of a Rute. *Shaks*.

VENTAIL, vènt'âle, s. [from vantail, French.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VEN'ANNA, vè'n-tân'nâ, s. [Spanish.] A widow. *Dryden*.

VENTER, vènt'ûr, s. [Latin].—1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.—2. Womb; mother. *Hale*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—roé, mé;—pine, pln;—

VENTIDUCT, vên'tê-dûkt, s. [ventus and ductus, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VENTILATE, vên'tê-lâ-tê, v. a. [ventilo, Lat.] —1. To fan with wind. *Harvey. Woodw.*—2. To winnow; to fan.—3. To examine; to discuss.

VENTILATION, vên'tê-lâ'shûn, s. [ventilatio, Lat. from ventilare.]—1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison*—2. Vent; utterance. *Wotton*—3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

VENTILATOR, vên'tê-lâ-tôr, s. [from ventilate.] An instrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTOSITY, vên'tô-sî-tê, s. [from ventosus, Lat.] Windiness. *Shaftesbury.*

VENTRICLE, vên'trê-kl, s. [ventricul. Fr. neh; ventriculus, Latin.]—1. The stomach. *Hale*—2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRILOQUIST, vên'trî'lô-kwîst, s. [ventriloque, Fr. venter and loquor, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner, as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTURE, vên'tshûre, s. [aventure, French.]—1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *South. Locke*—2. Chance; hap. *Bacon*—3. The thing put to hazard; a stake. *Shaks*—4. At a VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any security of success, more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenser. Hudibras.*

To VENTURE, vên'tshûr, v. n. [from the noun.] —1. To dare. *Bacon. Addison*—2. To run hazard. *Dryden*—3. To VENTURE at. To VENTURE on or upon. To engage in or make attempts without any security of success. *Bacon. Atebury.*

To VENTURE, vên'tshûre, v. a.—1. To expose to hazard. *Shaks*—2. To put or send on a venture. *Carew.*

VENTURER, vên'tshûr-âr, s. [from venture.] He who ventures.

VENTURING, vên'tûr-îng, s. [from venture.] The act of running risks. *M. of Halifax.*

VENTUROUS, vên'tshûr-ûs, a. [from venture.] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards. *Bacon. Temple.*

VENTUROUSLY, vên'tshûr-ûs-lê, ad. [from venturous.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VENTUROUSNESS, vên'tshûr-ûs-nêss, s. [from venturous.] Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

VENUS, vê'nûs, s. One of the planets. *Adams.*

VENUS's basin, vên'nûs-îs-bâ-sîn, }
 VENUS's comb, vên'nûs-îs-kôm, }
 VENUS's hair, vên'nûs-îs-hâr, }
 VENUS's looking-glass, vên'nûs-îs-lôôk-îng-glâs, }
 VENUS's navel-wort, vên'nûs-îs-nâ-vl wûrt, }
 s. Plants.

VERACITY, vê-râs-ê-tê, s. [verax, Lat.]—1. Moral truth; honesty of report.—2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. *Addison.*

VERACIOUS, vê-râ'shûs, a. [verax, Lat.] Observant of truth.

VERB, vêrb, s. [verbe, Fr. verbum, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.*

VERBAL, vêrb-âl, a. [verbalis, Latin.]—1. Spoken; not written.—2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shaks*—3. Consisting in mere words. *Milton. Glanville. South*—4. Verbos; full of words. *Shaks*—5. Minutely exact in words.—6. Literal; having word answering to word. *Denham*—7. A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, vêrb-âl-î-tê, s. [from verbal.] Mere bare words. *Brown.*

To VERBALIZE, vêrb-âl-îze, v. n. [from verb.]—1. To use many words; to protract a discourse.—2. To form a noun into a verb.

VERBALLY, vêrb-âl-lê, ad. [from verbal.]—1. In words; orally. *South*—2. Word for word. *Dryden.*

VERBATIM, vêrb-â'tîm, ad. [Latin.] Word for word. *Hale.*

To VERBERATE, vêrb-êr-âte, v. a. [verbero, Latin.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERATION, vêrb-êr-â'shûn, s. [from verberare.] Blows; beating. *Arbutnot.*

VERBOSE, vêr-bôs-ê, a. [verbosus, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBOSITY, vêr-bô's-ê-tê, s. [from verbose.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Brownie.*

VERDANT, vêr'dânt, s. [viridans, Latin.] Green, like the grass. *Milton.*

VERDERER, vêr'dêr-âr, s. [verdiar, Fr.] An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, vêr'dîkt, s. [verum dictum, Latin.]—1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser*—2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion. *Hooker. South.*

VERDIGRISE, vêr'dê-grêss, s. The rust of brass. *Pracham.*

VERDITURE, vêr'dê-tûr, s. Chalk made green. *Pracham.*

VERDURE, vêr'djûre, s. [verdure, Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VERDUROUS, vêr'djû-rûs, a. [from verdure.] Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Milton.*

VERECUND, vêr-ê-kûnd, a. [verecundus, Latin.] Modest; bashful.

VERGE, vêrjê, s. [virga, Fr. virga, Latin.]—1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as a emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. *Swift*—2. The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shaks*—3. [In law.] Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. *Cowel.*

To VERGE, vêrjê, v. n. [vergo, Latin.] To tend; to bend downward. *Holder. Pope.*

VERGER, vêrjûr, s. [from verge.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*

VERIDICAL, vêr-îd-ê-kâl, a. [veridicus, Latin.] Telling truth. *Duct.*

VERIFICATION, vêr-ê-f-ê-kâ'shûn, s. [from verity.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

To VERIFY, vêr-ê-f-î, v. n. [verifier, Fr.] To justify against the charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker. Swift.*

VERILY, vêr-ê-lê, a. [from very.]—1. In truth; certainly. *Shaks*—2. With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERISIMILAR, vêr-ê-s-îm-ê-lâr, a. [verisimilis, Lat.] Probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, vêr-ê-s-îm-m-î-l-ê-tûde, }
 VERISIMILITY, vêr-ê-s-îm-m-î-l-ê-tê, }
 verisimilitudo, Lat.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Brown. Dryden.*

VERITABLE, vêr-ê-t-â-bl, a. [veritable, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*

VERITY, vêr-ê-tê, s. [veritas, Latin.]—1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *Hooker. South*—2. A true assertion; a true tenet. *Sidney. Davies*—3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vêrjûs, s. [verjus, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab apples. *Dryden.*

VERMEL-TINCTURED, vêr'mîl-tînk-tûrd, a. Tinctured (as it were) with vermilion. *Milton.*

VERMICELLI, vêr-mê-tshêv-ê, s. [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*

VERMICULAR, vêr-mîk-û-lâr, a. [vermiculus, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne.*

To VERMICULATE, vêr-mîk-û-l-âre, v. a. [vermiculatus, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work. *Boyle.*

VERMICULATION, vêr-mîk-û-l-â'shûn, s. [from vermiculate.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

VERMICULE, vêr-mê-kûle, s. [vermiculus, vermis, Lat.] A little grub. *Derham.*

VERMICULOUS, vêr-mîk-û-lûs, a. [vermiculosus, Lat.] Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, vêr-mê-fôrm, a. [vermiforme, Fr. vermis and forma, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tûl, bûll;—ôll;—pòund;—mîn, Tîlis.

VERMIFUGE, vèr'mè-fùdje, s. [from vermas and fuga, Latin.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vèr'mîl, }
VERMILION, vèr'mîl-yôn, }^s

[vermèl, vermillion, Fr. verb.]—1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.—2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Peachment*.—3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spencer*.

To VERMILION, vèr'mîl'yôn, v. a. [from the noun.] To dye red. *Granville*.

VERMIN, vèr'mîn, s. [vermine, French; vermis, Latin.] Any noxious animal. *Shaks. Bacon. Taylor*.

To VERMINATE, vèr'mè-nâte, v. n. [from vermin.] To breed vermin.

VERMINATION, vèr'mè-nâ'shôn, s. [from verminate.] Generation of vermin. *Derham*.

VERMINOUS, vèr'mîn-ûs, a. [from vermin.] Tending to vermin; disposed to vermin. *Harvey*.

VERMIPAROUS, vèr'mîp'pâ-rûs, a. [vermis and pario, Latin.] Producing worms. *Brown*.

VERNA/CULAR, vèr'nâk'û-lâr, a. [vernaulus, Latin.] Native; of one's own country; domestic. *Addison*

VERNAL, vèr'nâl, a. [vernus, Lat.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton*.

VERNANT, vèr'nânt, s. [vernans, Lat.] Flourishing as the spring. *Milton*.

VERNILITY, vèr'nîl'î-tè, s. [verna, Latin.] Servile carriage. *Darley*.

VERSABILITY, vèr'sâ-bîl'î-tè, }
VERSABLNESS, vèr'sâ-bî-nèss, }^s
[versabilis, Lat.] Aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VERBAL, vèr'sâl, a. [a cant word for universal.] Total; whole. *Hudibras*.

VERSATILE, vèr'sâ-tîl, s. [versatilis, Latin.]—1. That may be turned round.—2. Changeable; variable. *Glanville*.—3. Easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, vèr'sâ-tî-nèss, }
VERSATILITY, vèr'sâ-tî-l'î-tè, }^s

[from versatile.] The quality of being versatile.

VERSE, vèr'sè, s. [vers, Fr. versus, Latin.]—1. A line consisting of certain succession of sounds and number of syllables. *Shaks.*—2. [verset, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet*.—3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Donne. Prior*.—4. A piece of poetry. *Pope*.

To VERSE, vèr'sè, v. a. [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically. *Shaks*.

To be VERSED, vèr'sèd, v. n. [versor, Latin.] To be skilled in, to be acquainted with. *Brown. Dryden*.

VERSEMAN, vèr'sè-mân, s. [verse and man.] A poet; a writer in verse. *Prior*.

VERSICLE, vèr'sè-kî, s. [versiculus, Latin.] A little verse.

VERSIFICATION, vèr'sè-tè-kâ'shôn, s. [versification, Fr. from versify.] The art or practice of making verses. *Dryden. Glanville*.

VERSIFICATION, vèr'sè-tè-kâ'tîr, }
VERSIFIER, vèr'sè-tî-ûr, }^s

[versificator Latin.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry. *Watts*.

To VERSIFY, vèr'sè-fî, v. n. [versificor, Latin.] To make verses. *Sidney. Ascham. Dryden*.

To VERSIFY, vèr'sè-fî, v. a. To relate in verse. *Daniel*.

VERSION, vèr'shôn, s. [version, French; versio, Latin.]—1. Change; transformation. *Bacon*.—2. Change of direction. *Bacon*.—3. Translation. *Dryden*.—4. The act of translating.

VERT, vèrt, s. [vert, Fr.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. *Covel*.

VERTEBRAL, vèr'tè-brâl, a. [from vertebra, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the spine. *Ray*.

VERTEBRE, vèr'tè-brè, s. [vertebra, French; vertebra, Lat.] A joint of the back. *Ray*.

VERTEX, vèr'tèks, s. [Latin.]—1. Zenith; the point over head. *Creech*.—2. A top of a hill. *Derham*.

VERTICAL, vèr'tè-kâl, a. [vertical, French.]—1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomson*.—2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne*.

VERTICALITY, vèr'tè-kâl'î-tè, s. [from vertical.] The state of being in the zenith. *Brown*.

VERTICALLY, vèr'tè-kâl'è, ad. [from vertical.] In the zenith. *Brown*.

VERTICILLATE, vèr'tè-sîllâte, a. *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls. *Quincy*.

VERTICITY, vèr'tîs'è-tè, s. [from vertex.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Glanville*.

VERTIGINOUS, vèr'tîd'jîn-ûs, a. [vertiginosus, Lat.]—1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley*.—2. Giddy. *Woodward*.

VERTIGO, vèr'tî'gò, or vèr-tè'gò, or vèr-tè'gò, s. [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head. *Arbutnot*.

VERVAIN, } vèr'vîn, s.
VERVINE, } [verbena Latin.] A plant. *Drayton*.

VERVAIN malwa, vèr'vîn-mâl-wô, s. A plant. *Miller*.

VERVELESS, vèr'vîlz, s. [vervelle, French.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Answorth*.

VERY, vèr'è, a. [vrai, Fr.]—1. True; real. 1. *Samuel. Dryden*.—2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; a very villain. *Dapies*.—3. To note things emphatically; or eminently the very bottom. *Shaks*.—4. Same; the very man. *Sprat*.

VERY, vèr'è, ad. In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addison*.

To VESICATE, vès'sè-kâte, v. a. [vesica, Latin.] To blister. *Wiseman*.

VESICATION, vès'sè-kâ'shôn, s. [from vesicate.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman*.

VESICATORY, vè-sîk'â'tôr-è, s. [vesicatorium, technical Lat.] A blistering application.

VESICLE, vès'sè-kl, s. [vesicula, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated; a blister. *Ray*.

VESICULAR, vè-sîk'û-lâr, a. [from vesicula, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cheyne*.

VESPER, vè'spèr, s. [Lat.] The evening star; the evening. *Shaks*.

VESPER, vè'spèr, s. [without the singular, and vespers, Lat.] The evening service.

VESPERTINE, vè'spèr-tî-ne, a. [vesperinus, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VESSEL, vè's'sèl, s. [vasselle, French.]—1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burn*.—2. The containing parts of an animal body, as veins. *Arbutnot*.—3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on water. *Raleigh*.—4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Melton*.

To VESSEL, vè's'sèl, v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon*.

VESSETS, vè's'sèts, s. A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

VESNICON, vè'sîk-nôn, s. [among horsemen.] A windgall. *Diet*.

VEST, vèst, s. [vestis, Latin.] An outer garment. *Smith*.

To VEST, vèst, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryden*.—2. To dress in a long garment. *Milton*.—3. To make possessor of; to invest with. *Prior*.—4. To place in possession. *Clarendon. Locke*.

VESTAL, vè's'tâl, s. A pure virgin. *Pope*.

VESTAL, vè's'tâl, a. [vestalis, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shaks*.

VESTED, vè's'tèd, a. [In law.] Not liable to be set aside by any contingency. *Blackstone*.

VESTIBULE, vè's'tè-bûle, s. [vestibulum, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE, vè's'tîdje, s. [vestigium, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey*.

VESTIMENT, vèst'mènt, s. [vestimentum, Latin.] Garment; part of dress. *Waller*.

VESTRY, vè's'trè, s. [vestiarium, Latin.]—1. A room appendant to the church; in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are deposited. *Dryden*.—2. A parochial assembly convened in the vestry. *Clarendon*.

VESTURE, vè's'tshûr, s. [vesture, old Fr.]—1

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- Garment; robe. *Fatsfax. Shaks.*—2. Dress; habit; external form. *Shaks.*
- VETCH, vêtsh, s. [vicia, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*
- VETCHY, vêtshî, a. [from vetch.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenser.*
- VETERAN, vêt'ûr-ân, s. [veteranus, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised. *Hooker. Addison.*
- VETERAN, vêt'ûr-ân, a. Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*
- VETERINARIAN, vêt-êr-ê-nâr-ê-ân, a. [veterinarius, Latin.] One skilled in diseases of cattle. *Brown.*
- VETERINARY, vêt-êr-ê-nâr-ê, a. [Latin, veterinarius.] Belonging to cattle, particularly to horses.
- To VEX, veks, v. a. [vexo, Latin.]—1. To plague; to torment; to harass. *Prior.*—2. To disturb; to disquiet. *Pope.*—3. To trouble with slight provocations.
- VEXA'TION, vèk-sâ'shûn, s. [from vex.]—1. The act of troubling. *Shaks.*—2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Temple.*—3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shaks.*—4. An act of harassing by law. *Bacon.*—5. A slight teasing trouble.
- VEXA'TIOUS, vèk-sâ'shûs, a. [from vexation.]—1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *South. Prior.*—2. Full of trouble or uneasiness. *Digby.*—3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.
- VEXA'TIOUSLY, vèk-sâ'shûs-lê, ad. [from vexatious.] Troublesomely; unasily.
- VEXA'TIOUSNESS, vèk-sâ'shûs-nês, s. [from vexatious.] Troublesomeness; unassiness.
- VE'XER, vèks'ûr, s. [from vex.] He who vexes.
- U'GLI'LY, ôg'lê-lê, ad. [from ugly.] Filthily; with deformity.
- U'GLINESS, ôg'lê-nês, s. [from ugly.]—1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden.*—2. Gurgitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South.*
- U'GLY, ôg'lê, a. Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful. *Shaks. Milton.*
- VIA, vî'â, interj. [Italian.] Away. *Shaks.*
- VIAL, vî'âl, s. [vial, Latin.] A small bottle. *Shaks. Wilkins. Addison.*
- To VIAL, vî'âl, v. a. To enclose in a vial. *Milton.*
- VIAND, vî'ând, s. [viande; Fr. vivanda, Italian.] Food; meat dressed. *Shaks.*
- VIATICUM, vî-ât-ê-kûm, s. [Latin.]—1. Provision for a journey. —2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
- To VIBRATE, vî'brâte, v. a. [vibro, Latin.]—1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion. —2. To make to quiver. *Holder.*
- To VIBRATE, vî'brâte, v. n.—1. To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle. Newton.*—2. To quiver. *Pope.*
- VIBRATION, vî-brâ'shûn, s. [from vibro, Latin.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns. *South. Newton. Thomson.*
- VIBRATORY, vî'brâ-tûr-ê, a. [from vibrate.] Vibrating continually.
- VICAR, vîk'ûr, s. [vicarius, Latin.]—1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Dryden. Swift.*—2. One who performs the function of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe.*
- VICARAGE, vîk'ûr-âjê, s. [from vicar.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*
- VICARIAL, vî-kâr-ê-âl, a. Belonging to a vicar. *Blackstone.*
- VICARIOUS, vî-kâr-ê-âs, a. [vicarius, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale. Norris.*
- VICARSHIP, vîk'ûr-shîp, s. [from vicar.] The office of a vicar.
- VICE, vîs, s. [vitium, Latin.]—1. The course of action opposite to virtue. *Milton. Locke.*—2. A fault; an offence. *Milton.*—3. The fool, or puncheonello of old shows. *Shaks.*—4. [Vijis, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws used by workmen. —5. Gripe; grasp. *Shaks.*—6. It is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command; as, a *viceroi, vice-chancellor.*
- To VICE, vîs, v. a. [from the noun.] To draw. *Shaks.*
- VIC'ADMIRAL, vîs-âd'mê-râl, s. [vice and admiral.]—1. The second commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*—2. A naval officer of the second rank.
- VIC'ADMIRALTY, vîs-âd'mê-râl-tê, s. [from vicadmiral.] The office of a vicadmiral. *Carver.*
- VIC'ADMIRALTY, vîs-âd'mê-râl-tê, a. [In law.] Denoting certain courts in the British Plantations. *Blackstone.*
- VIC'AGENT, vîs-â-jênt, s. [vice and agent.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*
- VICED, vîs, a. [from vice.] Vicious; corrupt. *Shaks.*
- VICEGERENT, vîs-jê'rênt, s. [vicem gerens, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is entrusted with the power of the superior. *Bacon. Sprat.*
- VICEGERENT, vîs-jê'rênt, a. [vicegerens, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Milton.*
- VICEGERENCY, vîs-jê'rênt-sê, s. [from vicegerens.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenant; deputed power. *South.*
- VICECHANCELLOR, vîs-tshân'sêl-lûr, s. [vice-cancellarius, Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.
- VICENARY, vîs-ê-nâr-ê, a. [vicenarius, Latin.] Belonging to twenty.
- VICEROY, vîs-ê-rô, s. [viceroi, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority. *Bacon. Swift.*
- VICEROYALTY, vîs-ê-rô-âl-tê, s. [from viceroi.] Dignity of a viceroi. *Addison.*
- VICET'Y, vîs-ê-tê, s. Nicety; exactness. *Ben Jonson.*
- VICINITY, vîs-în-ê-tê, or vî-în-ê-tê, s. [vicinus, Lat.]—1. Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.*—2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*
- VICINAGE, vî'în-âjê, s. [vicinia, Latin.] Neighbourhood; place adjoining.
- VICINAL, vîs-ê-nâl, s. a.
- VICINE, vî'îne, s. a.
- [vicinus, Latin.] Near; neighbouring. *Clanville.*
- VICIOUS, vî-k'ûs, a. [from vice.] Devoid to vice; not addicted to virtue. *Milton.*
- VICISSITUDE, vîs-sîs-ê-tûde, or vî-sîs-ê-tûde, s. [vicissitudo, Latin.]—1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Newton.*—2. Revolution; change. *Aterbury. Giffard.*
- VICTIM, vîk'tîm, s. [victima, Latin.]—1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Denham. Dryden. Addison.*—2. Something destroyed. *Prior.*
- VICTOR, vîk'tûr, s. [victor, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Sidney. Shaks. Addison.*
- VICTORIOUS, vîk-tô'r-ê-ûs, a. [victorieux, Fr.]—1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest. *Milton.*—2. Producing conquest. *Pope.*—3. Betokening conquest. *Shaks.*
- VICTORIOUSLY, vîk-tô'r-ê-ûs-lê, ad. [from victorious.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*
- VICTORIOUSNESS, vîk-tô'r-ê-ûs-nês, s. [from victorious.] The state or quality of being victorious.
- VICTORY, vîk'tûr-ê, s. [victoria, Latin.] Conquest; success in contest. *Taylor.*
- VICTRESS, vîk'três, s. [from victor.] A female that conquers. *Shaks.*
- VICTUAL, vî'tûl, s.
- VICTUALS, vî'tûlz, s.
- [victuailles, Fr. vittionaglia, Italian.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat. *Shak. Knolles. K. Charles.*
- To VICTUAL, vî'tûl, v. a. [from the noun.] To store with provisions for food. *Shaks.*
- VICTUAL'ER, vî'tûl-êr, s. [from victuals.] One who provides victuals. *Hayward.*
- VIDAME, vî'dâmic, s. [from vice-dominus, bath, Lat.] One next beneath a peer. *Blackstone.*

nó, móve, nór, nóti;—tábe, táb, báll;—óli;—pónd—thin, THis.

VIDELICET, vè-dè-vè-ét, ad. [Latin.] To wit; that is. Generally written viz.

To **VIE**, vî, v. a. To show or practise in competition. *L'Estrange*.

To **VIE**, vî, v. n. To contend; to contend. *Swift*.

To **VIEW**, vî, v. a. [vew, French.]—1. To survey; to look on by way of examination. *Prior. Pope*.—2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton*.

VIEW, vî, s. [from the verb.]—1. Prospect. *Wotton. Dryden*.—2. Sight; power of beholding. *Dryden. Locke*.—3. Act of seeing. *Denham. Locke*.—4. Sight; eye.—5. Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden*.—6. Intellectual survey. *Locke*.—7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight. *Dryden*.—8. Appearance; show. *Waller*.—9. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. *Locke*.—10. Prospect of interest. *Locke*.—11. Intention; design. *Arbutnot*.

VIEWLESS, vû-lès, a. [from view.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight. *Pope*.

VIGIL, vî-jîl, s. [vigilia, Latin.]—1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest. *Pope*.—2. A fast kept before a holiday. *Shaks*.—3. Service used on the night before a holiday. *Stillingfleet*.—4. Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller*.

VIGILANCE, vî-jî-làn-ç, s. [vigilantia, Latin.]—1. Forbearance of sleep. *Broome*.—2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. *Wotton*.—3. Guard; watch. *Milton*.

VIGILANT, vî-jî-làn-t, a. [vigilans, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker. Clarendon*.

VIGILANTLY, vî-jî-làn-t-lè, ad. [from vigilant.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayward*.

VIGOROUS, vî-gò-rùs, a. [from vigor, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life. *Waller. Aterbury*.

VIGOROUSLY, vî-gò-rùs-lè, ad. [from vigor.] With force; forcibly; without weakness. *Dryden. South*.

VIGOROUSNESS, vî-gò-rùs-nès, s. [from vigor.] Force; strength. *Taylor*.

VIGOUR, vî-gùr, s. [vigor, Latin.]—1. Force; strength. *Milton*.—2. Mental force; intellectual ability.—3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore*.

VILE, vilè, a. [vil, French; vilis, Latin.]—1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable. *Shaks. Abbot. Fairfax*.—2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton*.

VILED, vil'd, a. [from vile, whence revile.] Abusive; scurrilous. *Hayward*.

VILELY, vil-lè, ad. [from vile.] Basely; meanly; shamefully. *Shaks*.

VILENESS, vil-nès, s. [from vile.]—1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness; worthlessness. *Brynton. Creech*.—2. Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior*.

To **VILIFY**, vil-è-fî, v. a. [from vil.] To debase; to detame; to make contemptible. *Drayton*.

VILL, vil, s. [villa, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale*.

VILLA, vil-là, s. [villa, Lat.] A country seat. *Pope*.

VILLAGE, vil-lidj, s. [village, Fr.] A small collection of houses, less than a town. *Shaks. Knolles. Pope*.

VILLAGER, vil-lidj-àr, s. [from village.] An inhabitant of a village. *Milton. Locke*.

VILLAGERY, vil-lidj-à-è, s. [from village.] District of villages. *Shaks*.

VILLAIN, vil-lân, s. [villain, Fr.]—1. One who held by a base tenure. *Davies*.—2. A wicked wretch. *Shaks. Clarendon. Pope*.

VILLANAGE, vil-lân-à-dj, s. [from villain.]—1. The state of a villain; base servitude. *Davies*.—2. Baseness; infamy. *Dryden*.

To **VILLANIZE**, vil-lân-à-z, v. a. [from villain.] To debase; to degrade. *Dryden. Bentley*.

VILLANOUS, vil-lân-ùs, a. [from villain.]—1. Base; vile; wicked.—2. Sorry; worthless. *Shaks*.

VILLANOUS-JUDGEMENT, vil-lân-ùs-jûd-jè-mènt, is that which is given upon an indictment of conspiracy; viz. that the party found guilty shall lose the benefit of the law; shall never more be sworn in juries or assizes, nor admitted to give any testimony elsewhere; that his lands, goods, and

chattels shall be seized in the king's hands, and his trees digg'd up, and his body imprisoned. *Termes de la Ley*.

VILLANOUSLY, vil-lân-ùs-lè, ad. [from villanous.] Wickedly; basely. *Knolles*.

VILLANOUSNESS, vil-lân-ùs-nès, s. [from villanous.] Baseness; wickedness.

VILLANY, vil-lân-è, s. [from villain.]—1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity. *Shaks*.—2. A wicked action; a crime. *Dryden*.

VILLA'GICKEN, vil-lâ-rik, a. [villatius, Lat.] Belonging to villages. *Milton*.

VILLI, vil-lî, s. [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres, and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag. *Quincy*.

VILLOUS, vil-lùs, a. [villosus, Latin.] Shaggy; rough. *Arbutnot*.

VIMINEOUS, vè-mî-nè-ùs, or vî-mî-nè-ùs, a. [vimineus, Lat.] Made of twigs. *Prior*.

VINCIBLE, vil-è-bl, a. [from vinco, Lat.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris*.

VINCIBLENESS, vil-è-bl-nès, s. [from vincible.] Liability to be overcome.

VINCTURE, vil-çk-tshùr, s. [vinctura, Lat.] A binding.

VINDEMIAL, vin-dè-mè-àl, a. [vindemia, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To **VINDEMIATE**, vil-è-n-è-à-t, v. n. [vindemia, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Everyn*.

VINDEMIATION, vin-dè-mè-à-shàn, s. [vindemia, Lat.] Grape gathering.

To **VINDICATE**, vil-dè-kà-t, v. a. [vindico, Lat.]—1. To justify; to maintain. *Watts*.—2. To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon. Pearson*.—3. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden*.—4. To clear; to protect. *Hammond*.

VINDICATION, vil-dè-kà-shàn, s. [vindication, Fr. from vindicate.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broome*.

VINDICATIVE, vil-dè-kà-tiv, a. [from vindicate.] Revengeful given to revenge. *Hovell. Spratt*.

VINDICATOR, vil-dè-kà-tùr, s. [from vindicate.] One who vindicates; an assessor. *Dryden*.

VINDICATORY, vil-dè-kà-tùr-è, a. [from vindicate.]—1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall*.—2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vil-dik-tiv, a. [from vindicta, Latin.] Given to revenge; revenge; revengeful. *Dryden*.

VINE, vine, s. [vinca, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope*.

VINEGAR, vil-nè-gùr, s. [vinaigre, French.]—1. Wine grown sour. *Bacon. Pope*.—2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shaks*.

VINEYARD, vil-nè-àrd, s. [vineyard, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines. *Shaks*.

VINNEWED, or *Vinney*, vil-nùde, a. Mouldy. *Ains*.

VINOUS, vil-nùs, a. [from vinum, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Boyle. Philips*.

VINTAGE, vil-nidj, s. [vinage, French.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon. Waller*.

VINTAGER, vil-nidj-àr, s. [from vintage.] He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vil-nùr, s. [from vinum, Latin.] One who sells wine. *Hovell*.

VINTRY, vil-nèr, s. The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth*.

VIOLA, vil-à, s. [violâ, Fr. viola, Italio.] A stringed instrument of music. *Shaks. Bacon. Milton*.

VIOLABLE, vil-à-bl, a. [from violabilis, Latin.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLACIOUS, vil-à-shùs, a. [from viola, Lat.] Resembling violet.

To **VIOLATE**, vil-à-t, v. a. [violâ, Lat.]—1. To injure; to hurt. *Milton. Pope*.—2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker*.—3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown*.—4. To ravish; to deflower. *Prior*.

VIOLATION, vil-à-shàn, s. [violatio, Lat.]—1. Infringement or injury of any thing sacred. *Addison*.—2. Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shaks*.

VIOLATOR, vil-à-tùr, s. [violator, Lat.]—1. One

- who injures or infringes something sacred. *Sou'h.*
 —2. A revisher. *Shaks.*
- VIOLENCE**, vî'ô-lênse, s. [violentia, Latin.]—1. Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Shaks. Milton.*—2. An attack, an assault; a murder. *Shaks.*—3. Outrage; unjust force. *Milton.*—4. Fierceness; vehemence. *Shaks.*—5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*—6. Forcible deforation.
- To **VIOLENCE**, vî'ô-lênse, v. a. [from the noun.] To injure. *B. Jonson.*
- VIOLENT**, vî'ô-lên't, a. [violentus, Lat.]—1. Forcible; acting with strength. *Milton.*—2. Produced or continued by force. *Burnet.*—3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton.*—4. Unjustly assailant; murderous. *Shaks. Milton.*—5. Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker.*—6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*
- VIOLENTLY**, vî'ô-lên't-lê, ad. [from violent.] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Shaks. Taylor.*
- VIOLET**, vî'ô-lêt, s. [violette, Fr. viola, Lat.] A flower. *Shaks. Milton. Locke.*
- VIOLIN**, vî'ô-lîn', s. [violin, Fr. from viol.] A fiddle a stringed instrument. *Sandys.*
- VIOLIST**, vî'ô-lîst, s. [from viol.] A player on the viol.
- VIOLONCELLO**, vê'ô-lôn-tshê'v'ô, s. [Italian.] A stringed instrument of music.
- VIPER**, vî'pâr, s. [vipera, Latin.]—1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive. *Sandys.*—2. Any thing mischievous. *Shaks.*
- VIPERINE**, vî'pâr-îne, a. [vipérinus, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.
- VIPEROUS**, vî'pâr-ô's, a. [vipereus, Lat. from viper.] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*
- VIPER'S bugles**, vî'pâr-z-bûg'ô's, s. [echium, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- VIPER'S grass**, vî'pâr-z-grâ's, s. [scorzonera, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- VIRAGO**, vê'r-â'g'ô, or vî-râ'g'ô, s. [Latin.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.*
- VIRELAY**, vî'r'ê-lâ, s. [virelay, virelai, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses. *Dryden.*
- VIRENT**, vî'r'ênt, a. [virens, Lat.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*
- VIRGE**, vê'rjê, s. [virga, Latin.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*
- VIRGIN**, vê'rjîn, s. [virgo, Latin.]—1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Genesis.*—2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.*—3. Any thing untouched or unmingled. *Derham.*—4. The sign of the zodiac in which the sun is in August. *Milton.*
- VIRGIN**, vê'rjîn, a. Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maid only. *Cowley.*
- To **VIRGIN**, vê'rjîn, v. n. [a cant word.] To play the virgin. *Shaks.*
- VIRGINAL**, vê'rjîn-âl, a. [from virgin.] Maiden; maid only; pertaining to a virgin. *Hammond.*
- To **VIRGINAL**, vê'rjîn-âl, v. n. To pat; to strike as on the virginal. *Shaks.*
- VIRGINAL**, vê'rjîn-âl, s. [more usually virginals.] A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies. *Bacon.*
- VIRGINITY**, vê'rjîn-tê-tê, s. [virginitas, Lat.] Maidenhood, unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*
- VIR'G'ô**, vê'r-g'ô, s. [Lat. for virgin.] The sixth sign in the Zodiac. *Titus Andronicus.*
- VIRILE**, vî'rîl, s. [virilis, Lat.] B. belonging to man.
- VIRILITY**, vî-rîl-tê-tê, or vê-rîl-tê-tê, s. [virilitas, Lat.]—1. Manhood; character of a man. *Rambler.*—2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*
- VIRMILION**, vê'r-mîl'ôn, s. Properly vermilion.
- VIR'FU'**, vê'r'tû, s. [Ital.] A taste for the elegant arts, and curiosities of nature. *Shenstone.*
- VIRTUAL**, vê'r'tshû-âl, a. [from virtue.] Having the efficacy without the sensible part. *Bacon. Milton. Stillingfleet.*
- VIRTUALITY**, vê'r'tshû-âl-tê-tê, s. [from virtual.] Efficacy. *Brown.*
- VIRTUALLY**, vê'r'tshû-âl-lê, ad. [from virtual.] In effect, though not formally. *Hammond.*
- To **VIRTUALLY**, vê'r'tshû-âl, v. a. [from virtue.] To make efficacious. *Harvey.*
- VIRTUE**, vê'r'tshû, s. [virtus, Lat.]—1. Moral good-

- ness. *Pope.*—2. A particular moral excellence. *Addison.*—3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*—4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.*—5. Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*—6. Acting power. *Mark.*—7. Secret agency; efficacy. *Davies.*—8. Bravery; valour. *Ral.*—9. Excellence; that which gives excellence or power. *Ben Jonson.*—10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickell.*
- VIRTUELESS**, vê'r'tshû-lês, a. [from virtuc.]—1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.—2. Not having efficacy; wanting operating qualities. *Raleigh. Fairfax. Haekewill.*
- VIRTUOSO**, vê'r-tô's'ô's'ô, s. [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities, studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Tatler.*
- VIRTUOSOSHIP**, vê'r-tô's'ô-s'ô-shîp, s. The taste of a virtuoso. *Shaftesbury.*
- VIRTUOUS**, vê'r'tshû-ô's, a. [from virtue.]—1. Morally good. *Shaks.*—2. Chaste. *Shaks.*—3. Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Dryden.*—4. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*—5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser. Milton.*—6. Having medicinal qualities. *Baron.*
- VIRTUOUSLY**, vê'r'tshû-ô's-lê, ad. [from virtuous.] In a virtuous manner. *Hooker. Denham.*
- VIRTUOUSNESS**, vê'r'tshû-ô's-nês, s. [from virtuous.] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*
- VIRULENCE**, vî'r'û-lênse, s. s.
- VIRULENCY**, vî'r'û-lên-sê, s. s. [from virulent.] Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Addison. Swift.*
- VIRULENT**, vî'r'û-lên't, a. [virulentus, Lat.]—1. Poisonous; venomous.—2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.
- VIRULENTLY**, vî'r'û-lên't-lê, ad. [from virulent.] Malignantly; with bitterness.
- VIRSAGE**, vî'r'âjê, s. [viraggio, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. *Shaks. Milton. Waller.*
- VIS-A-VIS**, vî-z'â-vê'v', s. [Fr. for over against; in which position to each other the passengers must sit.] A narrow coach.
- To **VISCERATE**, vî's'ê-râte, v. a. [viscera, Latin.] To embowel; to eviscerate.
- VISCID**, vî's'îd, a. [viscidus, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.
- VISCIDITY**, vê-s'îd-tê-tê, a. [from viscid.]—1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arbuthnot.*—2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*
- VISCOUS**, vî's'kô's'ê-tê, s. [viscosite, Fr.]—1. Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbuthnot.*—2. A glutinous substance. *Brown.*
- VISCOUSLY**, vî's'kô's'ê-tê, s. [viscosus, Lat.] *Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*
- VISCOUNTESS**, vî's'kôunt-ês, s. The lady of a viscount.
- VISCOUS**, vî's'kû's, a. [viscosus, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*
- VISIBILITY**, vî-z'ê-bîl'ê-tê, s. [visibilis, Fr from vîsible.]—1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye. *Boyle.*—2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable. *Stillingfleet. Rogers.*
- VISIBLE**, vî-z'ê-bî, a. [visibilis, Fr. visibilis, Lat.]—1. Perceptible by the eye. *Bacon. Dryden.*—2. Discoverable to the eye. *Shaks.*—3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarendon.*
- VISIBLENES**, vî-z'ê-bî-nês, s. [from visible.] State or quality of being visible.
- VISIBLY**, vî-z'ê-bî-lê, ad. [from visible.] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
- VISION**, vîzh'ân, s. [vision, French; visio, Lat.]—1. Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.*—2. The act of seeing. *Hammond.*—3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantasm. *Milton.*—4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. *Locke.*
- VISIONARY**, vîzh'ân-â-ê, a. [visionaire, Fr.]—1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.*—2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream. *Swift.*
- VISIONARY**, vîzh'ân-â-ê, s. s.
- VISIONIST**, vîzh'ân-îst, s. s.

-no, mōve, ndr, nōt; -tābe, tāb, bāll; -dīl; -pōdānd; -thin, THīs.

[visionaire, French.] One whose imagination is disturbed.
 To VISIT, viz'it, v. a. [visiter, French; visito, Latin.] —1. To go to see. *Pope*.—2. To send good or evil judicially. *Judith*. *Swift*.—3. To salute with a present. *Judges*.—4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe*.
 To VISIT, viz'it, v. n. To keep up the intercourse of ceremonials alutations at the houses of each other.
 VISIT, viz'it, s. [visite, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another. *Watts*.
 VISITABLE, viz'è-tā-bl, a. [from visit.] Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe*.
 VISITANT, viz'è-tānt, s. [from visit.] One who goes to see another. *South*. *Pope*.
 VISITATION, viz'è-tāsh'ōn, s. [visito, Lat.].—1. The act of visiting. *Shaks*.—2. Object of visits. *Milton*.—3. Judicial visit or perambulation. *Ayliffe*.—4. Judicial evil sent by God. *Taylor*.—5. Communication of divine love. *Hooker*.
 VISITATORIAL, viz'è-tā-ō're-ā-l, a. [from visitor.] Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe*.
 VISITOR, viz'it-ōr, s. [from visit.]—1. One who comes to another. *Harvey*. *Swift*.—2. An occasional judge. *Garth*.
 VISUOUS, viz'uō-ōs, s. [corrupted from physiognomy.] Face; countenance. *Spenser*.
 VISIVE, viz'iv, a. [visit, Fr.] Formed in the act of seeing. *Broom*.
 VISOR, viz'ōr, s. [visire, Fr.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. *Sidney*. *Brown*.
 VISORED, viz'ōrd, a. [from visor.] Masked. *Milton*.
 VISTA, viz'tā, s. [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison*.
 VISUAL, viz'u-ā-l, a. [visuel, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight. *Milton*.
 VITAL, vit'āl, a. [vitalis, Latin.]—1. Contributing to life; necessary to life. *Sidney*. *Pope*.—2. Relating to life. *Shaks*.—3. Containing life. *Milton*.—4. Being the seat of life. *Pope*.—5. So disposed as to live. *Brown*.—6. Essential; chiefly necessary. *Corbet*.
 VITALITY, vit'āl-ē-tē, s. [from vital.] Power of subsisting in life. *Ruleigh*. *Ray*.
 VITALLY, vit'āl-ē, ad. [from vital.] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley*.
 VITALS, vit'ālz, s. [without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Philips*.
 VITELLARY, vit'è-lār-ē, s. [from vitellus, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.
 To VITIATE, vish'è-āte, v. a. [vitio, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn*.
 VITIATION, vish'è-āsh'ōn, v. [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey*.
 To VITILIGATE, vit'è-lit'è-gāte, v. n. To contend in law.
 VITILIGATION, vit'è-lit'è-gāsh'ōn, s. Contentention; cavillation. *Hudibras*.
 VITIORITY, vish'è-ō-ē-tē, s. [from vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption. *South*.
 VITIOUS, vish'ōs, a. [vitiosus, Latin.]—1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous; morally bad. *Milton*. *Pope*.—2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *Ben Jonson*.
 VITIOUSLY, vish'ōs-ē, ad. [from vitiosus.] Not virtuously; corruptly; badly.
 VITIOUSNESS, vish'ōs-nēs, s. [from vitiosus.] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *South*.
 VITREOUS, vit'rè-ōs, a. [vitreus, Latin.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Arbuthnot*.
 VITREOUSNESS, vit'rè-ōs-nēs, s. [from vitreous.] Resemblance of glass; glassy parts.
 VITRIFICABLE, vit'rif'è-kā-bl, a. [from vitrificatio.] Convertible into glass.
 To VITRIFICATE, vit'rif'è-kāte, v. a. To change into glass. *Bacon*.
 VITRIFICATION, vit'rè-è-kāsh'ōn, s. [vitrificatio, Fr. from vitrificatio.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.
 To VITRIFY, vit'rè-ē, v. a. [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon*.
 To VITRIFY, vit'rè-ē, v. n. To become glass. *Arb.*
 VITRIOL, vit'rè-ē, s. [vitriolum, Lat.] *Vitriol* is

produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward*.
 VITRIOLATE, vit'rè-ō-āte, } a.
 VITRIOLATED, vit'rè-ō-ā-tēd, } a.
 [vitriolus, Fr. from vitrum, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Boyle*.
 VITRIOLICK, vit'rè-ō-ē-ēk, } a.
 VITRIOLOUS, vit'rè-ō-ōs, } a.
 [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown*. *Greuv*. *Floyer*.
 VITULINE, vit'tsh'ō-līn, a. [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf. *Boyle*.
 VITUPERABLE, vit'tsh'pèr-ā-bl, or vit'è-pèr-ā-bl, a. [vituperabilis, Latin.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth*.
 To VITUPERATE, vit'tsh'pèr-āte, or vit'è-pèr-āte, v. a. [vituperer, Fr. vitupero, Latin.] To blame; to censure.
 VITUPERATION, vit'tsh'pèr-āsh'ōn, or vit'è-pèr-āsh'ōn, s. [vituperatio, Lat.] Blame; censure. *Ayliffe*.
 VIVACIOUS, vē-vā'sh'ōs, or vī-vā'sh'ōs, a. [vivax, Lat.].—1. Long-lived. *Bentley*.—2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.
 VIVACIOUSNESS, vē-vā'sh'ōs-nēs, or vī-vā'sh'ōs-nēs, s. } s.
 VIVACITY, vē-vā's'è-tē, or vī-vā's'è-tē, } s.
 [vivacitē, Fr. from vivacious.]—1. Liveliness; sprightliness. *Boyle*.—2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown*.
 VIVARY, vī-vā-rē, s. [vivarium, Lat.] A warren.
 VIVE, vīv, a. [viv, Fr.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon*.
 VIVENCY, vī-vēn-sē, s. [vivo, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Brown*.
 VIVES, vīvz, s. A distemper among horses, much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict*.
 VIVID, vīv'īd, a. [vividus, Lat.]—1. Lively; quick; striking. *Boyle*. *Newton*. *Pope*.—2. Sprightly; active. *South*. *Watts*.
 VIVIDLY, vīv'īd-ē, ad. [from vivid.] With life; with quickness; with strength. *Boyle*.
 VIVIDNESS, vīv'īd-nēs, s. [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.
 VIVICAL, vīv'ē-kāl, a. [vivicus, Latin.] Giving life.
 To VIVIFICATE, vīv'īf'è-kāte, v. n. [vivifico, Lat.] —1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate. —2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the original properties.
 VIVIFICATION, vīv'īf'è-kāsh'ōn, s. [vivificatio, French.] The act of giving life. *Bacon*.
 VIVIFICK, vīv'īf'ēk, a. [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray*.
 To VIVIFY, vīv'ē-ē, v. a. [vivus and facio, Latin.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon*. *Harvey*.
 VIVIPAROUS, vīv'īp'ār-ūs, a. [vivus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; or posed to oviparous. *More*. *Ray*.
 VIXEN, vīks'n, s. *Vixen* is the name of a shefox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Shaks*.
 VIZ, vīz, ad. To wit; that is. *Hudibras*.
 VIZARD, vīz'ārd, s. [visiere, French.] A mask used for disguise. *Roscommon*.
 VIZARD, vīz'ād, v. a. [from the uuuu.] To mask. *Shakspeare*.
 VIZIER, vīz'ēre, s. The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles*.
 VIZORLIKE, vīz'ōr'līk, a. Like a vizor, or mask. *Shakspeare*.
 ULCER, ūl's'ōr, s. [ulcer, Fr. ulcus, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound. *Saunders*.
 To ULCERATE, ūl's'ōr-āte, v. a. [ulcerer, Fr. ulcerer, Lat.] To disease with sores. *Arbuthnot*.
 ULCERATION, ūl's'ōr-āsh'ōn, s. [ulceratio, from ulcer, Latin.]—1. The act of breaking into ulcers.—2. Ulcer; sore. *Arbuthnot*.
 ULCEROUS, ūl's'ōr-ūs, a. [ulcerosus, Lat.] Afflicted with sores. *Shaks*.
 ULCEROUSNESS, ūl's'ōr-ūs-nēs, s. [from ulcerous.] The state of being ulcerous.
 ULCERED, ūl's'ōrd, a. [ulcerer, Fr. [from ulcer.] Grown by time from an hurt to an ulcer. *Temple*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê mêt;—plne, pln;—

ULGINOUS, ù-ld'jîn-ûs, a. [uliginosus, Latin.] Slimy; muddy. *In a lacustr.*
 ULTIMATE, ùl'tè-mâ-tê, a. [ultimus, Lat.] Intended in the last resort. *Addison. Rogers.*
 ULTIMATELY, ùl'tè-mâ-tè-lè, ad. [from ultimate.] In the last consequence. *Atterbury. Rogers.*
 ULTIMITY, ùl'im'î-tê, s. [ultimus, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon.*
 ULTRAMARINE, ùl-trâ-mâ-rèen', s. [ultra and marinus, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*
 ULTRAMARINE, ùl-trâ-mâ-rèen', a. [ultra marinus, Latin.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*
 ULTRAMONTANE, ùl-trâ-môn'tâne, o. [ultra montanus, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.
 ULTRAMUNDANE, ùl-trâ-nûn'dâne, a. [ultra and mundus, Lat.] Being beyond the world.
 ULTRONEOUS, ùl-trô-nè-ûs, a. [ultra, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
 UMBEL, ùm'bèl, s. The extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Diet.*
 UMBELLATED, ùm'bèl-lâ-téd, a. In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Diet.*
 UMBELLIFEROUS, ùm-bèl-lîf'êr-ûs, a. [umbel and ferre, Latin.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks. *Diet.*
 UMBER, ùm'bûr, s.—1. A colour. *Peacocks.*—2. A fish. The *umber* and grayling differ in nothing but their names. *Walton.*
 UMBERED, ùm'bûrd, a. [from umber, or umbra, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shaks.*
 UMBILICAL, ùm-bîl'î-kâl, a. [from umbilicus, Latin.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*
 UMBLES, ùm'blîz, s. [umbles, French.] A deer's entrails. *Diet.*
 UMBO, ùm'bô, s. [Latin.] The pointed boss or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*
 UMBRAGE, ùm'brîdje, s. [ombrage, French.]—1. Shade; screen of trees. *Philips.*—2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.*—3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*
 UMBRAGEOUS, ùm-brâ'jè-ûs, a. [umbragieux, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Harvey.*
 UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ùm-brâ'jè-ûs-nèz, s. [from umbrageous.] Shadiness. *Raleigh.*
 UMBRA'NA, ùm-b'â'n'â, s. The name of some fish, whose head was much esteemed for a dish at table.
 UMBRATICAL, ùm-brâ't'è-kâl, a. [umbraticus, Latin.] Recluse. *Ben Jonson.*
 UMBRATILE, ùm-brâ't'îl, a. [umbratilis, Latin.] Being in the shade.
 UMBRE'L, ùm'brèl, }
 UMBRE'LLA, ùm-brè'l'lâ, } s.
 [from umbra, Lat.] A screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*
 UMBRIE'NE, ùm-brèrè, s. The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*
 UMBROUSITY, ùm-brô's'è-tè, s. [umbrosus, Latin.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*
 UMPIRE, ùm'pîr-je, s. [from umpire.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.
 UMPIRE, ùm'pîr, s. An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. *Boyle.*
 UN, ùn, A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *z* of the Greeks, *on, Dutch.* It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.
 UNABASHED, ùn-â-bâsh't', a. [from abashed.] Not ashamed; not confused by modesty. *Pope.*
 UNABLE, ùn-â-bl, a. [from able.]—1. Not having ability. *Milton. Rogers.*—2. Weak; impotent.
 UNABOLISHED, ùn-â-bôl'îsh't, a. [from abolish-ed.] Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*
 UNACCENTED, ùn-âk-sèn'tèd, a. Not accented.
 UNACCEPTABLE, ùn-âk'sèp-tâ-bl, a. [from ac-

ceptable.] Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Addison. Rogers.*
 UNACCEPTABLENESS, ùn-âk'sèp-tâ-bl-nèz, s. [from unacceptable.] State of not pleasing. *Collier.*
 UNACCESSIBLENESS, ùn-âk'sèz-tè-bl-nèz, s. [from accessible.] State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*
 UNACCOMMODATED, ùn-âk-kôm'mô-dâ-téd, a. [from accommodated.] Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shaks.*
 UNACCOMPANIED, ùn-âk-kôm'pâ-nîd, a. [from accompanied.] Not attended. *Hayward.*
 UNACCOMPLISHED, ùn-âk-kôm'plîsh't, a. [from accomplished.] Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*
 UNACCOUNTABLE, ùn-âk-kôûn'tâ-bl, a. [from accountable.]—1. Not explicable; not to be followed by reason; not reducible to rule. *Glanville. L'Es-trange. Addison. Rogers.*—2. Not subject; not controlled.
 UNACCOUNTABLY, ùn-âk-kôûn'tâ-blè, ad. Strange-ly.
 UNACCURATE, ùn-âk'kû-râ-t, a. [from accurate.] Not exact. *Boyle.*
 UNACCUSTOMED, ùn-âk-kûs'tûmd, a. [from accustomed.]—1. Not used; not habituated. *Boyle.*—2. New; not usual. *Philips.*
 UNACKNOWLEDGED, ùn-âk-nôl'îdjd, a. [from acknowledge.] Not owned. *Clarendon.*
 UNACQUAINTANCE, ùn-âk-kwân'tânç, s. [from acquaintance.] Want of familiarity. *South.*
 UNACQUAINTED, ùn-âk-kwân'téd, a. [from acquainted.]—1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*—2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Wakefield.*
 UNACTIVE, ùn-âk'tîv, a. [from active.]—1. Not brisk; not lively. *Locke.*—2. Having no employment. *Milton.*—3. Not busy; not diligent. *South.*
 UNADMIRED, ùn-âd-mîr'd', a. Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*
 UNADMONISHED, ùn-âd-môn'îsh'd, a. Not being admonished. *Milton.*
 UNADORED, ùn-â-dôr'd', a. Not worshipped. *Milton.*
 UNADVISABLE, ùn-âd-vîz'â-bl, a. Not advisable; imprudent. *Robertson.*
 UNADVISED, ùn-âd-vîz'd', a.—1. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shaks.*—2. Done without due thought; rash. *Hayward. Glanville.*
 UNADVISEDLY, ùn-âd-vîz'd'èl, ad. Rashly; imprudently; precipitately.
 UNADULTERATED, ùn-â-dûl'târ-â-téd, a. Genuine; not defaced by base admixture; not counterfeited.
 UNAFFECTED, ùn-âf'èk'téd, a.—1. Real; not hypocritical. *Dryden.*—2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere. *Addison.*—3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules. *Milton.*—4. Not moved; not touched.
 UNAFFECTING, ùn-âf'èk'tîng, a. Not pathetic; not moving the passions.
 UNADABLE, ùn-â-dâ-bl, adj. Admitting no help.
 UNADDED, ùn-â-déd, a. Not assisted; not helped. *Blackmore.*
 UNALLIED, ùn-âllî'd', a.—1. Having no powerful relation.—2. Having no common nature; not congenial. *Colther.*
 UNAMBIGUOUS, ùn-ân-bîg'û-ûs, a. Clear of ambiguity. *Chesterfield.*
 UNAMBITIOUS, ùn-âm-bîsh'ûs, a. Free from ambition.
 UNAMBITIOUSNESS, ùn-âm-bîsh-ûs-nèz, s. [from unambitious.] Want of ambition, indulgence. *Cony-beare.*
 UNANIMLED, ùn-â-nîld', a. Without the funeral bell. *Pope. (Of this sense I am in doubt.)*
 UNANIMITY, yû-nân'im'î-tè, s. Concord; agreement in design; agreement in opinion.
 UNANIMOUS, yû-nân'è-nûs, a. [unanime, Fr. unanimous, Lat.] Bring of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion. *Dryden.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THis.

UNANIMOUSLY, ûn-ân-ê-mâs-lê, ad. With one mind.

UNANIMATED, ûn-ân-nôin-têd, a.—1. Not unincited.—2. Not prepared for death by extremeunction. *Shaks.*

UNANSWERABLE, ûn-ân-sâr-â-bl, a. Not to be refuted. *Glanville.*

UNANSWERED, ûn-ân-sûrd, a.—1. Not opposed by reply.—2. Not confuted.—3. Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*

UNAPPALLED, ûn-âp-pâwld', a. Not daunted; not impressed by fear. *Stukey.*

UNAPPARENT, ûn-âp-pâ-rênt, a. Obscure; invisible.

UNAPPEASABLE, ûn-âp-pê-zâ-bl, a. Not to be pacified; impiovable. *Racî h. Milton.*

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ûn-âp-prê-hên'siv, a. [from apprehend.]—1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South*—2. Not suspicious.

UNAPPROACHABLE ûn-âp-prôtsh-â-bl, a. Not to be approached.

UNAPPROACHED ûn-âp-prôtsh'êd, a. Inaccessible. *Milton.*

UNAPPROVED, ûn-âp-prôdv'd, a. [from approve.] Not approved. *Milton.*

UNAPT, ûn-âpt', a. [from npt.]—1. Dull; not apprehensive.—2. Not ready; not propense. *Shaks.*—3. Unfit; not qualified. *Taylor.*—4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ûn-âpt'nês, s. [from unapt.]—1. Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser.*—2. Dubiess; want of apprehension.—3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

UNARGUED, ûn-â-r'gûde, a. [from argue.]—1. Not disputed. *Milton.*—2. Not censured.

UNARMED, ûn-ârm'd', a. [from unarm.] Having no armour; having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ûn-ârt'fûl, a.—1. Having no art, or cunning. *Dryden.*—2. Wanting skill. *Cheyne.*

UNASKED, ûn-âsk't', a. Not sought by solicitation.

UNASPIRING, ûn-âs-pî'ring, a. Not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UNASSAILED, ûn-âs-sâld', a. Not attacked; not assaulted. *Shaks.*

UNASSISTED, ûn-âs-sist'êd, a. Not helped. *Rogers.*

UNASSISTING, ûn-âs-sist'ing, a. Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UNASSOCIATED, ûn-âs-sô'shi-â-têd, a. Not united by any bond of society. *Shaftesbury.*

UNASSUMING, ûn-âs-sûm'ing, a. Not arrogant.

UNASSURED, ûn-âs-sûrd', a.—1. Not confident. *Glanville.*—2. Not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

UNATTAINABLE, ûn-â-tâ'nâ-bl, a. Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*

UNATTAINABLENESS, ûn-â-tâ'nâ-bl-nês, s. State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ûn-â-têmp'têd, a. Untried; not assayed. *Milton.* *Shaks.*

UNATTENDED, ûn-â-tên'dêd, a. Having no retinue or attendants. *Dryden.*

UNATTENTIVE, ûn-â-tên'tiv, a. Careless; heedless.

UNAVAILABLE, ûn-â-vâ'â-bl, a. Useless; vain with respect to any purpose. *Hooker.*

UNAVAILING, ûn-â-vâ'ling, a. Useless; vain. *Dryden.*

UNAVENGED, ûn-â-vênd'j'd, a. Not avenged. *Burke.*

UNAVOIDABLE, ûn-â-ôid'â-bl, a.—1. Inevitable; not to be shunned. *Rogers.*—2. Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tillotson.*

UNAVOIDED ûn-â-vôid'êd, a. Inevitable.

UNAVOWED, ûn-â-vô'd'êd, a. Not avowed; not owned. *Burke.*

UNAUTHORIZED, ûn-âw'thâ-iz'd, a. Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned. *Dryden.*

UNAWARE, ûn-â-wâ're', } ad.
UNAWARES, ûn-â-wâ'rez', }

—1. Without thought; without previous medita-

tion. *Shaks. Pope.*—2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of suddenly. *Boylr. Wake.*

UNAWED, ûn-âw'd', a. Unrestrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*

UNBACKED, ûn-bâk't', a.—1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. *Suckling.*—2. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*

UNBALANCED, ûn-bâl'âns-êd, } a.
UNBALLAST, ûn-bâl'âst, }

Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.
To **UNBALL**, ûn-bâl', v. a. [from ball.] To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*

UNBARBED, ûn-bârb'd', a. [barba, Lat.] Not shaven. *Shaks.*

UNBARRED, ûn-bârk't', a. Decorticated; stripped of bark.

UNBATTERED, ûn-bât'tûrd, a. Not injured by blows. *Shaks.*

To **UNBAY**, ûn-bâ', v. a. To lay open.

UNBEATEN, ûn-bê'tn, a.—1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet*—2. Not trodden. *Roxcommon.*

UNBECOMING, ûn-bê-kôm'ing, a. Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Milton. Dryden.*

UNBECOMINGLY, ûn-bê-kôm'ing-lê, ad. [from unbecoming.] In an unfit manner. *Chester.*

To **UNBED**, ûn-bêd' v. a. To raise from a bed.

UNBEFITTING, ûn-bê-fît'ing, a. Not becoming; not suitable. *Milton.*

UNBEGOTT, ûn-bê-gô't', } a.
UNBEGOTTEN, ûn-bê-gô't'ên, }

[from begot]—1. Eternal; without generation. *Stilling.*—2. Not yet generated. *South.*

UNBELIEF, ûn-bê-lîêf, s.—1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*—2. Infidelity, irreligion.

To **UNBELIEVE**, ûn-bê-lîêv', v. a.—1. To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.*—2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

UNBELIEVER, ûn-bê-lîêv'ûr, s. An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God. *Hooker.*

To **UNBEND**, ûn-bênd', v. a.—1. To free from forcible flexure.—2. To relax; to amuse after labour.

UNBENDING, ûn-bên'd'ing, a.—1. Not suffering flexure. *Pope.*—2. Resolute. *Rowe.*

UNBENEVOLENT, ûn-bê-nêv'ô-lênt, a. Not kind. *Rogers.*

UNBENEFICED, ûn-bên'nê-fist, a. Not preferred in a benefice. *Dryden.*

UNBENIGHTED ûn-bê-nî'têd, a. Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*

UNBENIGN, ûn-bê-nîne', a. Malignant; malevolent.

UNBENT, ûn-bênt', a.—1. Not strained by the string. *Dryden.*—2. Having the bow unstrung. *Shaks.*—3. Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.*—4. Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*

UNBESPEMING, ûn-bê-sêdm'ing, a. Unbecoming. *K. Charles.*

UNBESOURGHT, ûn-bê-sâw't', a. Not entreated. *Milton.*

UNBEWAILED, ûn-bê-wâld', a. Not lamented. *Shaks.*

To **UNBIASS**, ûn-bî'â, v. a. To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Atterbury. Swift. Pope.*

UNBID, ûn-bîd', } a.
UNBIDDEN, ûn-bîd'ên, }

—1. Uninvited. *Shaks.*—2. Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*

UNBIGOTTED, ûn-bîg'ût-êd, a. Free from bigotry. *Addison.*

To **UNBIND**, ûn-bînd', v. a. [from bind.] To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*

To **UNBISHOP**, ûn-bîsh'ûp, v. a. [from bishop.] To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*

UNBITTED, ûn-bî'têd, a. [from bit.] Unbrilled; unrestrained. *Shaks.*

UNBLAMABLE, ûn-blâ'mâ-bl, a. Not culpable. *Dryden.*

UNBLEMISHED, ûn-blêm'ish't, a. Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Waller. Addison.*

UNBLENCHE, ûn-blênsht', a. Not disgraced; not injured by any soil. *Milton.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâs;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

UNBLEST, ún-blêst', a.—1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.—2. Wretched; unhappy. *Peter.*
 UNBLOODIED, ún-blú'd'id, a. Not stained with blood.
 UNBLOSSOMING, ún-błó'ss'ú-m'ing, a. Not bearing any blossoms. *Evelyn.*
 UNBLOWN, ún-bló'u', a. Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shaks.*
 UNBLUNTED, ún-blúnt'éd, a. Not made obtuse. *Cowley.*
 UNBODIED, ún-bó'd'id, a.—1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*—2. Freed from body. *Dryden.*
 UNBOLTED, ún-bólt', v. a. To set open; to unbar. *Shaks.*
 UNBOLTED, ún-bólt'éd, a. Coarse; gross; not refined. *Shaks.*
 UNBOUNNETED, ún-bóun'nét'éd, a. Wanting a bar or bound. *Shaks.*
 UNBOOKISH, ún-bóók'ish, a.—1. Not studious of books.—2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shaks.*
 UNBORN, ún-bórn', a. Not yet brought into life; future. *Shaks. Milton. Dryden.*
 UNBROKED, ún-bróv'éd, a. Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*
 UNBUTOMED, ún-bú't'óméd, a.—1. Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.*—2. Having no solid foundation. *Hannond.*
 To UNBOSOM, ún-bú's'úm, v. a.—1. To reveal in confidence. *Milton. Atterbury.*—2. To open; to disclose. *Milton.*
 UNBOUGHT, ún-báwt', a.—1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*—2. Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*
 UNBOUND, ún-bóund', a.—1. Loose; not tied.—2. Wanting a cover. *Locke.*—3. Preterite of *unbind.*
 UNBOUNDED, ún-bóund'éd, a. Unlimited; unrestrained. *Shaks. Decay of Piety.*
 UNBOUNDLESS, ún-bóund'éd-lê, ad. Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNBOUNDEDNESS, ún-bóund'éd-nês, s. Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
 UNBOWED, ún-bó'dé', a. Not bent. *Shaks.*
 To UNBOWEL, ún-bóú'él, v. n. To exonerate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
 To UNBRACE, ún-brá'sé', v. a.—1. To loose; to relax. *Spenser. Prior.*—2. To make the clothes loose. *Shaks.*
 UNBREATHED, ún-bré'th'éd, a. Not exercised. *Shaks.*
 UNBRE'D, ún-bréd', a.—1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.—2. Not taught. *Dryden.*
 UNBREECHED, ún-bré'sh'éd, a. Having no breeches.
 UNBRI'ED, ún-brí'b'éd, a. Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
 UNBRI'DLED, ún-brí'd'id, a. Licentious; not restrained. *Spratt.*
 UNBRO'KE, ún-bró'ké, }
 UNBRO'KEN, ún-bró'kén, } a.
 [from *bresk.*]—1. Not violated. *Taylor.*—2. Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*—3. Not tamed. *Addison.*
 UNBROTHERLIKE, ún-bró'th'ú-líke, }
 UNBROTHERLY, ún-bró'th'ú-lí, } a.
 Ill suited with the character of a brother. *Decay of Piety.*
 To UNBUCKLE, ún-bú'k'kl, v. a. To loose from buckles. *Milton. Pope.*
 To UNBUL'D, ún-búld', v. a. To raise; to destroy.
 UNBUILT, ún-búlt', a. Not yet erected. *Dryden.*
 UNBURIED, ún-bé'r'íd, a. Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Pope.*
 UNBURNED, ún-búrn'éd, }
 UNBURN'T, ún-búrn't, } a.
 —1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.*—2. Not beat-d with fire. *Bacon.*
 UNBURNING, ún-búrn'ing, a. Not consuming by heat.
 To UNBURTHEN, ún-bú'r'thén, v. a.—1. To rid of a load. *Shaks.*—2. To throw off. *Shaks.*—3. To discharge what lies heavy on the mind. *Shaks.*
 To UNBUTT'ON, ún-bú't'ón, v. a. To loose any thing buttoned. *Harvey. Addison.*

UNCALCINATED, ún-kál'sín'éd, a. Free from calcination.
 UNCALLED, ún-ká'w'hl', a. Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded. *Sidney. Milton.*
 To UNCALM, ún-kálm', v. a. To disturb. *Dryden.*
 UNCANCELLED, ún-káns'él'd, a. Not erased; not abrogated. *Dryden.*
 UNCAN'DID, ún-kán'd'id, a. Void of candour.
 UNCANONICAL, ún-ká-nó'n'ál, a. Not agreeable to the canons.
 UNCANOPIED, ún-kán'óp'íd, a. Not covered with any canopy. *W. Browne.*
 UNCAPABLE, ún-ká'pá-bl, a. [incapax, Fr. incapax, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. *Hannond.*
 To UNCAPE, ún-ká'pé', v. a. [un and cape or hood. A hunting term] To turn out a bag fox. *Shaks.*
 UNCA'RED FOR, ún-ká'r'éd'ór', a. Not regarded; not attended to.
 UNCAR'NATE, ún-ká'r'nát, a. Not fleshy. *Brown.*
 To UNCA'SE, ún-ká'sé', v. a.—1. To disengage from any covering. *Addison.*—2. To stay *Spenser.*
 UNCAUGHT, ún-káwt', a. Not yet caught. *Gay.*
 UNCAUSED, ún-káwz'éd, a. Having no precedent cause.
 UNCAUTIOUS, ún-káw'shú's, a. Not wary; heedless.
 UNCE'RTAIN, ún-sér'tún, a. [incertain, Fr. incertus, Latin]—1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.*—2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotson.*—3. Not sure in the consequence. *Pope.*—4. Unsettled; irregular. *Hooker.*
 UNCE'RTAINTY, ún-sér'túnté, s.—1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Denham.*—2. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*—3. Something unknown. *L'Esrange.*
 To UNCHA'IN, ún-tshá'né', v. a. To free from chains.
 UNCHANGEABLE, ún-tshán'já-bl, a. Inmutable. *Hooker.*
 UNCHANGED, ún-tshán'já', a.—1. Not altered. *Taylor.*—2. Not alterable. *Dryden. Pope.*
 UNCHANGEABLENESS, ún-tshán'já-bl-nês, s. Immutability. *Newton.*
 UNCHANGEABLY, ún-tshán'já-blé, ad. Inmutably; without change. *South.*
 UNCHANGING, ún-tshán'j'ing, a. Suffering no alteration. *Pope.*
 To UNCHA'RGE, ún-tshá'r'jé', v. a. To retract an accusation. *Shaks.*
 UNCHA'RITABLE, ún-tshá'r'è-tá-bl, a. Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity. *Denham. Addison.*
 UNCHA'RITABLENESS, ún-tshá'r'è-tá-bl-nês, s. Want of charity. *Asterbury.*
 UNCHA'RITABLY, ún-tshá'r'è-tá-blé, ad. In a manner contrary to charity. *Spenser. Spratt.*
 UNCHA'RY, ún-tshá'r'è, a. Not wary; not cautious.
 UNCHA'STE, ún-tshá'st', a. Lewd; libidinous; not continent. *Sidney. Taylor.*
 UNCHA'STITY, ún-tshá'st'íté, s. Lewdness; inconsequence. *Woodward. Arbuthnot.*
 UNCHEERFUL, ún-tshé'ér'fú'l, a. Dismal. *Milton.*
 UNCHEERFULNESS, ún-tshé'ér'fú'nês, s. Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*
 UNCHECKED, ún-tshé'k'éd, a. Unrestrained; not frequented. *Shaks. Milton.*
 UNCHÉ'WED, ún-tshé'd'éd, a. Not masticated. *Dryden.*
 To UNCHÍLD, ún-tshíld', v. a. To deprive of children. *Shaks.*
 UNCHRÍ'STIAN, ún-krí's'tshán, a.—1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.—2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*
 UNCHRÍ'STIANNESS, ún-krí's'tshán-nês, s. Contrary to christianity. *K. Charles.*
 UNCIRCUMCISE, ún-sér'kú'm-síz'éd, a. Not circumcised; not a Jew.
 UNCIRCUMCISION, ún-sér'kú'm-síz'ít'ún, s. Omision of circumcising. *Hannond.*
 UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ún-sér'kú'm-skrib'éd, a. Unbounded; unlimited. *Addison.*
 UNCIRCUMSPECT, ún-sér'kú'm-spékt, a. Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*

—nô. nôve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôând;—tâm, This.

UN-CIRCUMSTANTIAL, ân-sêr-kâm-sân'stân'si-âl, a. Unimportant. *Brown*.
 UN-CIVIL, ân-siv'il, a. [incivil, Fr. incivilis, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to the rules of elegance, or complaisance. *Whiglife*.
 UN-CIVILLY, ân-siv'il-ê, ad. Unpolitely; not complaisantly. *Eronon*.
 UN-CIVILIZED, ân-siv'il-iz-d, n.—1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.—2. Coarse; indecent.
 UN-CLA'RIFIED, ân-klà'rê-fide, a. Not purged; not purified. *Bacon*.
 To UN-CLASP, ân-klàsp', v. a. To open what is shut with clasps. *Shaks. Taylor*.
 UN-CLA'SSICK, ân-klà'ss'ik, a. Not classic. *Pope*.
 UN-CLE, âng'kl, s. [oucle, French.] The father or mother's brother.
 UN-CLEAN, ân-kleân', a.—1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden*.—2. Not purified by ritual practices.—3. Foul with s. n. *Milton. Rogers*.—4. Lewd; unchaste. *Shaks. Milton*.
 UN-CLEANLINESS, ân-kleân'lê-nêss, s. Want of cleanliness; dirtiness. *Clarendon*.
 UN-CLEANLY, ân-kleân'lê, a.—1. Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shaks*.—2. Infectious; unchaste. *Watts*.
 UN-CLEANNESS, ân-kleân'nêss, s.—1. Lewdness; incontinence. *Grant*.—2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor*.—3. Sin; wickedness. *Ezekiel*.—4. Want of ritual purity.
 UN-CLEANSED, ân-kleân'sêd', a. Not cleansed. *Bacon*.
 To UN-CLEW, ân-klew', v. a. [from clew.] To undo any thing complicated. *Shaks*.
 To UN-CLENSH, ân-kleânsh', v. a. To open the closed hand. *Garth*.
 UN-CLOPPED, ân-klop't', a. Whole; not cut. *Locke*.
 To UN-CLOATH, ân-klo'âth', v. a. To strip; to make naked. *Raleigh. Atterbury*.
 To UN-CLOTH, ân-klo'g', v. a.—1. To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shaks*.—2. To set at liberty. *Dryden*.
 To UN-CLOSTER, ân-klo'stêr', v. a. To set at large from a monastery. *Norris*.
 To UN-CLOSE, ân-kloz', v. a. To open. *Pope*.
 UN-CLOSED, ân-kloz'd', a. Not separated by enclosures. *Clarendon*.
 UN-CLOUD'ED, ân-kloû'dêd', a. Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Roscommon*.
 UN-CLOUD'EDNESS, ân-kloû'dêd'nêss, s. Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle*.
 UN-CLOUDY, ân-kloû'dê, a. Free from a cloud. *Gay*.
 To UN-CLOUTCH, ân-kloûts', v. a. To open. *Decay of Piety*.
 To UN-COIL, ân-kôil', v. a. To pull the cap off. *Arbutnot*.
 To UN-COIL, ân-kôil', v. a. [from coil.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Derham*.
 UN-COINED, ân-kôind', n. Not coined. *Locke*.
 UN-COLLECT'ED, ân-kôl-êk'têd', a. Not collected; not recalled. *Prior*.
 UN-COLOURED, ân-kôl'ôrd', a. Not stained with any colour or dye. *Bacon*.
 UN-COMB'ED, ân-kôm'êd', a. Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Crashaw*.
 UN-COMM'EATABLE, ân-kôm'ât-â-bl, a. Inaccessible; unattainable.
 UN-COMMELINESS, ân-kôm'lê-nêss, s. Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenser. Wotton. Locke*.
 UN-COMELY, ân-kôm'lê, a. Not comely; wanting grace. *Sidney. Clarendon*.
 UN-COMFORTABLE, ân-kôm'fûr-tâ-bl, n.—1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable. *Hooker. Wake*.—2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.
 UN-COMFORTABLENESS, ân-kôm'fûr-tâ-bl-nêss, s. Want of cheerfulness. *Taylor*.
 UN-COMFORTABLY, ân-kôm'fûr-tâ-blê, ad. Without cheerfulness.
 UN-COMMANDED, ân-kôm-mân'dêd', a. Not commanded.
 UN-COMM'ENDEd, ân-kôm-mên'dêd', a. Not commended. *Walker*.
 UN-COMMON, ân-kôm'môn, a. Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addison*.

UN-COMMONNESS, ân-kôm'môn-nêss, s. Infrequency. *Addison*.
 UN-COMPACT', ân-kôm-pâkt', a. Not compact; not closely cohering. *Addison*.
 UN-COMMUNICATED, ân-kôm-mû'nê-kâ-têd', a. Not communicated. *Hooker*.
 UN-COMPANIED, ân-kôm'pâ-nêd', a. Having no companion. *Fairfax*.
 UN-COMPELLED, ân-kôm-pêlêd', a. Free from compulsion. *Boyle. Pope*.
 UN-COMPLAISANTLY, ân-kôm-plâ'sânt-lê, ad. With want of complaisance. *Blackstone*.
 UN-COMPLET'E, ân-kôm-plê'tê', a. Not perfect; not finished. *Pope*.
 UN-COMPOUNDED, ân-kôm-pôând'êd', a.—1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton*.—2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond*.
 UN-COMPRESSED, ân-kôm-prêst', a. Free from compression. *Boyle*.
 UN-COMPREHENSIVE, ân-kôm-prê'hên'siv, a.—1. Unable to comprehend.—2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.
 UN-CONCEIVABLE, ân-kôn-sê'vâ-bl, a. Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind. *Locke. Blackmore*.
 UN-CONCEIVABLENESS, ân-kôn-sê'vâ-bl-nêss, s. Incomprehensibility. *Locke*.
 UN-CONCEIVED, ân-kôn-sê'vêd', a. Not thought; not imagined. *Creech*.
 UN-CONCERN, ân-kôn-sêrn', s. Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift*.
 UN-CONCERN'ED, ân-kôn-sêrn'êd', a.—1. Having no interest. *Taylor*.—2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Denham. Rogers*.
 UN-CONCERN'EDLY, ân-kôn-sêrn'êd-lê, ad. Without interest or affection. *Denham. Bentley*.
 UN-CONCERN'EDNESS, ân-kôn-sêrn'êd'nêss, s. Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South*.
 UN-CONCERN'ING, ân-kôn-sêrn'ing, a. Not interesting; not affecting. *Addison*.
 UN-CONCERNMENT, ân-kôn-sêrn'mênt, s. The state of having no share. *South*.
 UN-CONCLU'DENT, ân-kôn-kloû'dênt', }
 UN-CONCLU'DING, ân-kôn-kloû'ding, } a.
 Not decisive; in'erring no plain or certain conclusion. *Hale. Locke*.
 UN-CONCLU'DINGNESS, ân-kôn-kloû'ding-nêss, s. Quality of being unconcluding.
 UN-CONCOCT'ED, ân-kôn-kôk'têd', a. Not digested; not matured. *Brown*.
 UN-CONDITIONAL, ân-kôn-dish'ân-âl, a. Absolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden*.
 UN-CONFIN'ED, ân-kôn-fîn'êd', a.—1. Free from restraint. *Pope*.—2. Having no limits; unbounded. *Suetonior*.
 UN-CONFINEABLE, ân-kôn-fînâ-bl, a. Unbounded. *Shakspeare*.
 UN-CONFIRM'ED, ân-kôn-fêrn'êd', a.—1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel*.—2. Not strengthened by additional testimony. *Milton*.—3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.
 UN-CONFIRM'ED, ân-kôn-fôrn'êd', a. Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. *Milton*.
 UN-CONFIRM'ABLE, ân-kôn-fôrnâ-bl, n. Inconsistent; not conforming. *Watts*.
 UN-CONFIRM'ITY, ân-kôn-fôrn'itê-tê, s. Incongruity; inconsistency. *Soidh*.
 UN-CONFUS'ED, ân-kôn-fûz'd', a. Distinct; free from confusion. *Locke*.
 UN-CONFUTABLE, ân-kôn-fû-tâ-bl, n. Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error. *Spratt*.
 UN-CONJUGAL, ân-kôn-jûg'âl, a. Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not fitting a wife or husband. *Milton*.
 UN-CONNECT'ED, ân-kôn-nêk'têd', a. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague. *Watts*.
 UN-CONVIN'G, ân-kôn-â'vîng, a. Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton*.
 UN-CONQUERABLE, ân-kông'kûr-â-bl, a. Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Pope*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

UNCONQUERABLY, ân-kông'kân-â-blê, ad. Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope*.
 UNCONQUERED, ân-kông'kân'd, a.—1. Not subdued; not overcome. *Denham*.—2. Insuperable; invincible. *Sittney*.
 UNCONSCIONABLE, ân-kôn'shân-â-bl, a.—1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation. *L'Estrange*.—2. Forming unreasonable expectations. *Dryden*.—3. Enormous; vast. A low word.—4. Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South*.
 UNCONSCIONABLY, ân-kôn'shân-â-blê, ad. Unreasonably. *Hudibras*.
 UNCONSCIOUS, ân-lôn'shûs, a.—1. Having no mental perception. *Blackmore*.—2. Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope*.
 UNCONSECRATED, ân-kôn'sê-krà-têd, a. Not dedicated; not devoted. *South*.
 UNCONSENTED, ân-kôn'sên'têd, a. Not yielded. *Wakefield*.
 UNCONSIDERED, ân-â-kô'd'êrd, a. Not considered; not attended to. *Brown*.
 UNCONSONANT, ân-kôn'sôn-nânt, a. Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent. *Hooker*.
 UNCONSTANT, ân-kôn'stânt, a. [Inconstant, Fr. inconstans, Lat.] Fickle; not steady, changeable; mutable. *May*.
 UNCONSTRAINED, ân-kôn'strân'd, a. Free from compulsion. *Raleigh*.
 UNCONSTRAINT, ân-kôn'strânt, s. Freedom from constraint; ease. *Fulton*.
 UNCONSULTING, ân-kôn'sâl'ting, a. [Inconsultus, Latin.] Meady; rash; imprudent; imprudent. *Sidney*.
 UNCONSULMED, ân-kôn'sul'mêd, a. Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power. *Milton*.
 UNCONSULMATE, ân-kôn'sul'mâte, a. Not consummated. *Dryden*.
 UNCONTENTED, ân-kôn'tên'têd, a. Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden*.
 UNCONTENTINGNESS, ân-kôn'tên'ting-nês, a. Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle*.
 UNCONTESTABLE, ân-kôn'tês'tê-bl, a. Indisputable; not controvertible. *Locke*.
 UNCONTESTED, ân-kôn'tês'têd, a. Not disputable; evident. *Blackmore*.
 UNCONTROVERTED, ân-kôn'trô-vêrt'êd, a. Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Glammie*.
 UNCONTROULABLE, ân-kôn'trô'yê-bl, a.—1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition. *Milton*.—2. Indisputable; irresistible. *Howard*.
 UNCONTROULABLY, ân-kôn'trô'yê-blê, ad.—1. Without possibility of opposition.—2. Without danger of refutation. *Brown*.
 UNCONTROULED, ân-kôn'trô'yê'd, a.—1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled. *Philips*.—2. Not convinced; not refuted. *Howard*.
 UNCONTROULEDLY, ân-kôn'trô'yê'lê, ad. Without controul; without opposition. *Decay of Piety*.
 UNCONVERSABLE, ân-kôn-vêr'sê-bl, a. Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Rogers*.
 UNCONVERSANT, ân-kôn-vêr'sânt, a. Not conversant. *Mulvan*.
 UNCONVERTED, ân-kôn-vêr'têd, a.—1. Not persuaded of the truth of christianity.—2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life.
 TO UNCOIL, ân-kôil', v. To loose a thing bound with cords.
 UNCORRECTED, ân-kôr-rêk'têd, a. Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Dryden*.
 UNCORRUPT, ân-kôr-râpt', a. Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest. *Hooker*.
 UNCORRUPTED, ân-kôr-râpt'êd, a. Not vitiated; not depraved. *Locke*.
 TO UNCOVER, ân-kôv'âr, v. a.—1. To divest of a covering. *Locke*.—2. To deprive of clothes. *Shaks*.—3. To strip off the roof. *Prior*.—4. To shew openly; to strip off a veil, or concealment. *Milton*.—5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superior. *Shaks*.
 UNCOUSSELLABLE, ân-kôul'sêl-lâ-bl, a. Not to be advised. *Clarendon*.

UNCOUNTABLE, ân-kôun'tâ-bl, a. Innumerable. *Raleigh*.
 UNCOUNTERTFEIT, ân-kôun'têr-fît, a. Genuine; not spurious. *Spratt*.
 TO UNCOUPLE, ân-kâp'pl, v. a. To loose dogs from their couples. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.
 UNCOURTEOUS, ân-kôu'tshê-ûs, a. Uncivil; unpolite.
 UNCOURLINESS, ân-kôurt'lênês, a. Unsuitableness of manners to a court. *Addison*.
 UNCOURTLY, ân-kôurt'lê, a. Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift*.
 UNCOUTH, ân-kôût'h, a. [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Fairfax*. *Baker*.
 TO UNCREATE, ân-krê-âte, v. n. To annihilate to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.
 UNCREATED, ân-kvê-â'têd, a.—1. Not yet created. *Milton*.—2. [Iucrée, Fr.] Not produced by creation.
 UNCREEDITABLENESS, ân-krêd'ê-tâ-bl-nês, a. Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety*.
 UNCROPPED, ân-krôp't, a. Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton*.
 UNCROSSED, ân-krôss't, a. Uncancelled. *Shaks*.
 UNCROWDED, ân-krôud'êd, a. Not strained by want of room. *Addison*.
 TO UNCROWN, ân-krôun', v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Dryden*.
 UNCTION, ân-g'shân, s. [unction, French.]—1. The act of anointing. *Hooker*.—2. Unguent; ointment. *Dryden*.—3. The act of anointing medically. *Arbutnot*.—4. Any thing softening, or lenitive. *Shaks*.—5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.—6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.
 UNCTUOSITY, ân-g'tshû-d'ê-lê, s. [from unctuosus] Fatness; oiliness. *Brown*.
 UNCTUOUS, ân-g'tshû-ûs, a. Fat; clammy; oily. *Shakspeare*.
 UNCTUOUSNESS, ân-g'tshû-ûs-nês, s. Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle*.
 UNCLIED, ân-kliêd', a. Not gathered. *Milton*.
 UNCLIPABLE, ân-kli-pâ-bl, a. Not blameable. *Hooker*.
 UNCLIVATED, ân-kâl'tê-vâ-têd, a. [incultus, Lat.]—1 Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.—2. Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscommon*.
 UNCLUMBERED, ân-kôm'bêrd, a. Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden*.
 UNCURBABLE, ân-kûr'â-bl, a. That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shaks*.
 UNCURRED, ân-kûr'êd, a. Licentious; not restrained.
 TO UNCURL, ân-kûrl', v. a. To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden*.
 TO UNCURL, ân-kûrl', v. a. To fall from the ringlets. *Shaks*.
 UNCURRENT, ân-kûr'rênt, a. Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shaks*.
 TO UNCURSE, ân-kûrs', v. a. To free from any execration. *Shaks*.
 UNCURET, ân-kûr'êt', a. Not curet. *Waller*.
 TO UNDA'M, ân-dâm', v. a. To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden*.
 UNDA'MAGED, ân-dâm'âj'd, a. Not made worse; not impaired. *Philips*.
 UNDAUNTED, ân-dân'têd, a. Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.
 UNDAUNTEDLY, ân-dân'têd-lê, ad. Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South*.
 UNDAZZLED, ân-dâ'zîd, a. Not dimmed, or confused by splendor. *Boyle*.
 TO UNDEAF, ân-dêf', v. a. To free from deafness.
 UNDEBAUCHED, ân-dê-bâwtsh't, a. Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden*.
 UNDECAGON, ân-dêk'â-gôn, s. [from undecim, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
 UNDECA'YING, ân-dê-kâ'ing, a. Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore*.
 UNDECA'YED, ân-dê-kâ'êd, a. Not liable to be diminished. *Pope*.
 TO UNDECEIVE, ân-dê-sêv', v. a. To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon*.

—nd, ndve, ndr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, tûll;—dill;—pôhnd;—thin, THIS.

UNDECEIVABLE, ûn-dê-sê'vâ-bl, a. Not liable to deceive. *Holder*.
 UNDECEIVED, ûn-dê-sê'v'êd', a. Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden*.
 UNDECENT, ûn-dê'sênt, a. Unbecoming.
 UNDECENTLY, ûn-dê'sênt-lê, ad. [from undecent.] Unbecomingly.
 UNDETERMINED, ûn-dê-sî'dêd, a. Not determined; not settled. *Roscommon*.
 UNDECISIVE, ûn-dê-sî'sîv, a. Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville*.
 To UNDECK, ûn-dê'k, v. a. To deprive of ornaments. *Shaks*.
 UNDECKED, ûn-dê'k, a. Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton*.
 UNDECLINED, ûn-dê-klî'n'd', a.—1. Not grammatically varied by termination.—2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys*.
 UNDECORATED, ûn-dê'k'ô-râ-têd, a. Not adorned. *Shenstone*.
 UNDECRYPTERABLE, ûn-dê-sî'fêr-â-bl, a. Not to be deciphered. *Chesterfield*.
 UNDEDICATED, ûn-dê-dê'kâ-têd, a.—1. Not consecrated; not devoted.—2. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle*.
 UNDEEDED, ûn-dê-dê'êd, a. Not signalized by action.
 UNDEFA'CED, ûn-dê-fâ'stê', a. Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Granville*.
 UNDEFEASIBLE, ûn-dê-fê'zê-bl, a. Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.
 UNDEFILED, ûn-dê-fîl'd', a. Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Wisdom*. *Milton*. *Dryden*.
 UNDEFIN'D, ûn-dê-fînd', a. Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke*.
 UNDEFINABLE, ûn-dê-fî'nâ-bl, a. Not to be marked out or circumscribed by a definition. *Locke*.
 UNDEFILED, ûn-dê-fîl'd', a. Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser*. *Dryden*.
 UNDEFORMED, ûn-dê-fôrmd', a. Not deformed; not disfigured. *Pope*.
 UNDELEGATED, ûn-dê-lê'gâ-têd, n. Not delegated. *Burke*.
 UNDELIBERATED, ûn-dê-lî'bêr-â-têd, a. Not carefully considered. *Clarendon*.
 UNDELIBERATING, ûn-dê-lî'bêr-â-tîng, a. Without deliberation. *Shenstone*.
 UNDELIGHTED, ûn-dê-lî'têd, a. Not pleased; not touched with pleasure. *Milton*.
 UNDELIGHTFUL, ûn-dê-lî'tê'fûl, a. Not giving pleasure. *Clarendon*.
 UNDELIVERED, ûn-dê-lîv'êr'd, a. Not produced into life by birth. *Daniel*.
 UNDEMO'ISHED, ûn-dê-nô'î'shîd, a. Not razed; not thrown down. *Phillip*.
 UNDEMONSTRABLE, ûn-dê-môn'strâ-bl, a. Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker*.
 UNDENI'ABLE, ûn-dê-nî-â-bl, a. Such as cannot be gainsaid. *Sitney*.
 UNDENI'ABLY, ûn-dê-nî-â-blê, ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Brown*.
 UNDEPLORED, ûn-dê-plôv'd', a. Not lamented. *Dryden*.
 UNDEPRAV'ED, ûn-dê-prâv'd', a. Not corrupted. *Glanville*.
 UNDEPRIVED, ûn-dê-prîv'd', a. Not divested by authority; not stripped by any possession. *Dryden*.
 UNDER, ûn'dâr, preposition. [under, Godlike; under, Saxon; under, Dutch.]—1. In a state of subjection: to we are all under the king. *Dryden*.—2. In a state of pupillage: to I studied under one Wentworth. *Denham*.—3. Beneath, so as to be covered or hidden: his dagger was under his cloak. *Bacon*. *Burnet*. *Dryden*. *Locke*.—4. Below in place; not above: the parlour is under the chamber. *Sitney*. *Bacon*.—5. In a less degree than: he acted under his natural strength. *Hooker*. *Dryden*.—6. For less than: it was sold under the price. *Ray*.—7. Less than below: nothing under royalty contented him. *South*. *Collier*.—8. By the show of; he escaped under the appearance of a messenger. *Shaks*. *Baker*.—9. With less than: he would not speak under ten pounds. *Swift*.—10. In the state of inferior-

ity: to; noting rank or order of precedence: a Viscount is under an Earl. *Addison*.—11. In a state of being loaded with: he faints under his load. *Shaks*.—12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to: the criminal was under the lash. *Tillotson*. *Locke*. *Collier*. *Addison*.—13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn: I was under great anxiety. *Pope*.—14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by: he acts under legal restraints. *Hooker*. *South*. *Locke*.—15. In a state of depression, or dejection by: he sunk under his father's influence. *Shaks*.—16. In the state of being distinguished: he was known under another name. *Swift*.—17. In the state of: he may do well under his present disposition.—18. Not having reached or arrived to, noting time: he is under fifteen. *Spenser*.—19. Represented by: it appeared under a fair form. *Addison*.—20. In a state of protection: under your direction I am safe. *Collier*.—21. With respect to: it is mentioned under two heads. *Felton*.—22. Attended by: I gave it under my hand. *Locke*.—23. Subjected to; being the subject of: all this was under consideration. *Locke*. *Addison*.—24. In the next stage of subordination: thir hopes were in him under the general. *Locke*.—25. In a state of relation that claims protection: he was under his uncle's care.
 UN'DER'Û, ûn'dâr, ad.—1. In a state of subjection. 2 *Chronicles*.—2. Less; opposed to over or more.—*Addison*.—3. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; inferior; subject; subordinate. *Shaks*.
 UNDERA'CTION, ûn-dâr-âk'shûn, s. Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story. *Dryden*.
 To UN'DERBEAR, ûn-dâr-bêar', v. a. [under and bear.]—1. To support; to endure. *Shaks*.—2. To lie; to guard. *Shaks*.
 UNDERBEARER, ûn-dâr-bêar'r, s. [under and bearer.] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.
 To UN'DERBID, ûn-dâr-bîd', v. a. [under and bid.] To offer any thing less than its worth.
 UNDERCLERK, ûn-dâr-klêrk, s. [under and clerk.] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. *Swift*.
 To UN'DERCREST, ûn-dâr-krest', v. a. [a metaphor from heraldry.] To support worthily. *Shaks*.
 UNDERCROFT, ûn-dâr-kroft, s. The lowest part of the area of an edifice. *Hever*.
 To UN'DERDO, ûn-dâr-dô', v. n. [under and do.]—1. To act below one's abilities. *Ben Jonson*.—2. To do less than is requisite. *Cicero*.
 UN'DER-FARMER, ûn-dâr-fâr'mâr, s. One employed under a farmer of the French revenue.
 UNDERFACTION, ûn-dâr-fâk'shûn, s. [under and faction.] Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction. *Decay of Poetry*.
 UN'DERFELLOW, ûn-dâr-fêl-lô, s. [under and fellow.] A mean man; a sorry wretch. *Sitney*.
 UN'DERFILLING, ûn-dâr-fîl-lîng, s. [under and fill.] Lower part of an obelisk. *Wotton*.
 To UN'DERFONG, ûn-dâr-fông, v. a. [under and fong, Saxon.] To take in hand. *Spenser*.
 To UN'DERFURNISH, ûn-dâr-fûr-nîsh, v. a. [under and furnish.] To supply with less than enough. *Collier*.
 To UN'DERGERD, ûn-dâr-gêrd', v. a. [under and gerd.] To hind round the bottom. *Aet*.
 To UN'DERGO, ûn-dâr-gô, v. a. [under and go.]—1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil; he underwent much fatigue. *Dryden*.—2. To support; to hazard. Not in use. *Shaks*. *Daniel*.—3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess; not used. *Shaks*.—4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.—5. To pass through. *Burnet*. *Arbutnot*.—6. To be subject to: Not used. *Shaks*.
 UNDERGROUND, ûn-dâr-grôund', s. [under and ground.] Subterraneous space. *Milton*.
 UNDERGROWTH, ûn-dâr-grôth, s. [under and growth.] That which grows under the tall wood. *Milton*.
 UNDERHAND, ûn-dâr-hând' ad. [under and hand.]—1. By means not apparent; secretly. *Hook-*

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

er.—2. *Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. Sidney, Swift.*
UNDERHAND, ûn-dûr-hând', a. Secret; clandestine; sly. *Shaks. Addison.*
UNDERLA'BOURER, ûn-dûr-lâ-bûr-ûr, s. [under and labourer.] A subordinate workman. *Witkins.*
UNDERLINED, ûn dê riv'û', a. [from derived.] Not borrowed. *Locke.*
To UNDERLAY, ûn-dûr-lâ', v. a. [under and lay.] To strengthen by something laid under.
UNDERLEAF, ûn-dûr-lê'f, s. [under and leaf.] A species of apple. *Mo incar.*
To UNDERLINE, ûn-dûr-lî'ne', v. a. [under and line.] To mark with lines below the words. *Watson.*
UNDERLING, ûn'dûr-lîng, s. [from under.] An inferior agent; a sorry mean fellow. *Sidney.*
To UNDERMINE, ûn-dûr-mî'ne', v. a. [under and mine.]—1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up; to sap. *Foyn.—2.* To excavate under. *Addison.—3.* To injure by clandestine means. *Locke.*
UNDERMINER, ûn-dûr-mî'nâr, s. [from undermine.]—1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports. *Bacon.—2.* A clandestine enemy. *South.*
UNDERMOST, ûn'dûr-môst, a.—1. Lowest in place. *Boyle.—2.* Lowest in state or condition. *Atterbury.*
UNDERNEATH, ûn-dûr-nê'th, ad. [compounded from under and nêath.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *A. dson.*
UNDERNEATH, ûn-dûr-nê'th, prep. Under. *Sandys.*
UNDEROFFICER, ûn-dûr-ôffî's-ûr, s. [under and officer.] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*
UNDERO'GATORY, ûn-dê-rôg'gâ-tûr-ê, a. Not derogatory. *Boyle.*
UNDERPART, ûn'dûr-pârt, s. [under and part.] Subordinate, or unessential part. *Dryden.*
UNDERPETTICOAT, ûn-dûr-pêt'tê-kô'te, s. [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*
To UNDERPEEP, ûn-dûr-pêt'p', v. a. To peep under. *Shaks.*
To UNDERPIN, ûn-dûr-pî'n', v. a. [under and pin.] To prop; to support. *Hale.*
UNDERPLOT, ûn'dûr-plô't, s. [under and plot.]—1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play and subservient to it. *Dryden.—2.* A clandestine scheme. *Addison.*
To UNDERPRAISE, ûn-dûr-prâ'ze', v. a. [under and praise.] To praise below a set. *Dryden.*
To UNDERPRIZE, ûn-dûr-prî'ze', v. a. [under and prize.] To value at less than the worth. *Shaks.*
To UNDERPROP, ûn-dûr-prô'p', v. a. [under and prop.] To support; to sustain. *Bacon. Fenlon.*
UNDERPROPORTIONED, ûn-dûr-prô-pôr'shûnd, a. [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion. *Collier.*
UNDERPULLER, ûn-dûr-pûll'ûr, s. [under and puller.] Inferior or subordinate puller. *Collier.*
To UNDERRATE, ûn-dûr-râ't', v. a. [under and rate.] To rate too low.
UNDERRATE, ûn-dûr-râ'te', s. [from the verb.] A price less than is usual. *Dryden.*
To UNDERSA'Y, ûn-dûr-sâ', v. n. [under and say.] To say by way of derogation. *Spenser.*
UNDERSECRETARY, ûn-dûr-sê'krê-târ-ê, s. [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary. *Bacon.*
To UNDERSELL, ûn-dûr-sê'l', v. n. [under and sell.] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*
UNDERSERVANT, ûn-dûr-êr'vânt, s. [under and servant.] A servant of the lower class. *Crem.*
To UNDERSET, ûn-dûr-sêt', v. a. [under and set.] To prop; to support. *Bacon.*
UNDERSETTER, ûn-dûr-sêt'ûr, s. [from under-set.] Prop; pedestal; support. *1 Kings.*
UNDERSETTING, ûn-dûr-sêt'tîng, s. [from under-set.] Lower part; pedestal. *Watson.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF, ûn-dûr-shê'rîf, s. [under and sheriff.] The deputy of the sheriff. *Clarendon.*
UNDERSHE'RIFERY, ûn-dûr-shê'rî'f-êr-ê, s. [from undersheriff.] The business, or office of an undersheriff. *Bacon.*
UNDERSHO'T, ûn-dûr-shô't', part. a. [under and shot.] Moved by war passing under it. *Carew.*
UNDERSO'NG, ûn-dûr-sông', s. [under and song.] Chorus; burthen of a song. *Spenser. Dryden.*
To UNDERSTAND, ûn-dûr-s'tând', v. a. pret. understood. [understand, Saxon.]—1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of. *Dryden.—2.* To conceive. *Sallingsf. et.*
To UNDERSTAND, ûn-dûr-s'tând', v. n.—1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent conscious being. *Chron.—2.* To be informed. *Nehemiah.—3.* To know the meaning; to be able to interpret; he understands French.—4. To suppose to mean.—5. To know without expression.
UNDERSTANDING, ûn-dûr-s'tând'îng, s. [from understand.]—1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. *Davies.—2.* Skill. *Swift.—3.* Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*
UNDERSTANDING, ûn-dûr-s'tând'îng, a. Knowing; skillful. *Addison.*
UNDERSTANDINGLY, ûn-dûr-s'tând'îng-lê, ad. [from understand.] With knowledge. *Milton.*
UNDERSTOOD, ûn-dûr-stûd', pret. and part. pass. of understand.
UNDERSTRAPPER, ûn'dûr-strâp-pûr, s. [under and strap.] A petty fellow; inferior agent. *Swift.*
To UNDERTAKE, ûn-dûr-tâ'ke', v. a. preterite undertook; part. pass. undertaken. [underfangen, German.]—1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roscommon.—2.* To assume a character. *Shaks.—3.* To engage with; to attack. *Shaks.—4.* To have the charge of. *Shaks.*
To UNDERTAKE, ûn-dûr-tâ'ke', v. n.—1. To assume any business or province. *Milton.—2.* To venture; to hazard. *Shaks.—3.* To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*
UNDERTAKEN, ûn-dûr-tâ'kên, part. pass. of undertake.
UNDERTAKER, ûn-dûr-tâ'kâr, s. [from undertake.]—1. One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.—2.* One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.—3.* One who manages funerals.
UNDERTAKING, ûn-dûr-tâ'kîng, s. [from undertake.] Attempt; enterprise; engagement. *Raleigh.*
UNDERTENANT, ûn-dûr-tên'ânt, s. A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*
UNDERTIME, ûn'dûr-tî'me', s. Evening.
UNDERTOOK, ûn-dûr-tôok', part. pass. of undertake.
UNDERVALUATION, ûn-dûr-vâl-û-â'shûn, s. [under and value.] Rate not equal to the worth. *Watson.*
To UNDERVALUE, ûn-dûr-vâl'û', v. a. [under and value.]—1. To rate too low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.—2.* To despise; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Dryden. Addison.*
UNDERVALUE, ûn-dûr-vâl'û', s. [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*
UNDERVALUER, ûn-dûr-vâl'û-ûr, s. [from undervalue.] One who esteems lightly. *Walt.*
UNDERWENT, ûn-dûr-wênt', preterite of undergo.
UNDERWOOD, ûn-dûr-wûd, s. [under and wood.] The low trees that grow among the timber.
UNDERWORK, ûn-dûr-wûrk, s. [under and work.] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*
To UNDERWORK, ûn-dûr-wûrk', v. a. preterite underworked, or underwrought; part. pass. underworked, or underwrought.—1. To destroy by clandestine measures.—2. To labour less than enough. *Dryden.*

-nô, môve, nôr, nôt; -tâbe, (ân), bûll; -ôll; -pôûad; -thin, THis.

UNDERWORKMAN, ân-dâr-wûrk'mân, s. [under and workman.] An inferior or subordinate labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ân-dâr-wrî'te, v. a. [under and write.—1. To write under something else. *Sidney, Sanderson*.—2. [formally.] To pay submission to. *Shaks*.—3. To insure (b cause he who insures underwrites a policy.)

UNDERWRITER, ân-dâr-wrî'târ, s. [from underwrite.] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the condition.

UNDESRIBED, ân-dê-skrî'b'd, a. Not described. *Collier*.

UNDESCRIVED, ân-dê-skrî'de, a. Not seen; un-seen; and scovred.

UNDESERVED, ân-dê-zêrv'd, a. Not merited; not obtained by merit.—2. Not incurred by fault. *Addison*.

UNDESERVEDLY, ân-dê-zêr'vêd-lê, ad. [from undeserved.] Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVEDNESS, ân-dê-zêr'vêd-nês, s. [from undeserved.] Want of being worthy.

UNDESERVER, ân-dê-zêr'vâr, s. One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ân-dê-zêr'vîng, a.—1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison, Atterbury*.—2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney, Pope*.

UNDESIGNED, ân-dê-sînd', a. Not intended; not purpos'd. *South, Blackmore*.

UNDESIGNEDLY, ân-dê-sînd'îlê, ad. Without being design'd. *Bryant on Froy*.

UNDESIGNING, ân-dê-sîng, a.—1. Not acting with any set purpose.—2. Having no artful or fraudulent scheme; sincere. *South*.

UNDESIRABLE, ân-dê-zîr'â-bl, a. Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton*.

UNDESIRING, ân-dê-zîr'îng, a. Negligent; not wishing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ân-dê-strôv'â-bl, a. Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. *Boyle*.

UNDETERMINABLE, ân-dê-têr'mîn'â-bl, a. Impossible to be decid'd. *Hutton*.

UNDETERMINATE, ân-dê-têr'mîn'âte, a.—1. Not settled; not decided; contingent.—2. Not fixed. *More*.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ân-dê-têr'mîn'ât-nês, s.

UNDETERMINATION, ân-dê-têr'mîn'ât-shân, s. [from und-terminat-].—1. Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale*.—2. The state of not being fixed, or inevitably directed. *More*.

UNDETERMINED, ân-dê-têr'mîn'd, a.—1. Unsettled; undecided. *Locke, Milton*.—2. Not limited; not regulat'd. *Hale*.

UNDEXTEROUS, ân-dêk'stâr-ûs, a. Awkward in management.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ân-dî-â'p'ân-ûs, a. Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle*.

UNDULG'N'T, ân-dûl'g, s. The prerogative of undo. *Roscommon*.

UNDULGED, ân-dê-g'jê'ted, a. Not concocted. *Denham*.

UNDULGHT, ân-dûl'g, s. Put off. *Spenser*.

UNDIMINISHED, ân-dê-mî'îsh't, a. Not impaired; not less enl. *King Charles Addison*.

UNDIPPED, ân-dîp'p, a. [un and dip.] Not dipped; not planed. *Dryden*.

UNDIRECTED, ân-dê-têk'têd, a. Not directed. *Blackmore*.

UNDISCOVERED, ân-dîz-zêrv'd, a. Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Brown, Dryden*.

UNDISCOVEREDLY, ân-dîz-zêr'vêd-lê, ad. So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle*.

UNDISCOVERIBLE, ân-dîz-zêr'vêd-bl, a. Not to be discovered; invisible. *Shaks, Rogers*.

UNDISCOVERIBLY, ân-dîz-zêr'vêd-blê, a. Invisibly; imp re p'ably. *Sorel*.

UNDISCOVERING, ân-dîz-zêr'vîng, a. Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Donne*.

UNDISCIPLINED, ân-dîs'îp-plînd, a.—1. Not subdued to regularity and order.—2. Untaught; uninstructed. *King Charles*.

UNDISCORDING, ân-dîs-kôrd'îng, a. Agreeing. *Milton*.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ân-dîs-kâv'âr-â-bl, a. Not to be found out. *Rogers*.

UNDISCOVERED, ân-dîs-kâv'âr'd, a. Not seen; not d'cover'd; un-*Sidney, Dryden*.

UNDISCREET, ân-dîs-krê't, a. Not wise; imprudent.

UNDISGUISED, ân-dîz-gyîz'd, a. Open; artless; plain.

UNDISMA'YED, ân-dîz-mâ'de, a. Not discouraged; not depress'd with fear. *Milton*.

UNDISOBL'GING, ân-dîs-ô-blê'jîng, a. Inoffensive. *Brown*.

UNDISPOSSED, ân-dîs-pôz'd, a. Not bestowed. *Siff*.

UNDISPUTABLE, ân-dîs-pû'tâ-bl, a. Not to be disputed. *Hobbs*.

UNDISPUTED, ân-dîs-pû'têd, a. Incontrovertible; evident. *Atterbury*.

UNDISSEMBLED, ân-dîs-sêm'bl'd, a.—1. Openly declared.—2. Hom st; not disguised. *Atterbury*.

UNDISSEMBLING, ân-dîs-sêm'blîng, a. That never dissembls. *homson*.

UNDISSIPATED, ân-dîs-sîp'âtêd, a. Not scattered; not dispersed. *Boyle*.

UNDISSOLVING, ân-dîz-zôl'vîng, a. Never melting.

UNDISTEMPERED, ân-dîs-têm'pârd, a.—1. Free from disease.—2. Free from perturbation. *Temple*.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ân-dîs-tîng'gwîsh'â-bl, a.—1. Not to be distinctly seen. *Rogers*.—2. Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke*.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ân-dîs-tîng'gwîsh'd, a.—1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other. *Locke*.—2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described.—3. Not plainly discerned. *Swift*.—4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervention space. *Shaks*.—5. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham*.—6. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope*.

UNDISTINGUISHING, ân-dîs-tîng'gwîsh'îng, a. Making no diff'rence. *Addison*.

UNDISTRACTED, ân-dî-trâk'têd, a. Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires. *Boyle*.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ân-dîs-trâk'têd-lê, a. Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments. *Boyle*.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ân-dîs-trâk'têd-nês, s. Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle*.

UNDISTURBED, ân-dîs-tûr'b'd, a.—1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Atterbury*.—2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.—3. Not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ân-dîs-tûr'b'd-lê, a. Calmly; peacefully. *Locke*.

UNDIVIDABLE, ân-dê-vî'dâ-bl, a. Not separable; not susceptible of division. *Shaks*.

UNDIVIDED, ân-dê-vî'dêd, a. Unbroken; whole; not parted.

UNDIVULGED, ân-dê-vûl'jêd, a. Secret; not promulgat'd. *Shaks*.

To UNDO, ân-dô'v, v. a. preterite unld; part. pass. undone. [from do.].—1. To ruin; to bring to destruction. *Hayward*.—2. To loo; to open what is shut or fasten'd; to unravel. *Sidney*.—3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall; or annul any action. *Hooker*.

UNDO'ING, ân-dô'îng, a. Ruining; destructive. *South*.

UNDO'ING, ân-dô'îng, a. Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief. *Rare*.

UNDO'NE, ân-dôn', a. [from undo.]—1. Not done; not performed. *Clarendon*.—2. Ruined; brought to destruction. *Glanville*.

UNDOUBTEDLY, ân-dô'v'têd-lê, ad. Indubitably; without question; without doubt. *Tillotson*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline; plin;—

UNDOUBTFUL, ûn-dôût-fûl, a. Beyond a doubt; *Shaks.*
 UNDOUBTING, ûn-dôût'ing, a. Admitting no doubt. *Hammond.*
 UNDRAMED, ûn-drêm'd', a. Not thought on. *Shaks.*
 To UNDRÊSS, ûn-drê'ss', v. a. [from dress.]—1. To divest of clothes; to strip. *Suckling.*—2. To divest of ornaments or the attire of ostentation. *Prior.*
 UNDRÊSS, ûn-drê'ss', s. A loose or negligent dress.
 UNDRÊSSED, ûn-drê'st', a.—1. Not regulated.—2. Not prepared for use. *Arbutnot.*
 UNDROSSY, ûn-drôs'sê, a. Free from vice. *Philips.*
 UNDUBITABLE, ûn-dû'bé-tâ-bl, a. Not admitting doubt; unquestionable. *Locke.*
 UNDUË, ûn-dû', a. [indu, Fr.]—1. Not right; not legal. *Bacon.*—2. Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*
 UNDUULARY, ûn'jû-lâ-rê, a. * [from undulo, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions. *Braun.*
 To UNDUULATE, ûn'jû-lâ-tê, v. a. [from undulo, Latin.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. *Holder.*
 To UNDUULATE, ûn'jû-lâ-tê, v. n. To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*
 UNDULATED, ûn'jû-lâ-têd, a. [from undulate.] Having the appearance of waves. *Evelyn.*
 UNDU'LATION, ûn'jû-lâ'shûn, s. [from undulate.] Waving motion. *Holder.*
 UNDU'LATORY, ûn'jû-lâ-tô-rê, s. [from undulate.] Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbutnot.*
 UNDU'LY, ûn-dû'le, ad. Not properly; not according to duty. *Spratt.*
 UNDU'TEOUS, ûn-dû'tê-ûs, a. Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. *Shaks.*
 UNDU'TIFUL, ûn-dû'tê-fûl, a. Not obedient; not reverent. *Tillson.*
 UNDU'TIFUL'LY, ûn-dû'tê-fûl-lê, a. [from undutiful.] Not according to duty.
 UNDU'TIFULNESS, ûn-dû'tê-fûl-nêss, s. Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience. *Spenser.*
 UNDY'ING, ûn-dû'ing, a. Not destroyed; not perishing. *Milton.*
 UNEARNED, ûn-ê-nd', a. Not obtained by labour or merit. *Phillip.*
 UNEARTHED, ûn-ê-rt'hd', a. Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomson.*
 UNEASILY, ûn-ê-zê-lê, ad. Not without pain. *Tillotson.*
 UNEASINESS, ûn-ê-zê-nêss, s. Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet. *Rogers.*
 UNEASY, ûn-ê-zê, a.—1. Painful; giving disturbance. *Taylor.*—2. Disturbed; not at ease. *Tillotson.*—3. Constraining; cramping. *Roscommon.*—4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged.—5. Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.*—6. Difficult. Out of use. *Shaks. Boyle.*
 UNEATH, ûn-ê-th', ad. [from eath, eað, Saxon, easy.]—1. Not easily. *Shaks.*—2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*.
 UNEDIFY'ING, ûn-êd'ê-fî'ing, a. Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*
 UNEDUCATED, ûn-êd'û-kâ-têd, a. Having had no education. *Hale.*
 UNEFFECTUAL, ûn-êf'fêkt'û-âl, a. Having no effect. *Shaks.*
 UNELAS'TIC, ûn-ê-lâs'tik, a. Not elastic.
 UNELIGIBLE, ûn-êl'ê-jê-bl, a. Not worthy to be chosen. *Rogers.*
 UNEMBARRASSED, ûn-ên-bâr'râs's'd', a. Not embarrassed. *Cheverfield.*
 UNEMPLOYED, ûn-ên-plô'id', a.—1. Not busy; at leisure; idle. *Milton.*—2. Not engaged in any particular work.
 UNEMPTIABLE, ûn-ên-mp'tê-â-bl, a. Not to be empty; inexhaustible. *Hooker.*
 UNENDOWED, ûn-ên-dô-ûd', a. Not invested; not endowed. *Clarendon.*
 UNENGA'GED, ûn-ên-gâ'jêd', a. Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

UNENGA'GING, ûn-ên-gâ'dj'ing, a. Not engaging. *Chesterfield.*
 UNENJOYED, ûn-ên-jô'id', a. Not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*
 UNENJOY'ING, ûn-ên-jô'ing, a. Not using; having no fruition. *Creech.*
 UNENLIGH'ENED, ûn-ên-lî'tnd, a. Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*
 UNENLARG'ED, ûn-ên-lâ-rjêd', a. Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*
 UNENSLA'VED, ûn-ên-lâ-v'd', a. Free; not enthralled. *Addison.*
 UNENSUR'ED, ûn-ên-shûr'd', a. Not ensured against accidental loss.
 UNENTERPRISING, ûn-ên-tûr-priz'ing, a. Declining enterprises. *Robertson.*
 UNENTERTA'INING, ûn-ên-târ-tâ'ning, a. Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*
 UNENTERTA'ININGNESS, ûn-ên-târ-tâ'ning-nêss, s. The quality of being unentertaining. *Gray.*
 UNENVIED, ûn-ên-vî'd', a. Exempt from envy.
 UNENVIOUS, ûn-ên-vê-ûs, a. Void of envy. *Aken-side.*
 UNEQUABLE, ûn-ê'kwâ-bl, a.—1. Different from itself; diverse. *Beutley.*—2. Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*
 UNEQUAL, ûn-ê'kwâl, a. [inæqualis, Latin.]—1. Not even. *Shaks. Dryden.*—2. Not equal; inferior; *Arbutnot.*—3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham.*—4. Disproportionate; ill matched. *Pope.*—5. Not regular; not uniform.
 UNEQUALLED, ûn-ê'kwâl-d, a. Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle. Roscommon.*
 UNEQUAL'LY, ûn-ê'kwâl-lê, ad. In different degrees; in disproportion to another.
 UNEQUALNESS, ûn-ê'kwâl-nêss, s. Inequality; state of being unequal.
 UNEQUITABLE, ûn-êk'kwê-tâ-bl, a. Not impartial; not just. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNERRABLENESS, ûn-êr'râ-bl-nêss, s. Incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNERRING, ûn-êr'ing, a. [inerrans, Latin.]—1. Committing no mistake. *Rogers.*—2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*
 UNERRING'LY, ûn-êr'ing-lê, ad. Without mistake.
 UNESCHE'WABLE, ûn-ê-s'ish'â-bl, a. Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Carew.*
 UNESP'IED, ûn-ê-spî'd', a. Not seen; undiscovered; undesired. *Hooker. Milton.*
 UNESSENTIAL, ûn-ê-sên-shâl, a.—1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison.*—2. Void of real being. *Milton.*
 UNEVEN, ûn-ê'ven, a.—1. Not even; not level. *Knolles.*—2. Not smiting each other; not equal. A sense not used. *Peachment.*
 UNEVENNESS, ûn-ê-vn-nêss, s.—1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.—2. Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale.*—3. Not smoothness. *Burnet.*
 UNEVITABLE, ûn-ê-v'â-bl, a. [inevitabilis, Lat.] Inevitable; not to be escaped. *Sidney.*
 UNEXA'CTED, ûn-ê-g-zâk'têd, a. Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*
 UNEXA'MINED, ûn-ê-g-zâ'm'ind, a. Not inquired; not tried; not discussed. *Ben Jonson.*
 UNEXA'MPLED, ûn-ê-g-zâ'm'pl-d, a. Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh. Phillips.*
 UNEXC'EP'TIONABLE, ûn-êk-sêp'shûn-â-bl, a. Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*
 UNEXC'ORTABLE, ûn-êk-sôd'jê-tâ-bl, a. Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*
 UNEXC'ISED, ûn-êk-sîz'd', a. Not subject to the payment of excise.
 UNEXEMPLIFIED, ûn-ê-g-zê'm'plê-tî-dê, a. Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle. South.*
 UNEXERCISED, ûn-êk-sêr-sîz'd, a. Not practised; not experienced. *Dryden. Locke.*
 UNEXER'TED, ûn-êg-sêr'têd, a. Not exerted.
 UNEXEMPT, ûn-ê-g-sê'm'pt, a. Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*
 UNEXHA'USTED, ûn-êk-s'hâws'têd, a. [inexhaustus, Latin.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôônd;—tûin, THIS.

UNEXPANDED, ùn-èks-pân'déd, a. Not spread out. *Blackmore*.

UNEXPERIENCED, ùn-èk-spèk'téd, a. Not thought on; sudden, not provided against. *Hooker*. *Swift*.

UNEXPECTEDLY ùn-èk-spèk'téd-lè, ad. Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Milton*. *Wake*.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ùn-èk-spèk'téd-nès, s. Suddenness; unthought of time or inanner. *Watts*.

UNEXPERIENCED, ùn-èks-pèr-ènst, a. Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Wilk*.

UNEXPERIENT, ùn-èks-pèr-ènt, a. Inconvenient; not fit. *Milton*.

UNEXPERT, ùn-èks-pèrt, a. [inexpertus, Latin.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior*.

UNEXPLORED, ùn-èks-plôrd, a.—1. Not searched out. *Pope*.—2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden*.

UNEXPOSED, ùn-èks-pôzd, a. Not laid open to censure. *Watts*.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ùn-èks-près'sè-bl, a. Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotson*.

UNEXPRESSIVE, ùn-èks-près'siv, a.—1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing.—2. Utterable; ineffable. *Milton*.

UNEXTENDED, ùn-èks-tèndéd, a. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke*.

UNEXTINCT, ùn-èks-tìnk't, a. Not extinguished. *Suckling*.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ùn-èks-tìng'gwìsh-à-bl, a. [inextinguible, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton*. *Bentley*.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ùn-èks-tìng'gwìsh't, a. [inextinctus, Latin.]—1. Not quenched, not put out. *Lytleton*.—2. Not extinguishable. *Dryden*.

UNFADED, ùn-fá'déd, a. Not withered. *Dryden*.

UNFADING, ùn-fá'dìng, a. Not liable to wither.

UNFADING, ùn-fá'dìng, a. Certain; not missing.

UNFAIR, ùn-fá're, a. Disingenuous; subdulous; not honest. *Swift*.

UNFAIRNESS, ùn-fá're'nès, s. [from unfair.] Disengagement. *Butler*.

UNFAITHFUL, ùn-fá'th'fùl, a.—1. Perfidious; treacherous. *Pope*.—2. Impious; infidel. *Milton*.

UNFAITHFULLY, ùn-fá'th'fùl-lè, ad. Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon*.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ùn-fá'th'fùl-nès, s. Treachery; perfidiousness. *Boyle*.

UNFAMILIAR, ùn-fá-mìl'yár, a. Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker*.

UNFAISHIONABLE, ùn-fásh'ùn-à-bl, a. Not modish; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts*.

UNFAISHIONABLENESS, ùn-fásh'ùn-à-bl-nès, s. Deviation from the mode.

UNFAISHIONED, ùn-fásh'ùnd, a.—1. Not modified by art. *Dryden*.—2. Having no regular form. *Dryden*.

UNFAISHIONABLY, ùn-fásh'ùn-à-blè, ad. [from un'fashionable.]—1. Not according to the fashion.—2. Unartfully. *Shaks*.

To UNFASTEN, ùn-fá'sn, v. a. To loose; to unfix. *Sidney*.

UNFATHERED, ùn-fá'th'rd, a. Fatherless; having no father. *Shakspeare*.

UNFATHOMABLE, ùn-fá'th'ùm-à-bl, a.—1. Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison*.—2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley*.

UNFATHOMABLY, ùn-fá'th'ùm-à-blè, ad. So as not to be sounded. *Thomson*.

UNFATHOMED, ùn-fá'th'ùmd, a. Not to be sounded. *Dryden*.

UNFAVOURABLY, ùn-fá'vùr-à-blè, ad.—1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.—2. So as not to countenance or support. *Glaville*.

UNFAVARED, ùn-fá'rèd, a.—1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *Ben Jonson*.—2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, ùn-fè'zè-bl, a. Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ùn-fè'th'rd, a. Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden*.

UNFEATHERED, ùn-fè'th'rd, a. Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden*.

UNFED, ùn-féd, a. Not supplied with food. *Roscommon*.

UNFEE'D, ùn-fèéd, a. Unpaid. *Shaks*.

UNFEE'LING, ùn-fè'é'ling, a. Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Shaks*. *Pope*.

UNFEIGNED, ùn-fè'nd, a. Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Milt*. *Spratt*.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ùn-fè'nd-lè, ad. Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Com*. *Prayer*.

UNFELT, ùn-fèlt, a. Not felt; not perceived. *Shaks*. *Milton*.

UNFENCED, ùn-fènst, a.—1. Naked of fortification. *Shaks*.—2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERMENTED, ùn-fèr-nènt'éd, a. Made without fermentation. *Arbutnot*.

UNFRUITFUL, ùn-fè'fùl, a. Not fruitful; not prolific. *Decay of Piety*.

To UNFRETTER, ùn-fè't'ér, v. a. To unchain; to free from shack; s. *Dryden*. *Addis*. *Thomson*.

UNFUGURED, ùn-fìg'yùrd, a. Representing no animal form. *Watton*.

UNFULLED, ùn-fùld, a. Not filled; not supplied. *Taylor*. *Boyle*. *Addison*.

UNFIRM, ùn-fèrm, a.—1. Weak; feeble. *Shaks*.—2. Not stable. *Dryden*.

UNFULFILL, ùn-fù'yál, a. Unsuitable to a son. *Shaks*. *Boyle*.

UNFINISHED, ùn-fìn'ìsh't, a. Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Milton*. *Swift*.

UNFIRMED, ùn-fìrd, a. Not over-heated. *Earl Nugent*.

UNFIT, ùn-fìt, a.—1. Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker*.—2. Unqualified. *Watts*.

To UNFIT, ùn-fìt, v. a. To disqualify. *Gov*. of the *Tongue*.

UNFITTING, ùn-fìt'ìng, a. Not proper. *Camd*.

UNFITLY, ùn-fìt'lè, ad. Not properly; not suitably. *Hooker*.

UNFITNESS, ùn-fìt'nès, s.—1. Want of qualification. *Hooker*.—2. Want of propriety.

To UNFIX, ùn-fìks, v. a.—1. To loosen; to make less fast. *Shaks*.—2. To make fluid. *Dryden*.

UNFIXED, ùn-fìkst, a.—1. Wandering; erratic; inconstant; vagrant. *Dryden*.—2. Not determined. *Dryden*.

UNFLE'GDED, ùn-fè'dj'd, a. That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young. *Shaks*.

UNFLESHED, ùn-fè'sh't, a. Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood. *Cowley*.

UNFO'LED, ùn-fò'ld, a. Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Ten'le*.

To UNFO'LD, ùn-fòld, v. a.—1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton*.—2. To t; to declare. *Shaks*. *Roscommon*.—3. To discover; to reveal. *Shaks*. *Newton*.—4. To display; to set to view. *Burnet*.

UNFO'LOING, ùn-fòld'ìng, s. [from unfold.] Disclosure. *Shaks*.

To UNFOO'L, ùn-fòò'l, v. a. To restore from folly. *Shakspeare*.

UNFORH'D, ùn-fòr-bìd, } a.
UNFORH'DDEN, ùn-fòr-bìd'dn, } a.
Not prohibited. *Norris*.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ùn-fòr-bìd'dn-nès, s. The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle*.

UNFORCED, ùn-fòrst, a.—1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden*.—2. Not impelled. *Donne*.—3. Not feigned. *Hayward*.—4. Not violent. *Deuh*.—5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden*.

UNFORCIBLE, ùn-fòr-sì-bl, a. Wanting strength.

UNFOREBOD'ING, ùn-fòrè-bò'dìng, a. Giving no Omens. *Pope*.

UNFOREKNOW'N, ùn-fòrè-nòne, a. Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton*.

UNFORRESINNED, ùn-fòrè-skìnd, a. Circumcised. *Milton*.

UNFORESEEN, ùn-fòrè-sèèn, a. Not known before it happened. *Dryden*.

UNFORGOTTEN, ùn-fòr-gòt'tn, a. Not lost to memory. *Knolles*.

UNFORGIVING, ùn-fòr-gìv'ìng, a. Relentless; implacable. *Dryden*.

UNFORMED, ùn-fòrmd, a. Not modified into regular shape. *Spectator*.

UNFORTIFIED, ùn-fòr'tè-fìde, a.—1. Not secured

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

by walls or bulwarks. *Pope*.—2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shaks*.—3. Wanting security. *Collier*.

UNFORTUNATE, ün-fôr'tshû-nâ-t, a. Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck. *Taylor*.

UNFORTUNATELY, ün-fôr'tshû-nâ-t-lê, ad. Unhappily; without good luck. *Sinclair, Wilkins*.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ün-fôr'tshû-nâ-t-ê-s, s. [from unfortunate.] ill luck. *Sidney*.

UNFOSTERED, ün-fôs'tôrd, a. Not nourished by patronage.

UNFOUGHT, ün-fâwt', a. [un and fought.] Not fought. *Knolles*.

UNFOULED, ün-fôuld', a. Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *Merc*.

UNFOUNDED, ün-fôund'êd, a. Void of foundation. *Milton*.

UNFRAMABLE, ün-frâ'mâ-bl, a. Not to be moulded. *Hooker*.

UNFORMED, ün-frâmd', a. Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden*.

UNFREQUENT, ün-frê'kwênt, a. Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown*.

To UNFREQUENT', ün-frê'kwênt, v. a. To leave; to cease to frequent. *Phillips*.

UNFREQUENTED, ün-frê'kwênt'êd, a. Rarely visited; rarely entered. *Rosemmon*.

UNFREQUENTLY, ün-frê'kwênt-lê, a. Not commonly. *Brown*.

UNFRIENDED, ün-frênd'êd, a. Wanting friends; uncountenanced. *Shaks*.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ün-frênd'lê-nê-s, s. [from unfriendly.] Want of kindness; want of favour. *Boyle*.

UNFRIENDLY, ün-frênd'lê, a. Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers*.

UNFROZEN, ün-frê'zn, a. Not congealed to ice. *Boyle*.

UNFRUITFUL, ün-frôd'fûl, a.—1. Not prolific. *Pope*.—2. Not fruitful; rous. *Waller*.—3. Not fertile. *Mortimer*.—4. Not producing good effects.

UNFUMED, ün-fûm'ê, s. Not fumigated. *Milton*.

UNFUNDED, ün-fûnd'êd, a. [chiefly applied to articles of the national debt.] Not making part of any specific fund.

To UNFURL, ün-fûrl, v. a. To expand; to unfold; to open. *Addison, Prior*.

To UNFURNISH, ün-fûr'nîsh, v. a.—1. To deprive; to strip; to divest. *Shaks*.—2. To leave naked. *Shaks*.

UNFURNISHED, ün-fûr'î-shd, a.—1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke*.—2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN, ün-gâ-nê, } a.
UNGA'INLY, ün-gâ-nê-lê, } a.
[ung-â-g-s-xun] Awkward; uncouth. *Swift*.

UNGAINED, ün-gând', a. Not gained. *Shaks*.

UNGAINED, ün-gâw'êd, a. Unhurt; unwounded. *Shakspeare*.

UNGARTERED, ün-gâr'tôrd, a. Being without garters. *Shaks*.

UNGATHERED, ün-gâ'thêrd, a. Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden*.

UNGENERATED, ün-jên'êr-â-têd, a. Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Ralegh*.

UNGENERATIVE, ün-jên'êr-â-tîv, a. Begetting nothing. *Shaks*.

UNGENEROUS, ün-jên'êr-û-s, a.—1. Not noble; not generous; not liberal. *Pope*.—2. Ignominious. *Addison*.

UNGENIAL, ün-jên'ê-âl, a. Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift*.

UNGENITURED, ün-jên'ê-tôrd, a. Without genitals. *Shaks*.

UNGENTEEL, ün-jên'ê-dêl, a. Not genteel. *M. of Halifax*.

UNGENTLE, ün-jên'tl, a. Harsh; rude; rugged. *Shakspeare*.

UNGENTLEMAN-LIKE, ün-jên'tl-mâ-u-like, a. Unlike a gentleman. *Cheslerfield*.

UNGENTLEMANLY, ün-jên'tl-mân-lê, a. Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon*.

UNGENTLENESS, ün-jên'tl-nê-s, a.—1. Harshness;

rudeness; severity. *Tusser*.—2. Unkindness; incivility. *Shaks*.

UNGENITELY, ün-jên'têl, ad. Harshly; rudely. *Shakspeare*.

UNGERMANLY, ün-jên'ê-mê'trê-kâl, a. Not agreeable to the laws of civility. *Cheyne*.

UNGLAZED, ün-glâz'êd, a. Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden*.

To UNGLAZE, ün-gêrd', v. a. To loose any thing bound with a riddle. *Genesis*.

UNGLAZED, ün-gêrd', a. Loosely dressed. *Waller*.

UNGLAZED, ün-glâzd', a. With windows stript of glass. *Prior*.

UNGLORIFIED, ün-glô-rê-fîdê, a. Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker*.

UNGLOVED, ün-glôvd', a. Having the hand naked. *Bacon*.

UNGIVING, ün-gîv'îng, a. Not bringing gifts. *Dryden*.

To UNGLUE, ün-glû', v. a. To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey*.

To UNGOD, ün-gôd', v. a. To divest of divinity. *Donne*.

UNGODDILY, ün-gôd'lê-lê, ad. Impiously; wickedly. *Gov of the Tongue*.

UNGODLINESS, ün-gôd'lê-nê-s, s. Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God. *Tillotson*.

UNGODLY, ün-gôl'lê, a.—1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers*.—2. Polluted by wickedness. *Shakspeare*.

UNGORED, ün-gôrd', a. Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakspeare*.

UNGORGED, ün-gô'jêd', a. Not filled; not sated. *Dryden Smith*.

UNGOVERNABLE, ün-gûv'êr-nâ-bl, a.—1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained. *Glanville*.—2. Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atterbury*.

UNGOVERNED, ün-gû'vêrd, a.—1. Being without government. *Shaks*.—2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Milton, Dryden*.

UNGO'UT, ün-gô', a.—1. Not gained; not acquired.—2. Not begotten. *Shaks, Waller*.

UNGRACEFUL, ün-grâs'fûl, a. Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Locke, Addison*.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ün-grâs'fû-lê-s, s. Inelegance; awkwardness. *Locke*.

UNGRACEFULLY, ün-grâs'fû-lê, ad. In an ungraceful manner. *Cheslerfield*.

UNGRACIOUS, ün-grâ'shû-s, a.—1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenser*.—2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Dryden*.—3. Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon*.

UNGRATEFUL, ün-grâ'tê-fûl, a.—1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South*.—2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden*.—3. Unpleasing. *Clarendon, Atterbury*.

UNGRATEFULLY, ün-grâ'tê-fû-lê, ad.—1. With ingratitude. *Glanville*.—2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ün-grâ'tê-fû-lê-s, s.—1. Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney*.—2. Unacceptableness.

UNGRAVELY, ün-grâv'êl, a. Without seriousness. *Shaks*.

UNGROUNDDED, ün-grôû'd'êd, a. Having no foundation. *Locke*.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ün-grûd'jîng-lê, ad. Without illwill; willingly; bravely; cheerfully. *Donne*.

UNGUARDED, ün-gû-â-d'êd, a. Careless; negligent. *Prior*.

UNGUARDEDLY, ün-gû-â-d'êd-lê, ad. [from unguard.] For want of guard. *Cheslerfield*.

UNGUIPTY, ün-gîl'tê, a. Void of guilt.

UNGYVED, ün-gîvd', a. [from un and gyves.] Unrestrained. *Marston*.

UNHANDSOME, ün-hând'sûm, a.—1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney*.—2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHANDY, ün-hând'ê, a. Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ün-hâp'pê, a. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. *Milton*.

To UNHARBOUR, ün-hâr'bûr, v. a. To drive from shelter.

UNHARMED, ün-hâr'mêd', a. Unhurt; not injured. *Locke*.

—nô, mðve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THis.

UNHARMFUL, ùn-hârm'fûl, a. Innoxious; innocent *Dryden*.

UNHARMONIOUS, ùn-hârm'ôni'ôus, a.—1. Not symmetrical; disproportioned. *Milton*.—2. Unmusical; ill sounding *Swift*.

TO UNHARNNESS, ùn-hârn'nês, v. a.—1. To loose from the traces. *Dryden*.—2. To disarm; to divest of arm-ur.

UNHAZARDED, ùn-hâz'ârd'êd, a. Not adventurous; not put in danger. *Milton*.

UNHATCHED, ùn-hâtsh'êd, a.—1. Not disclosed from the eggs.—2. Not brought to light. *Shaks*.

UNHEALTHFUL, ùn-hêlth'fûl, a. Unwholesome; not salutary. *Grant*.

UNHEALTHINESS, ùn-hêlth'fûl-nês, s. State of being unhealthy.

UNHEALTHY, ùn-hêlth'êd, a. Sickly; wanting health; morbid. *Locke*.

TO UNHEART, ùn-hârt', v. a. To discourage; to depress. *Shaks*.

UNHEARD, ùn-hêrd', a.—1. Not perceived by the ear. *Milton*.—2. Not vouchsafed an audience. *Dryden*.—3. Unknown in celebration. *Milt*.—4. *UNHEARD of*. Ob-cure; not known by fame. *Grano*.—5. *UNHEARD of*. Unperceived. *Swift*.

UNHEATED, ùn-hê'têd, a. Not made hot. *Boyle*.

UNHEEDED, ùn-hê'd'êd, a. Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice. *Boyle*.

UNHEEDING, ùn-hê'd'êng, a. Negligent; careless. *Dryden*.

UNHEED'LY, ùn-hê'd'êl', a. Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser*.

TO UNHELE, ùn-hêl'ê, v. a. To uncover; to expose to view. *Spensc*.

UNHELPE'D, ùn-hêlp'êd, a. Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden*.

UNHELPFUL, ùn-hêlp'fûl, a. Giving no assistance. *Shakspeare*.

UNHERSE, ùn-hêrs', v. a. To pull down from horse or standard.

UNHEWN, ùn-hêwn'. Rough; not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ùn-hîd'êbôund, a. Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton*.

TO UNHINGE, ùn-hîng'ê, v. a.—1. To throw from the hinges.—2. To displace by violence. *Blackmore*.—3. To disorder to confuse. *Waller*.

UNHOLINESS, ùn-hô'l'ê-nês, s. [Impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh*.

UNHOLY, ùn-hô'ly, a.—1. Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker*.—2. Impious; wicked. *Hooker*.

UNHOURED, ùn-hô'urd, a.—1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden*.—2. Not treat d with respect. *Pope*.

TO UNHOOP, ùn-hôop', v. a. To divest of hoops. *Adison*.

UNHOPED, ùn-hôp'êd, }
UNHOPED for, ùn-hôp'êd for, } a.
Not expected; greater than hope has promised. *Dryden*.

UNHOP'FUL, ùn-hôp'fûl, a. Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shaks*.

TO UNHORD, ùn-hôrd', v. a. To steal from a herd. *Milton*.

TO UNHORSE, ùn-hôrs'ê, v. a. To beat from an horse; to throw from the saddle. *Knolles*.

UNHOSPITABLE, ùn-hôsp'itâ-bl, a. [inhospitatis, Latin.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. *Dryden*.

UNIO'STLE, ùn-ô'st'êl, a. Not belonging to an enemy. *Phillips*.

TO UNHOUSE, ùn-hôuz'ê, v. a. To drive from the habitation. *Donne*.

UNHOUSED, ùn-hôuz'êd, a.—1. Homeless; wanting a house. *Shaks*.—2. Having no settled habitation. *Southern*.

UNHOUSELED, ùn-hôuz'êld, a. Having not the sacrament. *Shaks*.

UNHUMBLED, ùn-âm'bl'd, a. Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion. *Milton*.

UNHURT, ùn-hûrt', a. Free from harm. *Bacon*.

UNHURTFUL, ùn-hûrt'fûl, a. Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm. *Blackmore*.

UNHURTING, ùn-hûrt'ng, a. Harmless. *H. Broome*.

UNICORN, yû-nê-kôrn, s. [unus and corn, Latin.] —1. A beast that has only one horn. *Sandys*.—2. A bird. *Cress*.

UNIFORM, ùn'fôrm, a. [unus and forma, Latin.] —1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself. *Woodward*.—2. Conforming to one role. *Hooker*.

UNIFORMITY, yû-nê-fôrm'ê-tê, s. [uniformité, French.] —1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour. *Dryden*.—2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another. *Hooker*.

UNIFORMLY, yû-nê-fôrm'lê, ad. [from uniform.] —1. Without variation; in an ev'n tenour. *Hooker*. *Newton*.—2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ùn-îm-âj'ûn-â-bl, a. Not to be imagined by the fancy. *Milton*. *Tillotson*.

UNIMAGINABLY, ùn-îm-âj'ûn-â-blê, ad. To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle*.

UNIMITABLE, ùn-îm-îm'êtâ-bl, ad. [inimitabilis, French; inimitabilis, Latin.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet*.

UNIMPATRABLE, ùn-îm-pâ'râ-bl, a. Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hæcwill*.

UNIMPASSIONED, ùn-îm-pâsh'ônd, a. Not endowed with passions. *Thomson*.

UNIMPEACHABLE, ùn-îm-pêtsh'â-bl, a. Not to be impeached.

UNIMPORTANT, ùn-îm-pôrt'ânt, a. Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope*.

UNIMPOR'UNED ùn-îm-pôrt'und, a. Not solicited; not teased to compliance. *Donne*.

UNIMPROVEABLE, ùn-îm-prôv'ê-bl, a. Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ùn-îm-prôv'ê-bl-nês, s. [from unimprovable.] Quality of not being improvable. *Hanmônt*.

UNIMPROVED, ùn-îm-prôv'êd, a.—1. Not made more knowing. *Pope*.—2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction. *Clawwell*.

UNINGHANTED, ùn-îng'hânt'êd, a. Not enchanted. *Milton*.

UNINCR'ASABLE, ùn-în-kr'ê'sâ-bl, a. Admitting no increase. *Boyle*.

UNINDEARED, ùn-în-dêr'êd, a. Not endeared. *Milton*.

UNINDIFFERENT, ùn-în-dî'fêr'ênt, a. Partial; leaning to a side. *Hooker*.

UNINFECTED, ùn-în-fêk'têd, a. Not infected. *Robertson*.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ùn-în-flâm'mâ-bl, a. Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle*.

UNINFORMED, ùn-în-fôrm'êd, a.—1. Untaught; un instructed. *Pope*.—2. Uninstructed; not enlightened.

UNINGENUOUS, ùn-îng'ênu'ô-us, a. Illogical; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety*.

UNINHABITABLE, ùn-în-hâb'itâ-bl, a. Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh*. *Blackmore*.

UNINHABITED, ùn-în-hâb'it'êd, a. Having no dwellers. *Sandys*.

UNINJURED, ùn-înj'ûrd, a. Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Prior*.

UNINSCRIPTIONED, ùn-în-skrî'pt'êd, a. Having no inscription. *Pope*.

UNINSPIRED, ùn-în-spîr'êd, a. Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke*.

UNINSTRUCTED, ùn-în-strûk'têd, a. Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Locke*. *Adison*.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ùn-în-strûk'tîv, a. Not conferring any improvement. *Adison*.

UNINTELLIGENT, ùn-în-têl'êj'ênt, a. Not knowing; not skillful. *Blackmore*. *Benley*.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ùn-în-têl'êj'ê-bl, a. [unintelligibilis, Fr.] Not such as can be understood. *Saif*. *Rogers*.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ùn-în-têl'êj'ê-blê, ad. In a manner not to be understood. *Locke*.

UNINTENTIONAL, ùn-întên'shôn'â-l, a. Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle*.

UNINTERESTED, ùn-întêr'êst'êd, a.

UNINTERESTEDLY, ùn-întêr'êst'êd-lê, ad. Without interest. *Dryden*.

UNINTERRUPTED, ùn-întêr'mî't'êd, a. Continued; not interrupted. *Hale*.

Fâte, fâ, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pln;—

UNINTERRUPTED, ûn-î-têr-ûp'têd, a. Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*
UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ûn-î-têr-ûp'têd-lê, ad. Without interrup. *on. Locke.*
UNINVENTED, ûn-în-vên'têd, a. Not invented. *Milton.*
UNINVESTIGABLE, ûn-în-vêst-ig-â-bl, a. Not to be search'd on. *Gay.*
UNINQUIRED, ûn-î-vî'têd, a. Not asked. *Philips.*
UNJOINTED, ûn-jôin'têd, a.—1. Disjointed; separated. *Milton*—2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*
UNION yû-nê-ûn, s. [unio, Latin.]—1. The act of joining two or more. *Milton*—2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Paylor*—3. A pearl. *Shaks*—4. [In law.] Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosever is incumbent. *Cowel.*
The UNION, yû-nê-ûn, s. [emphatically.] The junction of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland into one. *Blackstone.*
UNIPAROUS, yû-nîp'pâ-rûs, a. [unus and pario, Lat.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*
UNIQUE, yû-nîk', s. [French.] Any thing of which no other of the same identical kind is known to exist.
UNISON, yû-nê-sûn, a. [unus and sonus, Latin.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*
UNISON, yû-nê-sûn, s.—1. A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville*—2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*
UNIT, yû-nît, s. [unus, unitas, Latin.] One; the least number, or the root of numbers. *Bentley. Watts.*
To UNITE, yû-nîte', v. a. [unitus, Latin.]—1. To join two or more into one. *Spenser*—2. To make to agree. *Clarendon*—3. To make to adhere. *Wiseman*—4. To join. *Dryden*—5. To join in interest. *Genesis.*
To UNITE, yû-nîte', v. n.—1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shaks*—2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.—3. To grow into one.
UNITEDLY, yû-nî'têd-lê, ad. With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*
UNITER, yû-nî'târ, s. The person or thing that unites. *Glanville.*
UNITION, yû-nîsh'ûn, s. [union, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction.
UNITIVE, yû-nê-tîv, a. [from unite.] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
UNITIVY, yû-nê-tê, s. [unitas, Latin.]—1. The state of being one. *Hammond. Brown*—2. Concord; conjunction. *Spratt*—3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker*—4. Principle of dramattick writing, by which the tenour of story, and propriety of representation is preserved. *Dryden.*
UNJUDGED, ûn-jûdj'd, a. Not judicially determined. *Prior.*
UNIVERSAL, yû-nê-vêr'sâl, a. [universalis, Latin.]—1. General; extending to all. *Shaks. South*—2. Total; whole. *Dryden*—3. Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
UNIVERSAL, yû-nê-vêr'sâl, s. The whole; the general system. *Keight.*
UNIVERSALITY, yû-nê-vêr-sâ-lî-tê, s. [universalitas, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *South Woodward.*
UNIVERSALLY, yû-nê-vêr'sâl-lê, ad. [from universal.] Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker. Dryden.*
UNIVERSE, yû-nê-vêr-se, s. [univers, French; universum, Latin.] The general system of things. *South. Prior.*
UNIVERSITY, yû-nê-vêr-sê-tê, s. [universitas, Lat.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. *Clarendon.*
UNIVOCAL, yû-nîv'ô-kâl, a. [univocus, Latin.]—1. Having one meaning. *Watts*—2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour. *Brown.*
UNIVOCALLY, yû-nîv'ô-kâl-lê, ad. [from univocal]

—1. In one term; in one sense. *Hall*—2. In one tenour. *Kay.*
UNJOYOUS, ûn-jôê'ûs, a. Not gay; not cheerful. *Thomson.*
UNJUST, ûn-jûst', a. [injuste, Fr. injustus, Latin.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *Shaks. King Charles.*
UNJUSTIFIABLE, ûn-jûst-î-fî-â-bl, a. Not to be defended; not to be justified. *Atterb. Addison.*
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ûn-jûst-î-fî-â-bl-nê-s, s. The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*
UNJUSTIFIABLY, ûn-jûst-î-fî-â-blê, ad. In a manner not to be defended.
UNJUSTLY, ûn-jûst-lê, ad. In a manner contrary to right. *Denham. Swift.*
UNKEPT, ûn-kêpt', a. Not combed. *Spenser.*
To UNKENNEL, ûn-kên'nêl, v. a.—1. To drive from his hole. *Shaks. Dryden*—2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat. *Shaks.*
UNKENT, ûn-kênt', a. [un and ken, to know.] Unknown. *Obsolete. Spenser.*
UNKET, ûn-kêpt', a.—1. Not kept; not retained.—2. Unobeyed; unbeyed. *Hooker.*
UNKIND, ûn-kyînd', a. Not favourable; not benevolent. *Shaks. Locke.*
UNKINDLY, ûn-kyînd-lê, a. [un and kind.]—1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser*—2. Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*
UNKINDLY, ûn-kyînd-lê, ad. Without kindness; without affection. *Denham.*
UNKINDNESS, ûn-kyînd-nê-s, s. [from unkind.] Malignity; ill will; want of affection. *Clarendon.*
To UNKING, ûn-kîng', v. a. To deprive of royalty.
UNKNIGHTLY, ûn-nîht-lê, a. Unbecoming a knight. *Sulney.*
To UNKNIT, ûn-nît', v. a.—1. To unweave; to separate. *Shaks*—2. To open. *Shaks.*
UNKLE, ûng'kl, s. [oncle, French.] The brother of a father or mother. *Dryden.*
UNKNOTTY, ûn-nôit'tê, a. Free from knots. *Sandys.*
To UNKNOW, ûn-nô', v. a. To cease to know. *Smith.*
UNKNOWABLE, ûn-nô'â-bl, a. Not to be known. *Watts.*
UNKNOWING, ûn-nô'îng, a.—1. Ignorant; not knowing. *Decay of Piety*—2. Not practised; not qualified.
UNKNOWINGLY, ûn-nô'îng-lê, ad. Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addison.*
UNKNOWN, ûn-nô-nê, a.—1. Not known. *Shaks. Roscommon*—2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon*—3. Not having exaltation. *Shaks*—4. Having no communication. *Addison.*
UNLABOURED, ûn-lâ bôrd, a.—1. Not produced by labour. *Dryden*—2. Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore*—3. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tichel.*
To UNLACE, ûn-lâs', v. a. To loose any thing fastened with strings. *Spenser.*
To UNLADDE, ûn-lâdê', v. a.—1. To remove from the vessel which carries. *Denham*—2. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden*—3. To put out. *Act.*
UNLAD, ûn-lâdê', a.—1. Not plac'd; not fixed. *Hooker*—2. Not plac'd; not s. *Milton.*
UNLAMENTED, ûn-lâ-nênt'êd, a. Not deplored. *Clarendon.*
UNLARDDED, ûn-lâr'dêd, a. Not intermixt. *Chesterfield.*
To UNLATCH, ûn-sâtsh', v. a. To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*
UNLAVISH, ûn-lâv'îsh, a. Not vastful. *Thomson.*
UNLAWFUL, ûn-lâw'fûl, a. Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *Shaks. South.*
UNLAWFULLY, ûn-lâw'fûl-lê, ad.—1. In a manner contrary to law or right. *Taylor*—2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Addison.*
UNLAWFULNESS, ûn-lâw'fûl-nê-s, s. Contrariety to law. *Hooker. South.*
To UNLEARN, ûn-lêrn', v. a. To forget, or disuse what has been learned. *Philips.*
UNLEARNED, ûn-lêr'êd, a.—1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed. *D'Avellan*—2. Not gain-

nó, móve, nór, nót;—tábe, táh, báll;—óh;—póund;—éhin, THis.

éd by study; not known. *Milton*.—3. Not suitable to a learn'd man. *Shaks*.

UNLEARNEDLY, ún-lér'néd-lé, ad. Ignorantly; grossly. *Brown*.

UNLEAVENED, ún-lév'vénd, a. Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Ea ad*.

UNLEISURENESS, ún-lé'zhúr-nés, s. Business; want of time; want of leisure. *Boyle*.

UNLESS, ún-lés', conj. Exc. p; if not; supposing that not. *Hooker*. *Swift*.

UNLESSONED, ún-lés'snd, a. Not taught. *Shaks*.

UNLEARNED, ún-lér'tárl, a. Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker*.

UNLEVELLED, ún-lév'élh, a. Not made even. *Nielck*.

UNLICENSED, ún-lí'sénsd, a. Having no regular permission. *Milton*.

UNLICKED, ún-lí'kt', a. Shapeless; not formed. *Donne*.

UNLIGHTED, ún-lí'téd, a. Not kindled; not set on fire. *Prior*.

UNLIKE, ún-lí'ké, a.—1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance. *Hooker*. *Denham*.—2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bacon*.

UNLIKELYHOOD, ún-lí'ké-lé-l'ódód, }
UNLIKELINESS, ún-lí'ké-lé-nés, }
[from unlikely.] Improbability. *South*.

UNLIKELY, ún-lí'ké-lé, a.—1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney*.—2. Not promising any particular event. *Denham*.

UNLIKELY, ún-lí'ké-lé, ad. Improbably. *Pope*.

UNLIKENESS, ún-lí'ké-nés, s. Dissimilitude; want of resemblance. *Dryden*.

UNLIMITABLE, ún-lím'lé-á-bl, a. Admitting no bounds. *Locke*.

UNLIMITED, ún-lím'lé-éd, a.—1. Having no bounds; having no limits. *Boyle*. *Tillotson*.—2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker*.—3. Unconfined; not restrained. *Taylor*. *Rogers*.

UNLIMITEDLY, ún-lím'lé-éd-lé, ad. Boundlessly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety*.

UNLINEAL, ún-lín'é-ál, a. Not coming in the order of succession. *Shaks*.

To UNLINK, ún-língk', v. a. To untwist; to open. *Shakspeare*.

UNLIQUIFIED, ún-lí'kwé-líde, a. Unmelted; undissolved. *Addison*.

To UNLIVE, ún-lív', v. a. To deprive of life. *Chalkhill*.

To UNLOAD, ún-lóde', v. a.—1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shaks*. *Creech*.—2. To put off any thing burthen-ome. *Shaks*.

To UNLOCK, ún-lók', v. a.—1. To open what is shut with a lock. *Shaks*.—2. To open in general. *Milton*.

UNLOOKED, ún-lóok', }
UNLOOKED for, ún-lóok't'fór, }
Unexpected; not foreseen. *Sidney*. *Shaks*.

UNLOOKABLE, ún-lóok'é-á-bl, a. [A word rarely used.] Not to be looked. *Boyle*.

To UNLOOSE, ún-lóose', v. a. To loose. *Shaks*.

To UNLOOSE, ún-lóose', v. n. To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connexion. *Collier*.

UNLOVELINESS, ún-láv'él-nés, s. Unamiableness; inability to create love. *Sidney*.

UNLOVELY, ún-láv'él, a. That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ún-lúk'él-lé, ad. Un fortunately; by ill luck. *Addison*.

UNLUCKY, ún-lúk'él, a.—1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. *Boyle*.—2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser*.—3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. *Tusser*.—4. Ill omened; inauspicious. *Dryden*.

UNLUSTROUS, ún-láv'trus, a. Wanting splendour; wanting lustre. *Shaks*.

To UNLUTE, ún-lúte', v. a. To separate vessels closed with chymical cement. *Boyle*.

UNMADE, ún-máde', a.—1. Not yet formed; not formed. *Spenser*.—2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward*.—3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore*.

UNMAKEABLE, ún-má'ká-bl, a. Not possible to be made. *Greco*.

To UNMAKE, ún-má'ké', v. a. To deprive of former qualities before possessed. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.

To UNMAN, ún-mán', v. a.—1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason. *South*.—2. To emasculate.—3. To break into irresolution; to deject. *Dryden*.

UNMANAGEABLE, ún-mán'é-já-bl, a.—1. Not manageable; not easily governed. *Glanville*. *Locke*.—2. Not easily wielded.

UNMANNAGED, ún-mán'á'jéd, a.—1. Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor*.—2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton*.

UNMANLY, ún-mán'lí'ké, }
UNMANNLY, ún-mán'lé, }
—1. Unbecoming a human being. *Sidney*. *Collier*.
—2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. *Sidney*. *Addison*.

UNMANNERED, ún-mán'núrd, a. Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Jonson*.

UNMANNERLINESS, ún-mán'núrd-lé-nés, s. Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke*.

UNMANNERLY, ún-mán'núrd-lé, a. Ill bred; not civil. *Shaks*. *Swift*.

UNMANNERLY, ún-mán'núrd-lé, ad. Uncivilly. *Shakspeare*.

UNMANNURED, ún-má-núrd', a. Not cultivated. *Spenser*.

UNMARKED, ún-má'rk', a. Not observed; not regarded. *Sidney*. *Pope*.

UNMARKETABLE, ún-má'rk'é-tá-bl, a. Not saleable at the usual price.

UNMARRIED, ún-má'r'íed, a. Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon*.

To UNMASK, ún-má'sk', v. a.—1. To strip of a mask.—2. To strip of any disguise. *Rescom*.

To UNMASK, ún-má'sk', v. n. To put off the mask. *Shakspeare*.

UNMASKED, ún-má'sk', a. Naked; open to the view. *Dryden*.

UNMATTERABLE, ún-más'tér-á-bl, a. Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown*.

UNMASTERED, ún-más'tárd, a.—1. Not subdued.—2. Not conquerable. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.

UNMATCHABLE, ún-má'tsh'á-bl, a. Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker*. *Shaks*.

UNMATCHED, ún-má'tsh', a. Matchless; having no match, or equal. *Dryden*.

UNMEANING, ún-mé'ning, a. Expressing no meaning. *Pope*.

UNMEANT, ún-mént', a. Not intended. *Dryden*.

UNMEASURABLE, ún-mé'zh'ár-á-bl, a. Boundless; unbounded. *Shaks*.

UNMEASURED, ún-mé'zh'árd, a.—1. Immense; infinite. *Blackmore*.—2. Not measured; plentiful. *Milton*.

UNMEDDLED with, ún-méd'íed-wíth, a. Not touched; not altered. *Carew*.

UNMEDDLING, ún-méd'íing, a. Not meddling with the business of others. *Chesterfield*.

UNMEDITATED, ún-méd'í-tá-éd, a. Not formed by previous thought. *Milton*.

UNMEET, ún-méét', a. Not fit; not proper; not worth. *Spenser*. *Shaks*. *Milton*.

UNMELLOWED, ún-mé'l'ódé, a. Not fully ripened. *Shaks*.

UNMENTIONED, ún-méin'shánd, a. Not told; not named. *Clarendon*.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ún-mér'tshán-á-bl, a. Unsaleable; not vendible. *Carew*.

UNMERCIFUL, ún-mér'sé-fúl, a.—1. Cruel; severe; inclement. *Rogers*.—2. Unconscionable; exorbitant. *Pope*.

UNMERCIFULLY, ún-mér'sé-fúl-lé, ad. Without mercy; without tenderness. *Addison*.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ún-mér'sé-fúl-nés, s. Inequality; cruelty. *Taylor*.

UNMÉRITED, ún-mér'té-éd, a. Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

UNMÉRITABLE, ún-mér'té-á-bl, a. Having no desert. *Shakspeare*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, tât, -mê, mêt; -pile, pln; -

UNMERITEDNESS, ún-mêr'it-êd-nês, s. State of being undeserved. *Boyle.*

UNMINDED, ún-mínd'êd, a. Not heeded; not regarded. *Shaks. Milton.*

UNMINDFUL, ún-mínd'fûl, a. Not heedful; not regardful; neglignt, inattentive. *Spenser. Boyle. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*

To UNMINGLE, ún-míng'l, v. a. To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*

UNMINGLED, ún-míng'glêd, a. Pure; not vitiated by anything mixed. *Shaks. Bacon. Taylor. Pope.*

UNMINGLEABLE, ún-míng'g'â-bl, a. Not susceptible of mixture. *Not used. Boyle.*

UNMITIGABLE, ún-mít'ê-gâ-bl, a. Not to be mitigated. *Shakspeare.*

UNMITIGATED, ún-mít'ê-gâ-têd, a. Not softened. *Shakspeare.*

UNMIXED,) ún-míkst, a.

UNMIXT, { Not mingled with any thing; pure. *Bacon. Roscommon.*

UNMISTYENED, ún-mô'st'nd, a. Not made wet. *Boyle.*

UNMOLESTED, ún-mô-lêst'êd, a. Free from disturbance. *Rogers.*

UNMONEYED, ún-mún'êd, a. Having no money. *Shenstone.*

To UNMORR, ún-môrr', v. a. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*

UNMORALIZED, ún-môrr'â-lízd, a. Untutored by morality. *Norris.*

UNMORTIFIED, ún-môrr'tê-fíde, a. Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*

UNMOVABLE, ún-môdd'â-bl, a. Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*

UNMOVED, ún-môdd'ê, a.—1. Not put out of one place into another. *May. Locke.*—2. Not changed in resolution. *Milton.*—3. Not affected; not touched with any passion. *Pope.*—4. Unaltered by passion. *Dryden.*

UNMOVING, ún-môdd'v'ng, a.—1. Having no motion.—2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffacting.

To UNMOULD, ún-môld', v. a. To change as to the form. *Milton.*

UNMOWN, ún-mône', Not mowed. *W. Browne.*

To UNMUZZLE, ún-múz'zl, v. a. To loose from a muzzle. *Shakspeare.*

To UNMUFFLE, ún-múff'l, v. a. To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*

UNMUSICAL, ún-múz'k-â, a. Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound. *Ben Jonson.*

UNNAMED, ún-nâml', a. Not mentioned. *Milton.*

UNNATURAL, ún-nâ't'fshù-nâ-l, a.—1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts. *L'Esrange.*—2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.—3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state. *Dryden. Addison.*

To UNNATURALIZE, ún-nâ't'fshù-râ-líze, v. a. To divest of one's nature. *Overlury.*

UNNATURALNESS, ún-nâ't'fshù-râ-l-nês, s. Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*

UNNATURALLY, ún-nâ't'fshù-râ-l-ê, ad. In opposition to nature. *Tillotson.*

UNNAVIGABLE, ún-nâv'ê-gâ-bl, n. Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated. *Cowell.*

UNNAVIGATED, ún-nâv'ê-gâ-têd, a. Not sailed over. *Cook's Voyages.*

UNNECESSARILY, ún-nê's'sê-sâ-rê-lê, ad. Without necessity; without need. *Hooker. Broome.*

UNNECESSARINESS, ún-nê's'sê-sâ-rê-nês, s. Needlessness. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNECESSARY, ún-nê's'sê-sâ-rê, a. Needless; not wanted; useless. *Hooker. Addison.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ún-nâ'bûr-lê, a. Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ún-nâ'bûr-lê, ad. In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malivolence. *Shakspeare.*

To UNNERVE, ún-nêrv', v. a. To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*

UNNERVED, ún-nêrv'êd, a. Weak; feeble. *Shaks.*

UNNETH, ún-nêth, } ad.

UNNETHES, ún-nêthz, }

This is from an end eað, Saxon, easy; and ought therefore to be written unneath.] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. *Spenser.*

UNNOBLE, ún-nô-bl, a. Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakspeare.*

UNNOTED, ún-nô'têd, a. Not observed; not regarded. *Shaks. Pope.*

UNNOTICED, ún-nô'tíst, a. Not taken notice of. *UNNUMBERED, ún-nûm'bûrd, a. Innumerable. Shaks. Raleigh. Prior.*

UNOBSERVED, ún-ôbs'kûrd, a. Not obscured. *Milton.*

UNOBSERVIOUSNESS, ún-ôb-sê'kwê-âs-nês, s. Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown.*

UNOBEYED, ún-ô-bê-d'ê, a. Not obeyed. *Milton.*

UNOBTAINED, ún-ôb-jêk'têd, a. Not charged as a fault. *Atterbury.*

UNOBVIOUS, ún-ôb-nôk'shûs, a. Not liable; not opposed to any hurt. *Donne.*

UNOBSERVABLE, ún-ôb-zêr'vâ-bl, a. Not to be observed.

UNOBSERVANT, ún-ôb-zêr'vânt, a.—1. Not obsequious.—2. Not attentive. *Glanville.*

UNOBSERVED, ún-ôb-zêr'vêd, a. Not regarded; not attended to. *Bacon. Glanville. Atterbury.*

UNOBSERVING, ún-ôb-zêr'v'ng, a. Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRUCTED, ún-ôb-strûk'têd, a. Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ún-ôb-strûk'tív, a. Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore.*

UNOBTAINED, ún-ôb-tând', a. Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*

UNOCCUPIED, ún-ôk'kû-plêd, a. Unpossessed. *Grew.*

UNOFFERED, ún-ôff'fûrd, a. Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFENDING, ún-ôp'fênd'ng, a.—1. Harmless; innocent. *Dryden.*—2. Sinless; pure from fault. *Rogers.*

UNOPENING, ún-ôp'pên'ng, a. Not opening. *Pope.*

UNOPERATIVE, ún-ôp'êr-â-tív, a. Producing no effects. *South.*

UNOPPOSED, ún-ôp-pôz'd', a. Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Dryden.*

UNORDERLY, ún-ôrd'âr-lê, a. Disordered; irregular. *Sanderson.*

UNORDINARY, ún-ôr'dê-nâ-rê, a. Uncommon; unusual. *Locke.*

UNORGANIZED, ún-ôrgân-ízd, a. Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest. *Grew.*

UNORIGINAI, ún-ôr'id'jên-â-l, } a.

UNORIGINATED, ún-ôr'id'jên-â-têd, } Having no birth; ungenerated. *Stephens.*

UNORTHODOX, ún-ôr'th-ô-dôks, a. Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*

UNOWNED, ún-ônd', a. Having no owner. *Shaks.*

UNOWNED, ún-ônd', a.—1. Having no owner.—2. Not acknowledged. *Milton.*

To UNPACK, ún-pâk', v. a.—1. To disturb; to exonerate. *Shaks.*—2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*

UNPACKED, ún-pâkt', a. Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPAID, ún-pâd', a.—1. Not discharged. *Milton.*—2. Not receiving dues or debts. *Collier. Pope.*—3. UNPAID FOR. That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakspeare.*

UNPAINED, ún-pând', a. Suffering no pain. *Milt.*

UNPALATABLE, ún-pâ't-â-bl, a. Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden.*

UNPARAGONED, ún-pâr-â-gônd, a. Unequaled; unmatched. *Shakspeare.*

UNPARALLELED, ún-pâr-â-lêld, a. Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Shakspeare. Addison.*

UNPARDONABLE, ún-pâr'dn-â-bl, a. [impardonable, French.] Irremissible. *Hooker.*

UNPARDONABLY, ún-pâr'dn-â-blê, ad. Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*

UNPARDONED, ún-pâr'dnd, a.—1. Not forgiven. *Rogers.*—2. Not discharged; not cancelled by legal pardon. *Raleigh.*

-no, move, nor, not; -tâk, tãb, báll; -ðil; -póand; -chim, THis.

UNPARDONING, ún-pár'dn-ing, a. Not forgiving. *Dryden*.
 UNPARLIAMENFARINESS, ún-pár-lé-mént'á-ré-né-s, s. Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon*.
 UNPARLIAMENFARY, ún-pár-lé-mént'á-ré, a. Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift*.
 UNPARTIED, ún-pár'tiéd, a. Undivided; not separated. *Prior*.
 UNPARTIAL, ún-pár'sháil, a. Equal; honest. *Sanderson*.
 UNPARTIALLY, ún-pár'sháil-é, ad. Equally; indifferently. *Hooker*.
 UNPASSABLE, ún-pás'sá-bl a. Admitting no passage. *Temple*. *Watts*.
 UNPASSIONATE, ún-pásh'ún-át, } a.
 UNPASSIONATED, ún-pásh'ún-át-éd, } a.
 Free from passion; calm; impartial. *Wotton*. *Locke*.
 UNPASSIONATELY, ún-pásh'ún-át-i-é, ad. Without passion. *King Charles*.
 UNPATED, ún-pá'théd, a. Unattacked; unmarked by passage. *Saunders*.
 UNPAVED, ún-pá'véd, a. Strip of paving materials. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPAWNED, ún-pá'wnd', a. Not given to pledge. *Pope*.
 To UNPAY, ún-pá', v. a. To undo. *Shaks*.
 UNPEACEABLE, ún-pé'sá-bl, a. Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Hammond*. *Tillotson*.
 To UNPEG, ún-pég', v. n. To open any thing closed with a peg. *Shaks*.
 UNPENSIONED, ún-pén'shúnd, a. Not kept in dependence by a pension. *Pope*.
 To UNPEOPLE, ún-pé'pl, v. a. To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Dryden Addison*.
 UNPERCEIVABLE, ún-pér'sév-á-bl, a. [from unperceived.] Not to be perceived. *Pearson*.
 UNPERCEIVED, ún-pér'sé'vd', a. Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.
 UNPERCEIVEDLY, ún-pér-sé'véd-lé, ad. So as not to be perceived. *Boyle*.
 UNPERFECT, ún-pér'tékt, a. [imparfait, French; imperfectus, Latin.] Incomplete. *Peachment*.
 UNPERFECTNESS, ún-pér'tékt-né-s, a. Imperfection; incompleteness. *Ascham*.
 UNPERFORMED, ún-pér'fórm', a. Undone; not done. *Taylor*.
 UNPERISHABLE, ún-pér'ish-á-bl, a. Lasting to perpetuity. *Hammond*.
 UNPERPLEXED, ún-pér-plékst', a. Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Locke*.
 UNPERSPIRABLE, ún-pér-spí'rá-bl, a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbutnot*.
 UNPERSUADABLE, ún-pér-swá'dá-bl, a. Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney*.
 UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ún-fí-ló-zó'è-kál, a. Unsuited to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *Collier*.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ún-fí-ló-zó'è-kál-é, ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. *South*.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ún-fí-ló-zó'è-kál-né-s, s. Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris*.
 UNPIERCED, ún-pérs't, a. Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton*. *Gay*.
 UNPILLARED, ún-pí'lárd, a. Divested of pillars.
 UNPILLOWED, ún-pí'ló'éd, a. Wanting a pillow.
 To UNPIN, ún-pín', v. a. To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin. *Donne*. *Herbert*.
 UNPINNED, ún-pínt', a. Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPITIED, ún-pí'tiéd, a. Not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Roscommon*.
 UNPITIFULLY, ún-pí'té-fútl-é, ad. Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPITYING, ún-pí'té-ing, a. Having no compassion.
 UNPLACED, ún-plást, a. Having no place of dependence. *Pope*.
 UNPLAGUED, ún-plá'gd', a. Not tormented. *Saunders*.
 UNPLANTED, ún-plánt'éd, a. Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller*.

UNPLAUSIBLE, ún-pláw'z'é-bl, a. Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon*.
 UNPLAUSIVE, ún-pláw'zív, a. Not approving. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPLEASANT, ún-plé'ánt, a. Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy. *Hooker*. *Woodward*.
 UNPLEASANTLY, ún-plé'ánt-lé, ad. Not delightfully; uneasily. *Po e*.
 UNPLEASANTNESS, ún-plé'ánt-né-s, s. Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker*. *Grant*.
 UNPLEASED, ún-plézd', a. Not pleased; not delighted. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPLEASING, ún-plé'zing, a. Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton*.
 UNPLIANT, ún-plí'ánt, a. Not easily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton*.
 To UNPLUME, ún-plúm', v. a. To strip of plumes; to d grade. *Glanville*.
 UNPOLITICAL, ún-pó-ét'è-kál, } a.
 UNPOLITICK, ún-pó-ét'èk, } a.
 Not such as h comes a poet. *Bp. Corbet*.
 UNPOLICIED, ún-pó-ét'sééd, a. Wanting policy. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPOLISHED, ún-pól'ishit, a.—1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Wotton*. *Stillingfleet*.—2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden*.
 UNPOLITE, ún-pó-ít', a. [impoli. French; impolitus, Latin.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts*.
 UNPOLLUTED, ún-pól'út'éd, a. [impollutus, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Milton*.
 UNPOPULAR, ún-pó'pú-lár, a. Not fitted to please the people. *Addison*.
 UNPORTABLE, ún-pórt'á-bl, a. [un and portable.] Not to be carried. *Raleigh*.
 UNPOSSESSED, ún-póz-zést', a. Not had; not obtained.
 UNPOSSESSING, ún-póz-zést-ing, a. Having no possession. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPRACTICABLE, ún-prákt'è-ká-bl, a. Not feasible.
 UNPRACTISED, ún-prákt'íst, a. Not skilful by use and experience. *Milton*. *Prior*.
 UNPRECARIOUS, ún-pré-ká'ré-us, a. Not dependant on another. *Blackmore*.
 UNPRECEDENTED, ún-prés'sé-dént-éd, a. Not justifiable by any example. *Swift*.
 To UNPREDICT, ún-pré-díkt', v. a. To retract prediction. *Milton*.
 UNPREPARED, ún-pré-fé'rd, a. Not advanced.
 UNPREGNANT, ún-prég'nánt, a. Not prolific. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPREJUDICATE, ún-pré-jú'dé-káte, a. Not prepossessed by any settled notions. *Taylor*.
 UNPREJUDICED, ún-pré-jú'díst, a. Free from prejudice. *Tillotson*.
 UNPRELITICAL, ún-pré-lít'è-kál, a. Unsuited to a pr. lat. *Clarendon*.
 UNPREMEDITATED, ún-pré-mé't-ét-á-éd, a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton*.
 UNPREPARED, ún-pré-á'rd, a.—1. Not fitted by previous measures. *Milton*.—2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of the payture. *Shaks*.
 UNPREPAREDNESS, ún-pré-pá-ré'd-né-s, s. State of being unprepared. *King Charles*.
 UNPREPOSSESSED, ún-pré-póz-zést', a. Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions. *South*.
 UNPRESESSED, ún-prés't, a.—1. Not pressed. *Shaks*. *Trickel*.—2. Not fore d. *Clarendon*.
 UNPRETENDING, ún-pré-ténd'ing, a. Not claiming any distinction. *Pope*.
 UNPREVAILING, ún-pré-vá'ing, a. Being of no force.
 UNPREVENTED, ún-ré-vént'éd, a.—1. Not previously hindered. *Shaks*.—2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton*.
 UNPRINCELY, ún-príns'èl, a. Unsuitable to a prince.
 UNPRINCIPLED, ún-príns'è-plid, a. Not settled in tenets or opinion. *Milton*.
 UNPRISABLE, ún-príz'á-bl, a. Not valued; not of value. *Shakspeare*.
 UNPRISONED, ún-príz'ánd, a. Set free from confinement. *Donne*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâtz—mê, mêtz—plne, plu;—

UNPRIZED, ûn-prîz'ed', a. Not valued. *Shaks.*
 UNPROCLAIMED, ûn-prô-klam'd', a. Not notified by a public declaration. *Milton.*
 UNPROFANED, ûn-prô-fân'd', a. Not violated. *Dryden.*
 UNPROFITABLE, ûn-prôf'it-â-bl, a. Useless; serving no purpose. *Hooker.*
 UNPROFITABLENESS, ûn-prôf'it-â-bl-nês, s. Uselessness. *Addison.*
 UNPROFITABLY, ûn-prôf'it-â-bl-ê, ad. Uselessly; without advantage. *Ben Jonson. Addison.*
 UNPROFITED, ûn-prôf'it-êd', a. Having no gain. *Shakspeare.*
 UNPROLIFICK, ûn-prô-lîf'ik, a. Barren; not productive. *Hale.*
 UNPROPER, ûn-prôp'êr, a. Not peculiar. *Shaks.*
 UNPROPERLY, ûn-prôp'êr-ly, ad. Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shaks.*
 UNPROSPEROUS, ûn-prô-pîsh'ûs, a. Not favourable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
 UNPROPORTIONATE, ûn-prô-pô'shûn-â-te, a. [from un and proportionate.] Bearing great disproportion. *Pearson.*
 UNPROPORTIONED, ûn-prô-pô'shûn'd, a. Not suited to something else. *Shaks.*
 UNPROPOSED, ûn-prô-pôz'd', a. Not proposed. *Dryden.*
 UNPROPPED, ûn-prôp't', a. Not supported; not upheld. *Milton. Dryden.*
 UNPROSPEROUS, ûn-prô'spâr'ûs, a. [improsper, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*
 UNPROSPEROUSLY, ûn-prô'spâr'ûs-ly, ad. Unsuccessfully. *Taylor.*
 UNPROSTITUTED, ûn-prô'stî-tû-têd', a. Not debased. *Chesterfield.*
 UNPROTECTED, ûn-prô-têk'têd', a. Not protected; not supported. *Hooker.*
 UNPROVED, ûn-prôv'êd', a. Not evinced by arguments. *Spenser. Boyle.*
 To UNPROVIDE, ûn-prô-vîd'ê, v. a. To divest of resolution or qualifications. *Southern.*
 UNPROVIDED, ûn-prô-vîd'êd', a.—1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures. *Shaks. Dryden.* —2. Not furnished. *K. Charles. Spratt.*
 UNPROVOKED, ûn-prô-vôk'ê, a. Not provoked. *Dryden.*
 UNPUBLISHED, ûn-pûb'lish't, a.—1. Secret; unknown. *Shaks.*—2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
 UNPUNISHED, ûn-pûn'ish't, a. [im-punis, Latin.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity. *Denham.*
 UNPURCHASED, ûn-pûr'tshâst, a. Unbought. *Dryden.*
 UNPURIFIED, ûn-pûr'it'îd, a.—1. Not freed from error.—2. Not cleansed from sin. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNPUNCTRIFIED, ûn-pûn'ktr'îf'îd, a. Not corrupted by miteness. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*
 UNQUALIFIED, ûn-kwôl'îf'îd, a. Not fit. *Swift.*
 To UNQUALIFY, ûn-kwôl'îf'î, v. a. To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Atterbury Swift.*
 UNQUALIFIABLE, ûn-kwôl'îf'î-â-bl, a. Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*
 To UNQUEEN, ûn-kwêdn', v. a. To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakspeare.*
 UNQUELLED, ûn-kwêld, a. Not kept down. *Thomson.*
 UNQUEENCHABLE, ûn-kwêns'h-â-bl, a. Unextinguishable. *Milton.*
 UNQUENCHED, ûn-kwêns'h-êd, a.—1. Not extinguish'd. *Larou.*—2. Not extinguishable. *Arbutnot.*
 UNQUENCHABLENESS, ûn-kwêns'h-â-bl-nês, s. Unextinguishableness. *Hale.*
 UNQUE'STIONABLE, ûn-kwê'stshûn-â-bl, a.—1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.*—2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience. *Shakspeare.*
 UNQUE'STIONABLY, ûn-kwê'stshûn-â-bl-ê, ad. Indubitably; without doubt. *Serrat.*
 UNQUESTIONED, ûn-kwê'stshûn'd, a.—1. Not doubted; pass'd without doubt.—2. Indisputable; not to be opposed. *Ben Jonson.*—3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*
 UNQUIET, ûn-kwîk', a. Motionless. *Daniel.*

UNQUICKENED, ûn-kwîk'k'nd, a. Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*
 UNQUIET, ûn-kwî'êt, a. [inquiet, French; inquietus, Latin.]—1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still. *Milton.*—2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shaks.*—3. Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*
 UNQUIETLY, ûn-kwî'êt-ly, ad. Without rest. *Shakspeare.*
 UNQUIETNESS, ûn-kwî'êt-nês, s.—1. Want of tranquillity. *Denham.*—2. Want of peace. *Spenser.*—3. Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.*—4. Perturbation, unassess. *Taylor.*
 UNRA'CKED, ûn-râkt', a. Not poured from the kees. *Lacon.*
 UNRA'KED, ûn-râkt', a. Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires. *Shaks.*
 To UNRA'VEL, ûn-râv'el, v. a.—1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbutnot.*—2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution. *Dryden. Villatson.*—3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*
 UNRA'ZORED, ûn-râ'zârd, a. Unshaven. *Milton.*
 UNRE'ACHED, ûn-rê'sh'êd', a. Not attained. *Dryd.*
 UNRE'AD, ûn-rêd', a.—1. Not read; not publicly pronounced. *Hooker.*—2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*
 UNRE'ADINESS, ûn-rêd'ê-nês, s.—1. Want of readiness; want of promptness. *Hooker.*—2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*
 UNRE'ADY, ûn-rêd'ê, a.—1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shaks.*—2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*—3. Awkward; ungainly. *Bacon.*
 UNRE'AI, ûn-rê'âi, a. Unsubstantial. *Shaks.*
 UNRE'ASONABLE, ûn-rê'zûn-â-bl, a.—1. Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*—2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*—3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury.*
 UNRE'ASONABLENESS, ûn-rê'zûn-â-bl-nês, s.—1. Exorbitance; excessive demand. *King Charles.*—2. Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.*
 UNRE'ASONABLY, ûn-rê'zûn-â-bl-ê, ad.—1. In a manner contrary to reason.—2. More than enough. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNRE'AVE, ûn-rêv'ê, v. a. To unwind; to disentangle. *Spenser.*
 UNREBA'TED, ûn-rê-bâ'têd, a. Not blunted. *Hale.*
 UNREBUKABLE, ûn-rê-bûk'â-bl, a. Obnoxious to no censure. *Timothy.*
 UNRECEIVED, ûn-rê-sêv'd', a. Not received. *Hook.*
 UNRECLAIMABLE, ûn-rê-klâm'â-bl, a. Past reclaiming. *Fleetwood.*
 UNRECLAIMED, ûn-rê-klâm'd', a.—1. Not tamed. *Shaks.*—2. Not reformed. *Pogers.*
 UNRECOMPENSED, ûn-rêk-âm'pêns'd, a. Without recompense. *Shenstone.*
 UNRECONCILABLE, ûn-rêk-ôn-sîl'â-bl, a.—1. Not to be appeas'd; implacable. *Hammond.*—2. Not to be made consistent with. *Shaks.*
 UNRECONCILED, ûn-rêk'ôn-sîl'd, a. Not reconciled. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRECORDED, ûn-rê-kôr'dêd, a. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments. *Pope.*
 UNRECOUNTED, ûn-rê-kôunt'êd, a. Not told; not related. *Shakspeare.*
 UNRECRUITABLE, ûn-rê-krôd't'â-bl, a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*
 UNRECURRING, ûn-rê-kûr'îng, a. Irremediable. *Shakspeare.*
 UNREFORMABLE, ûn-rê-fôr'mâ-bl, a. Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*
 UNREFORMED, ûn-rê-fôr'm'd', a.—1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*—2. Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond. Milton.*
 UNREFRESHED, ûn-rê-rê'sh'êd', a. Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbutnot.*
 UNREFUSING, ûn-rê-fûz'îng, a. Without resistance. *Thomson.*
 UNREGARDED, ûn-rê-gâr'dêd, a. Not heeded; not respected. *Spenser. Suckling.*
 UNREGENERATE, ûn-rê-jên'êr-â-te, a. Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôll;—pôdud;—thin, THIS.

UNREGISTERED, ãn-rêj'is-târd, a. Not registered. *Shaks.*
 UNRESTRAINED, ãn-rând', a. Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*
 UNRELATED, ãn-rêl'â-têd, n. Unconnected with any thing. *Butler.*
 UNRELATEDIVE, ãn-rêl'â-tiv, a. Not related. *Ches-terfield.*
 UNRELENTING, ãn-rê-lên'ting, a. Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shaks. Smith.*
 UNRELIABLE, ãn-rê-lê-vâ-bl, a. Admitting no success. *Boyle.*
 UNRELIEVED, ãn-rê-lêv'd, a.—1. Not succoured. *Dryden*—2. Not eased. *Boyle.*
 UNREMARKABLE, ãn-rê-mârk'â-bl, a.—1. Not capable of being observed. *Digby*—2. Not worthy of notice.
 UNREMEDIAL, ãn-rê-mê-lê-â-bl, a. Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*
 UNREMEMBERING, ãn-rê-mê-m'br-îng, a. Having no memory. *Dryden.*
 UNREMEMBRANCE, ãn-rê-mê-m'brânce, s. Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts.*
 UNREMOVABLE, ãn-rê-môv'â-bl, a. Not to be taken away. *Sidney. Shaks.*
 UNREMOVABLY, ãn-rê-môv'â-blê, ad. In a manner that admits no removal. *Shaks.*
 UNREMOVED, ãn-rê-môv'd, a.—1. Not taken away. *Hammond*—2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*
 UNREPAID, ãn-rê-pâdê', a. Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden.*
 UNREPALED, ãn-rê-pêld', a. Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
 UNREPENTED, ãn-rê-pên'têd, a. Not regarded with penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*
 UNREPENTING, ãn-rê-pên'ting, }
 UNREPENTANT, ãn-rê-pên'tânt, } a.
 Not repenting; not penitent. *Roscommon.*
 UNREPENTING, ãn-rê-pl'ing, a. Not peevishly complaining. *Rove.*
 UNREPLENISHED, ãn-rê-plên'îsh't, a. Not filled. *Boyle.*
 UNREPRISABLE, ãn-rê-prêv'â-bl, a. Not to be respit d from penal death. *Shaks.*
 UNREPRIVED, ãn-rê-prêv'd, a. Not reprimed. *Milton.*
 UNREPROACHED, ãn-rê-prôsh't, a. Not upbraided; not censured. *King Charles.*
 UNREPROVABLE, ãn-rê-prôv'â-bl, a. Not liable to blame. *Coloss.*
 UNREPROVED, ãn-rê-prôv'd, a.—1. Not censured. *Sandys*—2. Not liable to censure. *Milton.*
 UNREPUTABLE, ãn-rê-p'û-tâ-bl, a. Not creditable. *Rogers.*
 UNREQUITABLE, ãn-rê-kw'î-tâ-bl, a. Not to be retaliated. *Boyle.*
 UNREQUITED, ãn-rê-kw'î-têd, a. Not compensated for. *Gray.*
 UNRESENTED, ãn-rê-zênt'êd, a. Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
 UNRESERVED, ãn-rê-zêrv'd, a.—1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers*—2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
 UNRESERVEDNESS, ãn-rê-zêrv'êd-nê's, s. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness. *Boyle.*
 UNRESERVEDLY, ãn-rê-zêrv'êd-lê, ad.—1. Without limitations. *Boyle*—2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*
 UNRESERVEDNESS, ãn-rê-zêrv'êd-nê's, s. Openness; frankness. *Pope.*
 UNRESISTED, ãn-rê-zîs'têd, a.—1. Not opposed. *Bentley*—2. Restless; such as cannot be opposed. *Dryden. Pope.*
 UNRESISTING, ãn-rê-zîs'ting, a. Not opposing; not making resistance. *Bentley.*
 UNRESOLVABLE, ãn-rê-zôlv'â-bl, a. Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*
 UNRESOLVED, ãn-rê-zôlv'd, a.—1. Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shaks*—2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
 UNRESOLVING, ãn-rê-zôlv'ing, a. Not resolving. *Dryden.*

UNRESPECTIVE, ãn-rê-spêk'tiv, a. Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shaks.*
 UNREST, ãn-rê'st, s. Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness. *Spenser. Hutton.*
 UNRESTORED, ãn-rê-stôrd', a.—1. Not restored.—2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*
 UNRESTRAINED, ãn-rê-strând', a.—1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden*—2. Licentious; loose. *Shaks*—3. Not limited. *Brown.*
 UNRETRACTED, ãn-rê-trâk'têd, a. Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*
 UNREVEALED, ãn-rê-vêld', a. Not told; not discovered. *Spenser.*
 UNREVENGED, ãn-rê-vênj'd, a. Not revenged. *Fairfax.*
 UNREVEREND, ãn-rê-vêr'ênd, a. Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shaks.*
 UNREVERENDLY, ãn-rê-vêr'ênd-lê, a. Disrespectfully. *Ben Jonson.*
 UNREVERSED, ãn-rê-vêrs't, a. Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakspeare.*
 UNREVOKED, ãn-rê-vôk't, a. Not recalled. *Milt.*
 UNREWARDED, ãn-rê-wârd'êd, a. Not rewarded; not recompensed. *L'Estrange. Pope.*
 To UNRIDDLÉ, ãn-rî'd'êl, v. a. To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*
 To UNRIG, ãn-rîg', v. a. To strip of the tackle. *Dryden.*
 UNRIGHTEOUS, ãn-rî'tshê-ûs, a. Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser.*
 UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ãn-rî'tshê-ûs-lê, ad. Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Collier.*
 UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ãn-rî'tshê-ûs-nê's, s. Wickedness; injustice. *Hali.*
 UNRIGHTFUL, ãn-rî'tê-f'ul, a. Not rightful; not just. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNRING, ãn-rîng', v. a. To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras.*
 To UNRIP, ãn-rîp', v. a. To cut open. *Taylor.*
 UNRIPED, ãn-rîp'ê', a.—1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller*—2. Too early. *Sidney.*
 UNRIPENED, ãn-rî'pêd, a. Not matured. *Addis.*
 UNRIPENESS, ãn-rîp'ê-nê's, s. Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Baron.*
 UNRIVALLED, un-rîv'âld, a.—1. Having no competitor. *Pope*—2. Having no peer or equal.
 To UNRIVET, ãn-rîv'êt, v. a. To unfasten the rivets of. *Hale.*
 To UNROLL, ãn-rôl, v. a. To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*
 To UNROOF, ãn-rôôf', v. a. To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakspeare.*
 UNROOTED, ãn-rôôst'êd, a. Driven from the root. *Shakspeare.*
 UNROUGH, ãn-rô'û, a. Smooth. *Shakspeare.*
 To UNROOT, ãn-rôôf', v. a. To tear from the roots; to extirpate. *Shakspeare.*
 UNROUNDED, ãn-rôund'êd, a. Not shaped; not cut to a round. *Bonue.*
 UNROYAL, ãn-rôê'âl, a. Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*
 To UNRUFFLE, ãn-rôf'êl, v. n. To cease from commotion or agitation. *Dryden.*
 UNRUFFLED, ãn-rôf'êd, a. Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*
 UNRULED, ãn-rôôld', a. Not directed by any superior power. *Spenser.*
 UNRULINESS, ãn-rôôl'î-nê's, s. [from unruly.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *South.*
 UNRULY, ãn-rôôl'ê, n. Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser. Roscommon.*
 UNSAFE, ãn-sâf', a. Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker. Dryden.*
 UNSAFTELY, ãn-sâf'êlê, ad. Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden. Crew.*
 UNSAID, ãn-sêd', a. Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden. Felton.*
 UNSALTED, ãn-sâlt'êd, a. Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbutnot.*
 UNSANCTIFIED, ãn-sâkt'îf'êd, a. Unholy; not consecrated. *Shaks.*
 UNSATISFIABLE, ãn-sâ'shîf'ê-bl, a. [insatiabilis, Latin.] Not to be satisfied. *Raleigh.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

UNSATISFACTORINESS. ùn-sât-tis-fâk-tûr-ê-nês, s. Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle*.

UNSATISFACTORY, ùn-sât-tis-fâk-tûr-ê, a. Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty. *Stillingfleet*.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ùn-sât-tis-fide-nês, s. [from unsatisfied.] The state of being not satisfied; want of fulness. *Boyle*.

UNSATISFIED, ùn-sât-tis-fide, a.—1. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon*.—2. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shaks. Rogers*.

UNSATISFYING, ùn-sât-tis-fl-ing, a. Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison*.

UNSAVOURINESS, ùn-sâ-vûr-ê-nês, s. [from unsavoury.]—1. Bad taste.—2. Bad smell. *Brown*.

UNSAVOURY, ùn-sâ-vûr-ê, a.—1. Tasteless. *Job*.—2. Having a bad taste. *Milton*.—3. Having an ill smell; itrid. *Brown*.—4. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker*.

To UNSAY, ùn-sâ, v. a. To retract; to recant. *Shaks*.

UNSCANNED, ùn-skând, a. Not measured; not computed. *Shaks*.

UNSCARRIED, ùn-shâr-îd, a. Not marked with wounds. *Shaks*.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ùn-skô-lâs-tik, n. Not bred to literature. *Locke*.

UNSCHOOLED, ùn-skôôl-îd, a. Uneducated; not learn'd. *Hooker*.

UNSCIENTIFIC, ùn-si-ên-tif-ik, }
UNSCIENTIFICAL, ùn-si-ên-tif-ik-kâl, } a.

Not scientific; not producing demonstrative knowledge.

UNSCIENTIFICALLY, ùn-si-ên-tif-ik-kâl-î, ad. In a manner not suited to the rules of science.

UNSCORCHED, ùn-skôrtsh-t, a. Not touched by fire. *Shaks*.

UNSCREWED, ùn-skreêd, a. Not covered; not protected. *Boyle*.

To UNSCREW, ùn-skroô, v. a. To loosen from being screwed. *Anno*.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ùn-skrip-tshû-râl, a. Not defensible by scripture. *Asterbury*.

To UNSEAL, ùn-sêl, v. a. To open any thing sealed. *Dryden*.

UNSEAL'D, ùn-sêl-d, a.—1. Wanting a seal. *Shaks*.—2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSEAM, ùn-sême, v. a. To rip; to cut open. *Shaks*.

UNSEARCHABLE, ùn-sêrch-â-bl, a. Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton*.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ùn-sêrch-â-bl-nês, s. Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall*.

UNSEASONABLE, ùn-sêzn-â-bl, a.—1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon*.—2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shaks*.—3. Late; as, unseasonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ùn-sêzn-â-bl-nês, s. Disagreement with time or place. *Hale*.

UNSEASONABLY, ùn-sêzn-â-bl-î, ad. Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker*.

UNSEASONED, ùn-sêznd, a.—1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use. *Shaks*.—2. Unformed; not qualified by use.—3. Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward*.—4. Not kept till fit for use.—5. Not salted; as, unseasoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ùn-sêk-ûn-dêd, a.—1. Not supported. *Shaks*.—2. Not exemplified a second time. *Brown*.

To UNSECRETE, ùn-sêkrêt, v. a. To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon*.

UNSECRETE, ùn-sêkrêt, a. Not close; not trusty. *Shaks*.

UNSECURE, ùn-sê-kûr, a. Not safe. *Denham*.

UNSEUCED, ùn-sê-dûst, a. Not drawn to ill. *Shaks*.

UNSEING, ùn-sê-ing, a. Wanting the power of vision. *Shaks*.

To UNSEEM, ùn-sêem, v. n. Not to seem. *Shaks*.

UNSEMLINESS, ùn-sêem-l-nês, s. Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness. *Hooker*.

UNSEEMLY, ùn-sêem-lê, a. Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker*.

UNSEEMLY, ùn-sêem-lê, ad. Indecently; unbecomingly. *1 Cor*.

UNSEEN, ùn-sêen, a.—1. Not seen; not discovered. *Bacon. Roscommon*.—2. Invisible; undiscoverable. *Hooker. Milton*.—3. Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon*.

UNSELFISH, ùn-sêl-fîsh, a. Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator*.

UNSEMINARED, ùn-sêm-î-nâr-d, a. Made an eunuch. *Shaks*.

UNSENT, ùn-sênt, a.—1. Not sent.—2. UNSENT for. Not called by letter or messenger. *Taylor*.

UNSEPARABLE, ùn-sêp-âr-â-bl, a. Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shaks*.

UNSEPARATED, ùn-sêp-âr-â-têd, a. Not parted. *Pope*.

UNSERVICEABLE, ùn-sêr-vîs-â-bl, a. Useless; bringing not advantage. *Bentley*.

UNSERVICEABLY, ùn-sêr-vîs-â-bl-î, a. Without use; without advantage. *Woodward*.

UNSET, ùn-sêt, a. Not set; not placed. *Hooker*.

To UNSETTLE, ùn-sê-tl, v. a.—1. To make uncertain. *Arbutnot*.—2. To move from a place. *L'Estrange*.—3. To overthrow.

To UNSETTLE, ùn-sê-tl, v. n. To grow unsettled. *Shaks*.

UNSETTLED, ùn-sê-tl-d, a.—1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady. *South*.—2. Unequal; not regular; changeable. *Bentley*.—3. Not established. *Dryden*.—4. Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker*.

UNSETTLEDNESS, ùn-sê-tl-d-nês, s.—1. Irresolution, undetermined state of mind.—2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden*.—3. Want of fixity. *South*.

To UNSEX, ùn-sêks, v. a. To make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shaks*.

UNSHADOWED, ùn-shâd-ôde, a. Not clouded; not darkened. *Clarendon*.

UNSHAKEABLE, ùn-shâ-kâ-bl, a. Not subject to concussion. *Shaks*.

UNSHAKEN, ùn-shâ-kn, a.—1. Not moved; not moved. *Shaks. Boyle*.—2. Not subject to concussion.—3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Spratt*.

To UNSHAKLE, ùn-shâk-kl, v. a. To loose from bonds. *Addison*.

UNSHAMED, ùn-shâm-d, a. Not ashamed. *Dryden*.

To UNSHAPPE, ùn-shâpe, v. a. To disorder. *Shaks*.

UNSHAPEN, ùn-shâ-pn, a. Mishapen; deformed. *Burnet*.

UNSHARED, ùn-shârd, a. Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton*.

To UNSHEATH, ùn-shêth, v. a. To draw from the scabbard. *Shaks. Denham*.

UNSHE'D, ùn-shêd, a. Not spilt. *Milton*.

UNSHIELDED, ùn-shiêl-dêd, a. Not guarded by a shield; not protected; defenceless; undefended.

UNSHIELTERED, ùn-shiêl-têrd, a. Wanting protection.

To UNSHIP, ùn-shîp, v. a. To take out of a ship.

UNSHOCKED, ùn-shôkt, a. Not disgusted; not offended. *Kieckl*.

UNSHOD, ùn-shôd, a. [from unshoed.] Having no shoes. *Clarendon*.

UNSHOOK, ùn-shôk, part. a. Not shaken. *Pope*.

UNSHORN, ùn-shôrn, a. Not clipped. *Milton*.

UNSHOT, ùn-shôt, part. a. Not hit by shot. *Walton*.

To UNSHOUT, ùn-shôut, v. a. To retract a shout. *Shaks*.

UNSHOWERED, ùn-shôûrd, a. Not watered by showers. *Milton*.

UNSHRINKING, ùn-shrînk-ing, a. Not recoiling. *Shaks*.

UNSHUNNABLE, ùn-shûn-nâ-bl, a. Inevitable. *Shaks*.

UNSIPTED, ùn-siftêd, a.—1. Not parted by a sieve. *May*.—2. Not tried. *Shaks*.

UNSIGHT, ùn-slt, a. Not seeing. *Hudibras*.

—nô, m6ve, nôr, nôti;—tâbe, tâb, bâll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, 111is.

UNSPICHTED, ùn-s'p'it'ed, a. Invisible; not seen. *Suckling*.
 UNSPIGHTLINESS, ùn-s'p'it'el-n'ês, s. [from unspight.] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wiseman*.
 UNSPIGHTLY, ùn-s'p'it'el, a. Disagreeable to the sight; deformed. *Milton*.
 UNSINCERE, ùn-s'ìn-s'ê-re, a. [insincerus, Latin.]—1. Not hearty; not faithful.—2. Not genuine; impure; adulterat.-d.—3. Not sound; not solid. *Dryden*.
 UNSINCERITY, ùn-s'ìn-s'ê-r'ê-tê, s. Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession. *Boyle*.
 To UNSINNEW, ùn-s'ìn'ô, v. a. To deprive of strength. *Denham*.
 UNSINGED, ùn-s'ìnj'ed, a. Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens*.
 UNSINUED, ùn-s'ìn'û-de, a. Nerveless; weak. *Shaks*.
 UNSINNING, ùn-s'ìn'n'ing, a. Impeccable. *Rogers*.
 UNSKILLED, ùn-sk'ild, a. Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden*. *Blackmore*.
 UNSKILFUL, ùn-sk'ill'f'ul, a. Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shaks*.
 UNSKILFULLY, ùn-sk'ill'f'ul-l'ê, ad. Without knowledge; without art. *Shaks*.
 UNSKILFULNESS, ùn-sk'ill'f'ul-n'ês, s. Want of art; want of knowledge. *Sidney*. *Taylor*.
 UNSLAİN, ùn-s'lâin, n. Not liked. *Sidney*.
 UNSLAKED, ùn-s'lâk'ed, a. Not quenched. *Dryden*.
 UNSLEEPING, ùn-s'lêp'ing, a. Ever wakeful. *Milton*.
 UNSLIPPING, ùn-s'lîp'ing, a. Not liable to slip; fast. *Shaks*.
 UNSMIRCHED, ùn-sm'êr'sht, a. Unpolluted; not stained. *Shaks*.
 UNSMOKED, ùn-smôk'ed, a. Not smoked. *Swift*.
 UNSOCIABLE, ùn-sô'si'ê-â-bl, a. [insociabilis, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good. *Religh*.
 UNSOCIABLY, ùn-sô'si'ê-â-bl'ê, ad. Not kindly. *L'Estrange*.
 UNSOCIAL, ùn-sô'si'ê-â-l, a. Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. *Robertson*.
 UNSOILED, ùn-sô'ild, a. Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray*.
 UNSOLD, ùn-sôld, a. Not exchanged for money. *Pope*.
 UNSOLDIERLIKE, ùn-sôl'j'êr-lîk, a. Unbecoming a soldier. *Broome*.
 UNSOLICITED, ùn-sô'li's'it'ed, a. Not asked for. *M. of Halifax*.
 UNSOLID, ùn-sôl'id, a.—1. Fluid; not coherent. *Locke*.—2. Unstable. *Shenstone*.
 UNSOLVED, ùn-sôlv'ed, a. Not explained. *Watts*.
 UNSOFT, ùn-sôft, Used for *unsweet*. *Spenser*.
 UNSOPHISTICATED, ùn-sô'f'is't'ê-kâ't'ed, a. Not adulterated. *More*.
 UNSORTED, ùn-sôrt'ed, a. Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts*.
 UNSOUGHTE, ùn-sâwt', a.—1. Had without seeking. *Milton*. *Venton*.—2. Not searched. *Shaks*.
 UNSOULED, ùn-sôl'ed, a. Without a soul.
 UNSOUND, ùn-sôund, a.—1. Sickly; wanting health. *Arbutnot*.—2. Not free from errors.—3. Rotten; corrupted.—4. Not orthodox. *Hooker*.—5. Not honest; not upright. *Shaks*.—6. Not true; not certain. *Spenser*.—7. Not calm; not quiet. *Daniel*.—8. Not close; not compact. *Martinier*.—9. Not sincere; not faithful. *Gay*.—10. Not solid; not material. *Spenser*.—11. Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax*. *Milton*.—12. Not fast under foot.
 UNSOUNDED, ùn-sôund'ed, a. Not tried by the plummet. *Shaks*.
 UNSOUNDNESS, ùn-sôund'n'ês, s.—1. Erroneous of heliel; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker*.—2. Corruption of any kind. *Hooker*.—3. Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison*.
 UNSOURD, ùn-sôurd, a.—1. Not made sour. *Baron*.—2. Not made morose. *Dryden*.
 UNSOWN, ùn-sône, a. Not propagated by scattering seed. *Bacon*.
 UNSPARED, ùn-spârd, a. Not spared. *Milton*.

UNSPARING, ùn-spâ'ring, n. Not sparing; not parsimonious; not merciful. *Milton*.
 To UNSPEAK, ùn-spêk, v. a. To retract; to recant. *Shaks*.
 UNSPEAKABLE, ùn-spêkâ-bl, a. Not to be expressed.
 UNSPEAKABLY, ùn-spêkâ-bl'ê, ad. Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Spectator*.
 UNSPECIFIED, ùn-spê's'ê-f'ide, a. Not particularly mentioned. *Brown*.
 UNSPECULATIVE, ùn-spêk'û-lâ'tiv, a. Not theoretical. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
 UNSPENT, ùn-spênt, a. Not despatched; not performed. *Garth*.
 UNSPENT, ùn-spênt, a. Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened. *Baron*.
 To UNSPHERE, ùn-s'p'ê-re, v. a. To remove from its orb. *Shaks*.
 UNSPIED, ùn-s'p'îe, a. Not discovered; not seen. *Tickell*.
 UNSPILT, ùn-s'p'ilt, a.—1. Not shed. *Denham*.—2. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser*.
 To UNSPIRIT, ùn-s'p'irit, v. a. To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple*. *Norris*.
 UNSPOILED, ùn-s'p'ô'ild, a.—1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden*.—2. Not maverl.
 UNSPOTTED, ùn-s'p'ôt'ed, a.—1. Not marked with any stain. *Dryden*.—2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shaks*.
 UNSQUARED, ùn-skwârd, a. Not formed; irregular. *Shaks*.
 UNSTABLE, ùn-stâ'bl, a. [instabilis, Latin.]—1. Not fixed; not fast. *Temple*.—2. Inconstant; irresolute. *James*.
 UNSTAD, ùn-stâd', a. Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. *Spenser*. *Sandys*.
 UNSTADNESS, ùn-stâd'n'ês, s. Indiscretion; volatile mind. *Sidney*.
 UNSTAINED, ùn-stând', a. Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured. *Hooker*. *Roscommun*.
 To UNSTATE, ùn-stâ'te, v. n. To put out of state. *Shaks*.
 UNSTATUTABLE, ùn-stât'û-tâ-bl, a. Contrary to statute. *Swift*.
 UNSTOPPED, ùn-stâp'ed, a. Not stopped; not stayed. *Shaks*.
 UNSTEADILY, ùn-têd'ê-l'ê, ad.—1. Without any certainty.—2. Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke*.
 UNSTEADINESS, ùn-stêd'ê-n'ês, s. Want of consistency; irresolution; mutability. *Addison*. *Swift*.
 UNSTEADY, ùn-stêd'ê, a.—1. Inconstant; irresolute. *Denham*. *L'Estrange*. *Rowe*.—2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke*.—3. Not fixed; not settled.
 UNSTEADFAST, ùn-stêd'fâst, a. Not fixed; not fast. *Shaks*.
 UNSTEPPED, ùn-s'têpt', a. Not soaked. *Bacon*.
 To UNSTRING, ùn-s'ting, v. a. To disarm of a sting. *South*.
 UNSTINTED, ùn-s'tint'ed, a. Not limited. *Skelton*.
 UNSTIRRED, ùn-s'tîrd, a. Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle*.
 To UNSTITCH, ùn-s'tîsh, v. a. To open by pulling the stitches. *Collier*.
 UNSTOOPING, ùn-s'tôop'ing, a. Not bending; not yielding. *Shaks*.
 To UNSTOP, ùn-s'tôp, v. a. To free from stop or obstruction. *Boyle*.
 UNSTOPPED, ùn-s'tôpt', a. Meeting no resistance. *Dryden*.
 UNSTRAINED, ùn-strând', a. Easy; not forced. *Hekevill*.
 UNSTRITTENED, ùn-strâ'tend, a. Not contracted.
 UNSTRENGTHENED, ùn-streng'thnd, a. Not supported; not assisted. *Hooker*.
 To UNSTRING, ùn-s'tring, v. a.—1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings. *Prior*. *Smith*.—2. To loose; to untie. *Dryden*.—3. To relax; to make less tense.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

UNSTRUCK, ân-strâk', a. Not moved; not affected. *Philips*.
 UNSUBDUED, ân-sûb'dû'ed, a. Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden*.
 UNSUPPLIED, ân-sûp'lî'd, a. Unfilled; unfurnished. *Shaks*.
 UNSUBSTANTIAL, ân-sûb-stân'shâ'l, a.—1. Not solid; not palpable. *Milton*.—2. Not real. *Addison*.
 UNSUCCESSFUL, ân-sûk-sês'tû'l, a. Not having the wished event. *Cleaveland*.
 UNSUCCESSFULLY, ân-sûk-sês'tû'l-ê, ad. Un fortunately; without success. *South*.
 UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ân-sûk-sês'tû'l-nês, s. Want of success; even contrary to wish. *Ham*.
 UNSUCCESSIVE, ân-sûk-sês'sîv, a. Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown*.
 UNSUCKED, ân-sûk', a. Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton*.
 UNSUFFERABLE, ân-sûf'fâr-â-bl, a. Not supportable; intolerable. *Milton*.
 UNSUFFICIENCY, ân-sûf'fîs'i'ense, a. [insufficiency. French.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker*.
 UNSUFFICIENT, ân-sûf'fîsh'ent, a. [insuffisant, Fr.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke*.
 UNSUGARED, ân-sûg'ârd, a. Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon*.
 UNSUITABLE, ân-sû'tâ-bl, a. Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Shakspeare*. *Tillotson*.
 UNSUITABLENESS, ân-sû'tâ-bl-nês, s. Incongruity; unfitness. *South*.
 UNSUITING, ân-sû'tîng, a. Not fitting; not becoming. *Shaks*. *Dryden*.
 UNSULLIED, ân-sû'lî'd, a. Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Shaks*. *Sprat*.
 UNSUNG, ân-sûng, a. Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton*.
 UNSUNNED, ân-sûn'd, a. Not exposed to the sun. *Milton*.
 UNSUPERFLUOUS, ân-sû-pêr'fû-ûs, a. Not more than enough. *Milton*.
 UNSUPPLANTED, ân-sûp-ptân't'ed, a.—1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it. *Philips*.—2. Not defeated by stratagem.
 UNSUPPORTABLE, ân-sûp-pôrt'â-bl, a. [insupportable, French.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle*.
 UNSUPPORTED, ân-sûp-pôrt'êd, a.—1. Not sustained; not held up. *Milton*.—2. Not assisted. *Brown*.
 UNSURE, ân-shûr', a. Not fixed; not certain.
 UNSURMOUNTABLE, ân-sûr-môûn't'â-bl, a. [insurmountable, French.] Insuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke*.
 UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ân-sûs-sêp'tê-bl, a. Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift*.
 UNSUSPECT, ân-sûs-pêkt', } a.
 UNSUSPECTED, ân-sûs-pêk'têd, }
 Not considered as likely to do or mean ill. *Milton*. *Swift*.
 UNSUSPECTING, ân-sûs-pêk'tîng, a. Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope*.
 UNSUSTAINED, ân-sûs-tând', a. Not supported; not held up. *Milton*.
 UNSWAYABLE, ân-swâ'â-bl, a. Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shaks*.
 UNSWAYED, ân-swâ'êd, a. Not wielded. *Shaks*.
 To UNSWEAR, ân-swâ'rê, v. n. Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser*.
 To UNSWEAT, ân-swê't, v. n. To cease after fatigue. *Milton*.
 UNSWORN, ân-swôrn', a. Not bound by an oath. *Shaks*.
 UNTAINTED, ân-tânt'êd, a.—1. Not sullied; not polluted. *Roscommon*.—2. Not charged with any crime. *Shaks*.—3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith*.
 UNIAKEN, ân-tâ'kn, a.—1. Not taken. *Hayward*.—2. UN TAKEN up. Not lifted. *Boyle*.
 UNLAKED of, ân-tâwk'd'ôv, a. Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden*.
 UNLAMEABLE, ân-tâ'mâ-bl, a. Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Wilkins*. *Grey*.

UNTA'MED, ân-tâmd', a. Not subdued; not suppressed. *Spenser*.
 To UNTA'NGLE, ân-tâng'gl, v. a. To free from intricacy or convolution; to clear. *Prior*.
 UNTASTED, ân-tâs'têd, a. Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Valler*.
 UNTASTING, ân-tâs'tîng, a.—1. Not perceiving any taste. *Smith*.—2. Not trying by the palate.
 UNTAUGHT, ân-tâwt', a.—1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Dryden*. *Young*.—2. Debarred from instruction. *Locke*.—3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shaks*.
 To UNTEACH, ân-têsh', v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown*.
 UNTEMPERATE, ân-têmp'pûr-âte, a. Void of temper.
 UNTEMPERED, ân-têmp'pûrd, a. Not tempered. *Ezekiel*.
 UNTEMPTED, ân-têmp't'êd, a.—1. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Taylor*.—2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton*.
 UNTENABLE, ân-tê'nâ-bl, a.—1. Not to be held in possession.—2. Not capable of defence. *Clar*.
 UNTENANTED, ân-tê'ânt-êd, a. Having no tenant. *Temple*.
 UNTENDER, ân-tê'n-dâr, a. Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shaks*.
 UNTENDERED, ân-tê'n'dârd, a. Not offered. *Shaks*.
 To UNTENT, ân-tênt', v. a. To bring out of a tent. *Shaks*.
 UNTENIED, ân-tênt'êd, a. [from tent.] Having no medicine applied. *Shaks*.
 UNTERRIFIED, ân-têr-rê-lîde, a. Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton*.
 UNTHANKED, ân-thânk', a.—1. Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness. *Dryden*.—2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden*.
 UNTHANKFUL, ân-thânk'fûl, a. Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Locke*. *Milton*.
 UNTHANKFULLY, ân-thânk'fûl-ê, ad. Without thanks. *Boyle*.
 UNTHANKFULNESS, ân-thânk'fûl-nês, s. Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received. *Hayward*. *South*.
 To UNTHINK, ân-thînk', v. a. To recall, or dismiss a thought. *Shaks*.
 UNTHINKING, ân-thînk'îng, a. Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke*.
 UNTHINKINGNESS, ân-thînk'îng-nês, s. Want of thought. *M. of Halifax*.
 UNTHORNY, ân-thôr'nê, a. Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown*.
 UNTHOUGH of, ân-thâw'ôv, a. Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakspeare*.
 To UNTHRE'AD, ân-thrê'd', v. a. To loose. *Milton*.
 UNTHREATENED, ân-thrê't'nd, a. Not menaced. *J. Charles*.
 UNTHRIFT, ân-thrîft', s. An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakspeare*. *Herbert*.
 UNTHRIFT, ân-thrîft', a. Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakspeare*.
 UNTHRIFTILY, ân-thrîft'ê-lê, a. Without frugality. *Coltier*.
 UNTHRIFTINESS, ân-thrîft'ê-nês, s. Waste; prodigality; profusion.
 UNTHRIFTY, ân-thrîft'ê, a.—1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney*.—2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. *Mortimer*.
 UNTHRIVING, ân-thrîv'îng, a. Not thriving; not prospering. *Government of the Tongue*.
 UNTHRIVING, ân-thrîv'îng, s. [from the adjective.] Want of thriving. *Evelyn*.
 To UNTHRO'NE, ân-thrô'ne, v. a. To pull down from a throne. *Milton*.
 To UNTIE, ân-tî', v. a.—1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shaks*.—2. To loosen from convolution or knot. *Walter*.—3. To set free from any obstruction. *Taylor*.—4. To free from obligation.—5. To resolve; to clear. *Denham*.
 UNTIED, ân-tî'd', a.—1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior*.—2. Not fastened by any binding or knot. *Shaks*.—3. Not bound; not constrained.

UNT

UNW

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòdnd;—còm, THIS.

UNTIL, ún-tíl', ad.—1. To the time that. *Denham*.
—2. To the place that. *Dryden*.
UNTIL, ún-tíl', pre p. To. Used of time. *Spenser*.
UNTI'LED, ún-tíl', a. Not cultivated. *Blackmore*.
UNTIMBERED, ún-tím'bér'd, a. Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shaks*.
UNTIMELY, ún-tím'é, a. Happening before the natural time. *Dryden*. *Pope*.
UNTIMELY, ún-tím'é, ad. Before the natural time. *Spenser*. *Waller*.
UNTINGED, ún-tínj'd, a.—1. Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle*.—2. Not infected. *Swift*.
UNTYRABLE, ún-tí'rà-bl, a. Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shaks*.
UNTYRED, ún-tí'r'd, a. Not made weary. *Dryden*.
UNTY'LED ún-tí'l'd, a. [un and title.] Having no title. *Shaks*.
UNTO, ún-tòd', prep. [It was the old word for to; now obsolete.] To. *Hooker*. *Temple*.
UNTO'LD, ún-tò'ld, a.—1. Not related. *Waller*.—2. Not revealed. *Dryden*.
UNTOUCHED, ún-tùsh't, a.—1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens*.—2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney*.—3. Not meddled with. *Dryden*.
UNTOWARD, ún-tò'wàrd, a.—1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *South*. *Woodward*.—2. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech*.
UNTOWARDLY, ún-tò'wàrd-lé, a. Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke*.
UNTOWARDLY, ún-tò'wàrd-lé, ad. Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson*.
UNTRA'CEABLE, ún-trà'sà-bl, a. Not to be traced. *South*.
UNTRA'CED, ún-trà's't, a. Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham*.
UNTRACTABLE, ún-tràk'tà-bl, a. [intractabilis, Lat.]—1. Not yielding to common measures and management. *Hayward*.—2. Rough; difficult. *Milton*.
UNTRACTABLENESS, ún-tràk'tà-bl-nés, s. Unwillingness or unfitnes to be regulated or managed. *Locke*.
UNTRAINED, ún-trànd', a.—1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward*.—2. Irregular; unmanageable. *Herbert*.
UNTRANSFERRABLE, ún-tràn-sfèr'à-bl, a. Incapable of being given from one to another. *Hewel*.
UNTRANSLA'TABLE, ún-tràn-slà'tà-bl, a. Not capable of being translated. *Gray*.
UNTRANSPARENT, ún-tràn-spà'rènt, a. Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle*.
UNTRAVE'LL'ED, ún-trà'v'èl'd, a.—1. Never trodden by passengers. *Brown*.—2. Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison*.
To UNTREA'D, ún-trè'd', v. a. To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shaks*.
UNTREA'SURED, ún-trè'zh'ùr'l, a. Not laid up; not re-positied. *Shaks*.
UNTREATABLE, ún-trè'tà-bl, a. Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety*.
UNTRIED, ún-trí'dé, a.—1. Not yet attempted. *Milton*.—2. Not yet experienced. *Atterbury*. *Collier*.—3. Not having passed trial. *Milton*.
UNTRIMMED, ún-trím'méd, a. Undrest—but whether in a literal, or only colloquial sense, *Shakspeare's* commentators differ.
UNTRIUMPHABLE, ún-trí'úm'f'à-bl, a. Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras*.
UNTRÓ'D, ún-trò'd', }
UNTRÓ'DDEN, ún-trò'd'dén, } a.
Not passed; not made by the foot. *Waller*.
UNTRÓ'LL'ED, ún-trò'll'èd, a. Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden*.
UNTRÓ'BLE'D, ún-trò'b'èl'd, a.—1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shaks*.—2. Not agitated; not confused. *Milton*.—3. Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser*.—4. Transparent; clear. *Bacon*.
UNTRU'E, ún-tròd', a.—1. False; contrary to reality. *Hooker*.—2. False; not faithful. *Suckling*.
UNTRU'LY, ún-tròd'lé, ad. Falsely; not according to truth. *Raleigh*.

UNTRU'SSED, ún-trùss'd, a. Not trussed up. *Faust*.
UNTRUSTINESS, ún-t'ús'tè-nés, s. Unlithfulness. *Hayward*.
UNTRU'TH, ún-tròd'th, s.—1. Falseness; contrary to reality.—2. Moral falseness; not veracity. *Sandys*.—3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shaks*.—4. False assertion. *Atterbury*.
UNTRU'ABLE, ún-tò'nà-bl, a. Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon*.
To UNTU'NE, ún-tùn'é, v. a.—1. To make incapable of harmony. *Shaks*.—2. To disorder. *Shaks*.
UNTUR'NED, ún-tùrn'èd, a. Not turned. *Woodward*.
UNTU'TORED, ún-tù'tàrd, a. Uninstructed; untaught. *Shaks*.
To UNTWINE, ún-twín'é, v. a.—1. To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller*.—2. To open what is wrapped on itself. *Bacon*.—3. To separate that which clasps round any thing. *Archem*.
To UNTWIST, ún-twíst', v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped upon themselves. *Taylor*.
To UNTY, ún-tí', v. a. [See UNTIE.] To loose. *Shaks*.
To UNVA'IL, ún-và'èl', v. a. To uncover; to strip of a veil. *Denham*.
UNVA'LUABLE, ún-và'l'ù'à-bl, a. Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury*.
UNVA'LUED, ún-và'l'ù'dé, a.—1. Not prized; neglected. *Shaks*.—2. Inestimable above price. *Shaks*.
UNVANQUISHED, ún-vàn'kwísh't, a. Not conquered; not overcome. *Shaks*.
UNVA'RIBLE, ún-và'r'è'à-bl, a. [invariable, Fr.] Not changeable, not mutable. *Norris*.
UNVA'RIED, ún-và'r'èd, a. Not changed; not diversified. *Locke*.
UNVA'RISHED, ún-và'r'nísh't, a.—1. Not overlaid with varnish.—2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shaks*.
UNVA'R'YING, ún-và'r'è-íng, a. Not liable to change. *Locke*.
To UNVEIL, ún-và'èl', v. a. To disclose; to show. *Shakspeare*.
UNVE'ILEDLY, ún-và'èl'd-lé, ad. Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle*.
UNVE'NERABLE, ún-vèn'èr'à-bl, a. Not worthy of respect. *Shaks*.
UNVE'NTILATED, ún-vèn'tè-là-tèd, a. Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore*.
UNVE'RITABLE, ún-vè'r'it'à-bl, a. Not true. *Brown*.
UNVE'RISED, ún-vè'r'è't', a. Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore*.
UNVE'RID, ún-vè'r'èd, a. Untroubled; undisturbed. *Shaks*.
UNVIOLATED, ún-ví'ò-là-tèd, a. Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon*.
UNVIRTUOUS, ún-vè'r'tùsh'ùs, a. Wanting virtue. *Shakspeare*.
UNV'ISITED, ún-víz'ít-èd, a. Not resorted to. *Milton*.
UNUNIFORM, ún-ún'fòrm, a. Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety*.
UNVOYAGEABLE, ún-vò'yà'jà-bl, a. Not to pass if over or voyaged. *Milton*.
UNUR'GED, ún-úr'jèd, a. Not incited; not pressed. *Shakspeare*.
UN'USED, ún-úzd', a.—1. Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney*.—2. Not accustomed. *Sidney*.
UN'USEFUL, ún-ús'e'fùl, a. Useless; serving to no purpose. *Glanville*. *More*.
UN'USUAL, ún-ú'shù'à-bl, a. Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker*. *Rosecommon*. *Felton*.
UN'USUALNESS, ún-ú'shù'à-bl-nés, a. Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome*.
UNUTTERABLE, ún-út'tùr'à-bl, a. Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton*. *Smith*.
UNVULGAR, ún-vùl'gàr, a. Above what is common.
UNVULNERABLE, ún-vùl'nàr'à-bl, a. Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakspeare*.
UNWA'KENED, ún-wà'knd, a. Not roused from sleep. *Milton*.

Fâte, fân, fâll, lâ;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

UNWALLED, ân-wâld', a. Having no walls. *Knobbs*.

UNWA'RES, ân-wârz', ad. Unexpectedly; before any caution. *Fairfax*.

UNWA'RILY, ân-wâ'rî-lê, ad. Without caution; carelessly. *Disby*.

UNWA'RINESS, ân-wâ'rê-nês, s. [from unwary.] Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator*.

UNWA'RLIKE, ân-wâ'r-lîkê, a. Not fit for war; not used to war. *Dry'en*.

UNWA'RNED, ân-wârn'd', a. Not cautioned; not m'd wary. *Locke*.

To UNWA'RP, ân-wârp', v. a. To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn*.

UNWA'RRANTABLE, ân-wô'r'rân-tâ-bl, a. Not d' feasible; not to be justifi'd; not allowed. *South*.

UNWA'RRANTABLY, ân-wô'r'rân-tâ-blê, ad. Not justifiably; not d'len-ibly. *Wake*.

UNWA'RRANTED, ân-wô'r'rân-têd, a. Not ascertain'd; uncertain. *Bacon*.

UNWA'RY, ân-wâ'rê, a.—1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton*.—2. Unexpected. *Spenser*.

UNWA'SHED, ân-wôsh't', } a.
UNWA'SHEN, ân-wôsh'ên, }

Not wash'd; not el-ans'd by washing. *Shaks*.

UNWA'STED, ân-wâ'stêd, a. Not consumed; not diminished. *Bacon*.

UNWA'STING, ân-wâ'sting, a. Not growing less. *Pope*.

UNWA'YED, ân-wâdê, a. Not used to travel. *Suckling*.

UNWE'AKENED, ân-wê'knd, a. Not weakened. *Boyle*.

UNWE'APONED, ân-wê'p'nd, a. Not furnished with offensive arms. *Relish*.

UNWE'ARIABLE, ân-wê'rê-â-bl, a. Not to be tir'd. *Hooker*.

UNWE'ARIED, ân-wê'rêd, a.—1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller*.—2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent. *Denham*.

UNWE'ARIEDLY, ân-wê'rêd-lê, ad. [from unweary'd.] Without remission. *Chesterfield*.

To UNWE'ARY, ân-wê'rê, v. a. To refresh after weariness. *Temple*.

UNWE'D, ân-wê'd', a. Unmarried. *Shaks*.

UNWE'DGEABLE, ân-wê'd'jâ-bl, a. Not to be clo-ven. *Shaks*.

UNWE'ED'ED, ân-wê'd'êd, a. Not cleared from weeds. *Shakspeare*.

UNWE'EP'ED, ân-wê'êpt', a. Not lamented. Now un-cept. *Milton*.

UNWE'ET'ING, ân-wê'ê'ting, a. Ignorant; un-knowing. *Spenser Milton*.

UNWE'IGH'ED, ân-wâ'id', a.—1. Not ex-amin'd by the bal-nce. *Kings*.—2. Not considered; negligent. *Shaks*.

UNWE'IGHING, ân-wâ'ing, a. Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shakspeare*.

UNWE'LCOM'ED, ân-wê'l'âm, a. Not pleasing; not grate-ful. *D'nham*.

UNWELL, ân-wêl', a. Not in perfect health.

UNWE'P'G, ân-wê'pt', a. Not lamented; not bemoan-ed. *Dryden*.

UNWE'T, ân-wê't', a. Not moist. *Dryden*.

UNWHIPT, ân-hwîpt', a. Not punished; not cor-rected. *Shakspeare*.

UNWHO'LESOME, ân-hôlê'sâm, a.—1. Insalubri-ous; mischievous to health. *Bacon South*.—2. Cor-rupt; tainted. *Shakspeare*.

UNW'ELDILY, ân-wê'l'dê-lê, ad. Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden*.

UNW'ELDINESS, ân-wê'l'dê-nês, s. H' aviness; difficulty to move; or to be moved. *Clonville*.

UNW'ELDY, ân-wê'l'dê, a. Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponder-ous. *Clarendon*.

UNW'ILLING, ân-wîl'ing, a. Loath; not content-ed; not inclin'd; not complying by inclination. *Hooker Dryden*.

UNW'ILLINGLY, ân-wîl'ing-lê, ad. Not with good will; not without loathness. *Denham*.

UNW'ILLINGNE'S, ân-wîl'ing-nês, s. Loathness; d' inclination. *Raleigh*.

To UNWIND, ân-wînd', v. a. pret. and part. pas-sive unwound.—1. To separate any thing convolv-ed; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney*.—2. To disen-tangl; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker*.

To UNWIND, ân-wînd', v. n. To admit evolution. *Mariner*.

UNW'IP'ED, ân-wîp't', a. Not clean'd. *Shakspeare*.

UNW'ISE, ân-wîz', a. Weak; defective in wisdom. *Shakspeare Villotson*.

UNW'ISELY, ân-wîz'ê-lê, ad. Weakly; not pru-dently; not wisely. *Sidney*.

To UNW'ISH, ân-wîsh', v. a. To wish that which is not to be. *Shakspeare*.

UNW'IS'G, ân-wîst', a. Unthought of; not known. *Spenser*.

To UNW'IT, ân-wî't', v. a. To deprive of under-standing. *Shakspeare*.

UNW'ITH'DRAW'ING, ân-wîth-drâw'ing, a. Con-tinually liberal. *Milton*.

UNW'ITH'STOOD, ân-wîth-stûd', a. Not oppos-ed. *Philips*.

UNW'ITNESSED, ân-wî'nêst, a. Wanting evi-dence; wanting notice. *Hooker*.

UNW'ITTINGLY, ân-wî't'ing-lê, ad. Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney Bentley*.

UNW'ON'F'ED, ân-wôn'f'êd, a.—1. Uncommon; un-usual; rar; infrequent. *Shakspeare Glanville*.—2. Unaccustomed; practis'd. *May*.

UNW'ORKING, ân-wûr'ing, a. Living without labour. *Locke*.

UNW'ORTHILY, ân-wûr'thê-lê, ad. Not accord-to desert. *Broomé*.

UNW'ORTHINESS, ân-wûr'thê-nês, s. Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney Wake*.

UNW'ORTHY, ân-wûr'thê, a.—1. Not deserving. *Hooker*.—2. Wanting merit. *Whitgife*.—3. Man. *Sidney*.—4. Not suitable; not adequate. *Swift*.—5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden*.

UNW'OUND, ân-wôund', pret. and part. pass. of unwind. *Unwistel Mortimer*.

UNW'OUNDED, ân-wôd'ndêd, a.—1. Not wounded. *Milton*.—2. Not hurt. *Pope*.

To UNWRE'ATH, ân-rê'th', v. a. To untwine. *Boyle*.

UNW'RT'ING, ân-wî't'ing, a. Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot*.

UNW'RT'EN, ân-wî't'n, a. Not conveyed by writ-ing; oral; traditional. *South Hale*.

UNW'ROUGHT, ân-râw't', a. Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax*.

UNW'RUNG, ân-rûng', a. Not pinch'd. *Shaksp*.

UNY'ELDED, ân-yêl'dêd, a. Not given up. *Dry-den*.

To UNYO'KE, ân-yôkê, v. a.—1. To loose from the yoke. *Shaks*.—2. To part; to disjoin. *Shaks*.

UNYO'KED, ân-yôkt', a.—1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden*.—2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shaks*.

UNZ'ON'ED, ân-zônd', a. Not bound with a gidle. *Prior*.

VOCABULARY, vò-kâ'b'û-lâ-rê, s. [vocabulary, Lat. vocabulare, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Brown*.

VOCAL, vò-kâl, a. [vocal, Fr. vocalis, Latin].—1. Having a voice. *Crashaw*.—2. Uttered or modu-lated by the voice. *Hooker*.

VOCAL'ITY, vò-kâl'ê-tê, s. [from vocal.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder*.

To VOCALIZE, vò-kâl'îze, v. a. [from vocal.] To form into the voice. *Holder*.

VOCALLY, vò-kâl'ê-lê, ad. [from vocal.] In words; articulately. *Hale*.

VOCATION, vò-kâ'sh'ôn, s. [vocation, Fr. vocatio, Lat.].—1. Calling by the will of God. *Hooker*.—2. Summons. *Dryden*.—3. Trade; employment. *Sid-ney*.

VOCATIVE, vòk'â-tîv, s. [vocatif, French; vocativus, Latin.] The grammatical case used in call-ing or speaking to. *Accidence*.

VOCATIVE, vòk'â-tîv, a. [used in Greek and Latin Grammars. Vocativus, Latin.] Denoting a cer-tain case. *Lilly*.

-ad, móve, ndr, ndr; -túbe, táb, háll; -óli; -póánd; -tím, T Hís.

VOCIFERATION, vò-á-èr-á'shún, s. vociferatio, vociferò, Latin.] Clamour outcry. *Arbutnot*

VOCIFEROUS, vò-á-èr-ás, a. [vociferò, Latin.] Clamorous, noisy. *Pope*

VOGUE, vóg, s. [vogue, Fr.] Fashion; mode; popular reception. *South. Roscommon*

VOICES, vòis, s. [vois, Fr. neli; vox, vocis, Latin.] —1. Sound emitted by the mouth.—2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon*.—3. Any sound made by breath. *Addison*.—4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Knylles*

To **VOICE**, vòis, v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To rumour; to report. *Bacon*.—2. To vote. *Shaks*

To **VOICE**, vòis, v. n. To clamour, to make outcries. *Shakspeare. South*

VOICED, vòist, a. [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice. *Denham*

VOID, vòid, a. [void, French.]—1. Empty; vacant. *Geness. Shaks*.—2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Hooker. Clarendon*.—3. Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden*.—4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitegill*.—5. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope*

VOID, vòid, s. [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope*

To **VOID**, vòid, v. a. [from the adjective, vuider, French.]—1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shaks*.—2. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins*.—3. To emit as excrement. *Bacon*.—4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon*

VOIDABLE, vòid-á-bl, a. [from void.] Such as may be annulled. *Lyflee*

VOIDER, vòid-ú, s. [from void.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland*

VOIDING-KNIFE, vòid-ing-níle, s. A kind of knife, used formerly for sweeping from the table into a voider, bon-s, &c. after a meal.

VOIDNESS, vòid-nèss, s. [from void.]—1. Emptiness; vacancy.—2. Nullity; inefficacy.—3. Want of substantiality. *Hakevill*

VOLATURE, vòl-úre, s. [Fr.] Carriage. *Arbutnot*

VOLANT, vò-á-úr, a. [volans, Lat. volant, French.] —1. Flying; passing through the air.—2. Nimble; active. *Milten. Philips*

VOLATILE, vòl-á-íl, a. [volatilis, Latin.]—1. Flying, passing through the air. *Bacon*.—2. Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton*.—3. Fickle; changeable of mind. *Watts. Swift*.—4. Livid; airy; gay.

VOLATILE, vòl-á-íl, s. [volatile, French.] A winged animal. *Brown*

VOLATILENESS, vòl-á-íl-nèss, } s.

VOLATILITY, vòl-á-íl-tè-té, } s.

[volatilité, Fr.]—1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon. Hale. Newton. Arbutnot*.—2. Mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vòl-á-íl-tè-zá'shún, s. [from volatiliz.] The act of making volatile. *Boyle*

To **VOLATILIZE**, vòl-á-íl-íze, v. a. [volatiliser, Fr. from volatiliz.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton*

VOLE, vòit, v. [vole, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole trick. *Swift*

VOLCAN, vòl-kán, s. A burning mountain. *Bacon. Bentle*

VOLERY, vò-èr-é, s. [volerie, French.] A flight of birds. *Locke*

VOLTACTION, vòl-é-rá'shún, s. [volito, Latin.] The act or power of flying. *Brown*

VOLITION, vò-lísh-ún, s. [volitio, Latin.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *South. Locke*

VOLUNTIVE, vòl-é-tív, a. Having the power to will. *Hale*

VOLLEY, vòllé, s. [vulée, French.]—1. A flight of shot. *Raleigh*.—2. A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shaks*

To **VOLLEY**, vòllé, v. n. To throw out. *Shaks*

VOLLIED, vòllid, a. [from volley.] Disploded; dispersed with a volley. *Philips*

VOLV, vòit, s. [von, French.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two trends made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, vò-l-ú-íl-é-té, s. [volubilité, Fr. volubitas, Latin.]—1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts*.—2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Clarendon*.—3. Mutability; liability to revolution. *L'Estrange*

VOLUBLE, vòl-ú-bl, a. [volubilis, Latin.]—1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Rammond. Boyle*.—2. Rolling; having quick motions. *Milton*.—3. Nimble; active. *Watts*.—4. Fluency of words. *Shaks*

VOLUME, vòl-ú-mé, s. [volumen, Latin.]—1. Something rolled, or convolved.—2. As much as seems convolved at once. *Dryden. Fenton. Cheyne*.—3. A book. *Spenser*

VOLUMINOUS, vò-l-ú-mé-nús, a. [from volume.] —1. Consisting of many complications. *Milton*.—2. Consisting in many volumes, or books. *Milton*.—3. Copious; profuse. *Clarendon*

VOLUMINOUSLY, vò-l-ú-mé-nús-lé, ad. [from voluminosus.] In many volumes or books. *Glanville*

VOLUNTARILY, vòl-ú-n-á-ré-lé, ad. [voluntarius, Fr. from voluntarius.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord, without compulsion. *Hooker*

VOLUNTARY, vòl-ú-n-á-ré, a. [voluntaire, Fr. voluntarius, Latin.]—1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker*.—2. Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope*.—3. Done without compulsion. *Scott*.—4. Acting of its own accord. *Milton*

VOLUNTARY, vòl-ú-n-á-ré, s. [from the adjective.]—1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Davies*.—2. A piece of music played at will. *Cleaveland*

VOLUNTEER, vòl-ú-n-é-èr, s. [voluntaire, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier*

To **VOLUNTEER**, vò-ún-té-èr, v. n. To go for a soldier. *Dryden*

VOLUPTUARY, vò-l-úp-tshú-á-ré, s. [voluptuaire, Fr. voluptuarius, Latin.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Steuart*

VOLUPTUOUS, vò-l-úp-tshú-ús, a. [voluptuosus, Latin.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spenser. Bentley*

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vò-l-úp-tshú-ús-lé, ad. [from voluptuosus.] Luxurious; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South*

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vò-l-úp-tshú-ús-nèss, s. [from voluptuosus.] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Dunne*

VOLUTE, vò-l-ú-té, s. [volute, French.] A member of a column. Part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or according to others, the hairiness of virgins in their long hair. *Harris*

VOLVIC, vòl-vé-ká, s. [Latin.] An encysted tumour in the lungs. *Arbutnot*

VOMICKNUT, vòm-í-k-nút, s. The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree; the lignum colubrium, or snakewood of the shops. It is certain poison; and in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame and brings on convulsions. *Hill*

To **VOMIT**, vòm-ít, v. n. [vomò, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *Morè*

To **VOMIT**, vòm-ít, v. n. [vomir, French.]—1. To throw up from the stomach. *Josiah. Arbutnot*.—2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vòm-ít, s. [from the verb.]—1. The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sundys*.—2. An emetic medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Arbutnot*

VOMITION, vò-mísh-ún, s. [from vomo, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting. *Greer*

VOMITIVE, vòm-é-tív, a. [vomitif, Fr.] Emetic; causing vomits. *Brown*

VOMITORY, vòm-é-tív-é, a. [vomitaire, French; vomitorius, Latin.] Producing vomits; emetic. *Harvey*

VORACIOUS, vò-rá'shús, a. [vorace, Fr. vorax, Latin.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Governor. out of the Tongue*

VORACIOUSLY, vò-rá'shús-lé, ad. [from voraciously.] Greedily; ravenously.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâg—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

VORACIOUSNESS, vò-râ'shûs-nês, }
 VORACITY, vò-râ'sê-tê, } s.
 [voracitê, Fr.] Greediness; ravenousness. *Sandys.*
 VORTEX, vò-rêks, s. In the plural *vortices*. [Lat.]
 Anything whirled round. *Newton. Bentley.*
 VORTICAL, vò-rêkâl, a. [from vortex.] Having
 a whirling motion. *Newton.*
 VOTARIST, vò-tâ-rîst, s. [devotus, Latin.] One
 devoted to any person or thing. *Shaks. Milton.*
 VOTARY, vò-tâ-rê, s. One devoted, as by a vow,
 to any particular service, worship, study, or state
 of life. *Crashaw. Rogers.*
 VOTARY, vò-tâ-rê, a. Consequent to a vow *Bacon.*
 VOTARESS, vò-tâ-rês, s. [female of votary.] A
 woman devoted to any worship or state. *Cleave-
 land. Pope.*
 VOTE, vòtê, s. [votum, Latin.] Suffrage; voice
 given and numbered. *Roscommon.*
 To VOTE, vòtê, v. a.—1. To choose by suffrage; to de-
 termine by suffrage. *Bacon.—2.* To give by vote.
Swift.
 VOTER, vò-târ, s. [from vote.] One who has the
 right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*
 VOTIVE, vò-tiv, a. [votivus, Latin.] Given by
 vow. *Prior.*
 To VOUCH, vòutsh, v. a. [voucher, Norman Fr.]
 —1. To call to witness; to obtest. *Dryden.—2.* To
 attest; to warrant; to maintain. *Locke. Atterbury.*
 To VOUCH, vòutsh, v. n. To bear witness; to appear
 as a witness. *Swift.*
 VOUCH, vòutsh, s. [from the verb.] Warrant; at-
 testation. *Shaks.*
 VOUCHER, vòutsh'âr, s. [from vouch.] One who
 gives witness to any thing. *Pope.*
 To VOUCHSAFE, vòutsh-sâfê, v. a. [vouch and
 safe.]—1. To permit any thing to be done without
 danger.—2. To condescend; to grant. *Shaks.*
 To VOUCHSAFE, vòutsh-sâfê, v. n. To design;
 to condescend; to yield. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 VOUCHSAFEMENT, vòutsh-sâf'mênt, s. [from
 vouchsafe.] Grant; condescension. *Boyle.*
 VOW, vòû, s. [vœu, French; votum, Latin.]—1. Any
 promise made to a divine power; an act of devo-
 tion. *Hammond.—2.* A solemn promise, commonly
 used for a promise of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*
 To VOW, vòû, v. a. [vovet, Fr. voveo, Latin.] To
 consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a
 divine power. *Hooker. Spelman.*
 To VOW, vòû, v. n. To make vows or solemn pro-
 mises. *Suckling.*
 VOWEL, vòû'êl, s. [voyelle, French; vocalis, Lat.]
 A letter which can be uttered by itself. *Hollier.*
 VOWFELLOW, vòû-fêllòw, s. [vow and fellow.]
 One bound by the same vow. *Shaks.*
 VOYAGE, vò'âjê, s. [voyage, French.]—1. A
 travel by sea. *Bacon. Prior.—2.* Course; attempt;
 and raising. *Shaks.—3.* The practice of trav-
 eling. *Bacon.*
 To VOYAGE, vò'âjê, v. n. [voyager, French.]
 To travel by sea. *Pope.*
 To VOYAGE, vò'âjê, v. a. To travel; to pass
 over. *Milton.*
 VOYAGER, vò'âjâr, s. [from voyage.] One who
 travels by sea. *Donne. Pope.*
 UP, ùp, ad. [up, Saxon; op, Dut. and Danish.]—1.
 Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.—2.* Out of bed;
 in the state of being risen from rest. *Wotton.—3.* In
 the state of being risen from a seat. *Addison.—4.*
 From a state of d.umbiture or concealment. *Dry-
 den.—5.* In a state of being built. *Shaks.—6.* Above
 the horizon. *Judges.—7.* To a state of advancement:
 he is getting up in reputation. *Atterbury.—8.* In a
 state of exaltation: the favourite is now up as high
 as he wishes. *Spenser.—9.* In a state of climbing:
 he is coming up.—10. In a state of insurrection:
 the people are up in Wales. *Shaks.—11.* In a state
 of being increased, or raised: the price is getting
 up. *Dryden.—12.* From a remoter place, coming to
 any person or place: our servant who follows us
 will soon be up with us. *L'Estrange.—13.* From
 younger to elder years. *Psalms.—14.* UP and
 down. Dispersedly; here and there. *Addison.—15.*
 UP and down. Backward and forward.—16. UP to,
 To an equal height with. *Addison.—17.* UP to,

Adequately to. *Atterbury. Rogers.—18.* UP with.
 A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing
 to give a blow. *Sidney.*
 UP, ùp, interject.—1. A word exhorting to rise from
 bed. *Pope.—2.* A word of exhortation, exciting or
 rousing to action: up and try. *Spenser.*
 UP, ùp, prep. From a lower to a higher part; not
 down; go up the hill. *Bacon.*
 To UPEER, ùp-hâre', v. a. preter. upbere; part.
 pass. upborn; [up and bear.]—1. To sustain aloft;
 to support in elevation. *Milton.—2.* To raise aloft.
Pope.—3. To support from falling. *Spenser.*
 To UPBRAD, ùp-brâd', v. a. [upgebrædan, up-
 gebrædan, Saxon.]—1. To charge contemptuously
 with any thing disgraceful. *Sandys. Blackmore.—*
2. To object as matter of reproach. *Bacon. Spratt.—*
3. To urge with reproach. *Decay of Piety.—4.*
 To reproach on account of a benefit received from
 the reproacher.—5. To bring reproach upon;
 to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.
Sidney.—6. To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*
 UPBRADINGLY, ùp-brâ'ding-lê, ad. By way of
 reproach. *Ben Jonson.*
 To UPBRAY, ùp-brâ', v. a. To shame. *Spenser.*
 UPBROUGHT, ùp-brâw't, part. pass. of upbring.
 Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*
 UPHAND, ùp-hând', a. [up and hand.] Lifted by
 the hand. *Maxon.*
 UPCAST, ùp-kâst', part. a. Thrown upward. *Dry-
 den.*
 UPCAST, ùp-kâst', s. A term of bowling; a throw;
 a cast. *Shaks.*
 To UPDRAW, ùp-drâw', v. a. To draw up. *Milton.*
 To UPGATHER, ùp-gâth'âr, v. n. [up and
 gather.] To contract; to collect. *Spenser.*
 To UPGROW, ùp-grò, v. n. To grow up. *Milton.*
 To UPHAVE, ùp-hêve, a. To heave up. *Milton.*
 UPHELD, ùp-hêld', pret. and part. pass. of uphold.
 Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*
 UPHILL, ùp'hîll, a. [up and hill.] Difficult, like
 the labour of climbing an hill. *Clariissa.*
 To UPHOARD, ùp-hòrd', v. a. [up and hoard.] a
 treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.
Spenser.
 To UPHOLD, ùp-hòld', v. a. preter. upheld, and
 part. pass. upheld, and upholden. [up and hold.]
 —1. To lift on high. *Dryden.—2.* To support;
 to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shaks.—3.* To keep
 from declension. *Bacon.—4.* To support in any
 state of life. *Raleigh.—5.* To keep from defeat.
Hooker.—6. To keep from being lost. *Shaks.—7.*
 To continue without failing. *Hooker.—8.* To continue
 in being. *Hakewill.*
 UPHOLDER, ùp-hòld'âr, s. [from uphold.—1. A
 supporter. *Swift.—2.* A sustainer in being. *Hale.—*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
Gay.
 UPHOLSTERER, ùp-hòl'stâr'âr, s. One who fur-
 nishes houses; one who fits up apartments with
 beds and furniture. *Swift. Pope.*
 UPLAND, ùp'lând, s. [up and land.] Higher
 ground. *Burnet.*
 UPLAND, ùp'lând, a. Higher in situation. *Co-
 rwa.*
 UPLANDISH, ùp-lând'îsh, a. [from upland.]
 Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*
 To UPLAY, ùp-lâ', v. a. [up and lay.] To hoard; to
 lay up. *Donne.*
 To UPLEAD, ùp-lêd', v. a. To convey aloft. *Mil-
 ton.*
 To UPLIFT, ùp-lîft', v. a. [up and lift.] To raise
 aloft. *Shakspeare. Addison.*
 UPMOST, ùp'mòst, a. [an irregular superlative
 formed from up.] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*
 UPON, ùp-pôn', prep. [up and on.]—1. Not under;
 noting being on the top or outside. *Shaks.—2.*
 Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shaks.—3.* By
 way of imprecation or infliction: mischief, upon
 him. *Shaks.—4.* It expresses ostentation, c.; pro-
 testation: upon my honour. *Shaks.—5.* It is used
 to express any hardship or mischief: it brought evil
 upon them. *Burnet.—6.* In consequence of: he
 valued himself upon his birth. *Hayward. Claren-
 don.—7.* In immediate consequence of: upon one

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôs;—tâbe, tâb, tâll;—ôll;—pôônd;—ûin, Thii.

kind word he was reconciled. *Tillot.*—8. In a state of view: it appears upon history. *Shaks. Temple.*—9. Supposing a thing granted: upon these terms it is admitted. *Burnet.*—10. Relating to a subject: *Locke* wrote upon government. *Temple.*—11. With respect to: I was silent upon questions which I did not understand. *Dryden.*—12. In consideration of: he surrendered upon splendid promises. *Pope.*—13. In noting a particular day: *Cæsar* died upon the ides of March. *Addison.*—14. Noting reliance or trust: I do it upon your word. *Shaks.*—15. Near to; noting situation: *Fontarabia* is upon the edge of France. *Clarendon.*—16. On pain of: hence! upon your lives. *Sidney.*—17. On occasion of: the king, upon this news, marched. *Swift.*—18. By inference from: upon your premises nothing will follow. *Locke.*—19. Noting attention: I was upon my work, when the fright happened. *Locke.*—20. Noting particular pace: he came on upon a gallop. *Dryden.*—21. Exactly; according to: they are near upon ten thousand. *Shaks.*—22. By; noting the means of support: he lives upon his annuity. *Woodward.*

U'PPER, ùp'pûr, a. [a comparative from up.]—1. Superior in place; higher. *Peacham.*—2. Higher in power. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST, ùp'pûr-môst, a. [superlative from upper.]—1. Highest in place. *Dryden.*—2. Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.*—3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH, ùp'pîsh, a. [from up.] Proud; arrogant. To UPRA'ISE, ùp-râze', v. a. [up and raise.] To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*

To UPRE'AR, ùp-rêr', v. a. [up and rear.] To rear on high. *Gay.*

UPRIG'HT, ùp-rîte', a.—1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Jeremiah. Bacon.*—2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*—3. Honest; not declining from right. *Milton.*

U'PRIGHTLY, ùp-rîte'lê, ad. [from upright.]—1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.—2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*

U'PRIGHTNESS, ùp-rîte'nês, s. [from upright.]—1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*—2. Honest integrity. *Atherbury.*

To UPRI'SE, ùp-rîze', v. n. [up and rise.]—1. To rise from decumbence. *Psalms.*—2. To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley.*—3. To rise with acclivity. *Shakspeare.*

UPRI'SE, ùp-rîze', s. Appearance above the horizon. *Shakspeare.*

U'PROAR, ùp-rôre, s. [uproer, Dutch.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh. Philips.*

To U'PROAR, ùp-rôre, v. a. [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. *Shaks.*

UPRO'LLED, ùp-rôll', part a. Rolled up. *Milton.*

To UPROO'T, ùp-rôôt', v. a. [up and root.] To tear up by the root.

To UPRO'USE, ùp-rôuze', v. n. [up and rouse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shaks.*

U'PSHOT, ùp'shôt, s. [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last moment; final event. *Shaks. More. L'Estr. Burnet. Arbuth. Pope.*

U'PSIDE down, ùp-îde-dôûn', [an adverbial form of speech] With total reversalment; in complete disorder. *Rubish. South.*

U'PSRING, ùp'spring, s. A man suddenly exalted. *Shakspeare.*

To U'PSRING, ùp'spring, v. n. To spring up out of the ground. *Milton.*

To UPS'TA'ND, ùp-stând', v. n. [up and stand.] To be erected. *May.*

To UPS'TA'Y, ùp-stâ'y, v. a. [up and stay.] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

To UPSTA'RT, ùp-stârt', v. n. [up and start.] To spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART, ùp-stârt', s. [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour. *Bacon. Milton.*

To UPSWA'RM, ùp-swârm', v. a. [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm. *Shaks.*

To UPFA'KE, ùp-fâke', v. a. [up and take.] To take into the hands. *Spenser.*

To UPT'E'AR, ùp-târe', v. a. To tear up. *Milton.*

To UPTRA'IN, ùp-trâne', v. a. [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. *Spenser.*

To UPTUR'N, ùp-tûrn', v. a. [up and turn.] To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

U'PWARD, ùp'wârd, a. [up and weard, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

U'PWARD, ùp'wârd, s. The top. *Shaks.*

U'PWARD, ùp'wârd, } ad.

[up and weard, Saxon.]—1. Toward a higher place. *Dryden.*—2. Toward heaven and God. *Hooker.*—3. With respect to the higher part. *Mil.*

—4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number; four hundred and upward. *Hook.*

—5. Toward the source. *Pope.*

U'PWHIRLED, ùp'hwêrld, part. a. Whirled upwards. *Milton.*

To UPWIND, ùp-wînd', v. a. pret. and part. pass. upwind, [up and wind.] To convolve. *Spenser.*

URBANIT'Y, ùr-bân'î-tê, s. [urbanité, French; urbanitas, Latin.] Civility; elegance; politeness; refinement; cautiousness. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN, ùr'tshîn, s.—1. A hedge-hog. *Shaks.*—2. A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior.*

URE, ùre, s. Practice; use. *Hooker.*

URET'ER, ùrê-têr, s. [uretère, French.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basis of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiscman.*

U'RETHRA, ùrê-thrâ, s. The passage of the urine. *Wiscman.*

To URGE, ùrje, v. n. [urgeo, Latin.]—1. To incite; to push. *Shaks. Tillotson.*—2. To provoke; to exasperate. *Shaks.*—3. To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope.*—4. To labour at vehemently.—5. To press; to enforce. *Dryden.*—6. To press as an argument. *Shaks.*—7. To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.*—8. To press in opposition by way of objection. *Tillotson.*

To URGE, ùrje, v. n. To press forward. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY, ùrjên-sê, s. [from urgent.] Pressure of difficulty. *Swift.*

U'RGENT, ùrjên't, a. [urgent, Fr. urgens, Latin.]—1. Cogent; pressing; violent. *Hooker. Raleigh.*—2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exodus.*

U'RGENTLY, ùrjên'tlê, ad. [from urgent.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

U'RGER, ùrjêr, s. [from urge.] One who presses.

U'RGEWONDER, ùrjê-wôn-dêr, s. A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

U'RINAL, ùr'î-nâl, s. [urinal, French.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. *Shaks.*

U'RINARY, ùr'î-nâ-rê, a. [from urine.] Relating to the urine. *Brown.*

U'RINATIVE, ùr'î-nâ-tîv, a. Working by urine; provoking urine. *Eacon.*

URINA'TOR, ùr'î-nâ-tôr, s. [urinateur, French; urinator, Lat.] A diver. *Wilkins. May.*

U'RINE, ùr'î-n, s. [urine, Fr. urina, Latin.] Animal water. *Brown.*

To URINE, ùr'î-n, v. n. [uriner, French.] To make water. *Brown.*

U'RINOUS, ùr'î-n-ûs, a. [from urino:] Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

URN, ùrn, s. [urne, Fr. urna, Latin.]—1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*—2. A water-pot. *Crech.*—3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

URO'SCOPY, ùr-ô-s'kô-pê, s. [urov and σκοπω.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*

U'RRY, ùrrê, s. A mineral. A blue or black clay, that lies near the end, which is an unripe coal.

US, ùs, s. The oblique case of we.

U'SAGE, ùs'âjze, s. [usage, French.]—1. Treatment, harsh or kind. *Dryden.*—2. Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*—3. Manners; behaviour. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER, ùs'âjêr, s. [usager, French; from usage.] One who has the usage of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE, ùs'âns, s. [usage, French.]—1. Use;

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê mêt;—pline, plin;—

proper employment. *Spenser*.—2. Usury; interest paid on money. *Shaks*.
USE, yûse, s. [usus, Latin].—1. The act of employing anything to any purpose. *Locke*.—2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple*.—3. Need or occasion on which any thing can be employed. *A. Philips*.—4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden*.—5. Convenience; help. *Locke*.—6. Usage; customary act. *Locke*.—7. Practice; habit. *Waller*.—8. Custom; common occurrence. *Shaks*.—9. Interest; money paid for the use of money. *Taylor*. *South*.
USE, yûse, s. [In law.] The profit of any thing, of which the nominal possession is in another. *Blackstone*.
TO USE, yûze, v. a. [user, French; usus, Latin].—1. To employ to any purpose. *Chambers*.—2. To accustom; to habituate. *Roscommon*.—3. To treat. *Inolles*. *Addison*.—4. To practise. *1 Peter*.—5. To behave. *Shakspeare*.
TO USE, yûze, v. u.—1. To be accustomed; to practise accustomedly. *Spenser*.—2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon*. *May*.—3. To frequent. *Milton*.
USEFUL, yûse'fûl, a. [use and full.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose. *More*. *Locke*. *Swift*.
USEFULLY, yûse'fûl-ê, ad. [from useful.] In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley*.
USEFULNESS, yûse'fûl-nês, s. Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison*.
USELESS, yûse'lês, a. [from use.] Answering no purpose; having no end. *Waller*. *Boyle*.
USELESSLY, yûse'lês-ê, ad. [from useless.] Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke*.
USELESSNESS, yûse'lês-nês, s. [from useless.] Unfitness to any end. *L'Estrange*.
USER, yû'zûr, s. [from user.] One who uses. *Sidney*. *Wotton*.
USHER, ûsh'ûr, s. [huissier, French].—1. One whose business it is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Shaks*. *Swift*.—2. An under-teacher. *Dryden*.
TO USHER, ûsh'ûr, v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton*. *Pope*.
USQUEBAGH, û-kwê-hâ', s. [an Irish and Erse word which signifies the water of life.] A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whiskey*.
USTION, ûs'tshûn, s. [ustion, Fr. ustus, Latin.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.
USTORIOUS, ûs-tô're-ûs, a. [ustum, Latin.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts*.
USUAL, yû'zhû-âl, a. [usual, French.] Common; frequent; customary. *Hooker*.
USUALLY, yû'zhû-âl-ê, ad. [from usual.] Commonly; frequently; customarily. *South*. *Swift*.
USUALNESS, yû'zhû-âl-nês, s. [from usual.] Commonness; frequency.
USUCAPTION, yû-sû-kâp'shûn, s. [usus and capio, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquisition of a thing, by possession thereof a certain term of years. *Diet*.
USURFUCT, yû-sû-frûkt', s. The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe*.
USURFUCTUARY, yû-sû-frûkt'shû-â-rê, s. [usufructuarius, Latin.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe*.
TO USURE, yû'zhûre, v. n. [usura, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shaks*.
USURER, yû'zhû-rûr, s. [usura, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. *Shaks*.
USURIOUS, yû-zû-rê-ûs, a. Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne*.
TO USURP, yû-zûrp, v. a. [usurpo, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right. *Hooker*. *Ben Jonson*.
USURPATION, yû-zûr-pâ'shûn, s. [from usurp.] A forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *King Charles*. *Dryden*.

USURPER, yû-zûrp'ûr, s. [from usurp.] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. *Spenser*. *Dryden*.
USURPINGLY, yû-zûrp'ûng-lê, ad. [from usurp.] Without just claim. *Shaks*.
USURY, yû'zhû-rê, s. [usur. French; usura, Latin.]—1. Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Spenser*. *Walton*.—2. The practice of taking interest. *Bacon*.
UTENSIL, yû'tên-sil, s. [utensile, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen or tools of trade. *South*.
UTERINE, yû'têr-în, a. [uterinus, Latin.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray*.
UTERUS, yû'tê-rûs, s. [Latin.] The womb.
UTILITY, yû'til-ê-tê, s. [utilitas, Latin.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness.
UTMOST, ût'môst, a. [utimæst, Sax. from utt: n.]—1. Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Milton*.—2. Being in the highest degree. *Shaks*.
UTMOST, ût'môst, s. The most that can be; the greatest power. *Shaks*. *South*.
UTOPIAN, ût'ô-pê-ân, a. [from Sir Thomas More's Utopia.] ideal. *Rowley*.
UTTER, ût'ûr, a. [utt: n, Sax.]—1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre. *Milton*.—2. Pleased without any compass; out of any place. *Milton*.—3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton*.—4. Complete; irrevocable. *Clarendon*.
TO UTTER, ût'ûr, v. a.—1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. *Addison*.—2. To disclose; to discover; to publish. *Dryden*.—3. To tell; to vend. *Abbot*. *Carew*.—4. To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift*.
UTTERABLE, ût'ûr-â-bl, a. [from utter.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.
UTTERANCE, ût'ûr-ânse, s. [from utter.]—1. Pronunciation, manner of speaking. *Spenser*.—2. Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Shaks*.—3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth. *Holder*.
UTTERER, ût'ûr-ûr, s. [from utter.]—1. One who pronounces.—2. A divulger; a dissembler. *Dryden*.—3. A seller; a tender.
UTTERLY, ût'ûr-lê, ad. [from utter.] Fully; completely; perfectly. *Hooker*. *Clarendon*.
UTERMOST, ût'ûr-môst, a. [from utter.]—1. Extreme; being in the highest degree. *Milton*.—2. Most remote. *Abbot*.
UTERMOST, ût'ûr-môst, s. The greatest degree. *Hooker*.
UVEOUS, yû'vê-ûs, a. [from uva, Latin.] The uveous coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muscliculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray*.
VULCANO, vûl-kâ'nô, s. [Italian.] A burning mountain. *Arbutnot*.
VULGAR, vûl'gûr, a. [vulgaris, Latin.]—1. Plebeian; suited to the common people; practised among the common people.—2. Mean; low; being of the common rate. *South*. *Brome*.—3. Publick; commonly trusted. *Shaks*.
VULGAR, vûl'gûr, s. [vulgare, Fr.] The common people. *King Charles*.
VULGARITY, vûl'gâr-ê-tê, s. [from vulgar.]—1. Meanness; state of the lowest people. *Brown*.—2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness. *Dryden*.
VULGARLY, vûl'gâr-lê, ad. [from vulgar.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hampden*. *Brown*.
VULNERABLE, vûl'nûr-â-bl, a. [vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptible of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakspeare*.
VULNERATION, vûl'nûr-â'shûn, s. [from vulnerat.] Infliction of wounds. *Pearson*.
VULNERARY, vûl'nûr-â-rê, a. [vulnerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Wiseman*.
TO VULNERATE, vûl'nûr-â-te, v. a. [vulnero, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville*.
VULPINE, vûl'pîn, or vûl'pine, a. [vulpinus, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.
VULTURE, vûl'tshûre, s. [vultur, Lat.] A large kind of prey remarkable for voracity. *Shaks*.

—nô, nôve, ndr, ndr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—poûnd;—chin, THIS.

VULTURINE, vûl'tshûr-îne, a. [vulturinus, Lat.]
B longing to a vulture.

VULVA, vûl'vû-lâ, s. [vulva, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis *Hesman*

VXORIOUS, ðev'zô'rê-ûs, a. [uxorius, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with conjugal dotage. *Bacon*, *Milton*.

VXORIOUSLY, ðev'zô'rê-ûs-lê, a. [from uxorious.] With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden*.

VXORIOUSNESS, ðev'zô'rê-ûs-nês, s. [from uxorious.] Conjugal dotage; fond submission to a wife.

W

W ðh'bl-yô, Is a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages.

W is sometimes properly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *vieu*, *strew*: The sound of a *w* consonant is uniform.

To WABLE, wûb'bl, v. n. [a low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side. *Maxon*.

WAD, wûd, s. [pend. hay; Sax.]—1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.—2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodw.*

WADDING, wûd'dîng, s. [from wad, vad, Island.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WADDLE, wûd'dl, v. n. [waghen, Dutch.] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Spectator*, *Pope*.

To WADE, wûde, v. n. [from vadum, Latin.]—1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming. *Knolles*. *More*.—2. To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Hooker*. *Addison*.

WAFFER, wûf'tûr, s. [wafel; Dutch.]—1. A thin cake. *Pope*.—2. The bread given in the Eucharist by the Romanists. *Hall*.—3. Paste made to close letters.

To WAF, wûft, v. a.—1. To carry through the air, or on the water. *Brown*.—2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAF, wûft, v. n. To float. *Dryden*.

WAF, wûft, s. [from the verb.]—1. A floating body. *Thomson*.—2. Motion of a streamer.

WAFTAGE, wûft'idge, s. [from waft.] Carriage by water or air. *Shaks*.

WAFTER, wûf'tûr, s. [from waft.] A passage boat. *Ainsworth*.

WAFTURE, wûft'shûre, s. [from waft.] The act of waving. *Shakspeare*.

To WAG, wûg, v. a. [pagan, Saxon; waggan, Dut.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Swift*.

To WAG, wûg, v. n.—1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shaks*.—2. To go; to be moved. *Dryden*.

WAG, wûg, s. [pagan, Sax. to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Addison*.

WAGE, wûdje, s. The plural *wages* is now only used. [waggen, German.]—1. Pay given for service. *Shaks*.—2. Gages; pledge. *Ainsworth*.

To WAGE, wûdje, v. n.—1. To attempt; to venture. *Shaks*.—2. To make to carry on. *Dryden*.—3.

[From wage, wages.] To set to hire. *Spenser*.—4.

To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay. *Raleigh*, *Davies*.—5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against any one, the defendant may

wage his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager of law*. *Blount*.

WAGER, wûg'jûr, s. [from wage, to venture.]—1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or per-

formance. *Spenser*. *Bentley*.—2. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

To WAGER, wûg'jûr, v. n. [from the noun.] To lay to pledge as a bet. *Shakspeare*.

WAGES, wûg'jûr, s. See *WAGE*.

WAGGERS, wûg'gûr-ê, s. [from wag.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety. *Locke*.

WAGGISH, wûg'îsh, a. [from wag.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous, frolicksome. *L'Art.*

WAGGISHNES, wûg'îsh-nês, s. [from waggish.] Merry mischief. *Bacon*.

To WAGGLE, wûg'gl, v. n. [waggelen, German.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sidney*.

WAGON, wûg'ûn, s. [pægan, Saxon; waegens, Dutch; wagen, Islandick.]—1. A heavy carriage for burdens. *Knolles*.—2. A chariot. *Spenser*.

WAGONNER, wûg'ûn-ûr, s. [from wagon.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden* *Ainsworth*.

WAGONSPOKE, wûg'ûn-spûke, s. A spoke of the wheel of a wagon. *Shaks*.

WAGTAIL, wûg'tâil, s. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

WALD, wûde, a. Crush'd. *Shakspeare*.

WALF, wûlf, s. Goods found, but claimed by no body. *Ainsworth*.

To WAIL, wûle, v. a. [gualare, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope*.

To WAIL, wûle, v. n. To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Ezekiel*.

WAIL, wûle, s. Audible sorrow. *Thomson*.

WAILING, wûl'îng, s. [from wail.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Knolles*.

WALFUL, wûle'fûl, a. Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakspeare*.

WAIN, wûne, s. A carriage. *Spenser*.

WAINROPE, wûne'rûpe, s. A large cord, with which the hull is tied on the wagon. *Shaks*.

WAINSCOT, wên'skûd, s. [wag'scot, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbutnot*.

To WAINSCOT, wên'skûd, v. a. [wagenschotten, Dutch.]—1. To line walls with boards. *Bacon*.—2.

To line in general. *Greiv*.

WAL, wûle, s. A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey*.

WAIST, wûste, s. [gwase, Welch.]—1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton*.

—2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship. *Dryden*.

WAISTCOAT, wûs'tkûd, s. An under coat drawn close to the body.

To WAIT, wûte, v. a. [wachten, Dutch.]—1. To expect; to stay for. *Shaks*.—2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden*.—3.

To attend as a consequence of something. *Rowe*.—4. To watch as an enemy. *Job*.

To WAIT, wûte, v. n.—1. To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job*.—2. To pay servile submissive attendance. *Milton*. *Denham*.—3. To attend. *Shaks*.

—4. To stay; not to depart from. *South*.—5. To stay by reason of some hindrance. *South*.—6. To look watchfully. *Bacon*.—7. To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton*.—8. To follow as a consequence. *Decay of Piety*.

WAIT, wûte, s. Ambush; insidious and secret watch to mischief. *Numbers*.

WAITER, wût'ûr, s. [from wait.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben Jonson*.

WAITING gentlewoman, } wût'îng, s.

WAITING maid, }

WAITING woman, }

[from wait.] An upper servant who attends on a lady in her chamber. *Swift*.

To WAKE, wûke, v. n. [pæcan, Saxon; waechen, Dutch.]—1. To watch; not to sleep. *Ecclesi*. *Mil*.

—2. To be roused from sleep. *Milton*.—3. To cease from sleep. *Sidney*. *Denham*.—4. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton*.

To WAKE, wûke, v. a. [pæcan, Saxon; wecken, Dutch.]—1. To rouse from sleep. *Dryden*.—2. To excite; to put in motion or action. *Prior*.—3.

To bring to life again from the sleep of death. *Milton*.

WAKE, wûke, s. [from the verb.]—1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—p. hue, pin;—

watching all night. *Tusser. Dryden. King.*—2. Vigil; state of forbearing sleep. *Milton.*
WAKEFUL, wâk'fûl, a. [wake and full.] Not sleeping; vigilant. *Spenser. Crashare.*
WAKEFULNESS, wâk'fûl-nês, s. [from wakeful.]—1. Want of sleep. *Bacon.*—2. Forbearance of sleep.
To WAKEN, wâ'kn, v. n. [from wake.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*
To WAKEN, wâ'kn, v. a.—1. To rouse from sleep. *Spenser.*—2. To excite to action. *Roscommon.*—3. To produce; to bring forth. *Milton.*
WAKEROBIN, wâk'rôb'ân, s. A plant. *Miller.*
WAKING, wâ'king, s. [from wake, v. n.] The period of continuing awake. *Butler.*
WALE, wâlê, s. [pell, Saxon, a web.] A rising part in cloth
To WALK, wâwk, v. a. [walen, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]—1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.*—2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.—3. To move for exercise or amusement. *Milton.*—4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble.—5. To appear as a spectre. *Davies.*—6. To act on any occasion. *Ben Jonson.*—7. To be in motion. *Spenser.*—8. To act in sleep. *Shaks.*—9. To range; to move about. *Shaks.*—10. To move off. *Spenser.*—11. To act in any particular manner: as, *to walk uprightly. Neuteronomy.*—12. To travel. *Deut.*
To WALK, wâwk, v. a.—1. To pass through. *Shaks.*—2. To lead out for the sake of air or exercise.
WALK, wâwk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Act of walking for air or exercise. *Milton.*—2. Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryden.*—3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks. *Milton.*—4. An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*—5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.*—6. [Turbo, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*—7. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace or going of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
WALKER, wâwk'âr, s. [from walk.] One that walks. *Swift.*
WALKINGSTAFF, wâwk'ing-stâff, s. A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking. *Granville.*
WALL, wâl, s. [wall, Welsh; vallum, Latin; pall, Saxon; walle, Dutch.]—1. A series of brick or stone carried upward, commonly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building. *Warton.*—2. Fortification; works built for defence. *Shaks.*—3. *To take the WALL.* To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*
To WALL, wâl, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To enclose with walls. *Dryden.*—2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*
WALLCREEPER, wâl'krêep'âr, s. A bird.
WALLET, wâl'it, s. [peallian, to travel, Saxon.]—1. A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack. *Addison.*—2. Anything prominent and swagging. *Shaks.*
WALLEYED, wâl'ide, a. [wall and eye.] Having white eyes. *Shakspeare.*
WALLFLOWER, wâl'flôû'âr, s. See **STOCKGILLFLOWER.**
WALLFRUIT, wâl'frût, s. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. *Mort.*
To WALLUP, wâl'ûp, v. a. [pealan, to boil, Sax.] To boil.
WALLOW, wâl'lôûse, s. [cimex, Latin.] An insect. *Ainsworth.*
To WALLOW, wâl'lô, v. n. [walugan, Gothick; palician, Saxon.]—1. To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.*—2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy. *Knolles.*—3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *South.*
WALLOW, wâl'lô, s. [from the verb.] A kind of rolling gait. *Dryden.*
WALLOWISH, wâl'lô'ish, a. [from wallow.] Muddy. *Overbury.*
WALLRU'E, wâl'rû'ê, s. An herb.
WALLWORT, wâl'wôrt, s. A plant, the same with dwarf elder, or danewort.

WALNUT, wâl'nât, s. [pallhnutza, Saxon.] The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. The Virginian black walnut, with the long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickory, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickory, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*
WALLPEPPER, wâl'pêp'pâr, s. Houseleek.
WALTRON, wâl'trôn, s. The sea horse. *Woodr.*
To WAMBLE, wôm'bl, v. n. [wemmelen, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach. *L'Estrange.*
WAN, wôn, a. [panu, Saxon.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look. *Spenser. Suckling.*
WAN, for *won*, wôn. The old preterite of *wiu*. *Spenser.*
WAND, wônd, s. [waand, Danish.]—1. A small stick or twig; a long rod. *Shaks. Bacon.*—2. Any staff of authority or use. *Sidney. Milton.*—3. A charming rod. *Milton.*
To WANDER, wôn'dâr, v. n. [pandujan, Saxon; wandelen, Dutch.]—1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. *Shaks. Hebrews.*—2. To deriate; to go astray. *Psalms.*
To WANDER, wôn'dâr, v. a. To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*
WANDERER, wôn'dâr'âr, s. [from wander.] Rover; Rambler. *Ben Jonson.*
WANDERING, wôn'dâr'ing, s. [from wander.]—1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.*—3. Aberration; mistaken way. *Decay of Piety.*—3. Incertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*
To WANE, wâne, v. n. [pancean, to grow less, Sax.]—1. To grow less; to decrease. *Hakewill.*—2. To decline; to sink. *Shaks. Rove.*
WANE, wâne, s. [from the verb.]—1. Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.*—2. Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*
WANISH, wôn'ish, a. Of a wan hue. *Fairfax.*
WANNE, wôn'd, a. [from wan.] Turned pale and fair coloured. *Shaks.*
WANNESS, wôn'nês, s. [from wan.] Paleness; languor.
To WANT, wônt, v. a. [pana, Saxon.]—1. To be without something fit or necessary. *Ecclus.*—2. To be defective in something. *Locke.*—3. To fall short of; not to contain. *Milton.*—4. To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*—5. To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*—6. To wish for; to long for. *Shaks.*
To WANT, wônt, v. n.—1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent. *Milton. Denham.*—2. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*—3. To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*
WANT, wônt, s.—1. Need. *Milton.*—2. Deficiency. *Addison.*—3. The state of not having. *Pope.*—4. Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*—5. [pand, Saxon.] A mole.
WANTING, wôn't'ing, s. [from to want.] Need. *Shakspeare.*
WANTLESS, wôn'tlês, a. [want and less.] Abundant. *Warner.*
WANTON, wôn'tân, a.—1. Lascivious; libidinous. *Milton.*—2. Licentious; dissolute. *Shaks. Roscom.*—3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shaks. Ral.*—4. Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*—5. Quick and irregular of motion.—6. Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*—7. Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milt.*
WANTON, wôn'tân, s.—1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *South.*—2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shaks.*—3. A word of slight endearment. *Ben Jonson.*
To WANTON, wôn'tân, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To play lasciviously. *Prior.*—2. To revel; to play. *Otway.*—3. To move nimbly and irregularly.
To WANTONIZE, wôn'tân-ize, v. n. To play the wanton. *W. Browne.*
WANTONLY, wôn'tân-lê, ad. [from wanton.] Lasciviously; frolicsomenely; gayly; sportively. *Dryden.*
WANTONNESS, wôn'tân-nês, s. [from wanton.]—1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *Shaks.*—2. Sportiveness;

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, báil;—óil;—póúnd;—éin, THis.

frólic; humór. *Shaks.*—3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *K. Charles. Milton.*

WANTWIT, wón'twít, s. [want and wit.] A fool; an idiot. *Shakspeare.*

WANTY, wón'té, s. [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse. *Tusser.*

WAPÉD, wá'péd, v. Dejected; crushed by misery. *Shakspeare.*

WAPÉNTAKE, wá'pín'táke, s. [from wæppan, Saxon, and take.] *Wapentake* is what we call a hundred: upon a meeting they touched each other's weapons in token of their fidelity. Others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR, wár, s. [werre, old Dutch.]—1. The exercise of violence under sovereign command. *Ruleigh.*—2. The instruments of war in poetical language. *Prior.*—3. Forces; army. *Milton.*—4. The profession of arms.—5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakspeare.*

To WAR, wár, v. n. [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Tim.*

To WAR, wár, v. a. To make war upon. *Spem. Dan.*

To WARBLE, wár'bl, v. a. [wæwelin, German.]—1. To quaver any sound.—2. To cause to quaver. *Milton.*—3. To utter musically. *Milton.*

To WARBLE, wár'bl, v. n.—1. To be quavered. *Gay.*—2. To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*—3. To sing. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*

WARBLER, wár'bl-ár, s. [from warble.] A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD, wárd, a syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from wærd, Saxon.

To WARD, wárd, v. a. [wærdian, Saxon; waren, Dutch; garder, French.]—1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*—2. To defend; to protect. *Shaks.*—3. To fence off; to obstruct; to turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax. Daniel.*

To WARD, wárd, v. n.—1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.—2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD, wárd, s. [from the verb.]—1. Watch; act of guarding. *Spenser. Dryden.*—2. Garrison; those who are entrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.*—3. Guard made by men in fencing. *Shaks.*—4. Fortress; strong hold.—5. District of a town. *Dryden.*—6. Custody; confinement. *Hooker.*—7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other. *Milton. Gray.*—8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Drum. Otway.*—9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*—10. Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WARDEN, wárd'n, s. [wærdén, Dutch.]—1. A keeper; a guardian.—2. A head officer. *Garth.*—3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate of those havens in the east of England called the cinque ports, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt.—4. A large pear. *Moy. King.*

WARDEN-PIE, wárd'n-pl, s. A pie made of pears called wardens. *Shaks.*

WARDER, wárd'ár, s. [from ward.]—1. A keeper; a guard. *Spenser. Dryden.*—2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shaks.*

WARDMÖTE, wárd'móte, s. [wærd and mot, or gemot, Saxon.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wárd'róbe, s. [garderobe, Fr.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser. Aldison.*

WARDSHIP, wárd'shíp, s. [from ward.]—1. Guardianship. *Bacon.*—2. Pupillage; state of being under ward. *King Charles.*

WARE, wáre. The preterite of wear, more frequently wore. *Luke.*

WARE, wáre, a. [for this we commonly say aware.]—1. Being in expectation of, being provided against. *Matthews.*—2. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

To WARE, wáre, v. n. To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE, wáre, s. [wæppan, Saxon; waere, Dutch.] Commonly something to be sold. *Shaks. B. Jonson.*

WAREFUL, wáre'fúl, a. [ware and full.] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WAREFULNESS, wáre'fúl'nés, s. [from wareful.] Cautiousness. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

WAREHOUSE, wá'r'hóuse, s. [ware and house.] A storehouse of merchandise. *Locke. Addison.*

WARELESS, wá're'lés, a. [from ware.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WARELY, wá're'lé, ad. [from ware.] Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WARFARE, wá'fáre, s. [war and fare.] Military service; military life. *Milton. Dryden. Aterbury. Rogers.*

To WARFARE, wá'fáre, v. n. [from the noun.] To lend a military life. *Camden.*

WARHABLE, wá'r'há-bl, a. [war and habile.] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WARILY, wá're'lé, ad. [from wary.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Hooker. South. Spratt.*

WARIMENT, wá're'mént, s. [from wary.] Caution. *Spenser.*

WARINESS, wá're'nés, s. [from wary.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne. Spratt.*

WARLIKE, wá'r'líke, a. [war and líke.]—1. Fit for war; disposed to war. *Sidney. Philips.*—2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WARLING, wá'r'líng, s. [from war.] One often quarrelled with.

WARLOCK, } wá'r'lúk, s.

WARLUCK, } [wæplog, Sax.] A witch; a wizzard.

WARMS, wárm, a. [warm, Goth. wæppan, Saxon; warm, Dutch.]—1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree. 2 *Kings. Milton.*—2. Zealous; ardent. *Pope.*—3. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*—4. Busy in action. *Dryden.*—5. Fanciful; enthusiastick. *Locke.*

To WARM, wárm, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Isaiah. Milton.*—2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

WAR-MARKED, wá'r'mákkd, a. Marked with wounds got in war. *Shakspeare.*

WARMING-PAN, wá'r'míng-pán, s. [warm and pan.] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wá'r'míng-stóne, s. [warm and stone.] The warming stone is dug in Cornwall, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while. *Ray.*

WARMLY, wárm'lé, ad. [from warm.]—1. With gentleness. *Milton.*—2. Eagerly; ardently. *Pri. Pope.*

WARMNESS, wárm'nés, } s.

WARMTH, wármth, } [from warm.]—1. Gentle heat. *Shaks. Bacon. Aldison.*—2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind. *Shaks. Spratt.*—3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*

WARMONGER, wá'r'míng-gár, s. One that sells his chivalrous exploits. *Spenser.*

To WARN, wárn, v. a. [wæppan, Saxon; waernen, Dutch.]—1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *Milton. South.*—2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken. *Acts. Dryden.*—3. To notify previously good or bad. *Dryden.*

WARNING, wá'r'níng, s. [from warn.]—1. A caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*—2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent. *Dryden.*

WARP, wárp, s. [wæppan, Saxon; werp, Dutch.] That order of a thread in a thing woven that crosses the wool. *Bacon.*

To WARP, wárp, v. n. [wæppan, Sax. werpen, Dutch.]—1. To change from the true situation of intestine motion; to change the position from one part to another. *Shaks. Maxon.*—2. To lose its proper course or direction. *Shaks. Norris.*—3. To turn. *Milton.*

To WARP, wárp, v. a.—1. To contract; to shrivel.—2. To turn aside from the true direction. *Dryden.*

Fâte, far, fâll, fâg,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin;—

- Watts*.—3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost: as,
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Through thou the waters warp.
WARPROOF, wâr'prôôf, s. Valour known by proof. *Shakspeare*.
- To WARRANT**, wôr'rânt, v. n. [garantir, Fr.]—1. To support or maintain; to attest. *Hooker. Locke*.—2. To give authority. *Shaks*.—3. To justify. *South*.—4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure. *Sid. Milton*.—5. To declare upon surety. *L'Estrange. Dryden*.
- WARARRANT**, wôr'rânt, s. [from the verb.]—1. A writ conferring some right or authority. *Shaks. Claren*.—2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption. *Dryd*.—3. A justificatory commission or testimony. *Hooker. Raleigh. South*.—4. Right; regality. *Shaks*.
- WARARRANTABLE**, wôr'rânt-â-bl, a. [from warrant.] Justifiable; defensible. *Brown. South*.
- WARARRANTABLENESS**, wôr'rânt-â-bl-nêss, s. [from warrantable.] Justifiableness. *Sidney*.
- WARARRANTABLY**, wôr'rânt-â-bl-ê, ad. [from warrantable.] Justifiably. *Hac*.
- WARARRANTIEE**, wôr'rân-têe, s. [a law term.] The person to whom a warranty is made.
- WARARRANTER**, wôr'rân-têr, s. [from warrant.]—1. One who gives authority.—2. One who gives security.
- WARARRANTISE**, wôr'rân-tîze, s. [warrantisa, law Lat.] Authority; security. *Shaks*.
- WARARRANTOR**, wôr'rân-tôr, s. [a law term.] The person who grants a warranty.
- WARARRANTY**, wôr'rân-tê, s. [warrantia, law Lat.]—1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him, and his heirs for enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Covel*.—2. Authority; justificatory mandate. *Shaks. Taylor*.—3. Security. *Locke*.
- To WARRAY**, wâr-râ, v. a. [from war.] To make war upon. *Fairfax*.
- WARRE**, wôr, a. [wæpp, Saxon.] Worse. *Spens*.
- WARREN**, wôr'rin, s. [wæ-raunde, Dut. guerenne, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Estrange*.
- WARRENER**, wôr'rin-êr, s. [from warren.] The keeper of a warren.
- WARRIOUR**, wâr'yûr, s. [from war.] A soldier; a military man. *Shaks. Dryden*.
- WARRIOURESS**, wâr'yûr-êss, s. A female warrior. *Spenser*.
- WART**, wârt, s. [wæapt, Saxon; werte, Dutch.] A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon*.
- WARTWORT**, wârt'wûrt, s. [wart and wort.] Spurge.
- WARTY**, wâr'tê, a. [from wart.] Grown over with warts.
- WARWORN**, wâr'wôr'n, a. [war and worn.] Worn with war. *Shaks*.
- WARY**, wâr'ê, a. [wæp, Saxon; werte, Dutch.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent. *Hooker. Daniel. Addison*.
- WAS**, wôz. The pret. of *To BE*. *Genesis*.
- To WASH**, wôsh, v. a. [wæcan, Saxon; wassen, Dutch.]—1. To cleanse by ablution. *Shakspeare. L'Estrange*.—2. To moisten.—3. To affect by ablution. *Acts. Taylor. Watts*.—4. To colour by washing. *Collier*.
- To WASH**, wôsh, v. n.—1. To perform the act of ablution. *2 Kings. Pope*.—2. To cleanse clothes. *Shakspeare*.
- WASH**, wôsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mort*.—2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shaks*.—3. A medical or cosmetic lotion. *Hudib. South. Swift*.—4. A superficial stain or colour. *Collier*.—5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shaks*.—6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.
- WASHBALL**, wôsh'bâll, s. [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap. *Stiff*.
- WASHER**, wôsh'êr, s. [from wash.] One that washes. *Shakspeare*.
- WASHY**, wôsh'ê, a. [from wash.]—1. Watery damp.—2. Weak; not solid. *Watton*.
- WASP**, wôsp, s. [wæpp, Saxon; vespa, Latin; guespe, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. *Shaks. Dryton*.
- WASPIISH**, wôsp'ish, a. [from wasp.] Peevish; malignant; irritable. *Shaks. Stillingfleet*.
- WASPISHLY**, wôsp'ish-ê, ad. [from waspish.] Peevishly.
- WASPISHNESS**, wôsp'ish-nêss, s. [from waspish.] Peevishness; irritability.
- WASSAIL**, wôss'ail, s. [from wæpæl, your health, Saxon.]—1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, drunkenly much used by English good-fellows.—2. A drunken-bout. *Shaks*.
- WASSAILER**, wôss'ail-êr, s. [from wassail.] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton*.
- WAST**, wôst. The second person of was, from *To be*.
- To WASTE**, wâte, v. a. [wæp, Saxon; woesten, Dutch; gustare; Italian; vastare, Latin.]—1. To diminish. *Dryden. Temple*.—2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously. *Hooker. Bacon*.—3. To destroy; to desolate. *Milton. Dryden*.—4. To wear out. *Milton*.—5. To spend; to consume. *Milton*.
- To WASTE**, wâte, v. n. To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Dryden*.
- WASTE**, wâte, a. [from the verb.]—1. Destroyed; ruined. *Milton. Locke. Pope*.—2. Desolate; uncultivated. *Abbot*.—3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. *Milton*.—4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made.—5. That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryd*.
- WASTE**, wâte, s. [from the verb.]—1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; consumption; loss. *Hooker. Milton. Ray*.—2. Useless expense. *Dryden. Watts*.—3. Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke. Spenser*.—4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Milton. Waller. Smith*.—5. Region ruined and deserted. *Dryden*.—6. Mischief; destruction. *Shaks*.
- WASTEFUL**, wâte'fûl, a. [waste and full.]—1. Destructive; ruinous. *Milton*.—2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Shaks. Bacon*.—3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison*.—4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser*.
- WASTEFULLY**, wâte'fûl-ê, ad. [from wasteful.] With vain and dissolute consumption. *Dryden*.
- WASTEFULNESS**, wâte'fûl-nêss, s. [from wasteful.] Prodicality.
- WASTENESS**, wâte'nêss, s. [from waste.] Desolation; solitude. *Spenser*.
- WASTER**, wâte'êr, s. [from waste.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *Ben Jonson*.
- WASTREL**, wôst'rîl, s. [from waste.] Commons. *Cæcæ*.
- WATCH**, wôts, s. [wæcc, Saxon.]—1. Forbearance of sleep.—2. Attendance without sleep. *Addison*.—3. Attention; close observation. *Shaks*.—4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser*.—5. Watchmen; men set to guard. *Spenser*.—6. Place where a guard is set. *Shaks*.—7. Post or office of a watchman. *Shaks*.—8. A period of the night. *Dryden*.—9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale*.
- To WATCH**, wôts, v. n. [wacian, Saxon.]—1. Not to sleep; to wake. *Shaks. Eccles*.—2. To keep guard. *Jer. Mill*.—3. To look with expectation. *Psalms*.—4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *Tim*.—5. To be cautiously observant. *Taylor*.—6. To be insidiously attentive. *Milt n*.
- To WATCH**, wôts, v. a.—1. To guard; to have in keep. *Milton*.—2. To observe in ambush. *Walton. Mill*.—3. To tend. *Broom*.—4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
- WATCHER**, wôts'êr, s. [from watch.]—1. One who watches. *Shaks*.—2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
- WATCHET**, wôts'it, a. [wæcc, Saxon.] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden*.
- WATCHFUL**, wôts'fûl, a. [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *Shaks. Revelations*.
- WATCHFULLY**, wôts'fûl-ê, ad. [from watchful.]

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, háll;—òl;—pòund;—ùin, This.

Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation. *Boyle*.

WA' ICHFULNESS, wòtsh'fùl-nès, s. [from watchful.]—1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard. *Ham. Arbutn. Watts*.—2. Inability to sleep. *Arbutnot*.

WA' TCHHOUSE, wòtsh'hòuse, s. [watch and house.] Place where the watch is set. *Gay*.

WA' TCHING, wòtsh'ing, s. [from watch.] Inability to sleep. *Wiseman*.

WA' TCHMAKER, wòtsh'mà-kàr, s. [watch and maker.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Nixon*.

WA' TCHMAN, wòtsh'màn, s. [watch and man.] Guard; centinel; one set to keep ward. *Bacon Taylor*.

WA' TCHTOWER, wòtsh'tòur, s. [watch and tower.] Tower on which a centinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Donne. Milt. Ray*.

WA' TCHWORD, wòtsh'wòrd, s. [watch and word.] The word given to the centinels to know their friends. *Spenser. Sandys*.

WA'TER, wà'tér, s. [water, Dutch; wæter, Sax.]

—1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste. It seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Chayne observes. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their frictions in sliding over one another is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it. *Quincy Shaks*.—2. The sea. *Com. Prayer*.—3. Urine. *Shaks*.—4. To hold WATER. To be sound; to be tight. *L'Estré*.—5. It is used for the lustre of diamonds. *Shaks*.—6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water: as water-spanish, water-flood, water-courses, water-pots, water-fox, water-snakes, water-roads, water-nw. *Sid. Psal. Isaiah*.

To WA'TER, wà'túr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Temple*.—2. To supply with water for drink. *Knol*.—3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison*.—4. To diversify as with waves. *Locke*.

To WA'TER, wà'túr, v. n.—1. To shed moisture. *Shaks. South*.—2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Kuolles*.—3. The mouth

WATERS. The man loquax. *Camden*.

WA' TERCOLOURS, wà'túr-kòl'òrz, s. Painters make colours into a soft consistency with water; those they call watercolours. *Boyle*.

WATERCRESSSES, wà'túr-krès'séz, s. [fisybrim. Latin.] A plant. There are five species. *Miller*.

WATERER, wà'túr-úr, s. [from water.] One who waters. *Cæcæ*.

WATERFALL, wà'túr-fàll, s. [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh*.

WATERFLY, wà'túr-flí, s. A fly that frequents the surface of water a busy trifler. *Shaks*.

WATERFOWL, wà'túr-fòul, s. Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Hale*.

WATERGRUEL, wà'túr-gròul, s. [water and gruel.] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Locke*.

WATERINESS, wà'túr-è-nès, s. [from watery.] Humidity; moisture. *Arbutnot*.

WATERISH, wà'túr-ish, a. [from water.]—1. Resembling water. *Dryden*.—2. Moist; insipid. *Hale*.

WATERISHNESS, wà'túr-ish-nès, s. [from waterish.] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer*.

WATERLEAF, wà'túr-lèaf, s. A plant. *Miller*.

WATERLILLY, wà'túr-líl-lí, s. [nymphaea, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

WATERMAN, wà'túr-màn, s. [water and man.] A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden. Addison*.

WATERMARK, wà'túr-màrk, s. [water and mark.]

The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden*.

WATERMELON, wà'túr-mèl-àn, s. A plant. *Miller*.

WATERMILL, wà'túr-míll, s. Mill turned by water. *Spenser*.

WATERMINT, wà'túr-mínt, s. A plant.

WATER-ORDEAL, wà'túr-òr-dè-ál, s. An old mode of trial by water. *Blackstone*.

WATERRADISH, wà'túr-ràd-ish, s. A species of watercress; *which see*.

WATER RAT, wà'túr-ràt, s. A rat that makes holes in banks. *Wulton*.

WATERROCKET, wà'túr-ròk-ít, s.—1. A species of watercresses.—2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

WATERVIOLET, wà'túr-ví-ò-lèt, s. [hottonkie, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wà'túr-sàf-í-r, s. The occidental sapphire, which is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental. *Wood ard*.

WATERSHUT, wà'túr-shút, s. Any thing that dams up a current of water. *W. Browne*.

WATERWITH, wà'túr-wít, s. [water and with.] A plant of Jamaica, growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or sap to the dromedary traveller. *D. Hanam*.

WATERWORK, wà'túr-wòrk, s. [water and work.] A play of fountains; any hydraulic performance. *Wilkins Addison*.

WATERY, wà'túr-è, a. [from water.]—1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbutnot*.—2. Tasteless insipid; rapid; spiritless. *Shaks*.—3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior*.—4. Relating to the water. *Dryden*.—5. Consisting of water. *Milton*.

WATTLE, wò'tl, s. [from waghelen, to shake, German.]—1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton*.—2. A hurdle.

To WATTLE, wò'tl, v. a. [watteln, Saxon.] To bind with twigs; to form by plating twigs. *Milton*.

WATTLEBIRD, wà'tl-bàrd, s. A bird of New Zealand.

WAVE, wàve, s. [wæge, Saxon; waegh, Dutch.]—1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow. *Wulton*.—2. Unevenness; inequality. *Newton*.

To WAVE, wàve, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To play loosely; to float. *Dryden*.—2. To be moved as a signal. *Ben Jonson*.—3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate. *Hooker*.

To WAVE, wàve, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To raise in inequalities of surface.—2. To move loosely. *Milton*.—3. To wait; to remove any thing floating. *Brown*.—4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shaks*.—5. To put off; to decline. *Wat*.—6. To put aside for the present. *Dryden*.

WAVELOAF, wàve'lòaf, s. [among Jewish rites.] A loaf to be waved by the priest as an offering. *Leviticus*.

WAVEOFFERING, wàve'òf-fér-ing, s. [among Jewish rites.] An offering waved by the priest. *Leviticus*.

WAVEWORN, wàve'wòrn, part. a. Worn by waves. *Shaks*.

To WAVER, wà'úr, v. n. [papian, Saxon.]—1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.—2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Shaks. Daniel. Aterb*.

WAVENER, wà'túr-úr, s. [from waver.] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shaks*.

WAVY, wà'vè, a. [from wave.]—1. Rising in waves. *Dryden*.—2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

WAVES, or wæcs, wàws, s. For waves.

To WAWL, wàwl, v. n. To cry; to howl. *Shaks*.

WAX, wàks, s. [wæce, Saxon; wax, Dutch; wacks, Dutch.]—1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees. *Rosc*.—2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *Morc*.

To WAX, wàks, v. a. To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden*.

To WAX, wàks, v. n. pret. wox, waxed, part. pass.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plu;—

waxed, waxen, [peaxan, Saxon.]—1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill*.—2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hooker. Awerbury*.

WAY'KEN, wâ'kên, a. [from wax.] Made of wax.
WAY, wâ, s. [wæg, Saxon.]—1. The road in which one travels. *Prior*.—2. Broad road made for passengers. *Shaks*.—3. A length of journey. *L'Estre*.—4. Course; direction of motion. *Locke*.—5. Advance in life. *Spect*.—6. Passage; power of progression made or given; he made way for me. *Temple*.—7. Local tendency. *Shaks*.—8. Course; regular progression. *Dryden*.—9. Vacancy made; the crowd gave way to the procession.—10. Situation where a thing may probably be found; things want d are out of the way. *Taylor*.—11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating; company comes in my way when I should write. *Duppa*.—12. Tendency to any meaning, or act; his opinions tend the wrong way. *Atterbury*.—13. Access; means of admittance; he made his way to the judge. *Raleigh*.—14. Sphere of observation; there have fallen in my way many learned men. *Temple*.—15. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step; which way will you prove it? *Dryden. Tillot*.—16. Method; means of management; his way was to interest his friends in his success. *Daniel. South*.—17. Private determination; he follows his own way without hearing others. *Ben Jonson*.—18. Manner; mode; this is the present way of dress. *Sidney. Hooker. Addison*.—19. Method; manner of practice; his way is to rise early. *Sidney*.—20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action; he is very careful of his ways. *Bacon. Milton*.—21. Right method to act or know; this is the way to be wise. *Locke. Rowe*.—22. General scheme of acting; he went out of his way to effect this. *Clarissa*.—23. By the WAY. Without any necessary connexion with the main design. *Bacon. Spect*.—24. To go, or come one's WAY, or WAYS; to come along, or depart. *Shaks. L'Estre*.

WAYBREAD, wâ'trêd, s. A plant. *Ainsworth*.
WAYFARER, wâ'fâr, s. [way and fare, to go.] Pass-ner; traveller. *Carew*.

WAYFARING, wâ'fâr-îng, a. Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond*.

WAYFARINGTREE, wâ'fâr-îng-trêe, s. [vilurum, Lat.] A plant.

To WAYLAY, wâ'lâ, v. a. [way and lay.] To watch invidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Bacon. Dryden*.

WAYLAYER, wâ'lâ'âr, s. [from waylay.] One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS, wâ'lês, a. [from way.] Pathless; untracked. *Drayton*

WAYMARK, wâ'mârk, s. [way and mark.] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah*.

To WAYMENT, wâ'mênt, v. a. [wâ, Saxon.] To lament or grieve. *Spenser*.

WAYS AND MEANS, wâz'ând-mênz. The title of a particular committee of the House of Commons, whose particular province it is to consider of the ways and means of raising the supply voted for the year. *Blackstone*.

WAYWARD, wâ'wârd, a. Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious. *Sidney. Fairfax*.

WAYWARDLY, wâ'wârd-lê, ad. [from wayward.] Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney*.

WAYWARDNESS, wâ'wârd-nês, s. [from wayward.] Frowardness; perverseness. *Wolten*.

WE, wê, pronoun [see I.] The plural of I.

WEAK, wêk, a. [wæc, Saxon; weec, Dutch.]—1. Feeble; not strong. *Milten. Locke*.—2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shaks*.—3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.—4. Low of sound. *Asham*.—5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit. *Swift*.—6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient; as, weak tea.—7. Not powerful; not potent. *Swift*.—8. Not well supported by argument. *Hooker*.—9. Unfortified. *Addison*.

To WEAKEN, wê'kên, v. a. To debilitate; to enfeeble. *Hooker. Ray*.

WEAKLING, wê'k-îng, s. [from weak.] A feeble creature. *Shaks*.

WEAKLY, wê'k-lê, ad. [from weak.] Feebly; with want of strength. *Bacon. Dryden*.

WEAKLY, wê'k-lê, a. [from weak.] Not strong; not healthy. *Raleigh*.

WEAKNESS, wê'k-nês, s. [from weak.]—1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness. *Rogers*.—2. Want of power.—3. Infirmity; unhealthiness. *Temple*.—4. Want of cogency. *Tillot*.—5. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness. *Milt*.—6. Defect; failing. *Bacon*.—7. Want of powerful agency; want of necessary qualities; as, the weakness of a medicine.

WEAKSIDE, wê'k-sîdê, s. [weak and side.] Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple*.

WEAL, wêl, s. [welan, Saxon; wealust, Dutch.]—1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state. *Shaks. Milton. Temple*.—2. Republick; state; publick interest.

WEAL, wêl, s. [walan, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe. *Donne*.

WEAL away, wêl-â-wâ, interj. Alas. *Spenser*.

WEALD, wêld, wald, wêldê. Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon, wald. *Gibson*.

WEALSMAN, wêl'tz'mân, s. [a sneering word for] Politician. *Shaks*.

WEALTH, wêlth, s. [wæld, rich, Saxon.]—1. Riches; money or precious goods. *Corbet. Dryden*.—2. Prosperity. *Com. Prayer*.

WEALTHILY, wêlth-lê, ad. [from wealthy.] Richly. *Shakspeare*.

WEALTHINESS, wêlth-ê-nês, s. [from wealthy.] Richness.

WEALTHY, wêlth-lê, a. [from wealth.] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spens. Shaks*.

To WEAN, wêne, v. a. [wenan, Saxon.]—1. To put from the breast; to abacate.—2. To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Spenser. Stillingfleet*.

WEANEL, wêne-l, s.

WEANLING, wêne-îng, s.

[from wean.]—1. An animal newly weaned. *Milt*.—2. A child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wêp'pn, s. [wæpan, Saxon.] Instrument of offence. *Shaks. Daniel*.

WEAPONED, wêp'pnd, a. [from weapon.] Armed for defence; furnished with arms. *Hayw*.

WEAPONLESS, wêp'pn-lês, a. [from weapon.] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton*.

WEAPONSALE, wêp'pn-sâlv, s. [wæpan and salve.] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle*.

To WEAR, wêre, v. a. preterite wore, participle worn, [wæran, Saxon.]—1. To waste with use or time. *Peachment*.—2. To consume tediously. *Carew*.

—3. To carry appendant to the body; as, he wears silk. *Shaks*.—4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden*.

—5. To affect by degrees. *Locke*.—6. To WEAR out. To harass. *Dan*.—7. To WEAR out. To waste or destroy by use. *Dryden*.

To WEAR, wêre, v. n.—1. To be wasted with use or time. *Evodius*.—2. To be tediously spent. *Milt*.—3. To pass by degrees. *Rogers*.

WEAR, wêre, s. [from the verb.]—1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras*.—2. [wæp, Saxon, a f-n; wær, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up the water; often written weir or wier. *Walton*.

WEARD, wârde, s. *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon, wærdan, to ward or keep. *Gibson*.

WEARER, wê'rêr, s. [from wear.] One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Addison*.

WEARING, wê'îng, s. [from wear.] Clothes. *Shakspeare*.

WEARINESS, wê'rê-nês, s. [from weary.]—1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *Hale*.—2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon*.—3. Impatience of any thing.—4. Tediousness.

WEARISH, wê'rîsh, a. [I believe from wæp, Saxon, a quagmire.] Boggy; watery. *Carew*.

WEARISOME, wê'rê-sôm, a. [from weary.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Denham*.

—nò, mòvc, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, báll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, Tíis.

WEARISOMELY, wé'rè-sòm-lè, ad. [from wearisome.] Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh*.

WEARISOMENESS, wé'rè-sòm-nès, s. [from wearisome.]—1. The quality of tiring.—2. The state of being easily tired. *Ascham*.

To WEARY, wé'rè, v. a. [from the adjective.]—1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour. *Dryden*. *Addison*.—2. To make impatient of continuance.—3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton*.

WEARY, wé'rè, a. [penz, Saxon; waeren, to tire, Dutch.]—1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Spenser*. *Dryden*.—2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful. *Clarendon*.—3. Desirous to discontinue. *Shaks*.—4. Causing weariness; tiresome. *Shaks*.

WEASEL, wé'zì, s. [pèl, Saxon; wesel, Dut.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope*.

WEASAND, wé'zn, s. [pajen; Saxon.] The wind-pipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted. *Spenser*.

WEATHER, wèth'úr, s. [pèðer, Saxon.]—1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness. *L'Estrange*.—2. The change of the state of the air. *Bacon*.—3. Tempest; storm. *Dryden*.

To WEATHER, wèth'úr, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To expose to the air. *Spenser*.—2. To pass with difficulty. *Garth*. *Hale*.—3. To WEATHER a point. To gain a point against the wind. *Addison*.—4. To WEATHER out. To endure. *Addison*.

WEATHERBEATEN, wèth'úr-bè'tn, a. Harassed and seasoned by hard weather. *Suckling*.

WEATHERCOCK, wèth'úr-kòk, s. [weather and cock.]—1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shews the point from which the wind blows. *Brown*.—2. Any thing fickle and inconstant. *Dryden*.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wèth'úr-drìv-vn, part. Forced by storms or contrary winds. *Carew*.

To WEATHER-FEND, wèth'úr-fènd, v. a. [from weather and fend.] To shelter. *Shaks*.

WEATHERGAGE, wèth'úr-gádjé, s. [weather and gage.] Any thing that shews the weather. *Hudibras*.

WEATHERGLASS, wèth'úr-glàs, s. [weather and glass.] A barometer. *Arbutnot*. *Bentley*.

WEATHERSPY, wèth'úr-spj, s. [weather and spy.] A stargazer; an astrologer. *Donne*.

WEATHERWISE, wèth'úr-wjzé, a. [weather and wise.] Skillful in foretelling the weather.

WEATHERWISER, wèth'úr-wjzár, a. [weather and wiser, Dutch, to show.] Any thing that foreshews the weather. *Derham*.

To WEAVE, wèvc, v. a. preterite wove, weaved; part. pass. woven, weaved. [pèvan, Sax. wéfan, Dutch.]—1. To form by texture. *Dryden*.—2. To unite by intermixture. *Addison*.—3. To interpose; to insert. *Shaks*.

To WEAVE, wèvc, v. n. To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wé'vúr, s. [from weave.] One who makes threads into cloth. *Shaks*.

WEAVERFISH, wé'vúr-fish, s. [saraneus piscis, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth*.

WEB, wèb, s. [pèbba, Saxon.]—1. Texture; any thing woven. *Davies*.—2. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight. *Shaks*.

WEBBED, wèh'd, a. [from web.] Joined by a film. *Derham*.

WE'BFootED, wèb-fút-èd, a. [web and foot.] Palmipedous; having films between the toes. *Ray*.

WE'BSter, wèh'stúr, s. [pèbɔrɔ, Saxon.] A weaver. Obsolete. *Camden*.

To WED, wèd, v. a. [pèðian, Saxon.]—1. To marry; to take for husband or wife. *Shaks*. *Pope*.—2. To join in marriage. *Shaks*.—3. To unite forever. *Shaks*.—4. To take forever. *Clarendon*.—5. To unite by love or fondness. *Tillotson*.

To WED, wèd, v. n. To contract matrimony. *Suckling*.

WEDDING, wèd'ðing, s. [from wed.] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Graunt*.

WEDGE, wèdje, s. [wedge, Danish; wegge, Dutch.]—1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber. *Spenser*. *Arbutnot*.—2. Any mass of metal. *Spenser*. *Joshua*.—3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton*.

To WEDGE, wèdje, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To fasten with wedges.—2. To straiten with wedges.—3. To cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wèd'lòk, s. [wèð and lac, Saxon.] Marriage; matrimony. *Shaks*. *Cleveland*.

WEDLOCK-BOUND, wèd'lòk-bòund, a. Bound in wedlock. *Milton*.

WEDNESDAY, wènz'dè, s. [pòbenɔdag, Sax. woen day, Dutch.] The fourth day of the week, so named from the Gothic nations from *Wodan* or *Odin*. *Shaks*.

WEE, wèè, a. [weeing, Dutch.] Little; small. *Shaks*.

WEE'CHELM, wèèts'hèlm, s. A species of elm. *Bacon*.

WED, wèèd, s. [pèòð, Saxon.]—1. An herb noxious or useless. *Clarendon*. *Mortimer*.—2. [wèða, Saxon; wæd, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit. *Sidney*. *Huoker*.

To WEED, wèèd, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To rid of noxious plants. *Bacon*. *Mortimer*.—2. To take away noxious plants. *Shaks*.—3. To free from any thing hurtful. *Havel*.—4. To root out vice. *Ascham*. *Locke*.

WEEDER, wèèd'úr, s. [from weed.] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shaks*.

WEEDHOOK, wèèd'hòòk, s. [weed and hook.] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated. *Tusser*.

WEEDLESS, wèèd'lès, a. [from weed.] Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious. *Donne*. *Dryden*.

WE'EDY, wèèd'è, a. [from weed.]—1. Consisting of weeds. *Shaks*.—2. Abounding with weeds. *Dryden*.

WEEK, wèèk, s. [pèoc, Saxon; weke, Dutch; weeka, Swedish.] The space of seven days. *Genesis*.

WEEKDAY, wèèk'dà, s. Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wèèk'lè, a. Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wèèk'lè, ad. [from week.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliffe*.

WHEEL, wèèl, s. [pèwl, Saxon.]—1. A whirlpool.—2. A twigen snare or trap for fish.

To WEEN, wèèn, v. n. [pèuan, Saxon.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Spenser*. *Shaks*. *Milton*.

To WEEP, wèèp, v. n. preter. and part. pass. wept, weeped. [pèupan, Saxon.]—1. To show sorrow by tears. *Deut*.—2. To shed tears from any passion. *Shaks*.—3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers*.

To WEEP, wèèp, v. a.—1. To lament with tears; to hewail; to bemoan. *Dryden*.—2. To shed moisture. *Pope*.—3. To abound with wet. *Mortimer*.

WE'EPER, wèèp'úr, s. [from weep.]—1. One who sheds tears; a mourner.—2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH, wèèr'ish, a. Insipid; sour; surly. *Ascham*.

To WEET, wèèt, v. n. preterite wot, or wote. [pètan Saxon; weten, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. *Spenser*. *Prior*.

WE'ETLESS, wèèt'lès, a. [from weet.] Unknowing.

WE'EVIL, wè'vì, s. [pèvel, Saxon; vevel, Dutch.] A grub.

WEFT, wèft, s. The old preterite and participle passive from *To weave*. *Spenser*.

WEFT, wèft, s. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben Jonson*.

WEFT, wèft, s. [pèfta, Saxon.] The wool of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wèft'ídjé, s. [from weft.] Texture. *Greiv*.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—plne, pín;—

To **WEIGH**, wâ, v. a. [pægan, Saxon; wayhen, Dutch.]—1. To examine by the balance. *Milton*.—2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle*.—3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Shaks. Zechariah*.—4. To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles*.—5. To examine; to balance in the mind. *Clarendon*.—6. To **WEIGH down**. To overbalance. *Daniel*.—7. To **WEIGH down**. To overburden; to oppress with weight. *Dryden Addison*.

To **WEIGH**, wâ, v. a.—1. To have weight. *Brown*.—2. To be considered as important. *Addison*.—3. To raise the anchor. *Dryden*.—4. To bear heavily; to press hard. *Shaks*.

WEIGHED, wâde, a. [from weigh.] Experienced. *Bacon*.

WEIGHER, wâ'âr, s. [from weigh.] He who weighs.

WEIGHT, wâte, s. [piht, Saxon.]—1. Quantity measured by the balance. *Arbutnot*.—2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Swift*.—3. Ponderous mass. *Bacon*.—4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins*.—5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power. *Shaks*.—6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; value; consequence; moment. *Locke*.

WEIGHTILY, wâ'tê-lê, ad. [from weighty.]—1. Heavily; ponderously.—2. Solidly; importantly. *Brome*.

WEIGHTINESS, wâ'tê-nês, s. [from weighty.]—1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.—2. Solidity; force. *Locke*.—3. Importance. *Hayward*.

WEIGHTLESS, wâ'tê-lês, a. [from weight.] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys*.

WEIGHTY, wâ'tê, a. [from weight.]—1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden*.—2. Important; momentous; efficacious. *Shaks. Prior*.—3. Rigorous; severe. *Shaks*.

WEIRD, wêird, a. [from pypd, Sax. fatum.] Professing witchcraft.

WE'LAWAY, wê'lâ-wâ, interjection. Alas. *Spens*.

WE'LCOME, wê'l'kûm, a. [pelicme, Saxon; welcom, Dutch.]—1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful; pleasing. *Ben Jonson. Locke*.—2. To bid **WELCOME**. To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon*.

WELCOME, wê'l'kûm, interjection. A form of kind salutation used to a new comer. *Dryden*.

WE'LCOME, wê'l'kûm, s.—1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shaks*.—2. Kind reception of a new comer. *Sidney. South*.

To **WELCOME**, wê'l'kûm, v. a. To salute a new comer with kindness. *Bacon*.

WELCOME to our house, wê'l'kûm, s. An herb. *Ainsworth*.

WELCOMENESS, wê'l'kûm-nês, s. [from welcome.] Gratefulness. *Boyle*.

WELCOMER, wê'l'kûm-âr, s. [from welcome.] The saluter of a receiver or new comer. *Shaks*.

WELD, of *Would*, wêld, s. Yellow weed, or dyers weed. *Miller*.

To **WELD**, for *To wield*, wêld, *Spenser*.

To **WELD**, wêld, v. a. To beat one mass of metal into another. *Maxon*.

WELFARE, wê'l'fâr, s. [well and fare.] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison*.

To **WELK**, wêlk, v. a. To cloud; to obscure. *Spenser*.

WELKED, wêlkt, a. Wrinkled; wreathed. *Shaks*.

WELKIN, wê'l'kîn, s. [pealean, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Saxon.] The visible regions of the air. *Milton. Phillips*.

WELL, wêll, s. [pelle, pell, Saxon.]—1. A spring; a fountain; a source. *Davies*.—2. A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden*.—3. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

To **WELL**, wêll, v. n. [peallan, Saxon.] To spring; to issue as from a spring. *Spenser. Dryden*.

To **WELL**, wêll, v. a. To pour any thing forth. *Spenser*.

WELL, wêll, a.—1. Not sick; not unhappy. *Shaks. Taylor*.—2. Convenient; happy. *Spratt*.—3. Being in favour. *Dryden*.—4. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune. *Collier*.

WELL, wêll, ad. [pell, Saxon; well, Dutch.]—1. Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior*.—2. Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton*.—3. Skillfully; properly. *Wotton*.—4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully. *Knolles*.—5. Not insufficiently; not defectively. *Bacon*.—6. To a degree that gives pleasure. *Bacon*.—7. With praise; favourably. *Pope*.—8. As **WELL** as. Together with; not less than. *Arbutnot*.—9. **WELL** is him. He is happy. *Ecclesiastes*.—10. **WELL** nigh. Nearly; almost. *Milton*.—11. It is used much in composition, to express anything right, laudable, or not defective.

WELL'ADAY, wê'l'â-dâ, interject. [a corruption of *Wellaway*] Alas!

WELLBE'ING, wêl-bê'ing, s. [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity. *Taylor*.

WELLBO'RN, wêl-bôrn, a. Not meanly descended. *Waller*.

WELLBRE'D, wêl-brêd', a. [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite. *Roscommon*.

WELNAT'URED, wêl-nâ'tshûrd, a. [well and nature.] Good-natured; kind.

WELL'DONE, wêl'dûn, interj. A word of praise. *Matt*.

WELFA'VOURED, wêl-fâ'vârd, a. [well and favour.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shaks*.

WELL-HAL'LOWED, wêl-hâl-lôd, a. Just.

WELMÉT, wêl-mêt, interj. [well and met.] A term of salutation. *Shaks. Denham*.

WELLY'GH, wêl-n'y, ad. [well and nigh.] Almost. *Davies. Spratt*.

WELL-PLÉASEDNESS, wêl-plêz'êd-nês, s. Disposition to be pleased.

WELSPENT, wêl'spênt, a. Passed with virtue. *Calamy*.

WELLS'PRING, wêl'sprîng, s. [pællgryng, Sax.] Fountain; source. *Hooker*.

WELLWILLER, wêl-wî'llâr, s. [well and willer.] One who means kindly. *Sidney. Hooker*.

WELLWISH, wêl-wîsh', s. [well and wish.] A wish of happiness. *Addison*.

WELLWISHÉD, wêl-wîsh'êd, a. Well beloved.

WELLWISHER, wêl-wîsh'âr, s. [from well wish.] One who wishes the good of another. *Pope*.

WELT, wêlt, s. A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben Jonson*.

To **WELT**, wêlt, v. a. [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.

To **WELTÉR**, wêlt'âr, v. n. [pealtan, Saxon; welteren, Dutch.]—1. To roll in water or mire. *Milton. Dryden*.—2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Ascham*.

WEL, wêl, s. [pem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar. *Brerewood*.

WEN, wên, s. [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance. *Mare. Dryden*.

WENCH, wênsh, s. [penche, Saxon.]—1. A young woman. *Sidney. Donne*.—2. A young woman in contempt. *Prior*.—3. A strumpet. *Spectator*.

WENCHER, wênsh'âr, s. [from wench.] A fornicator. *Greiv*.

WENCH-LIKE, wênsh'like, a. Habitual to wench.

To **WEND**, wênd, v. n. pret. went. [penban, Sax.]—1. To go; to pass to or from. *Arbutnot*.—2. To turn round. *Raleigh*.

WENNEL, wên'nîl, s. An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tusser*.

WENNY, wên'nê, a. [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen. *Wistman*.

WENT, wênt, preterite. See **WEND** and **GO**.

WEPT, wêpt, Preterite and part. of weep. *Milton*.

WERE, wêr, Preterite of the verb *To be*. *Daniel*.

WERE, wâre, s. A dam. See **WEAR**. *Sidney*.

WERGILD, wêr'gîld, s. [Teutonic.] A mulct for homicide of any kind.

WERT, wêrt, The second person singular of the preterite of *To be*. *Ben Jonson*.

WERTH, *Worth, Wyrth, wérth*, s. In the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon people. *Gibson*.

WE'SIL, wê'zîl, s. See **WEASEL**. *Bacon*.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôând;—thin, Tllis.

WEST, wêst, s. [wæt, Saxon; west, Dutch.]—The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Milton. Pope.*

WEST, wêst, a. Being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Evaudis. Numbers.*

WEST, wêst, ad. To be west of any place. *Milton.*

WESTERING, wêst'êr'ing, s. Passing to the west. *Milton.*

WESTERLY, wêst'êr'lê, a. [from west.] Tending or being toward the west. *Graunt.*

WESTERN, wêst'êrn, a. [from west.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Spenser. Addison.—2. [Metaphorically] Declining. Abumazar.*

WESTWARD, wêst'wârd, ad. [wæt'wârd, Sax.] Toward the west. *Addison. Prior.*

WESTWARDLY, wêst'wârd'lê, ad. With tendency to the west. *Donne.*

WET, wêt, a. [wæt, Saxon.]—1. Humid; having some moisture adhering. *Bacon.—2. Rainy; watery. Dryden.*

WET, wêt, s. Water; humidity; moisture. *Bacon. Evelyn.*

To WET, wêt, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To humectate; to moisten. *Spenser. Milton.—2. To drench with drink. Walton.*

WETTER, wêt'hâr, s. [wæt'êp, Sax. weter, Dut.] A ram castrated. *Brown. Graunt.*

WETNESS, wêt'nêss, s. [from wet.] The state of being wet; moisture. *Mortimer.*

To WEX, wêks, v. a. To grow; to increase. *Dryden.*

WEZAND, wê'zn, s. [See WESAND.] The wind-pipe. *Brown.*

WHALE, hwâle, s. [phale, Saxon.] The largest of fish; the largest of animals that inhabit this globe. *Genesis. Swift.*

WHALY, hwâ'lê, a. [See WEAL.] Marked in streaks. *Spenser.*

WHAME, hwâme, s. Burrel fly. *Derham.*

WHARF, hwôrft, s. [warf, Swed. werf, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels. *Child.*

WHARFAGE, hwôrft'îdje, s. [from wharf.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwôrft'înjâr, s. [from wharf.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHORE, hwâr, v. n. To pronounce the letter r with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT, hwôt, pronoun. [hwæt, Saxon; wat, Dut.]

—1. That which: *what* he thinks, he speaks. *Dryden. Addison.—2. Which* part: in ore the Metalist marks *what* is metal and *what* is earth. *Locke.—3. Something* that is in one's mind indefinitely: I'll tell thee *what*. *Shaks.—4. Which* of several: he is in doubt *what* purchase to make first. *Bacon. Arb.—5. An interjection* by way of surpris or question: *What!* are you there? *Dryden.—6. What* though. *What* imports it though? notwithstanding. *Hooker.—7. WHAT* time. *What* day. At the time when; on the day when. *Milton. Pope.—8. Which* of many; interrogative: *what* colour do you like? *Spenser. Dryden.—9. To how* great a degree: *what* wise men were the counsellors. *Dryden.—10. It* is used adverbially for partly; in part: he is overcome *what* with hunger, *what* with weariness. *Knolles. Norris.—11. WHAT* ho. An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

WHA'TEVER, hwôt'êv'âr, } pronouns.

WHA'TSO, hwôt'sô, }

WHA'SOEVER, hwôt'sô'êv'âr, }

[from what and soever]—1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically: I'll catch thee *whatsoever* thou art. *Milton. Denham.—2. Any* thing, be it what it will: *whatsoever* I lose, you win. *Hooker.—3. The same*; be it this or that: *whatsoever* it was, it is still. *Pope.—4. All* that; the whole that; all particulars that: *whatsoever* the moon beholds is perishable. *Shaks.*

WHEAL, hwêle, s. [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wiseman.*

WHEAT, hwête, s. [wpeate, Saxon; weydê, Dut.]

The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Shaks. Genesis.*

WHEATEN, hwê'tin, a. [from wheat.] Made of wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

WHEATEAK, hwê'tyêre, s. A small bird very delicate. *Swift.*

WHEATPLUM, hwê'tplûm, s. A sort of plum. *Jainsworth.*

To WHEE'DLE, hwê'dl, v. a. To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Hudibras. Locke. Rowe.*

WHEEL, hwêel, s. [hþ ol, Sax. wiel, Dutch.]—1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryden.—2. A circular body.* *Shaks.—3. A carriage* that runs upon wheels. *Milton.—4. An instrument* on which criminals are tortured. *Shaks.—5. The instrument* of spinning. *Giffard.—6. Rotation;* revolution. *Bacon.—7. A compass* about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*

To WHEEL, hwêel, v. n.—1. To move on wheels.—2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley.—3. To revolve;* to have a rotatory motion.—4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.—5. To fetch a compass. *Shakspeare. Knolles.—6. To roll* forward. *Shaks.*

To WHEEL, hwêel, v. a. To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Mit.*

WHEELBARROW, hwêel'bâr-rô, s. [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon. King.*

WHEELER, hwêel'âr, s. [from wheel.] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*

WHEELWRIGHT, hwêel'writ, s. [wheel and wright.] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*

WHEELY, hwêel'y, a. [from wheel.] Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE, hwêêze, v. n. [hpeoron, Saxon.] To breathe with noise. *Floger.*

WHELK, hwêlk, s. [See to WELK.]—1. An inequality; a protuberance. *Shaks.—2. A pustule.*

To WHELM, hwêlm, v. n. [aphilpau, Saxon; wilma, Islandick.]—1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Shaks. Pope.—2. To throw* upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*

WHELP, hwêlp, s. [welp, Dutch.]—1. The young of a dog; a puppy. *Brown.—2. The young* of any beast of prey. *Donne.—3. A son.* *Shaks.—4. A young* man. *Ben Jonson.*

To WHELP, hwêlp, v. n. To bring young. *Milton.*

WHEN, hwên, ad. [whan, Gothick, hpaenne, Saxon; wannere, Dutch.]—1. At the time that: *when* I came, I saw him. *Camden. Addison.—2. At* what time? *When* did you come? *Addison.—3. Which* time. *Shaks.—4. At* what time: the parliament met, *when* the king spoke thus. *Daniel.—5. After* the time that: *when* one troop had given way, the rest fled. *Government of the Tongue.—6. At* what particular time: he will be rich, but who knows *when*? *Milton.—7. WHEN* as. At the time when; what time. *Milton.*

WHENCE, hwênce, ad.—1. From what place?—2. From what person? *Prior.—3. From* what premises? *Dryden.—4. From* which place or person. *Milton.—5. For* which cause. *Arbuthnot.—6. From* which source. *Locke.—7. From* WHENCE A vicious mode of speech. *Spenser.—8. Of* WHENCE, Another barbarism. *Dryden.*

WHENCESOEVER, hwênce'sô'êv'âr, ad. [whence and ever.] From what place soever. *Locke.*

WHENEVER, hwên'êv'âr, ad.

WHENSOEVER, hwên'sô'êv'âr, ad.

At whatsoever time. *Locke. Rogers.*

WHERE, hwâre, ad. [hþon, Saxon; waer, Dut.]

—1. At which place or places: I came to a shade, *where* I reposed. *Sidney. Hooker.—2. At* what place? *Where* is my sword?—3. At the place in which: *where* I had found quiet, I sought it again. *Shaks.—4. Any* WHERE. At any place. *Barnet.—5. WHERE*, like *here*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.—6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser.*

WHEREABOUT, hwâre'â'bôut, ad. [where and about.]—1. Near what place.—2. Near which place. *Shaks.—3. Concerning* which. *Hooker.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, plu;—

WHEREAS, hwâre-âz, ad. [where and as.]—1. When on the contrary. *Spratt*.—2. At which place. *Shaks*.—4. The thing being so that: *whereas* he was; once rich, he is now poor. *Baker*.

WHEREA'T, hwâre-â't, ad. [where and at.] At which. *Hooker*.

WHEREBY, hwâre-bl', ad. [where and by.] By which. *Hooker*. *Taylor*.

WHERE'EVER, hwâre-êv'ûr, ad. [where and ever.] At whatsoever place. *Milton*. *Waller*. *Atterbury*.

WHERE'FORE, hwâre-fôre, ad. [where and for.]—1. For which reason. *Hooker*.—2. For what reason? *Shaks*.

WHERE'IN, hwâre-in', ad. [where and in.] In which; in what? *Bacon*. *Swift*.

WHERE'INTO, hwâre-in-tôô', ad. [where and into.] Into which. *Bacon*. *Woodward*.

WHERE'NESS, hwâre-nês, s. [from where.] Ubiquity. *Greiv*.

WHERE'OF, hwâre-ôf', ad. [where and of.] Of which; of what. *Which*.

WHERE'ON, hwâre-ôn', ad. [where and on.] On which; on what. *Hooker*. *Milton*.

WHERE'SO, hwâre-sô, } ad.

WHERE'SO'EVER, hwâre-sô-êv'ûr, } ad.

[where and soever.] In what place soever. *Spenser*.

WHERE'TO, hwâre-tôô', } ad.

WHEREU'NTO, hwâre-ûn-tôô', } ad.

[where and to, or unto.] To which; to what. *Hooker*. *Milton*.

WHEREUPON, hwâre-ûp-ôn', ad. [where and upon.] Upon which. *Clarendon*. *Davies*.

WHEREWITH, hwâre-wîth, } ad.

WHEREWITHA'L, hwâre-wîth-âll, } ad.

[where and with, or withal.] With which; with what. *Wycherly*.

WHEREWITHSOE'VER, hwâre-wîth-sô-êv'ûr, ad. With whatsoever. *Mark*.

TO WHE'RRET, hwêr-rît, v. a.—1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease.—2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth*.

WHE'RRY, hwêr-rê, s. a light boat used on rivers. *Dryden*.

TO WHÊT, hwêt, v. a. [hpettan, Sax. wetten, Dut.]—1. To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle*.—2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Knolles*. *Donne*. *Dryden*.

WHÊT, hwêt, s. [from the verb.]—t. The act of sharpening.—2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden*.

WHÊ'THER, hwêth'ûr, ad. [hpeðen, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other. *Hooker*. *South*. *Tillotson*.

WHÊ'THER, hwêth'ûr, pronoun. Which of two. *Mathew*. *Bentley*.

WHÊ'TSTONE, hwêt'stone, s. [whet and stone.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp. *Hooker*. *Farfax*.

WHÊ'TTER, hwêt'tûr, s. [from whet.] One that whets or sharpens. *More*.

WHEY, hwâ, s. [hpeæg, Saxon; wey, Dutch.]—1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the close or grumous part is separated. *Shaks*. *Harvey*.

—2. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shaks*.

WHEY'EY, hwâ'ê, } a.

WHÊ'YISH, hwâ'îsh, } a.

[from whey.] Partaking of whey; resembling whey. *Bacon*. *Philips*.

WHICH, hwîsh, pron. [hpic, Sax. welk, Dutch.]—1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Bacon*. *South*.—2. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons; as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Shaks*.

WHI'CHSOE'VER, hwîsh-sô-êv'ûr, pron. [which and soever.] Whichever one or the other. *Locke*.

WHIFF, hwîf, s. [chwyth, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shaks*.

TO WHI'FFLE, hwîf'fl, v. n. [from whiff.] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Estange*. *Watts*.

WHI'FFLER, hwîf'fl-ûr, s. [from whiffle.]—1. A barbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet.

Shaks.—2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or a puff. *Spectator*.

WHIG, hwîg, s. [hpeæg, Saxon.]—1. Whey.—2. The name of a faction. *Swift*.

WHI'GGISH, hwîg'gîsh, a. [from whig.] Relating to the whigs. *Swift*.

WHI'GGISM, hwîg'gîzm, s. [from whig.] The notions of a whig. *Swift*.

WHILE, hwîle, s. [weil, German; hpile, Saxon.] Time; space of time. *B. Jonson*. *Tillotson*.

WHILE, hwîle, } ad.

WHILES, hwîlz, } ad.

WHILIST, hwîlist, } ad.

[hpile, Saxon.]—1. During the time that. *Shaks*.—2. As long as. *Watts*.—3. At the same time that. *Decay of Piety*.

TO WHÎLE, hwîle, v. n. [from the noun.] To loiter. *Spectator*.

WHÎLE'RE, hwîle-êrê', ad. [while and ere, or before.] A little while ago. *Raleigh*.

WHI'LOM, hwî'ldm, ad. [hpylon, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser*. *Milton*.

WHIM, hwîm, s. A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice. *Swift*.

TO WHI'MPER, hwîm'pûr, v. n. [wimmeren, German.] To cry without any loud noise. *Rovee*.

WHI'MPLED, hwîm'pld, a. This word seems to mean distorted with crying. *Shaks*.

WHI'MSEY, hwîm'zê, s. A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy. *L'Estrange*. *Prior*. *Kings*.

WHI'MSICAL, hwîm'zê-kâl, a. [from whimsey.] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison*.

WHIM, hwîm, s. [chwu, Welsh.] A weed; furze. *Tusser*. *Bacon*.

WHIM'WHAM, hwîm'whâm, s. Any whimsical piece of dress. *Massinger's City Madam*.

TO WHINE, hwîne, v. n. [paman, Sax. weenen, Dutch.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Stimney*. *Stuckling*.

WHINE, hwîne, s. [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint. *South*.

TO WHI'NNY, hwîn'nê, v. n. To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHI'NYARD, hwîn'yârd, s. A sword, in contempt. *Hudibras*.

TO WHIP, hwîp, v. a. [hpeopan, Saxon; wippen, Dutch.]—1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison*.—2. To sew slightly. *Gay*.—3. To drive with lashes. *Shaks*. *Locke*.—4. To correct with lashes. *Smith*.—5. To lash with sarcasm. *Shaks*.—6. To wrap with thread. *Maxon*.

TO WHIP, hwîp, v. a. To take any thing nimbly. *L'Estrange*. *Swift*.

TO WHIP, hwîp, v. n. To move nimbly. *L'Estrange*. *Tatler*.

WHIP, hwîp, s. [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant. *Dryden*. *Pope*.

WHI'PCORD, hwîp'kôrd, s. [whip and cord.] Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden*.

WHI'PGRAFTING, hwîp'grâf-tîng, s. *Whipgrafting* is thus performed: first, cut off the head of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and an half long, with a shoulder, but not deep, that it may rest on the top of the stock; the graft must be cut from the shouldering smooth and even, sloping by degrees, that the lower end be thin: place the shoulder on the head of the stock, and mark the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away so much of the stock as the graft did cover: place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the sap unite the one to the other; and bind them close together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax. *Mortimer*.

WHI'PHAND, hwîp'hând, s. [whip and hand.] Advantage over. *Dryden*.

WHI'PLASH, hwîp'lâsh, s. The lash or small end of a whip. *Tusser*.

WHI'PPER, hwîp'pûr, s. [from whip.] One who punishes with whipping. *Shaks*. *pearce*.

WHI'PPINGPOST, hwîp'plîng-pôst, s. [whip and

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ûll;—poûnd;—thin, T.H.S.

post.] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras*.

WHIPSAW, hwîp'sâw, s. [whip and saw.] The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Maxon*.

WHIPSTAFF, hwîp'stâf, s. [on shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey*.

WHIPSTER, hwîp'stâr, s. [from whip.] A nimble fellow. *Prior*.

WHIPSTOCK, hwîp'stôk, s.—1. A carter's whip. *Pericles*.—2. The carter himself. *Albumazar*.

WHIPT, hwîpt, For *whipped*. *Tusser*.
To WHIRL, hwêrl, v. a. [whyrpan, Saxon; withelen, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly. *Dryden*. *Granville*.

To WHIRL, hwêrl, v. n. To run round rapidly. *Spenser*. *Dryden*. *Smith*.

WHIRL, hwêrl, s. [from the verb.]—1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden*. *Creech*. *Smith*.—2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison*.

WHIRLBAT, hwêrl'bât, s. [whirl and bat.] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *L'Es-trange*. *Creech*.

WHIRLBONE, hwêrl'bône, s. The patella. *Ainsworth*.

WHIRLIGIG, hwêrl'igig, s. [whirl and gig.] A toy which children spin round. *Prior*.

WHIRLPIT, hwêrl'pît, } s.
WHIRLPOOL, hwêrl'pûdî, }

[whyrpöle, Saxon.] A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex. *Sandys*. *Bentley*.

WHIRLWIND, hwêrl'wînd, s. [werbelwind, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden*.

WHIRRING, hwêrl'ring, a. A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it; as, the *whirring* pheasant. *Pope*.

WHISK, hwîsk, s. [wischen, to wipe, German.]—1. A small besom, or brush. *Boyle*. *Swift*.—2. A part of a woman's dress. *Child*.

To WHISK, hwîsk, v. a. [wischen, to wipe, German.]—1. To sweep with a small besom.—2. To move nimbly as when one sweeps. *Hudibras*.

WHISKER, hwîsk'kâr, s. [from whisk.] The hair growing on the cheek, unshaven; the mustachio. *Pope*.

WHISKY hwîsk'ki, s. A spirituous liquor distilled from malt.

To WHISPER, hwîs'pâr, v. n. [whisperen, Dut.] To speak with a low voice. *Sidney*. *Swift*.

To WHISPER, hwîs'pâr, v. a.—1. To address in a low voice. *Shaks*. *Tatler*.—2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley*.—3. To prompt secretly. *Shakspeare*.

WHISPER, hwîs'pâr, s. [from the verb.] A low soft voice. *South*.

WHISPERER, hwîs'pâr-âr, s. [from whisper.]—1. One that speaks low.—2. A private talker. *Bacon*.

WHIST, hwîst.—1. Are silent. *Shaks*.—2. Still; silent. *Milton*.—3. Be still.

WHIST, hwîst, a. A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence. *Swift*.

To WHISTLE, hwîs'l, v. n. [hwîstlan, Saxon.]—1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Shaks*. *Milton*.—2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.—3. To sound shrill. *Dryden*. *Pope*.

To WHISTLE, hwîs'l, v. a. To call by a whistle. *South*.

WHISTLE, hwîs'l, s. [hwîstle, Saxon.]—1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden*.—2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.—3. The mouth; the organ of whistling. *Walton*.—4. A small wind instrument. *Sidney*.—5. The noise of winds.—6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Hudibras*.

WHISTLER, hwîs'l-âr, s. [from whistle.] One who whistles. *Addison*.

WHIT, hwî, s. [whit, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Sidney*. *Davis*. *Tillotson*.

WHITE, hwîte, a. hwît, Saxon; wit, Dutch.]—1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton*.—2. Having the colour of tear; pale. *Shaks*.—3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton*.—4. Grey with age. *Shaks*.—5. Pure; unblemished. *Pope*.

WHITE, hwîte, s.—1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton*.—2. The mark at which an arrow is shot. *Dryden*; *Southern*.—3. The albuminous part of eggs. *Boyle*.—4. The white part of the eye. *Ray*.

To WHITE, hwîte, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate. *Mark*.

WHITE-BEARDED, hwîte-bêrd'êd, n. Having a beard white from age. *Shaks*.

WHITELEAD, hwîte-lêd, s. *White-lead* is made by sheet-lead cut into long slips: they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way. These pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, as full as almost to touch the lead. The pot is covered up close for a certain time; in which the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx. *Quincy*.

WHITELY, hwîte'lê, a. [from white.] Coming near to white. *Southern*.

WHITEMEAT, hwîte'mêts, [white and meat.] Food made of milk. *Spenser*.

To WHITEN, hwî'tn, v. a. [from white.] To make white. *Temple*.

To WHITEN, hwî'tn, v. n. To grow white. *Smith*.

WHITENER, hwî'tn-âr, s. [from whiten.] One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwîte'nês, s. [from white.]—1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton*.—2. Palesness. *Shaks*.—3. Purity; cleanness. *Dryden*.

WHITEPOT, hwîte'pôt, s. A kind of food. *King*.

WHITERENT, hwîte'rênt, s. A small quiet rent. *Blackstone*.

WHITETHORN, hwîte'thôrû, s. A species of thorn. *Boyle*.

WHITEWASH, hwîte'wôsh, s. [white and wash.] A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison*.

To WHITEWASH, hwîte'wôsh, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with whitewash.

WHITEWINE, hwîte'wîne, s. [white and wine.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wise-man*.

WHITHER, hwî'thâr, a. [hwîst, Saxon.]—1. To what place? Int.rogatively.—2. To what place? absolutely. *Milton*.—3. To which place? relatively. *Clarendon*.—4. To what degree? *Ben Jonson*.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwîth-âr-sô-êv'âr, ad. [whither and soever.] To whatsoever place. *Taylor*.

WHITING, hwî'ting, s. [witing, Dutch; alburnus, Latin.]—1. A small sea-fish. *Carew*.—2. A soft chalk. [from white.] *Boyle*.

WHITISH, hwî'tîsh, a. [from white.] Somewhat white. *Boyle*.

WHITISHNESS, hwî'tîsh-nês, s. [from whitish.] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle*.

WHITELEATHER, hwîte'lêth-âr, s. [white and leather.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for roughness. *Chapman*.

WHITLOW, hwî'tlô, s. [hwîc, Saxon, and loup, a wolf. *Skinner*.] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wise-man*.

WHITSON-ALE, hwîts'ân-êle, s. A publick merry meeting at Whitsuntide.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, lât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pin;—

WHITSOUR, hwit'sôûr, s. A kind of apple. See APPLE.
 WHITSTER, or *Whiter*, hwit'stûr, s. [from white.] A whit necr. *Shaks*.
 WHITSUN, hwit'sûn, s. Celebrated at Whitsuntide. *Shaks*.
 WHITSUNTIDE, hwit'sûn-tîdê, s. [white and Sunday; because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Summer*.] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew*.
 WHITE FENTREE, hwit'fûn-trêe, s. A sort of tree. *Answorth*.
 WHITTLE, hwit'îd, s. [hwytel, Saxon.]—1. A white dress for a woman.—2. A knife. *Ben Jonson*.
 To WHITTLE, hwit'îd, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut with a knife. *Hakewill*.
 To WHIZZ, hwîz, v. a. To make a loud humming noise. *Shaks*.
 WHO, hôd, pronoun. [hpa, Saxon; wie, Dutch.]—1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbot. Locke*.—2. As *who* should say, elliptically for *as one who* should say. *Collier*.
 WHOEVER, hôd êv'ûr, pronoun. [who and ever.] Any one, without limitation or exception. *Spenser. Pope*.
 WHOLE, hôle, a. [yalg, Saxon; heal, Dutch.]—1. All; total; containing all. *Shaks*.—2. Uninjured; unimpaired. *Samuel*.—3. Well of any hurt or sickn ss. *Joshua*.
 WHOLE, hôle, s. The totality; no part omitted. *Eclus. Broome*.
 WHOLESALE, hôle'sâle, s. [whole and sale.] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. *Addison. Watts*.
 WHOLESOME, hôle'sûm, a. [healsam, Dutch.]—Sound. *Shaks*.—2. Contributing to health.—3. Preserving; salutary. *Psalms*.—4. Kindly; pleasing. *Shaks*.
 WHOLESOMELY, hôle'sûm-lê, ad. [from wholesome.] Salubriously, salutiferously.
 WHOLESOMENESS, hôle'sûm-nês, s. [from wholesome.]—1. Quality of conducing to health; salubry. *Grant Addison*.—2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.
 WHO'LLY, hôle'ê, ad. [from whole.]—1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryden. Addison*.—2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon*.
 WHOM, hôdm. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural. *Locke*.
 WHOMSOEVER, hôdm-sô êv'ûr, pron. [whom and soever.] Any without exception. *Locke*.
 WHOOP, hôôp, s. Hubbub. *Shaks*.
 WHOOP, hôôp, s. See HOOP.—1. A shout of pursuit. *Hudibras. Addison*.—2. [Upupa, Latin.] A bird. *Dier*.
 To WHOOP, hôôp, v. n. [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. *Shaks*.
 To WHOOP, hôôp, v. a. To insult with shouts. *Dryden*.
 WHORE, hôôr, or hôre, s. [hop, Saxon; hoere, Dutch.]—1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *Ben Jonson*.—2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden. Prior*.
 To WHORE, hôôr, v. n. [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden*.
 To WHORE, hôôr, v. a. To corrupt with regard to chastity.
 WHOREDOM, hôôr'dôm, s. [from whore.] Fornication. *Hale*.
 WHOREMASTER, hôôr'mâ'stûr, }
 WHOREMONGER, hôôr'mâng-gûr, } s.
 [whore and master or monger.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Shaks*.
 WHO'RESON, hôôr'sûn, s. [whore and son.] A bastard. *Shaks*.
 WHO'RISH, hôôr'îsh, a. [from whore.] Unchaste; incontinent. *Shaks*.
 WHORTLEBERRY, hwûrt'ê-bêr-rê, s. [hwort-bêran, Saxon.] Bilberry. *Milton*.
 WHOSE, hôôz.—1. Genitive of *who*. *Shaks*.—2. Genitive of *which*. *Prior*.

WHO'SO, hôô'sô, }
 WHOSE'VER, hôô-sô êv'ûr, } pronoun.
 [who and soever.] Any, without restriction. *Ben Jon. Milton. South*.
 WHURT, hwûrt, s. A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew*.
 WHY, hwî, ad. [hpi, pophy, Saxon.]—1. For what reason? Interrogatively. *Swift*.—2. For which reason. Relatively. *Boyle*.—3. For what reason. Relatively. *Shaks*.—4. It is sometimes used emphatically. *Shaks*.
 WHYNOT, hwî'nôt, ad. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras*.
 WIC, *Wich*, wîk. Comes from the Saxon *wîc*, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson*.
 WICK, wîk, s. [wicoe, Saxon; wiecke, Dutch.] The substance round which is appli d the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Shaks. Digby*.
 WICKED, wîk'îd, a.—1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.—2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame. *Shaks*.—3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious, bad in effect. *Spenser. Shaks*.
 WICKEDLY, wîk'îd-lê, ad. [from wicked.] Criminally; corruptly. *Ben Jonson. Clarendon*.
 WICKEDNESS, wîk'îd-nês, s. [from wicked.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Shaks. Milton*.
 WICKER, wîk'ûr, a. Made of small sticks. *Spenser*.
 WICKET, wîk'ît, s. [wicked, Welsh; guichet, Fr. wicket, Dutch.] A small gate. *Spenser. Davies. Milton. Dryden. Swift*.
 WIDE, wîd, a. [wîbe, Saxon; wijd, Dutch.]—1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope*.—2. Broad to a certain degree; as, *three inches wide*.—3. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh. Hammond*.
 WIDE, wîd, ad.—1. At a distance. *Temple*.—2. With great extent. *Milton*.
 WIDELY, wîd-lê, ad. [from wide.]—1. With great extent each way. *Bentley*.—2. Remotely; far. *Locke*.
 To WIDEN, wîdn, v. a. [from wide.] To make wide; to extend. *Shaks*.
 To WIDEN, wîdn, v. n. To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke*.
 WIDENESS, wîd'nês, s. [from wide.]—1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden*.—2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley*.
 WIDGEON, wîd'jûn, s. A water fowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew*.
 WIDOW, wîd'ô, s. [wîdpa, Saxon; weduwe, Dut.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakspeare. Sandys*.
 To WIDOW, wîd'ô, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To deprive of a husband. *Shaks. Dryden*.—2. To endow with a widow right. *Shakspeare*.—3. To strip of any thing good. *Dryden. Philips*.
 WIDOWER, wîd'ô-ûr, s. [from widow.] One who has lost his wife. *Sidney. Shaks. Esdras*.
 WIDOWHOOD, wîd'ô-hûd, s. [from widow.]—1. The state of a widow. *Sidney. Spenser. Carew. Warton. Milton*.—2. Estate settled on a widow. *Shaks*.
 WIDOWHUNTER, wîd'ô-hûnt-ûr, s. [widow and hunter.] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison*.
 WIDOWMAKER, wîd'ô-mâ-kûr, s. [widow and maker.] One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shaks*.
 WIDOW'S CHAMBER, wîd'ôz-tshâm'bûr, s. [in London law.] Certain effects coming to a widow on h r husband's decease. *Blackstone*.
 WIDOW-WAIL, wîd'ô-wâle, s. [widow and wail.] A plant.
 WIDTH, wîdth, s. [from wide.] Breadth; wideness. *Dryden*.
 To WIELD, wêêld, v. a. [pealdan, Saxon.] To use with full command; as a thing not too heavy. *Milton. Waller. Dryden*.
 WIELDLESS, wêêld'lês, a. [wield and less.] Unmanageable.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tâbe, tdb, bdl;—ôli;—pôdand;—thm, THm.

WIELDY, wêl'dê, a. [from wield.] Manage-
ble.

WIERY, wî'rê, a. [from wire.]—1. Made of wire;
it were better written *wiry*. *Donne*.—2. Drawn
into wire. *Peachment*.—3. Wet; wearish; moist.
Shaks.

WIFE, wîf, s. plural *wives*. [wîf, Saxon; wîf, Dut.]
—1. A woman that has a husband. *Shakspeare*.
Milton.—2. It is used for a woman of low employ-
ment. *Bacon*.

WIG, wîg, s. Being a termination in the names of
men signifies wat, or else a hero, from *wiga*, Saxon.
Gibson.

WIG, wîg, s. [Contracted from *perwig*.]—1. False
hair worn on the head. *Swift*.—2. A sort of cake.
Ainsworth.

WIG-WAM, wîg'wâm, s. A South-American hut.
Hawkesworth.

WIGHT, wîc, s. [wîht, Saxon.] A person; a being.
Davies. *Milton*. *Addison*.

WIGHT, wîc, a. Swift; nimble, *Spenser*.

WIGHTLY, wîc'hê, ad. [from wight.] Swiftly;
nimble. *Spenser*.

To WILE, wîl, v. a. [from the noun.] To beguile.
Spenser.

WILD, wîld, a. [wîld, Saxon; wîld, Dutch.]—1. Not
tame; not domestic. *Milton*.—2. Propagated by
nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer*. *Grew*.—3.
Desert; uninhabited.—4. Savage; uncivilized.
Shaks. *Bacon*. *Waller*.—5. Turbulent; tempestu-
ous; irregular.—6. Distract-d; amazed *Addison*.—
7. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior*.—8. Inconstant;
mutable; fickle. *Pope*.—9. Inordinate; loose. *Shaks*.
Dryden.—10. Uncouth; strange. *Shaks*.—11. Done
or made without any consistent order or plan.
Milton. *Woodward*.—12. Merely imaginary. *Swift*.

WILD, wîld, s. A desert; a tract uncultivated and
uninhabited. *Dryden*. *Addison*. *Pope*.

WILD Basil, wîld'bâz-ll, s. [ascinus, Latin.] A
plant.

WILD Cucumber, wîld'kôô-kâm-bâr, s. [elaterium,
Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

WILD Olive, wîld'ôl-iv, s. [oleagnus, Latin; from
ôl-iv, an olive, and z-viv, vitex.] A plant. *Miller*.

To WILDER, wîld'êr, v. a. [from wild.] To lose or
puzzle in any unknown or pathless tract. *Dryden*.
Pope.

WILDERNESS, wîld'êr-nês, s. [from wild.]—1.
A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness. *Spen-
ser*. *Waller*.—2. The state of being wild or disor-
dered. *Milton*.

WILDFIRE, wîld'fîr, s. [wild and fire.] A composi-
tion of inflammable materials, easy to fire, and
hard to be extinguished. *Shaks*.

WILDGOOSECHASE, wîld-gôôs'tshâse, s. A
pursuit of something unlikely to be caught. *L'E-
strange*.

WYLDING, wîld'îng, s. [wîldinghe, Dutch.] A
wild sour apple. *Philips*.

WYLDLY, wîld'êl, ad. [from wild.]—1. Without
cultivation. *More*.—2. With disorder; with pertur-
bation or distraction. *Shakspeare*.—3. Without at-
tention; without judgment. *Shakspeare*.—4. Irregu-
larly. *Dryden*.

WILDNESS, wîld'nês, s. [from wild.]—1. Rudeness;
disorder like that of uncultivated ground *Bacon*.
—2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.
Shaks.—3. Savageness; brutality. *Sidney*. *Prior*.
—4. Uncultivated state. *Dryden*.—5. Deviation
from a settled course; irregularity. *Watts*.—6. Alien-
ation of mind. *Shaks*.

WYLDSERVICE, wîld'sêr-vîs, s. [eratregus, La-
tin.] A plant.

WILE, wîc, s. [wîc, Saxon.] A deceit, a fraud; a
trick, a stratagem. *Daniel*. *Rocannon*.

To WILE, wîc, v. a. [from the noun.] To beguile.

WILFUL, wîl'fûl, a. [will and full.]—1. Stubborn;
contumacious; perverse; inflexible.—2. Done or
suffered by design. *Milton*. *Dryden*.

WILFULLY, wîl'fûl-ê, ad. [from wilful.]—1. Ob-
stinately; stubbornly. *Sidney*. *Tillotson*.—2. By de-
sign; on purpose. *Hammond*. *By Taylor*.

WILFULNESS, wîl'fûl-nês, s. Obstinacy; stubborn-
ness; perverseness. *Hooker*. *Shaks*.

W'LLY, wîl'ê-ê, ad. [from wily.] By stratagem;
fraudulently. *Jos*.

W'LLINESS, wîl'ê-nês, s. [from wily.] Cunning
guile. *Psalm*. *Huvel*.

W'LLK, wîk s. [wîc, Saxon; cochlea.] A shell
fish, being a larger kind of periwinkle.

WILL, wîl, s. [wîlla, Saxon; will-, Dutch.]—1.
Choice; arbitrary determination. *Locke*. *Hooker*.—
2. Discretion; choice. *Pope*.—3. Command; direc-
tion. *Ecclus*.—4. Disposition; inclination; desire.
Shaks. *Drummond*.—5. Power; government.—6. Di-
vine determination. *Shaks*.—7. Testament; disposi-
tion of a dying man's effects. *Stephens*.—8. Good

WILL. Favour; kindness. *Shaks*.—9. Good WILL.
Right intention.—10. Ill WILL. Malice; malignity.

—11. Will with a wisp. Jack with a lantern.

Will with a wisp is of a round figure, in bigness
like the flame of a candle; and like a bundle of
twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a bright light;
at other times more obscure and of a purple colour.

At hand, it shines less than at a distance. They
are more frequent in places unctuous, marshy, and
abounding with reeds. They hunt burying places,
places of execution, and dughills. They commonly
appear in summer, and at the beginning of
autumn, at the height of about six feet. They
follow those that run, and fly from those that fol-
low. Some that have been caught consist of a
shining viscus matt r, like the spawn of frogs,
not hot, but only shining; so that the matter
seems to be phosphorus, raised from putrefied
plants or excreases.

To WILL, wîl, v. a. [wîlgan, Gothic; wîllen, Sax-
on; wîllen, Dutch.]—1. To desire that any thing
should be, or be done. *Hooker*. *Hammond*.—2. To
be inclined or resolved to have. *Shaks*.—3. To com-
mand; to direct. *Hooker*. *Shaks*. *Knolles*. *Claren-
don*. *Dryden*.—4. It is one of the signs of the future
tense.

WILL, and Will, wîl'ê, among the English Saxons,
as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified
many. *Gibson*.

WILLING, wîl'îng, a. [from will.]—1. Inclined to
any thing. *Bentley*.—2. Pleased; desirous.—3. Fa-
vourable; well disposed to any thing. *Exodus*.—
4. Ready; complying. *Hooker*. *Milton*.—5. Consent-
ing. *Milton*.

WILLINGLY, wîl'îng-ê, ad. [from willing.]—1.
With one's own consent; without dislike; without
reluctance. *Hooker*. *Milton*.—2. By one's own de-
sire. *Addison*.

WILLINGNESS, wîl'îng-nês, s. [from willing.]
Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compli-
ance. *Calamy*.

WILLOW, wîl'ô, s. [wîc, Saxon; gwîlou, Welsh.]
A tree won by forlorn lovers. *Shaks*.

WILLOWISH, wîl'ô-îsh, a. Resembling the co-
lour of willow.

WILLOWWOIT, wîl'ô-wôit, s. A plant. *Ni-
ler*.

W'LY, wîl'ê, a. [from wile.] Cunning; sly; full of
stratagem. *Spenser*. *South*.

WIMBLE, wîm'bl, s. [wîmpel, old Dutch, from
weimelen to burl.] An instrument with which
holes are bored.

WIMBLE, wîm'bl, a. Active; nimble. *Spenser*.

WIMPLE, wîm'pl, s. [guimple, French.] A hood; a
veil. *Bible*.

To WIMPLE, wîm'pl, v. a. To draw down as a hood
or veil. *Spenser*.

To WIN, wîn, v. a. pret. wan and won; part pass.
won. [wînnan, Saxon; wînn, Dutch.]—1. To obtain
by conquest. *Knolles*. *Milton*. *Dryden*.—2. To
gain the victory in a contest. *Denham*.—3. To gain
something withheld. *Pope*.—4. To obtain by any
means. *Sidney*.—5. To gain by play. *Addison*.—
6. To gain by persuasion. *Milton*.—7. To gain by
courtship. *Shaks*. *Gay*.

To WIN, wîn, v. u. —1. To gain the victory. *Milton*.
—2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden*.—3. To
gain ground. *Shaks*.—4. To be conqueror or gain-
er at play. *Shaks*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, plo;—

To WINCE, wînce, v. n. [gwingo. Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shaks. Ben Jonson.*

WINCH, wîنش, s. [guincher, French, to twist.] A windlass; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mort.*

To WINCH, wîنش, v. a. To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shaks. Hudibras.*

WINCOIPE, wî'kôï-pe, s. A small red flower in the stubble fields. *Bacon.*

WIND, wînd, s. [pînd, Saxon; wind, Dutch.]—1. Wind is when air moves from the place it is in to any other, with an impetus sensible to us, wherefore it was called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air. *Muschenbrœk.*—2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shaks.*—3. Breath; power or act of respiration. *Shaks.*—4. Air caused by any action. *Shaks. Milton.*—5. Breath modulated by an instrument. *Bacon. Dryden.*—6. Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.*—7. Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.*—8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*—9. Down the WIND. To go; to decay. *L'Estrange.*—10. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

To WIND, wînd, v. a. [pîndan, Saxon; wînden, Dutch.]—1. To blow; to sound by inflation. *Spenser. Dryden.*—2. To turn round; to twist. *Bacon. Wotton.*—3. To regulate in action. *Shaks. Hudibras.*—4. To nose; to follow by scent.—5. To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.*—6. To introduce by insinuation. *Shaks.*—7. To change. *Addison.*—8. To twist; to enfold; to encircle. *Shaks.*—9. To WIND up. To extricate. *Clarendon.*—10. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.*—11. To WIND up. To convolve the spring. *Shaks.*—12. To WIND up. To rise up by degrees. *Hayward.*—13. To WIND up. To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*

To WIND, wînd, v. n.—1. To turn; to change. *Dryden.*—2. To turn; to be convolved. *Moxon.*—3. To move round. *Denham.*—4. To proceed in flexures. *Shaks. Milton.*—5. To be extricated; to be disentangled. *Milton.*

WINDBOUND, wînd'bôûnd, a. [wind and bound.] Confused by contrary winds. *Spectator.*

WINDEGG, wînd'êg, s. An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WINDER, wînd'âr, s. [from wind.]—1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*—2. A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.*

WINDFALL, wînd'fâll, s. [wind and fall.] Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*

WINDFLOWER, wînd'flôû-âr, s. The anemone.

WINDGALL, wînd'gâll, s. *Windgalls* are soft, flatulent tumours, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and in hard ways make a horse to halt. *Farrier's Dict.*

WINDGUN, wînd'gûn, s. [wind and gun.] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins.*

WINDINESS, wînd'ê-nês, s. [from windy.]—1. Fullness of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*—2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*—3. Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*

WINDING, wînd'îng, s. [from wind.] Flexure, meander. *Addison.*

WINDINGSHEET, wînd'îng-shêét, s. [wind and sheet.] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped. *Shakspeare. Bacon.*

WINDLASS, wînd'lâs, s. [wind and lace.]—1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder.—2. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakspeare.*

WINDLAY, wînd'lâ, [pîmble, Sax. flexus.] Flexion. *Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 34.*

WINDLE, wînd'l, s. [from wind.] A spindle.

WINDLESS, wînd'lês, a. Out of wind, out of breath. *Fairfax.*

WINDMILL, wînd'mîll, s. [wind and mill.] A mill turned by the wind. *Waller. Wilkens.*

WINDOW, wînd'ô, s. [vîndue, Danish.]—1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are admitted. *Spensers. Swift.*—2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture. *Newton.*—3. Lines crossing each other. *King.*—4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW, wînd'ô, v. n. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with windows. *Wotton.*—2. To place at a window. *Shakspeare.*—3. To break into openings. *Shakspeare.*

WINDPIPE, wînd'pîpe, or wînd'pîpe, s. [wind and pipe.] The passage of the breath. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*

WINDSHOCK, wînd'shôk, s. A particular defect in trees. *Evelyn.*

WINDSWIFT, wînd'swîft, a. Swift as the wind. *Shak. Rom. & Juliet.*

WINDWARD, wînd'wârd, ad. [from wind.] Toward the wind.

WINDY, wînd'ê, a. [from wind.]—1. Consisting of wind. *Bacon.*—2. Next the wind. *Shaks.*—3. Empty; airy. *Milton. South.*—4. Tempestuous; molested with wind. *Milton. South.*—5. Full; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE, wîne, s. [pîn, Saxon; wînn, Dutch.]—1. The fermented juice of the grape. *Chronicles. Isaiah. Jos. Sandys.*—2. Preparation of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of wine.

WING, wîng, s. [gêlping, Sax. wings, Danish.]—1. The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sidney.*—2. A fan to winnow. *Tusser.*—3. Flight; passage by the wing. *Shakspeare.*—4. The motive of flight. *Shakspeare.*—5. The side bodies of an army. *Knolles. Dryden.*—6. Any side piece. *Mortimer.*

To WING, wîng, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope.*—2. To supply with side bodies. *Shaks.*

To WING, wîng, v. n. To pass by flight. *Shakspeare. Prior.*

WINGED, wîng'êd, a. [from wing.] Furnished with wings; flying; swift; rapid. *Milton. Waller.*

WINGEDPEA', wîng'êd-pê, s. [ochrus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WINGFOOTED, wîng'fû-t'êd, a. [from wing and foot. A latinism from Ovid's alipes.] *Fleet. Sp. F. Q.*

WINGS, wîngz, s. pl. Protection. *Psalms. LXIII. v. 8.*

WINGSHELL, wîng'shêl, s. [wing and shell.] The shell that covers the wings of insects. *Grew.*

WINGY, wîng'ê, a. [from wing.] Having wings. *Addison.*

To WINK, wîngk, v. n. [pînetan, Saxon; wîncken, Dutch.]—1. To shut the eyes. *Shaks. Tillotson.*—2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.*—3. To close and exclude the light. *Dryden.*—4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate. *Whigiste. Roscommon.*—5. To be dim. *Dryden.*

WINK, wîngk, s. [from the verb.]—1. Act of closing the eye. *Shakspeare. Donne. Temple.*—2. A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney. Swift.*

WINKER, wîngk'âr, s. [from wink.] One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wîngk'îng-lê, ad. [from winking.] With the eye almost closed. *Peachment.*

WINNER, wînd'nâr, s. [from win.] One who wins. *Spenser. Temple.*

WINNING, wînd'nîng, participial a. [from win.] Attractive, charming. *Milton.*

WINNING, wînd'nîng, s. [from win.] The sum won. *Addison.*

To WINNOW, wînd'nô, v. a. [pîndpîan, Sax.]—1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*—2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*—3. To sift; to examine. *Dryden.*—4. To separate; to part. *Shakspeare.*

To WINNOW, wînd'nô, v. n. To part corn from chaff. *Eclius.*

WINNOWER, wînd'nô-âr, s. [from winnow.] He who winnows.

WINTER, wînt'âr, s. [pîntep, Sax.] The cold season of the year. *Sidney. Pope.*

WIS

WIT

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tábe, táb, búll;—ðil;—pòúnd;—thin, THis.

To WINTER, wínt' (t) v. n. [from the noun.] To pass the winter. *Isaiah.*
 To WINTER, wínt'ár, v. a. To feed in the winter. *Temple.*
 WINTERBEATEN, wínt'ár-bé-ti, a. [winter and beat.] Harassed by severe weather. *Spenser.*
 WINTERCHERRY, wínt'ár-tshér-ré, s. [alkekenge.] A plant.
 WINTERCITRON, wínt'ár-sít-túr-n, s. A sort of pear.
 WINTERGREEN, wínt'ár-gréén, s. [pyrola, Lat.] A plant.
 WINTERLY, wínt'ár-lé, a. [winter and like.] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Shakespeare.*
 WINTERY, wínt'ér, a. [from winter.] Brumal; hyemal. *Dryden.*
 WINY, wí'né, a. [from wine.] Having the taste or quality of wine. *Bacon.*
 To WIPE, wípe, v. a. [wípan, Saxon.]—1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft. *Shakespeare. Milton.*—2. To take away by tertion. *Decay of Piet.*—3. To strike off gently. *Shakespeare. Milton.*—4. To clear away. *Shaks.*—5. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenser.*—6. To WIPE out. To efface. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
 WIPE, wípe, s. [from the verb.]—1. An act of cleansing.—2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm. *Sloist.*—3. A bird.
 WIPER, wíp'ár, s. [from wipe.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *Ben Jonson.*
 WIRE, wí'ár, s. Metal drawn into slender threads. *Fairfax. Milton.*
 To WIREDRAW, wí'ár-dráw, v. a. [wire and draw.]—1. To spin into wire.—2. To draw out into length. *Arbutnot.*—3. To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*
 WIREDRAWER, wí'ár-dráw-w'ár, s. [wire and draw.] One who spins wire. *Locke.*
 To WIS, wí, v. a. pret. and part. pass. wíst. [wysen, Dutch.] To know. *Ascham.*
 WISDOM, wíz'údm, s. [wírdom, Saxon.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly. *Hooker.*
 WISE, wíz, a. [wíz, Saxon; wíz, Dutch.]—1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge. *Romans.*—2. Skillful; dexterous. *Tillotson.*—3. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shaks.*—4. Grave; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*
 WISE, wíz, s. [wíz, Saxon; wíz, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into ways. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 WISEACRE, wíz'á-kúr, s. [wisegher, Dutch.]—1. A wise or sententious man. Obsolete.—2. A fool; a dunce. *Addison.*
 WISELY, wíz'lé, ad. [from wise.] Judiciously; prudently. *Milton. Rogers.*
 WISENESS, wíz'nés, s. [from wise.] Wisdom; sapience. *Spenser.*
 To WISH, wísh, v. n. [wíshan, Saxon.]—1. To have strong desire; to long. *Arbutnot.*—2. To be disposed, or inclined. *Addison.*
 To WISH, wísh, v. a.—1. To desire; to long for. *Sidney.*—2. To recommend by wishing. *Shaks.*—3. To imprecate. *Shaks.*—4. To ask. *Clarendon.*
 WISH, wísh, s. [from the verb.]—1. Longing desire. *Milton. South.*—2. Thing desired. *Milton.*—3. Desire expressed. *Pope.*
 WISHEDLY, wísh't'lé, ad. [from wished.] According to desire. Not used. *Knolles.*
 WISHER, wísh'ár, s. [from wish.]—1. One who longs.—2. One who expresses wishes.
 WISHFUL, wísh'fúl, a. [from wish and full.] Longing; showing desire. *Shaks.*
 WISHFULLY, wísh'fúl-é, ad. [from wishful.] Earnestly; with longing.
 WISKET, wísk'ít, s. A basket.
 WISP, wísp, s. [wisp, Swedish and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*
 WIST, wíst, pret. and part. of wis.
 WISTFUL, wíst'fúl, a. Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Cay.*

WISTFULLY, wíst'fúl-é, ad. [from wistful.] Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*
 WISTLY, wíst'lé, ad. [from wis.] Attentively; earnestly. *Shaks.*
 To WIT, wít, v. n. [wítan, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser. Shaks.*
 WIT, wít, s. [wépit; Saxon, from wítan, to know.]—1. The intelligent powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellect, distinct from will.—2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.—3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy. *Ben Jonson. Pratt.*—4. A man of fancy. *Dryden. Pope.*—5. A man of genius. *Dryden. Pope.*—6. Sense; judgment. *Daniel. Ben Jonson.*—7. In the plural. Sound mind. *Shaks. Tillotson.*—8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expédients. *Hooker. Milton.*
 WITWORM, wít'wúrm, s. [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit. *Ben Jonson.*
 WITCH, wítsh, s. [wítce, Saxon.]—1. A woman given to unlawful arts.—2. A winding sinuous bank. *Spenser.*
 To WITCH, wítsh, v. a. [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenser. Shaks.*
 WITCHCRAFT, wítsh'kráft, s. [witch and craft.] The practices of witches. *Denham.*
 WITCHERY, wítsh'ár-é, s. [from witch.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*
 WITCRAFT, wít'kráft, s. [wit and craft.] Contrivance; invention. *Camden.*
 WITCRACKER, wít'krák-úr, s. [wit and cracker.] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shaks.*
 To WITE, wíte, v. a. [wítan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.
 WITE, wíte, s. [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*
 WITH, wíth, and wíth, preposit. [wítsh, Sax.]—1. By. Noting the cause: sick with sorrow. *Shaks. Rowe.*—2. Noting the means: she won him with promises. *Dryden.*—3. Noting the instrument: he was struck with a hailstone. *Rowe. Woodward.*—4. On the one side of; for; my friends are with the king. *Shaks.*—5. In opposition to; in competition or contest; I will leap with you for a wager.—6. Noting comparison: he is compared with his betters. *Sandys.*—7. In society: it is difficult to live with bad men. *Stillingfleet.*—8. In company of; you were with me when it was told. *Shakespeare.*—9. In appendage; noting consequence or concomitance: my deed goes with my promise. *Locke.*—10. In mutual dealing: the English trade with all mankind. *Shakespeare.*—11. Noting connexion: there are always leaves with fruit. *Dryden.*—12. Immediately after: he laughed, and with that went away. *Sidney. Garth.*—13. Amongst: I went with the crowd. *Baron. Rymer.*—14. Upon; my friend has great power with me. *Addison.*—15. In consent: he served with Milo, and with Milo he deserted. *Pope.*—16. Not without.
 WYTHAL, wítsh'ál, ad. [with and all.]—1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Hosker. Shaks. Davies. Milton. South. Dryden.*—2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use with. *Daniel. Tillotson.*
 WYTHDRAW, wítsh'dróó, pret. of withdraw. Did withdraw, retire or retreat.
 To WYTHDRAW, wítsh'dráw, v. a. [with and draw.]—1. To take back; to deprive of. *Hooker.*—2. To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*
 To WYTHDRAW, wítsh'dráw, v. n. To retire; to retreat. *Milton. Tatter.*
 WYTHDRAWINGROOM, wítsh'dráw'íng-róóm, s. [withdraw and room.] Room behind another room, for retirement. *Mortimer.*
 WYTHE, wítsh, s.—1. A willow twig. *Bacon.*—2. A band, properly a band of twigs. *Mortimer.*
 To WYTHHER, wítsh'ár, v. n. [wépitsherepud, Sax.]—1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up. *Hooker. South.*—2. To waste or pine away. *Temple.*—3. To lose or want animal moisture. *Dryden.*
 To WYTHHER, wítsh'ár, v. a.—1. To make to fade. *James.*—2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle. *Shaks. Milton.*
 WYTHHEREDNESS, wítsh'ár-éd-nés, s. [from withered.] The state of being withered; marcidty. *Mortimer.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fâtj—mê, mêtj,—plac, pla;—

WITHERBAND, wîth'âr-bând, s. A piece of iron, laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight.

WITHERS, wîth'ârz, s. Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

WITHERRUNG, wîth'âr-râng, s. An injury caused by a saddle, when the bows, being too wide, bruise the flesh against the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above the shoulders. *Far. Viet.*

To **WITTHOLD**, wîth'hôld', v. a. [with and hold.] Withheld, or withholden, pret. and part.—1. To restrain; to keep from actions; to hold back. *Shaks. Dryden.*—2. To keep back; to refuse. *Hooker.*

WITTHOLDEN, wîth'hôld'ên, part. pass. of withhold. *Spielman.*

WITTHOLDER, wîth'hôld'âr, s. [from withhold.] He who withholds.

WITHIN, wîth'in', prep. [p. ðinnan, Saxon.]—1. In the inner part of; not without. *Spratt. Tillot.*—2. In the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time. *Wotton.*—3. Not longer ago than. *Shaks.*—4. Into the reach of. *Otway.*—5. In the reach of. *Milton.*—6. Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*—7. Not exceeding. *Swift.*—8. In the enclosure of. *Bacon.*

WITHIN, wîth'in', ad.—1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*—2. In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE, wîth-in'sîde, ad. [within and side.] In the interior parts. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT, wîth'ôut', prep. [p. ðutan, Saxon.]—1. Not with. *Hall.*—2. In a state of absence from. *Taylor.*—3. In the state of not having. *Bacon. Ham.*—4. Beyond; not within the compass of; buildings without the wall. *Burnet.*—5. In the negation or omission of; without peace there is no pleasure. *Addison.*—6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of; he was wise without experience. *Bacon.*—7. On the outside of. *Dryden.*—8. Not within. *Addison.*—9. With exemption from; this he might do without loss. *Lake.*

WITHOUT, wîth'ôut', ad.—1. Not on the inside. *Bacon. Grew.*—2. Out of doors. *Wotton.*—3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT, wîth'ôut', conjunct. Unless; if not; except. *Sidney.*

WITHOUT-DOOR, wîth'ôut-dôre, a. External. *Shakspeare.*

WITHOUTEN, wîth'ôut'ên, prep. [p. ðutan, Sax.] Without. *Spenser.*

To **WITHSTAND**, wîth'stând', v. a. [with and stand.] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney. Hooker.*

WITHSTANDER, wîth'stând'âr, s. [from withstand.] An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WITHY, wîth'ê, s. [p. ðig, Sax.] Willow.

WITLESS, wîtl'ês, a. [from wit.] Wanting understanding. *Donne. Fairfax.*

WITLING, wîtl'ing, s. A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Addison. Pope.*

WITNESS, wîtn'ês, s. [p. tneppæ, Sax.]—1. Testimony; attestation. *Shaks. John.*—2. One who gives testimony. *Genesis.*—3. With a WITNESS Effectually; to a great degree. *Prior.*

To **WITNESS**, wîtn'ês, v. a. [from the noun.] To attest. *Shaks. Donne.*

To **WITNESS**, wîtn'ês, v. n. To bear testimony. *Sidney. Burnet.*

WITNESS, wîtn'ês, interj. An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*

WITSNAPPER, wîts'nâp-pâr, s. [wit and snap.] One who affects repartee. *Shaks.*

WITTED, wîtt'êd, a. [from wit.] Having wit; as a quick witted boy.

WITVICISM, wîtt'ê-izm, s. [from witty.] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Estrange.*

WITVILY, wîtt'ê-lê, ad. [from witty.]—1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*—2. With flight of imagination. *Ben Jonson.*

WITVINESS, wîtt'ê-nês, s. [from witty.] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*

WITTINGLY, wîtt'ing-lê, ad. [p. tnan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design. *Hooker. West.*

WIT'TOL, wîtt'ôl, s. [p. tcol, Saxon.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented. *Cleveland.*

WIT'TOLY, wîtt'ôl-lê, ad. [from wittol.] Cuckoldly. *Shakspeare.*

WITTY, wîtt'ê, a. [from wit.]—1. Judicious; ingenious; *Judith.*—2. Full of imagination. *South.*—3. Sarcastick; full of taunts. *Addison.*

WIT'WAL, wîtt'wâl, s. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

To **WIVE**, wîve, v. n. [from wife.] To marry; to take a wife. *Shaks. Waller.*

To **WIVE**, wîve, v. a.—1. To match to a wife. *Shaks.*—2. To take for a wife. *Shaks.*

WIVELY, wîve-lê, ad. [from wive.] Belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*

WIVES, wîvz, s. The plural of wife. *Spenser.*

WIZARD, wîz'ârd, s. [from wise.] A conjurer; an enchanter. *Milton.*

WO, wô, s. [pa, Sax.]—1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity. *Shaks. Milton. Pope.*—2. A denunciation of calamity a curse. *South.*

WOAD, wôde, s. [p. ad, Saxon.] A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

WO'BEGONE, wô'bê-gôn, s. [wo and begone.] Lost in wo. *Shaks.*

WOFT, wôft, The obsolete participle passive from To WAFT. *Shaks.*

WO'FUL, wô'fûl, a. [wô and full.]—1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Sidney. Dryden.*—2. Calamitous; afflictive.—3. Wretched; paltry; sorry. *Pope.*

WO'FULLY, wô'fûl-lê, ad. [from woful.]—1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.—2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contentment. *South.*

WOLD, wôld, s. *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country, from the Saxon *wôld*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.*

WOLF, wûlf, s. [p. alp, Saxon; wolf, Dutch.]—1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep. *Shaks.*—2. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WOLFDOG, wûlf-dôg, s. [wolf and dog.]—1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep. *Tickel.*—2. A dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wûlf'îsh, a. [from wolf.] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form. *Shaks. L'Estrange.*

WOLFSBANE, wûlf'sbâne, s. [wolf and bane.] A poisonous plant; scouite. *Miller.*

WOLFSMILK, wûlf'smîlk, s. A herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLVISH, wûlv'îsh, a. [from wolf.] Resembling a wolf. *Howell.*

WOMAN, wûm'ân, s. [p. ynnan, p. ymmann, Saxon.]—1. The female of the human race. *Shaks. Otway.*—2. A female attendant on a person of rank. *Shakspeare.*

To **WOMAN**, wûm'ân, v. a. [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman. *Shaks.*

WOMANED, wûm'ân'ed, a. [from woman.] Accompanied or united with a woman. *Shaks.*

WOMANHATER, wûm'ân-hâ-târ, s. [woman and hater.] One that has an aversion for the female sex. *Swift.*

WOMANHOOD, wûm'ân-hûd, } s.

WOMANHEAD, wûm'ân-hêd, } s.

[from woman.] The character and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser. Donne.*

WOMANISH, wûm'ân-îsh, a. [from woman.] Suitable to a woman. *Sidney. Ascham.*

To **WOMANISE**, wûm'ân-îze, v. a. [from woman.] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used. *Sidney.*

WOMANKIND, wûm'ân-kynd, s. [woman and kind.] The female sex; the race of women. *Sidney. Swift.*

WOMANLY, wûm'ân-lê, a. [from woman.]—1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine. *Shaks. Donne.*—2. Not childish; not girlish. *As buthnot.*

—nô, mðve, nôr, nôr;—tûbc, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôlunt;—thin. THIS.

WOMANLY, wûm'ân-lê, ad. [from woman.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB, wômb, s. [wamba, Goth. pamb, Saxon; wamb, Islandick.]—1. The place of the fœtus in the mother. *Shaks. Addison*—2. The place whence any thing is produced. *Milton, Dryden.*

To WOMB, wômb, v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose; to breed in secret. *Shaks.*

WOMBY, wômb'ê, a. [from womb.] Capacious. *Shakspeare.*

WOMEN wûm'în, plural of woman. *Milton.*

WON, wân. The preterite and participle passive of win. *Dryden.*

To WON, wân, v. n. [puman, Saxon; women, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. *Spenser. Fairfax.*

WON, wân, v. [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete. *Shaks.*

To WONDER, wûn'dêr, v. n. [pundrian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished. *Spenser. South.*

WONDER, wûn'dêr, s. [pundrian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.]—1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement. *Bacon.*—2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing. *Carew.*—3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Milton. Watts.*

WONDERFUL, wûn'dêr-fûl, a. [wonder and full.] Admirable; strange; astonishing. *Job. Milton. Shakspeare.*

WONDERFUL, wûn'dêr-fûl, ad. To a wonderful degree. *Chronicles.*

WONDERFULLY, wûn'dêr-fûl-ê, ad. [from wonderful.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon. Addison.*

WONDERMENT, wûn'dêr-mênt, s. [from wonder.] Astonishment; amazement. *Spenser.*

WONDERSTRUCK, wûn'dêr-strûk, a. [wonder and strike.] Amazed. *Dryden.*

WONDERWOONED, wûn'dêr-wôdn'wêd, a. Stricken with wonder. *Shaks.*

WONDROUS, wûn'drûs, a. Admirable; marvellous strange; surprising. *Milton. Dryden.*

WONDROUSLY, wûn'drûs-lê, ad. [from wondrous.] To a strange degree. *Shaks. Drayton.*

To WONT, } wânt, v. n.
To be WONT, }
pre-terite and participle wont, [puman, Saxon; gewonen, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Spenser. Bacon.*

WONT, wânt, s. Custom; habit; use. *Hooker. Milton.*

WONT, wânt. A contraction of will not.

WONTED, wânt'êd, part. a. [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual. *Milton. Dryden.*

WONTEDNESS, wânt'êd-nêss, s. [from wonted.] State of being accustomed to. *K. Charles.*

WONTLESS, wûn'lêss, a. [from wont.] Unaccustomed; unusual. *Spenser.*

To WOO, wôd, v. a. [apogod, courted, Saxon.]—1. To court; to sue to for love. *Shaks. Prior. Pope*—2. To court solicitously; to insite with importunity. *Davies.*

To WOO, wôd, v. n. To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD, wûd, n. [wods, Gothic; wôd, Saxon; woel, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging.

WOOD, wûd, s. [puce, Sax. woud, Dutch.]—1. A large and thick plantation of trees. *Spens. Dryd.*—2. The substance of trees timber. *Boyle.*

WOODAEMONIE, wûd-â-nêm'ô-nê, a. A plant.

WOODBIND, } wûd'blne, s.
WOODBINE, }

[puðmîd, Sax.] Honey-suckle. *Shaks. Peach.*

WOODBIRD, wûd'bird, s. A bird of the wood. *Shakspeare.*

WOODCOCK, wûd'kôk, s. [pôdnoc, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. *Shaks.*

WOODDED, wûd'êd, a. [from wood.] Supplied with wood. *Arbuthnot.*

WOODDRINK, wûd'drînk, s. Decoction or infusion of medicinal wood, as assafras. *Floyer.*

WOODEN, wûd'ên, a. [from wood.]—1. Ligneous;

made of wood. *Shaks.*—2. Clumsy; awkward. *Collier.*

WOODFRETTER, wûd-frê'têr, s. [teres; Latin.] An insect; a woodworm. *Sinsworth.*

WOODHOLE, wûd'hôle, s. [wood and hole.] Place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOODINESS, wûd'ê-nêss, s. The state of containing much wood. *Evelyn.*

WOODLAND, wûd'lând, s. [wood and land.] Woods; ground covered with woods. *Dryd. Locke. Fenton.*

WOODLARK, wûd'lârk, s. A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wûd'lôuse, s. [wood and louse.] An insect. Notwithstanding the appellation of millipede, it has only fourteen pair of short legs: It is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill. Swift.*

WOODMAN, wûd'mân, s. [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter. *Sidney. Pope.*

WOODMONGER, wûd'mâng-gêr, s. [wood and monger.] A woodseller.

WOODNOTE, wûd'nôte, s. Wild musick. *Milton.*

WOODNYMPIE, wûd'nîmp'ê, s. [wood and nymph.] Dryad. *Milton.*

WOODOFFERING, wûd'ôf-fâr'îng, s. Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah.*

WOODPECKER, wûd'pêk-kêr, s. [wood and peck; picus martius, Latin.] A bird. The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, wher we look at its great length, or at its sharp horny bearded point, and the gley matter at the end, the better to stab and draw maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOODPIGEON, or Woodcutter, wûd'pîd-jîn, s. A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, wûd'rôof, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOODSARE, wûd'sâre, s. A kind of spittle, found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOODSERE, wûd'sêre, s. [wood and sere.] The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.*

WOODSORREL, wûd'sôr-rîl, s. [oxyrs, Latin.] A plant.

WOODWARD, wûd'wârd, s. [wood and ward.] A forester.

WOODY, wûd'ê, a. [from wood.]—1. Abounding with wood. *Milton. Addison.*—2. Ligneous, consisting of wood. *Crav. Locke.*—3. Relating to woods. *Spenser.*

WOOL, wôol, s. [from woo.] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*

WOOF, wôol, s. [from wove.]—1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*—2. Texture; cloth. *Milton. Pope.*

WOOLINGLY, wôol'îng-lê, ad. [from wooing.] Pleasingly; sons to invite stay. *Shaks.*

WOOL, wûl, s. [pul, Saxon; wollen, Dutch.]—1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Slimey. Raleigh.*—2. Any short thick hair. *Shakspeare.*

WOOLFEL, wûl'fêl, s. [wool and felt.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOOLLEN, wûl'în, s. [from wool.] Made of wool not finely dressed. *Shaks. Bacon.*

WOOLLEN, wûl'în, s. Cloth made of wool. *Hudib. Swift.*

WOOLPACK, wûl'pâk, }
WOOLSAK, wûl'âk, }

[wool, pack, and sack.]—1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.—2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.*—3. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleveland.*

WOOLSTAPLER, wûl'stâ-plâr, s. One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers. *Walker.*

WOOLWARD, wûl'wârd, ad. [wool and ward.] In wool. *Shaks.*

WOOLY, wûl'ê, a. [from wool.]—1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool. *Shaks. Dryden.*—2. Resembling wool. *Shaks. Philips.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

WORD, wârd, s. [pɔpɪd, Sax. woord, Dutch.]—1. A single part of speech. *Bacon. Pope.*—2. A short discourse. *South. Tillot.*—3. Talk; discourse. *Shaks. Denmark.*—4. Dispute; verbal contention. *Shaks.*—5. Language. *Shaks. Clarendon.*—6 Promise. *Dryden. Shaks.*—7. Signal; token. *Shaks.*—8. Account; tidings; message. *Shaks. Prior.*—9. Declaration. *Dryden.*—10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety. Dryd.*—11. Scripture; word of God. *Whigg.*—12. The Second Person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture t. r. m. *Milton.*

To WORD, wârd, v. n. [from the noun.] To dispute. *L'Estrange.*

To WORD, wârd, v. a. To express in proper words. *South. Addison.*

WORD-CATCHER, wârd kât-shâr, s. A caviller at words. *Pope.*

WORE, wôre. The preterite of wear. *Dryden. Rowe.*

To WORK, wârk, v. n. pret. worked, or wrought, [peopan, Saxon; werken, Dutch.]—1. To labour; to travel; to toil. *Shaks. Davies.*—2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Shaks. Dryden.*—3. To act; to carry on operations. *Samuel.*—4. To act as a manufacturer. *Isaiah.*—5. To ferment. *Bacon.*—6. To operate; to have effect. *Rom. Bacon. Clarend.*—7. To obtain by diligence. *Samuel.*—8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physic. *Brown. Grew.*—9. To act as an object. *L'Estran. Swift.*—10. To make way. *Milton.*—11. To be tossed or agitated. *Addison.*

To WORK, wârk, v. a.—1. To make by degrees. *Mill. Add.*—2. To labour; to manufacture. *Ral. Tatler.*—3. To bring by action into any state. *Add.*—4. To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon.*—5. To produce; to effect. *Drum.*—6. To manage. *Arbutn.*—7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.*—8. To embroider with a needle.—9. *To WORK out.* To sift by toil. *Decay of Piety. Addison.*—10. *To WORK out.* To erase; to efface. *Dryd.*—11. *To WORK up.* To raise. *Dryden.*—12. *To WORK up.* To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK, wârk, s. [peopce, Sax. werk, Dutch.]—1. Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclus.*—2. A state of labour. *Temple.*—3. Bungling attempt. *Stilling.*—4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser. Shaks.*—5. Any fabric or compages of art. *Pope.*—6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*—7. Any thing made. *Doine.*—8. Management; treatment. *Shaks.*—9. *To set on WORK.* To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WORKER, wârk'âr, s. [from work.] One that works. *Spenser. Kings. South.*

WORKFELLOW, wârk'fêl-lô, s. [work and fellow.] One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wârk'hôuse, s.

WORKINGHOUSE, wârk'ing'hôuse, s.

[from work and house.]—1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*—2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY, wârk'ing-dâ, s. [work and day.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the Sabbath. *Shakspeare.*

WORKMAN, wârk'mân, s. [work and man.] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Raleigh. Addison.*

WORKMANLIKE, wârk'mân-lîke, a. Skillful.

WORKMANLY, wârk'mân-lî, a. [from workman.] Skillful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY, wârk'mân-lî, ad. Skillfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser. Shaks.*

WORKMANSHIP, wârk'mân-shîp, s. [from workman.]—1. Manufacture; something made by the hand. *Spenser. Tillot.*—2. The skill of a worker. *Spenser.*—3. The art of working. *Woodw.*

WORKMASTER, wârk'mâst-â, s. [work and master.] The performer of any work. *Spenser. Ecclus.*

WORKWOMAN, wârk'wôm-ân, s. [work and woman.]—1. A woman skilled in needle-work. *Spens.*—2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wârk'ê-dâ, s. [corrupted from workingday.] The day not the sabbath. *Shakspeare. Herbert.*

WORLD, wârd, s. [pɔpɪd, Saxon; wereld, Dutch.]—1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*—2. System of beings. *Nicene Creed.*—3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milt.*—4. Present state of existence. *Shaks.*—5. A secular life. *Waller. Rogers.*—6. Publick life. *Shaks.*—7. Business of life; trouble of life. *Shaks.*—8. Great multitude. *Raleigh. Sanderson.*—9. An hyperbolical expression for many. *Hooker. Clarendon.*—10. Course of life.—11. Universal empire. *Milt. Prior.*—12. The manners of men. *Dryden.*—13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete. Knolles.*—14. Time; world without end.—15. *In the WORLD.* In possibility. *Addison.*—16. *For all the WORLD.* Exactly. *Sidney.*

WORLDLINESS, wârd'lî-nês, s. [from worldly.] Covetousness; additiveness to gain.

WORLDDLING, wârd'lîng, s. [from world.] A mortal set upon profit. *Hooker. Rogers.*

WORLDDLly, wârd'lî, a. [from world.]—1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Shaks. Richards. Atterbury.*—2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.*—3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Raleigh. Hooker.*

WORLDDLly, wârd'lî, ad. [from world.] With relation to the present life. *Ral. Milton. South.*

WORM, wârm, s. [pɔpɪm, Saxon; worm, Dutch; vermis, Latin.]—1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Shaks. Sandys.*—2. A poisonous serpent. *Shaks.*—3. Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*—4. The animal that spins silk. *Shaks.*—5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Shaks.*—6. Something tormenting. *Shaks. Milton.*—7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral. *Maxon.*

To WORM, wârm, v. a. [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually. *Herbert.*

To WORM, wârm, v. a. To drive by slow and secret means. *Swift.*

WORMEATEN, wârm'ê-tin, a. [worm and eaten.]—1. Gauled by worms. *Shaks.*—2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh. Donne.*

WORMWOOD, wârm'wâd, s. [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.] Of this plant there are thirty-two species. The common wormwood grows in the road. *Miller. Floyer.*

WORMY, wârm'ê, a. [from worm.] Full of worms. *Milton.*

WORN, wôrn. Participle passive of wear. *Dryden. Locke.*

WORNIL, wôr'nîl, s. In the back of cows in the summer, are maggots, which in Essex they call *wornils*. *Derham.*

To WORRY, wôr'ri, v. n. [pɔpɪng, Saxon.]—1. To tear or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *King Charles. L'Estrange.*—2. To harass, or persecute brutally. *Shaks. Milton. South. Southern. Addison. Rowe. Swift.*

WORSE, wôrse, a. The comparative of bad. [pɔpɪr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill. *David. Locke.*

WORSE, wôrse, ad. In a manner more bad. *Shaks.*

The WORSE, wôrse, s. [from the adjective.]—1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better. *Spenser. 2 Kings.*—2. Something less good. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE, wôrse, v. a. [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. *Milton.*

WORSHIP, wôr'shîp, s. [pɔpɔrɔpɔpɔpɔ, Saxon.]—1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Psalms.*—2. A character of honour. *Shaks. Dryden.*—3. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*—4. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Milton. Tillotson.*—5. Honour; respect; civil deference. *Luke.*—6. Idolatry of lovers. *Shaks.*

To WORSHIP, wôr'shîp, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Evodus. Milton. Randolph.*—2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakspeare.*

To WORSHIP, wôr'shîp, v. n. To perform acts of adoration. *Genesis.*

WORSHIPFUL, wôr'shîp-fûl, a. [worship and full.]—1. Claiming respect by any character of

-nô, môte, ndr, ndr; -tôbe, tâu, bâu; -ôh; -pôund; -ôhm, This.

dignity. *Soult*.—2. A term of ironical respect. *Stillingfleet*.
WORSHIPFULLY, wôr'shîp-tûl-ê, ad. [from worshipful.] Respectfully. *Shaks*.
WORSHIPPER, wôr'shîp-pâr, s. [from worship.] Adorer; one that worships. *South*. *Addison*.
WORST, wôr'st, a. The superlative of *bad*. Most bad; most ill. *Shaks*. *Locke*.
WORST, wôr'st, s. The most calamitous or wicked state. *Shaks*. *Digby*. *Dryden*.
To WORST, wôr'st, v. a. [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling*.
WORSTED, wôr'st'êd, s. [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woolen manufacture.] Woolen yarn; wool spun. *Shaks*. *Pope*.
WORT, wôr't, s. [pîp't, Sax. wort, Dutch.]—1. Originally a general name for an herb.—2. A plant of the cabbage kind.—3. New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon*.
WORTH, or *Wurth*, wôr'th, v. n. [pew'tan, Sax.] To be. *Spenser*.
WORTH, wôr'th, In the termination of the names of places comes from *wort*, a court or farm, or *port*, a street or road. *Gibson*.
WORTH, wôr'th, s. [pew't, Saxon.]—1. Price; value. *Hooker*. *Woodward*.—2. Excellence; virtue. *Sidney*. *Hooker*. *Donne*.—3. Importance; valuable quality. *Hooker*. *South*.
WORTH, wôr'th, a.—1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shaks*. *Addison*.—2. Deserving of. *Clarendon*. *Berkley*. *Watts*.—3. Equal in possessions to. *Sandys*.
WORTHILY, wôr'th-ê-lê, ad. [from worthy.]—1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray*.—2. Deservedly. *Dryden*.—3. Justly; not without cause. *Hooker*. *South*.
WORTHINESS, wôr'th-ê-nês, s. [from worthy.]—1. Desert. *Hooker*.—2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Sidney*. *Holder*.—3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney*.
WORTHLESS, wôr'th-lês, a. [from worth.]—1. Have no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakspeare*. *Roscommon*.—2. Having no value. *Prior*. *Addison*.
WORTHLESSNESS, wôr'th-lês-nês, s. [from worthless.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More*.
WORTHY, wôr'th-ê, a. [from worth.]—1. Deserving; such as merits. *Sidney*. *Shaks*.—2. Valuable; noble; illustrious. *Hooker*. *Duives*.—3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby*.—4. Suitable to any quality, good or bad; equal in value. *Dryden*.—5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakspeare*.—6. Deserving of ill. *Deuteronomy*.
WORTHY, wôr'th-ê, s. [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality; particularly for valour. *Brown*. *Tulor*.
To WORTHY, wôr'th-ê, v. a. [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. *Shaks*.
To WOT, wôt, v. n. [pitan, Saxon.] To know; to be aware. *Hooker*. *Shaks*.
WOVE, wôvê, The preterite and participle passive of *weave*. *Milton*.
WOVEN, wôv'n, The participle passive of *weave*.
WOULD, wôld, The preterite of *will*.—1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray*.—2. Was or ain resolved; wish or wished to. *Sidney*.—3. It is a familiar term for *wish to have*, or to have. *Shakspeare*.
WOULD-BE, wôld-ê, a. Foolishly pretending to be. *Chesterfield*.
WOULDING, wôld'ing, s. [from would.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammoud*.
WOUND, wôund, or wôund, [p'nd, Saxon; wunde, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakspeare*. *Swift*.
To WOUND, wôund, or wôund, v. a. [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shaks*. *Deuter*. 1 *Samuel*. *Psalms*. *Isa*. 1 *Cor*. *Milton*.
WOUND, wôund, The preterite and participle passive of *wind*. *Acts*. *Wilkins*.

WO'UNDILY, wô'nd-ê-lê, a. [a ludicrous word for] Excessively. *Chesterfield*.
WO'UNDLESS, wô'nd-lês, a. [from wound.] Exempt from wounds.
WO'UNDWORT, wô'nd-wôr't, s. [vulneraria, Latin] A plant.
WOX, } wôks.
WOXE, }
 The preterite of *wax*. Became obsolete. *Spenser*.
WOXEN, wôks'n, The participle of *wax*. *Spenser*.
WRACK, râk, s. [wrack, Dutch; p'æcece, Sax.]—1. Destruction of a ship. *Dryden*.—2. Ruin; destruction.
To WRACK, râk, v. a.—1. To destroy in the water; to wreck.—2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to rock, to shake.—3. To torture; to torment. *Cowley*.
To WRANGLE, râng'gl, v. n. [from *wraughesur*, Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely. *Locke*. *Addison*. *Pope*.
WRANGLE, râng'gl, s. [from the verb.] A quarrel a perverse dispute. *Swift*.
WRANGLER, râng'gl-âr, s. [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Herbert*.
To WRAP, râp, v. a. [hæppian, Saxon; to turn; w'rifer, Danish.]—1. To roll together; to complicate. *John Fairfax*.—2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden*. *Ezekiel*.—3. To comprise; to contain. *Addison*.—4. To wrap up. To involve totally. *Knolles*.—5. To transport; to put in ecstasy. *Cowley*.
WRAPPER, râp'pâr, s. [from wrap.]—1. One that wraps.—2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison*.
WRATH, rôth, or râ'th, s. [p'rað, Sax, weed, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser*.
WRATHFUL, rôth'fûl, or râ'th'fûl, a. [wrath and full.] Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser*. *Spratt*.
WRATHFULLY, rôth'fûl-ê, or râ'th'fûl-ê, ad. [from wrathful.] Furious; passionately. *Shaks*.
WRATHLESS, rôth-lês, or râ'th-lês, a. [from wrath.] Free from anger. *Waller*.
To WRAWL, râwl, v. n. To make the noise of a cat. *F. O. B. VI. C. XII. st. 27*.
To WREAK, rêke, v. a. Old preterite and part. pass. of *rooke*. [p'wæenn, Saxon; wrecken, Dutch.]—1. To revenge. *Spenser*. *Fairfax*.—2. To execute any violent design. *Dryden*. *Smith*.
WREAK, rêke, s. [from the verb.]—1. Revenge; vengeance. *Shaks*.—2. Passion; furious fit. *Shaks*.
WREAKFUL, rêke'fûl, a. [from wreak.] Revengeful; angry. *Shaks*. *Chapman*.
WREATH, rêth, or rê'th-ê, s. [p'raeth, Saxon.]—1. Any thing curled or twisted. *Bacon*. *Milt*. *Smith*.—2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roscommon*.
To WREATH, rê'th-ê, v. a. preterite *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*.—1. To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Shaks*. *Bacon*.—2. To interweave; to intertwine one in another. *South*. *Dryden*.—3. To encircle as a garland. *Prior*.—4. To encircle as with a garland. *Dryden*. *Prior*.
WREATHY, rê'th-ê, a. [from wreath.] Spirally; curled; twisted. *Brown*.
WRECK, rêk, s. [p'wæcece, Saxon, a miserable person; wrack, Dutch, a ship broken.]—1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea. *Spenser*. *Daniel*.—2. Dissolution by violence. *Milton*.—3. Ruin; destruction. *Shaks*.
To WRECK, rêk, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser*. *Woodward*.—2. To ruin. *Daniel*.
To WRECK, rêk, v. n. To suffer wreck. *Milton*.
WRECKFUL, rêk'fûl, a. Creating wreck. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 36*.
WREN, rê'n, s. [p'wænna, Saxon.] A small bird. *Shaks*. *Brown*.
To WRENCH, rê'nsh, v. a. [p'wringan, Saxon; wringhen, Dutch.]—1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Shaks*. *Bacon*.—2. To sprain; to distort. *Shaks*. *Swift*.
WRENCH, rê'nsh, s. [from the verb.]—1. A violent pull or twist.—2. A sprain. *Locke*.

Fâte, fâc, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—fîne, pîn;—

To **WREST**, rêst, v. a. [ppætan, Saxon.]—1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Ascham. Dryden. Addison.*—2. To distort; to writh; to force. *Hooker. Shaks.*

WREST, rêst, s. [from the verb.] Distortion; violence. *Hooker.*

WRESTER, rêst'âr, s. [from wrest.] He who wrests.

To **WRESTLE**, rê'sl, v. n. [from wrest.]—1. To contend who shall throw each other down. *Shakspeare.*—2. To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

WRESTLER, rê'sl'âr, s. [from wrestle.]—1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art. *Denham.*—2. One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*

WRETCH, rê'tsh, s. [pwecca, Saxon.]—1. A miserable mortal. *Accidence.*—2. A worthless, sorry creature. *Sidney.*—3. It is used by way of slight, ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*

WRETCHED, rê'tsh'êd, a. [from wretch.]—1. Miserable; unhappy. *Hooker.*—2. Calamitous; afflictive. —3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hooker. Roscommon.*—4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sidney.*

WRETCHEDLY, rê'tsh'êd-lê, ad. [from wretched.]—1. Miserably; un happily. *Clarendon.*—2. Meanly; despicably. *South.*

WRETCHEDNESS, rê'tsh'êd-nês, s. [from wretched.]—1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney. Raleigh.*—2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRETCHESS, rê'tsh'êss, a. Careless; mindless; heedless. *Hammond.*

To **WRIGGLE**, rî'g'gl, v. n. [ppægan, Saxon; ruggelen, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *More. Swift.*

To **WRIGGLE**, rî'g'gl, v. a. To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*

WRIGHT, rit, s. [pyhta, pyhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheync.*

To **WRING**, rîng, v. a. preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [ppwngan, Saxon.]—1. To twist; to turn round with violence. *Levit.*—2. To force out of any body by contortion. *Watson.*—3. To squeeze; to press. *Shakspeare.*—4. To writh. *Shaks.*—5. To pinch. *Bacon. Clarendon.*—6. To force by violence; to extort. *Shaks. Milton.*—7. To harass; to distress; to torture. *Shaks. Roscommon.*—8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham. Whigifte.*—9. To persecute with extortion. *Hayward.*

To **WRING**, rîng, v. n. To writh with anguish. *Shaks.*

WRINGER, rîng'âr, s. [from wring.] One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakspeare.*

WRINKLE, rînk'kl, s. [ppwele, Saxon; wrinkle, Dutch.]—1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Howel. Swift.*—2. Any roughness. *Dryden.*

To **WRINKLE**, rînk'kl, v. a. [ppwncan, Sax.]—1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon. Pope.*—2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST, rîst, s. [pýrt, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arms. *Shakspeare. Peacham.*

WRISTBAND, rîst'bând, s. [wrist and band.] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rit, s. [from write.]—1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the bible. *Knoll's Addison.*—2. A judicial process. *Prior.*—3. A legal instrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT, rit, The pretence of write. *Prior.*

To **WRITE**, rit, v. a. preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [ppwitan, Saxon.]—1. To express by means of letters. *Shaks. Deuteronomy.*—2. To engrave; to impress. *Locke.*—3. To produce as an author. *Glanville.*—4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To **WRITE**, rit, v. n.—1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakspeare.*—2. To play the author. *Addison.*—3. To tell in books. *Shaks.*—4. To send letters. *1 Esdras.*—5. To call one's self, to be entitled; to use the style of. *Shaks. Ben Jonson.*—6. To compose; to form composition. *Waller. Felton.*

WRITER, rit'âr, s. [from write.]—1. One who practises the art of writing.—2. An author. *Bacon. Addison. Swift.*

To **WRITHE**, rithe, v. a. [ppwitan, Saxon.]—1. To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shaks. Milton. Dryden.*—2. To twist with violence. *Milton. Addison.*—3. To wrest; to force by violence. *Hooker.*—4. To twist. *Dryden.*

To **WRITHE**, rithe, v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To **WRITHE**, rithe, v. a. [from writhe.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. *Spenser.*

WRITING, rî'ng, s. [from writ.]—1. A legal instrument.—2. A composition; a book. *Hooker. Addison.*—3. A written paper of any kind. *Shaks.*

WRITINGMASTER, rî'ng-mâ'st'âr, s. One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRITTEN, rit'in. The participle passive of write. *Spenser.*

WRIZZLED, rîzld, part. a. Wrinkled. *Shak. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. sc. 3.*

WROKEN, rô'kn. The participle passive of To *wreak*.

WRONG, rông, s. [ppwage, Saxon.]—1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Sidney. Spenser's Daniel. Dryden.*—2. Error; not right. *Roscommon. Watts.*

WRONG, rông, a. [from the noun.]—1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Sidney. Addison.*—2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swift.*

WRONG, rông, ad. Not rightly; amiss. *Locke. Pope.*

To **WRONG**, rông, v. a. [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly. *Hooker. Spenser. Addison.*

WRONGDOER, rông-dô'âr, s. [wrong and doer.] An injurious person. *Sidney. Ayliffe.*

WRONGER, rông'âr, s. [from wrong.] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Shakspeare. Raleigh.*

WRONGFUL, rông'fûl, a. [wrong and full.] Injurious; unjust. *Shaks. Dryden.*

WRONGFULLY, rông'fûl-ê, ad. [from wrongful.] Unjustly. *Sidney. Spectator.*

WRONGHEAD, rông'hêd, } a.
WRONGHEADED, rông'hêd'êd, }
[wrong and head.] Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRONGHEADEDNESS, rông'hêd'êd-nês, s. [from wrongheaded.] Perverse humour. *Chesterville.*

WRONGLESSLY, rông'lês-lê, ad. [from wrongless.] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRONGLY, rông'lê, ad. [from wrong.] Unjustly; amiss. *Shaks. Locke.*

WRONGNESS, rông'nês, s. Wrong disposition. *Butler's Analogy.*

WROTE, rôt, pret. and part. of write. *South.*

WROTH, rôth, [ppwâ, Saxon; wrod, Danish.] Angry. Out of use. *Genesis.*

WROUGHT, rôwt, [ppwôd, Saxon.] The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *worke*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *geroeth*.—1. Effected; performed. *John. Stephens.*—2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Shaks. Milton.*—3. Produced; caused. *Milton. Addison.*—4. Laboured. *Bar. Milton.*—5. Gained; attained. *Shakspeare.*—6. Operated. *Milton. Phillips.*—7. Worked. *Deid. Bacon.*—8. Actuated. *Dryden.*—9. Manufactured. *Raleigh. Milton.*—10. Formed. *2 Corinthians.*—11. Excited by degrees. *Addison. Swift.*—12. Guided; managed. *Milton.*—13. Agitated; disturbed. *Shaks.*

WRUNG, rông. The preter. and part. passive of *wring*. *L'Estrange. Thomson.*

WRY, ri, a. [from writhe.]—1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney. Sharpe.*—2. Distorted. *Arbutnot. Pope.*—3. Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Aitburry.*

To **WRY**, ri, v. n. [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sanderson.*

To **WRY**, ri, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*

—nô, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tābe, tūh, bāll;—dīl;—pōund;—tūin, Tīns.

X.

X êks. Is a letter, which though found in Sax- on words, begins no word in the English language.

Y.

Y, wl. At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons; whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

- YACHT**, *yôt*, s. A small ship for carrying passengers.
- YAM**, *yām*, s. A root that grows in America and the South sea Islands. *Cook's Voyages*.
- YARD**, *yārd*, s. [*gæpD*, Saxon.]—1. Enclosed ground adjoining to a house. *Brown. Dryden*.—2. [*gæpD*, Saxon.] A measure of three feet. *Bacon. Holder*.—3. The supports of the sails. *Dryden*.
- YARDWAND**, *yārdwānd*, s. [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard. *Collier*.
- YARE**, *yāre*, a. [*gæppe*, Saxon.] Ready; dexterous; eager. *Shaks*.
- YAREL**, *yārel*, ad. [*from yare*.] Dexterously; skillfully. *Shaks*.
- YARN**, *yārn*, s. [*gæpān*, Saxon.] Spun wool; wool- len thread. *Shaks. Temple*.
To **YARN**, *yārn*, v. n. [*from the sound; hirtio*, Lat.] To grow, or snarl like a dog.
- YARROW**, *yāro*, s. A plant.
- YATE**, *yāte*, s. [*still a provincial word for*] Gate; or door. *Spenser*.
- YAWL**, *yāwl*, s. A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.
To **YAWL**, *yāwl*, v. n. To make a howling noise. *Fairfax*.
- To **YAWN**, *yāwn*, v. n. [*gæonan*, Saxon.]—1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily. *Dryden*.—2. To open wide. *Sandys. Prior*.—3. To express desire by yawning. *Hooker*.
- YAWN**, *yāwn*, s. [*from the verb*.]—1. Oscitation. *Pope*.—2. Gape; hiatus. *Addison*.
- YAWNING**, *yāwn'ing*, a. [*from yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering. *Shaks*.
- YCLAD**, *ê-kład*, part. for clad. Clothed.
- YCLEPED**, *ê-klépe'*. Called; termed; named. *Milton*.
- YDRE'AD**, *ê-dréd'*. The old preterite of To dread. *Spenser*.
- YE**, *yê*. The nominative plural of thou. *Luke*.
- YEA**, *yê*, ud. [*ea*, or *gea*, Saxon; *ja*, Dutch.] Yes. *Shaks. Mattheo*.
To **YEAD**, or **YEDE**, *yêde*, v. n. preterite yode. To go; to march. *Spenser*.
- To **YEAN**, *yêne*, v. n. [*eamān*, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep. *Dryden. Shaks*.
- YEANLING**, *yêan'ing*, s. [*from yeann*.] The young of sheep. *Shaks*.
- YEAR**, *yêre*, s. [*gæap*, Saxon.] Twelve months.—1. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shaks*.—2. In the plural, old age. *Bacon. Dryden*.

- YE'ARBOOK**, *yêre'bôok*, s. A book containing re- ports of cases adjudged in the chief court of law during a whole year. *Blackstone*.
- YE'ARLING**, *yêre'ing*, s. [*from year*.] Being a year old. *Pope*.
- YE'ARLY**, *yêre'le*, a. [*from year*.] Annual; hap- pening every year; lasting a year. *Prior*.
- YE'ARLY**, *yêre'le*, ad. Annually; once a year.
- To **YEARN**, *yêrn*, v. n. [*capnan*, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. *Genesis*.
- To **YEARN**, *yêrn*, v. a. To grieve; to vex.
- YELK**, *yêlk*, s. [*from g-alepe*, yellow, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pro- nounced, and often written *yolk*.
- To **YELL**, *yêll*, v. n. To cry out with horror and agony. *Spenser. Dryton. Milton*.
- YELL**, *yêll*, s. [*from the verb*.] A cry of horror. *Shaks. Dryden*.
- YE'LOW**, *yê'lô*, a. [*g-ealepe*, Saxon; *ghleuwê*, Dutch.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. *Milton. Newton*.
- YE'LOW**, *yê'lô*, s. [*the adjective*, by ellipsis] Yel- low colour. *Pope*.
- YE'LOWBOY**, *yê'lô-bôê*, s. A gold coin. *Arbuth- not*.
- YE'LOWGOLDS**, *yê'lô-gôldz*, s. A flower. *B. Jonson*.
- YE'LOWHAMMER**, *yê'lô-hām-mār*, s. A bird.
- YE'LOWISH**, *yê'lô-ish*, a. [*from yellow*.] Ap- proaching to yellow. *Woodward*.
- YE'LOWISHNESS**, *yê'lô-ish-nês*, s. [*from yel- lowish*.] The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle*.
- YE'LOWNESS**, *yê'lô-nês*, s. [*from yellow*.]—1. The quality of being yellow. *Bacon. Arbuthnot*.—2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for jealousy.
- YE'LOWS**, *yê'lôzê*, s. A disease in horses. It owes its original to obstructions in the gall pipe, or of those little ducts opening into that pipe.
- To **YELP**, *yêlp*, v. a. [*gælpān*, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle hound after his prey. *Shaks*.
- YEO'MAN**, *yê'mān*, s. [*The true etymology seems to be from german, Frisick, a villager*.]—1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. *Locke. Addison*.—2. It seems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to soldiers; whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard. *Bacon. Swift*.—3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shaks*.
- YEO'MANRY**, *yê'mān-rê*, s. [*from yeoman*.] The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon*.
- To **YERK**, *yêrk*, v. a. To throw out or move with a spring. A horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dictionary*.
- YERK**, *yêrk*, s. [*from the verb*.] A quick mo- tion.
- To **YERN**, *yêrn*, v. a. See **YEARN**. *Shaks*.
- YES**, *yê*, ad. [*gæp*, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*. *Bacon. Pope*.
- YES'**, *yêst*, s. [*gæp*, Saxon.]—1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras. Gay*.—2. The spume on a troubled sea. *Shak- speare*.
- YES'TRY**, *yêst'ri*, a. [*from yest*.] Frothy; spumy. *Shaks*.
- YE'STER**, *yêst'ur*, a. [*ghister*, Dutch.] Being next before the present day. *Dryden*.
- YE'STERDAY**, *yêst'ur-dā*, s. [*gæpandæg*, Sax.] The day last past; the next day before to-day. *Shaks. Prior*.
- YE'STERDAY**, *yêst'ur-dā*, ad. On the day last past. *Bacon*.
- YE'STERNIGHT**, *yêst'ur-ulte*, s. The night before this night.
- YE'STERNIGHT**, *yêst'ur-ulte*, ad. On the night last past. *Shaks*.
- YET**, *yêt*, conjunct. [*gæt*, *gæta*, Saxon.] Nev- ertheless; notwithstanding; however. *Daniel. South- Tillotson*.
- YET**, *yêt*, ad.—1. Beside; over and above; there is yet another. *Atterbury*.—2. Still; the state still re-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê mêt;—plne, pln;—

making the same: he was yet a young man. *Addison*.—3. Once again: yet repeat the name. *Pope*.—4. At this time; so soon; hitherto; with a negative before it: he will help us, but not yet. *Bacon*.—5. At least: if he will not give the whole, yet he may give part. *Baker*.—6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined: the storm grew louder and yet louder. *Dryden*.—7. Still; in a new degree: his treasure is made yet blacker by ingratitude. *L'Estrange*.—8. Even; after a while: he is not honest, nor yet rich. *Whitegift*. *Bacon*.—9. Hitherto: he has not yet told half. *Hooker*.

YE'VEEN, yâ'vân, For given. *Spenser*.

YEW, yôd, s. [yp, Saxon.] A tree of tough wood. *Fairfax*. *Prior*.

YE'WEN, yôd'u, a. [from yew.] Made of the wood of yew.

YF'E'RE, ê-fê're', ad. [ýpere, Saxon.] Together. *Spenser*.

To YIELD, yêld, v. a. [gelðan, to pay.]—1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Arbutnot*.—2. To produce in general. *Shaks*. *Arbutnot*.—3. To afford; to exhibit. *Sidney*. *Locke*.—4. To give as claimed of right. *Milton*.—5. To allow; to permit. *Milton*.—6. To emit; to expire. *Genesis*.—7. To resign; to give up. *Watts*.—8. To surrender. *Knolles*.

To YIELD, yêld, v. n.—1. To give up the contest; to submit. *Daniel*. *Walton*.—2. To comply with any person. *Proverbs*.—3. To comply with things. *Bacon*. *Milton*.—4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakerill*.—5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden*.

YIE'LDER, yêld'âr, s. [from yield.] One who yields.

YIE'LDINGNESS, yêld'ing-nês, s. [from yielding.] Propensity to give up any point. *M. of Halifax*.

To YIRK, yêrk, v. a. To lash.

YOKÉ, yôke, s. [eoc, Saxon; jock, Dutch.]—1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Numbers*. *Pope*.—2. A mark of servitude; slavery. *Dryden*.—3. A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden*.—4. A couple; two; a pair. *Broomer*.

To YOKE, yôke, v. a. [from the noun.]—1. To bind by a yoke or carriage. *Dryden*.—2. To join or couple with another. *Dryden*.—3. To enslave; to subdue. *Shaks*.—4. To restrain; to confine. *Bacon*.

YOKE-DE'VIL, yôke-dêv'vl, s. Devil suitably paired. *Shaks*.

YO'KE-ELM, yôke'êlm, s. A tree. *Answoth*.

YO'KE-FELLOW, yôke-fêllô, } s.

YO'KE-MATE, yôke'mâte, } s.

[yoke and fellow, or mate.]—1. Companion in labour. *Shaks*.—2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras*. *Stepney*.

YOLD, yôld, For yielded. Obsolete. *Spenser*.

YOLK, yôke, s. [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg. *Ruy*.

YON, yôn, } a.

YOND, yônd, } a.

YON'DÉR, yôn'dâr, } a. [geont, Saxon.] Being at a distance within view. *Shaks*. *B. Jonson*. *Pope*.

YON, yôn, } ad.

YOND, yônd, } ad.

YON'DÉR, yôn'dâr, } ad. At a distance within view. *Milton*. *Arbutnot*.

YOND, yônd, a. Mad; furious; perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind. *Spenser*.

YORE, or of Fore, yôre, ad. [geogara, Saxon.]—1. Long. *Spenser*.—2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope*.

YOU, yôd, pron. [cop, uh, Saxon.]—1. The oblique case of *yc*. *Eph*.—2. It is used in the nominative. *Shaks*.—3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language. *Pope*.

YOUNG, yâng, n. [jong, yeong, Saxon; jong, Dut.]—1. Being in the first part of life; not old. *Shaks*. *Chapman*. *Cowley*.—2. Ignorant; weak. *Shaks*.—3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life. *Bacon*.

YOUNG, yâng, s. The offspring of animals collectively. *Milton*. *Mare*.

YOUNGISH, yâng'ish, a. [from young.] Somewhat young. *Tales*.

YOUNGLING, yâng'ling, s. [from young; jeongling, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, yâng'lê, ad. [from young.]—1. Early in life. *Shaks*.—2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yâng'stâr, } s.

YOUNKER, yângk'âr, } s. [from young.] A young person. *Shaks*. *Creech*. *Prior*.

YOUNGTH, yângth, s. [from young.] The state of being young. *Spenser*.

YOUR, yôd, pronoun. [eopen, Saxon.]—1. Belonging to you. *Shaks*.—2. YOURS is used when the substantive goes before or is understood; as this is your book, this book is yours. *Shakspeare*. *Pope*.

YOURSELF, yôr-sêlt, s. [your and self.] You, even you; ye, not others. *Shaks*.

YOUTH, yôth, s. [yeogub, Saxon.]—1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence. *Shaks*. *Milton*. *Arbutnot*.—2. A young man. *Shaks*. *Milt*. *Dryden*.—3. Young men. *B. Jonson*.

YOUTHFUL, yôth'fûl, s. [youth and full.]—1. Young. *Dryden*.—2. Suitable to the first part of life. *Milton*. *Dryden*. *Pope*.—3. Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley*.

YOUTHFULLY, yôth'fûl-ê, ad. [from youthful.] In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, yôth'lê, a. [from youth.] Young; early in life. *Spenser*.

YOUTHY, yôth'ê, a. [from youth.] Young; youthful. *Spectator*.

YPIGHT, ê-pite', part. [y and pight, from pitch.] Fixed. *Spenser*.

YUC'CA, yûk'kâ, s. An American plant, somewhat resembling an aloe, and called Adam's needle. *Evelyn*.

YUCK, yûk, s. [zeol, ýeol, ýehul, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.

YUX, yûks, s. [yeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.

Z.

Z zêd. Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic; its sound is uniformly that of an hard S.

ZA'FFAR, } zâ'fê're, s.

ZA'FFIR, } Powder the calx of cobalt very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a solid mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a mineral. *Hill*.

ZA'NY, zâ'nê, s. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry andrew; a buffoon. *Shaks*. *Donne*.

ZA'RNICH, zâr'nîk, s. A solid substance, which approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill*.

ZEAL, zêl, s. [zelos; zelus, Lat.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause. *Spratt*.

ZEALOT, zê'lat, or zê'lût, s. [zealoteur, French; zelotus, Gr.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in disparage. *Spratt*.

ZEALOUS, zê'lâs, or zê'lâs, a. [from zeal.] Ardently passionate in cause. *Taylor*. *Spratt*.

ZEALOUSLY, zê'lâs-lê, or zê'lâs-lê, ad. [from zealous.] With passionate ardour. *Sax*. *ft*.

nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—zùl;—pòùnd;—thin, THis.

ZEALOUSNESS, zè'lús-nés, or zè'lús-nés, s. [from zealous.] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'BRA, zè'brá, s. An Indian Ass, naturally striped.

ZE'CHIN, tshè-kèèn', s. [So called from Zecha, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZEDO'ARY, zè'dò-rè, s. [zedoaire, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED, zéd, or iz'zùrd, s. The name of the letter z.

ZE'NITH, zè'nìth, s. [Arabick.] The point over head opposite the nadir. *Davies. Brown.*

ZE'PHYR, zè'fîr, } s.

ZEPHY'RUS, zè'fîr-ús, } s. [zephyrus, Latin.] The west wind; and poetically any calm soft wind. *Milton.*

ZEST, zést, s.—1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.—2. A relish; a taste added.

To ZEST, zést, v. a. To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK, zè-tè'tík, a. [from ζητω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZEÚ'GMA, zè'g'má, s. [from ζευγμα.] A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZIG'ZAG, zìg'zág, s. A line with sharp and quick turns. *Pope.*

ZIG'ZAG, zìg'zág, a. The quality of having sharp and quick turns. *Mason.*

ZINC, zìnk, s. A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.

ZO'CLE, zò'kèl, s. [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal; being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like.

ZO'DIACK, zò'dè-ák, or zò'jè-ák, s. [ζωδιακος.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Ben Jonson. Bentley.*

ZONE, zòne, s. [ζωνη; zona, Latin.]—1. A girdle. *Dryden. Granville.*—2. The earth is divided into five zones; the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the frigid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cáncer and the arctic polar circle; the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle; the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling. Dryden.*—3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER, zò-òg'grá-fúr, s. [ζωη and γραφω.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY, zò-òg'grá-fè, s. [of ζωη and γραφω.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*

ZOO'LOGY, zò-ò'pìd-jè, s. [of ζω and λογω.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZO'OPHYTE, zò-ò'fìte, s. [ζωοφυτον.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHO'RIFICK Column, zò-ò-sòr'ík, s. [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, zò-ò'pò-rús, s. [ζωοφορος.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMIST, zò-ò'tò-mìst, s. [of ζωτομικη.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

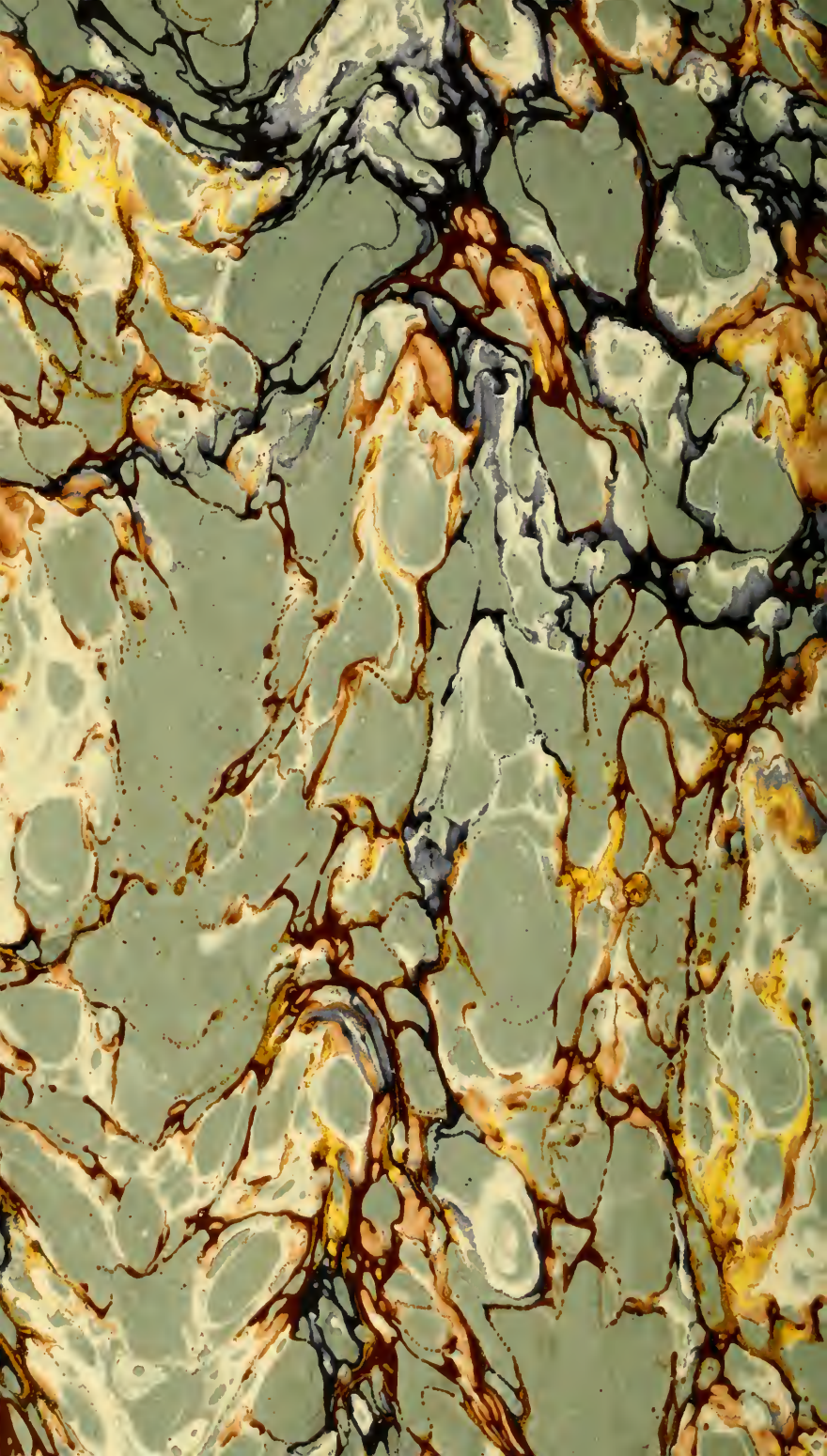
ZOO'TOMY, zò-ò'tò-mè, s. [ζωοτομια.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

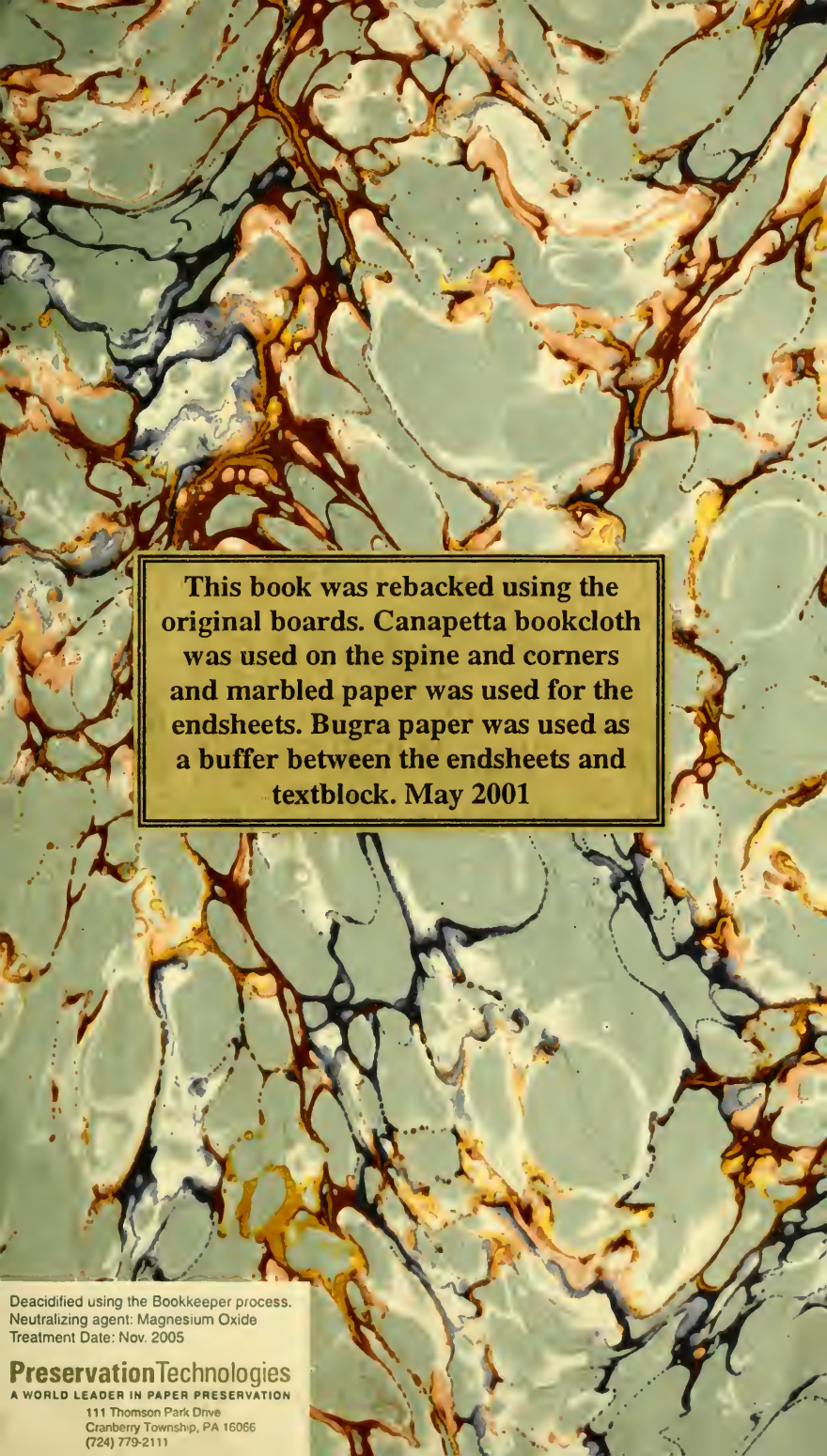


[Illegible cursive handwriting]

Benjamin Franklin
Book







This book was rebaked using the original boards. Canapetta bookcloth was used on the spine and corners and marbled paper was used for the endsheets. Bugra paper was used as a buffer between the endsheets and textblock. May 2001

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Nov. 2005

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